

T. HILL.
SASH-FASTENER.

No. 179,309.

Patented June 27, 1876.

Fig. 1

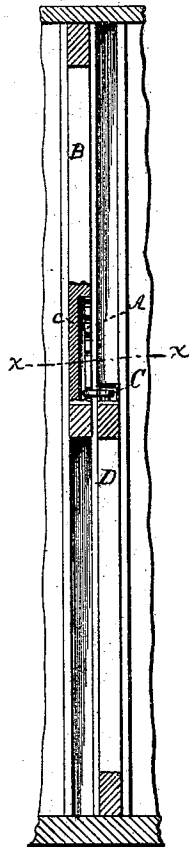


Fig. 2

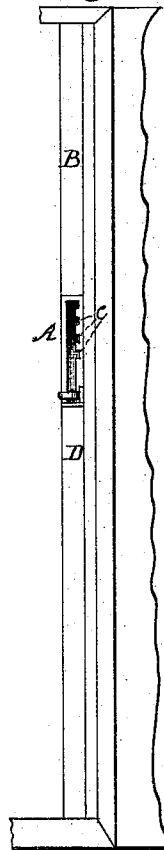


Fig. 3

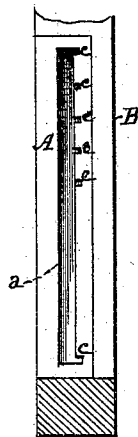


Fig. 4

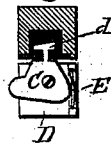
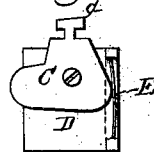


Fig. 5



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THOMAS HILL, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,309**, dated June 27, 1876; application filed May 20, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS HILL, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Window-Fastener; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to a fastener so constructed and applied as to lock the upper and lower sash together in any adjustment; and consists of a notched and slotted plate secured to the side bar of the upper sash, and a button or catch pivoted to the top of the lower sash, the arrangement being such that the catch works in the slot of the plate and engages the notches thereof, as hereinafter more fully described and definitely claimed.

In the drawing forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the upper and lower sashes of a window, showing my improved fastening applied thereto, and holding the sashes locked together and closed; Fig. 2, a front view of a portion of the upper and lower sashes. Fig. 3 is a front view of a fragment of the right-hand bar of the upper sash, showing the slotted and notched plate let into the same. Fig. 4 is a cross section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a plan view.

The metal plate A is provided with a lengthwise slot, *a*, and notches *c* at the bottom and on the side of said slot, as shown. The plate is attached to or let into the face of the right-hand side bar of the upper sash B, near the bottom thereof. The triangular-shaped button or catch C is pivoted to the top of the right-hand side bar D of the lower sash, and provided with a T-shaped head, *d*, to adapt it to work in the slot of plate A, and engage or lock into the notches *c* of the same. A spring, E, bears against the angle of the button C, so

that it is held stationary in either the open or closed position. When the head *d* of the button is turned inward toward the upper sash it enters partly into the lower notch of the slot *a*, and is held there by the spring E, and neither sash can be moved; but by adjusting the button so that its head is wholly within the slot *a*, the sashes are then free to move, and may be locked in any adjustment, since the button-head will then run up the slot, and may be caused to engage any of the notches *c* by turning it to the right. Both sashes are then secured together, and form, practically, one sash, so that they may be moved together up or down, as desired, to admit air at either top or bottom of the window, or at both, at the same time that the ingress of burglars is prevented as effectually as if the sashes were entirely closed and secured by a fastening of the ordinary kind. This is of particular advantage and importance on the ground-floor and piazzas or verandas of dwellings.

The location of the button is such that it is less easily accessible from the outside of the window, and a larger screw may be employed, so as to secure it more firmly than fasteners which are attached, in the usual way, to the middle of the top bar of the lower sash.

What I claim is—

The pivoted button C, having head *d*, and the slotted and notched plate A, secured, respectively, to the top of the lower sash, and to the side bar of the upper sash, substantially as shown and described, to operate as and for the purpose specified.

THOMAS HILL.

Witnesses:

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IRA BERRY, Jr.