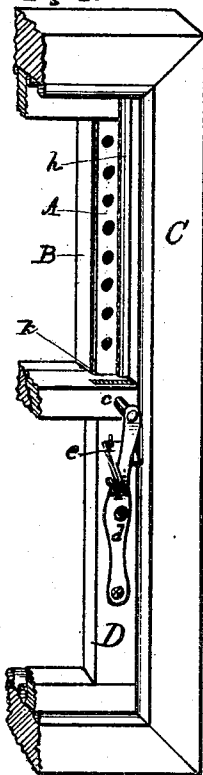


J. W. MORSELL.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 179,720.
Fig. 1.



Patented July 11, 1876.
Fig. 2.

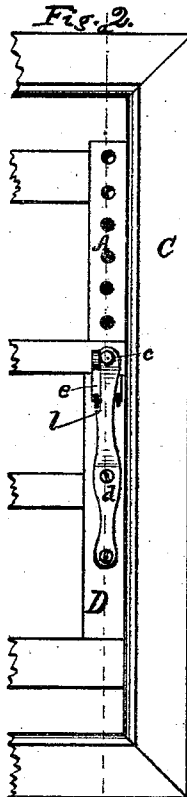


Fig. 3.

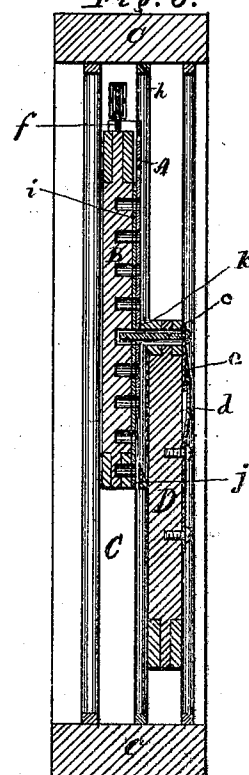


Fig. 4.

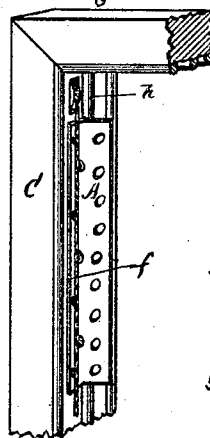


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

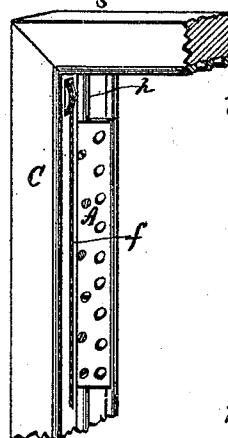
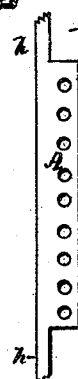


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES.

Frank Hamilton.
 John Robey Jr.

INVENTOR.

John W. Morsell
 by John J. Halsted
 his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MORSELL, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,720**, dated July 11, 1876; application filed March 30, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MORSELL, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Fasteners, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

The object of my invention is to combine security and ventilation in windows; and it consists in a novel construction and combination of a perforated stationary plate, A, corresponding perforations in the upper sash B, a spring, *d*, actuating a bolt, *e*, through a hole in the lower sash D, and into the perforations in the stationary plate and upper sash, and a lever, *e*, for withdrawing the bolt from the upper sash and stationary plate, as hereinafter more fully described.

The perspective view, Figure 1, of the accompanying drawing shows both sashes closed and the bolt withdrawn. Fig. 2 of the drawing is an elevation, the lower sash being slightly raised and the upper one lowered, to give a current of ventilation, and the bolt allowed to spring into place through the sashes and the plate A, thus effectually locking the window.

It will be seen that the spring *d* is a flat steel spring attached to the sash by means of screws, and that it is here drawn of a peculiar shape, being wider where the screws are inserted, that it may retain equal strength throughout, and that it has a projection at *l*, against which the lever rests when the bolt is fully withdrawn. It could, evidently, be made in other form or contour, so long as it performs the duties herein assigned to it; but the one shown is preferred.

It will also be observed that the lever *e* is a flat piece of metal, or other hard substance, inserted under the spring, and attached to the sash by means of small staples, and that it has a shoulder projecting from one side of the spring and curled back as a purchase. It may be attached to the sash in any manner found practicable, and made in any other shape. When the lever is drawn back till the shoulder strikes against the projection *l* in the spring, as in Fig. 1, the bolt is with-

drawn from the upper sash and the plate A, and will remain so, allowing the sashes to be moved at will, until the lever *e* is forced out of its position and the spring allowed to actuate the bolt. The bolt *e* is shown as riveted to the spring, which is thought the preferable manner; but it may be attached in any feasible way.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section through Fig. 2, at the line *a a'*. The same letters are used to denote the same features throughout the drawing. It will be noticed in this figure that the frame of the upper sash B is faced at one side by a metallic or other durable plate, *i*, with perforations corresponding to those in the sash. This is to prevent the sash from being worn or grooved on account of any friction from the bolt *e*, and for the protection of the perforations, which are made a little larger than the bolt. Obviously the operation would be the same without it; but the construction would not be so durable and efficient. In Fig. 3 plate *i* is merely attached upon the surface of the sash, as in practice it may generally be done, a groove being cut through the bevel of the lower beam of the sash large enough to admit both plates, as shown at *j*, Fig. 3; or the whole bevel may be cut off at the end, if desired, to the width of the plates, as is a portion of the bevel of the lower sash, as seen at *k* in Figs. 1 and 3. Where necessary the plate *i* may be let into the sash B. The stationary plate A is, in this figure, let into both the frame C and the strip *h*. In most cases it may be merely fastened upon the surface of the frame C by sunk screws or otherwise, as shown in Fig. 4, or upon both the frame and the strip, as there is generally sufficient play between the sash and the frame to admit of it; and the window-cord *f* will not be affected thereby, it hanging away from the frame, as shown in Fig. 4; or it may be fastened to the frame C under the strip *h*; or, if desired, the plate A may be attached directly to the strip, as in Fig. 6, dispensing with that part of the plate which is screwed against the frame in Fig. 4; or it may be made in conjunction with the strip, and of one and the same piece, as in Fig. 7. The plate A may have any practicable shape. Fig. 5

represents a variety of its form, having flanges *g g' g''* projecting at right angles from the side of the plate, and by which it is fastened to the frame.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with the upper and lower sashes, each perforated in its side rail, a perforated plate, *A*, secured at the side of the window-frame, and held firmly throughout its length, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with a spring, *d*, provided with an attached bolt, *c*, adapted to enter perforations in both sashes of a window, the lifting-lever *e*, applied as described, and serv-

ing not only to withdraw the bolt, but also to hold it withdrawn, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of the perforated plate *A*, fixed to the frame of the window between the sashes, the perforated plate *i* on the upper sash, the spring-bolt *c d* upon and working through the lower sash, and through the plate *A* into the upper sash, and the lifting and withholding lever *e*, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN W. MORSELL.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. HALSTED,
JOHN ROBESY, Jr.