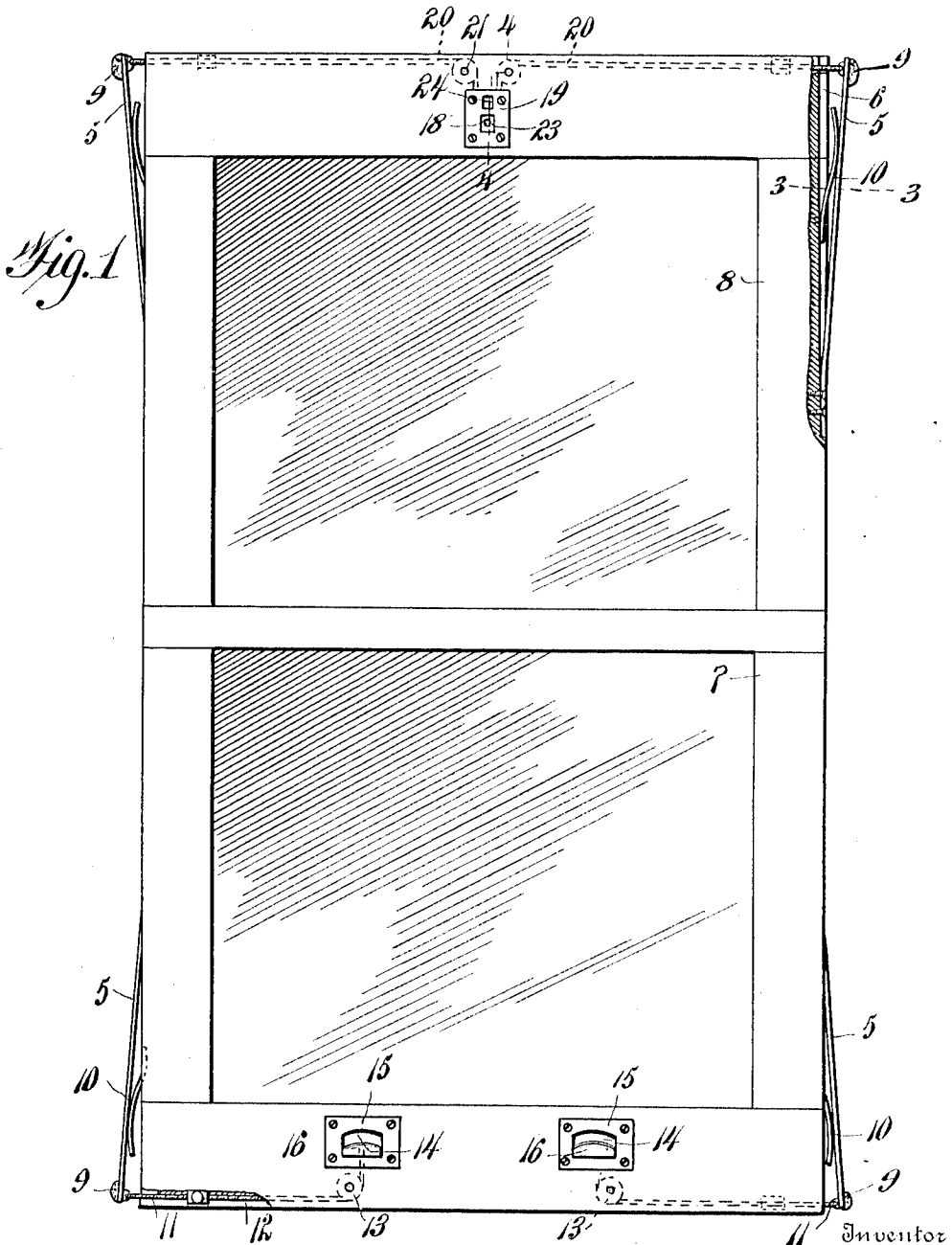


E. C. RODWICK.
SASH HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1912.

1,061,128.

Patented May 6, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

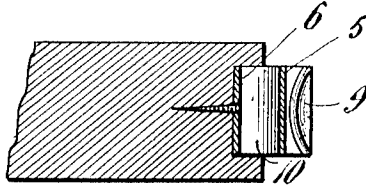


Fig. 3.

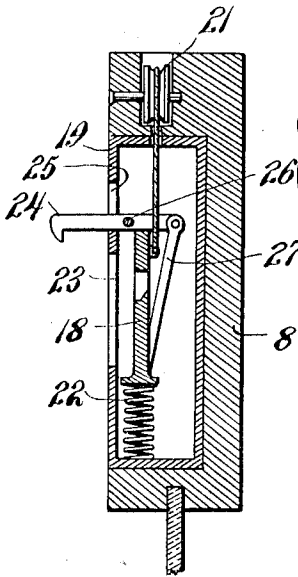


Fig. 5.

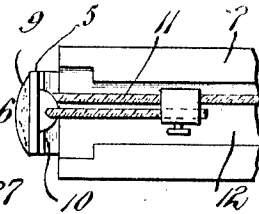
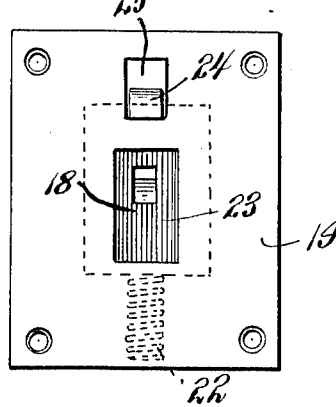


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-HOLDER.

1,061,128.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 6, 1913.

Application filed March 2, 1912. Serial No. 681,034.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST C. RODWICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ukiah, in the county of Mendocino and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

The general object of the invention is to eliminate the use of sash weights and the relatively expensive frame structures made necessary by the presence of these elements, and to substitute therefor cheap and simple sash holding means which may be applied to the upper sash of any ordinary window, regardless as to whether the same is hung for connection to sash weights; and to this end the invention consists in certain improved constructions, arrangements, and combinations of devices, which will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claim.

Other objects will appear and be better understood from that embodiment of my invention of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation, showing the upper sash of a window equipped with my device, the lower sash being shown as equipped with a holding device not included in the present invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail side elevation of the casing for the upper sash. Fig. 5 is a detail view illustrating particularly the connection of the cords with the spring arm.

The spring arms 5—5 which are secured at one end in mortises 6—6 in the sashes 7 and 8, are flexed so that the rubber knobs 9—9 on the free end portions of the said arms, will frictionally contact with the frame sash grooves (not shown). The leaf springs 10—10 in the mortises 6—6 are adapted to press on the spring arms 5—5 and thus increase the friction between the knobs 9—9 and the sash guides, to such degree as to prevent the accidental downward movement of the upper sash or the lower sash when the latter is raised. Flexible elements such as cords 11—11, extend through grooves 12 in the lower end of the lower sash 7 and are trained over pulleys 13—13 in recesses in the lower sash and con-

nected to the free ends of the spring arms 5—5 of the lower sash.

A casing such as shown, may be arranged at the middle portion of the lower sash and the slide 14 thereof connected to the elements 11—11. By preference, however, I employ two of these casings as shown in Fig. 1 and indicated by 15—15, and arrange the same in recesses in the lower shaft 7 and connect the slides 14 thereof to the flexible elements 11—11. The slide pulls 16 project through openings in the front sides of the casings. The openings in the front walls of the casings admit of upward movement of the slides when the operator places his fingers in the pulls 16 and forces upwardly. This upward movement of the slides will have the effect of retracting the free end portions of the spring arms 5—5 and with the knobs 9—9 connected thereto into the mortises 6—6 and out of contact with the sash guides, so that when the lower sash is closed a continued upward pull on the pulls 16 will operate to retract the knobs 9—9 and raise the sash. When the pulls are released the slide springs 17 will operate to force the slides downwardly and thus permit of the outward movement of the knobs 9—9 into contact with the sash guides.

The slide 18 arranged in the casing 19 in the upper sash 8 is connected by flexible elements 20—20 trained over pulleys 21—21 to the spring arms 5—5 of the upper sash, and is adapted when forced downwardly against the action of its spring 22, by inserting the hook of an ordinary window pole in an opening 23, to retract the spring arms into the mortises of the upper sash. This structure will admit of the lowering of the upper sash upon a continued downward pull on the window or sash pole and when the pull is released the parts will automatically restore themselves to their original positions so as to effect the securing of the upper sash in its adjusted position. In order to raise the sash from a lowered position pressure is applied with a window or sash hook to one end of a lever 24 which projects through an opening 25 in the front wall of the casing 19. The lever is fulcrumed or pivoted as at 26 to the casing 19 and its inner end is suitably connected to an arm 27 which is suitably secured to the slide 18. Thus, upward movement of the outer end portion of the lever will cause downward movement of

the slide and the retraction of the knobs 9—9, and if the upward push on the lever be continued the sash will be raised from its lowered position.

- 5 Although I have shown and described one embodiment of my invention it is to be understood that I am not to be limited to the specific arrangement and construction of parts since various changes may be made, 10 within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What I claim as new is:

- 15 A sash holder comprising a spring arm adapted to be secured at one end to the side of the sash and having its free end normally spaced outwardly from the sash, a friction knob carried by the free end of the spring arm, a spring pressure means interposed between said arm and the sash and

reinforcing the inherent spring tendency of the arm to move its free end from the sash, an operating means carried by the sash including a slide, a flexible connection between the slide and the free end of the 25 spring arm, a spring for operating the slide to relieve the pull upon the flexible connection, said slide being formed with an opening whereby it may be operated against the tension of the spring, a lever pivotally 30 mounted adjacent the slide, and a connection between said lever and slide whereby to operate the slide in the movement of the lever.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 35 in presence of two witnesses.

ERNEST C. RODWICK.

Witnesses:

J. L. McCracken,

GEO. P. ANDERSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."