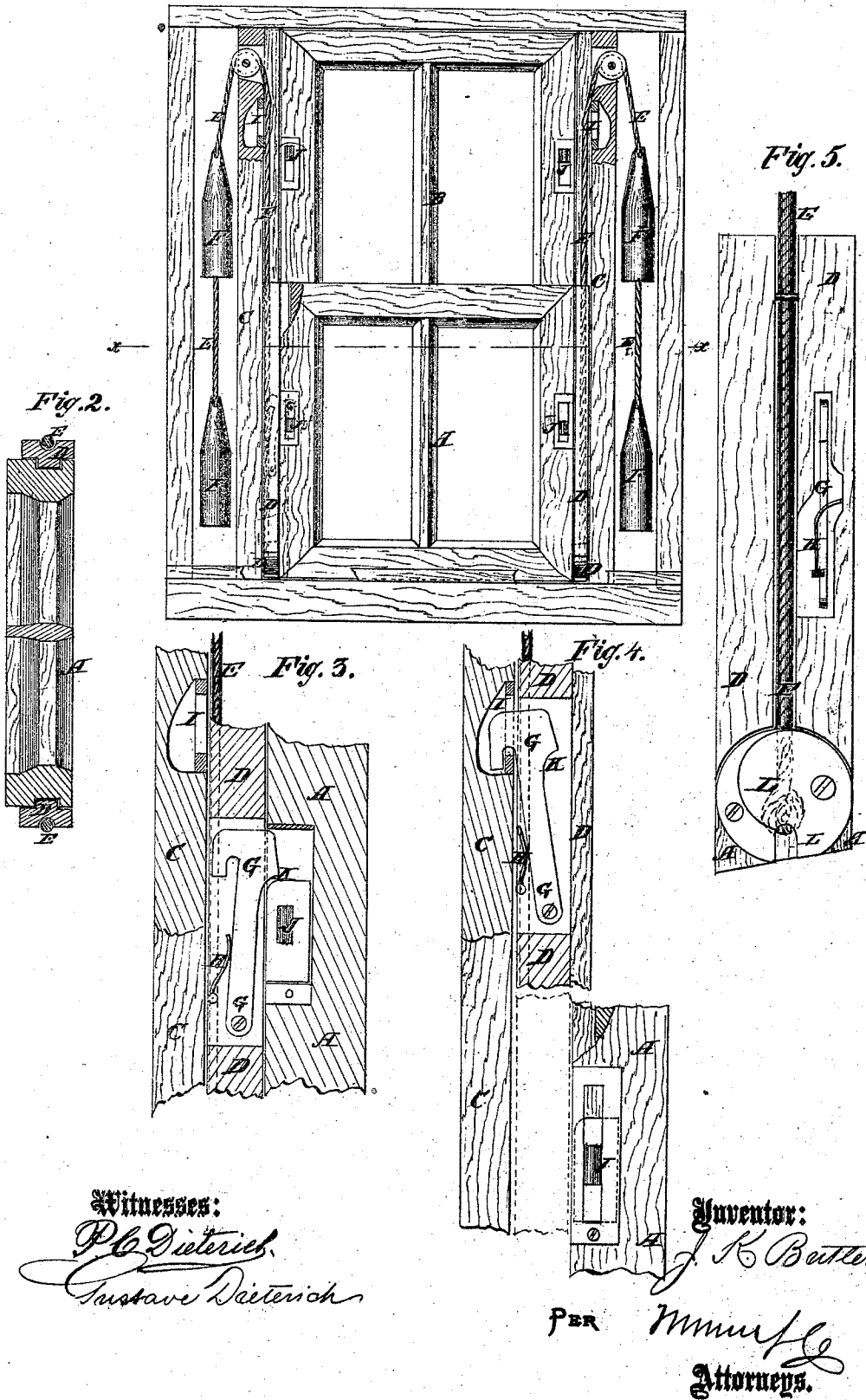


[45.] **J.K. Butler. Operating Window Sashes.**  
 No. 118,512. *Fig. 1.* Patented Aug. 29, 1871.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB K. BUTLER, OF YARMOUTH, CANADA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENINGS FOR WINDOW-SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 118,512, dated August 29, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB K. BUTLER, of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Operating Window-Sashes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the removal of window-sashes from the casings, or to allow them to be turned inward for washing, repairing, or other purposes; and it consists in the combination of certain devices with wooden strips which slide up and down in the casing, the connection being such that the sash may be turned inward or removed. The office of said device is to hold the sash to the strips, or to liberate them therefrom, as described hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a sectional front view of a window with the front casing off. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 1 taken on the line *x x*. Fig. 3 is a detail, showing the holding-hook detached from the casing. Fig. 4 is a detail, showing the hook attached to the casing. Fig. 5 is an edge view of a window-sash, showing the detachable strip in place on the sash.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the lower, and B the upper sash. C is the casing. D represents the detachable strips on each stile of the sash. These pieces are attached to the sash by tongue and groove, as seen in Fig. 2. E is the cord; F, the weights by which the sashes are balanced. In Fig. 5 the back side of the strip D is shown. The cord is confined in a groove in the strip, but attached to the bottom of the sash, as represented. G is a

hook in each of the strips D, confined in a mortise and attached by a pivot-screw, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. H is a small spring, by which the hook is pressed into the mortise so as to keep the hook within the mortise as the sash is raised and lowered in ordinary use. I is a slotted plate in the casing for each of the hooks. J is a slide in the sash for each hook, placed opposite the hook, so that when shoved upward it will strike the hook at the point K and force it through the plate I, onto which plate it will hook, as seen in Fig. 4. Fig. 3 shows it in the other position.

When the sashes are raised and lowered, as in ordinary use, the strips D will be held or kept in place by the casing. Their lower ends will rest on the projections L of the sash, to which projections the cords are attached. Now, when the strips D are detached or hooked onto the casing, as seen in Fig. 4, the sash may be turned over or removed without difficulty. To do this the lower sash is raised entirely up, the slides J are pushed upward, so that the hooks engage with the plates I. This secures the strips D to the casing, when the sash may be lowered, leaving the strips D hanging, and be turned over and inward, or removed entirely from the casing. The upper sash is detached in the same manner.

By this arrangement access is obtained to the outside of the sashes for washing, putting in glass, or other purposes, with very little trouble.

The advantages of this improvement are many, and must be apparent to all.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The hook G, slide J, and plate I, in combination with the piece or strip D, substantially for the purposes described.

JACOB K. BUTLER.

Witnesses:

GEO. R. BUTLER,  
JAMES LEWIS.