(No Model.)

J. E. TURNEY.

SASH HOLDER.

No. 415,590 Patented Nov. 19, 1889.

Fig. 1.

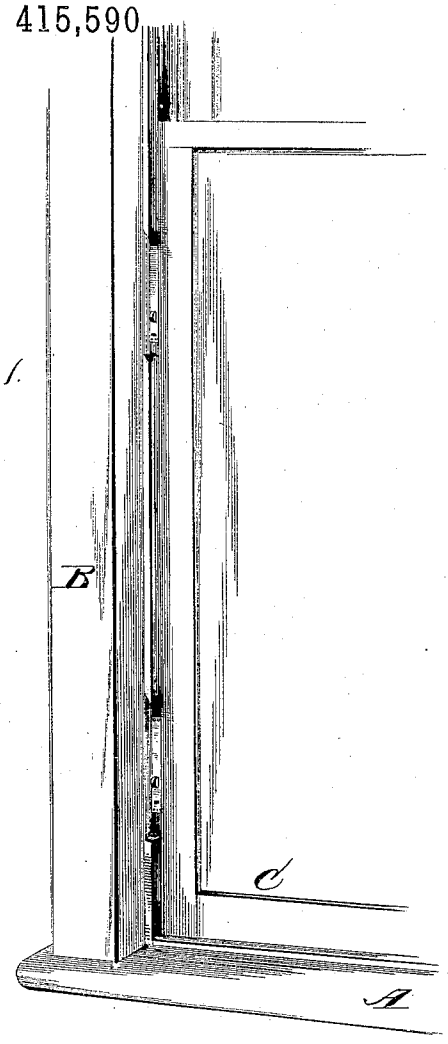


Fig. 2.

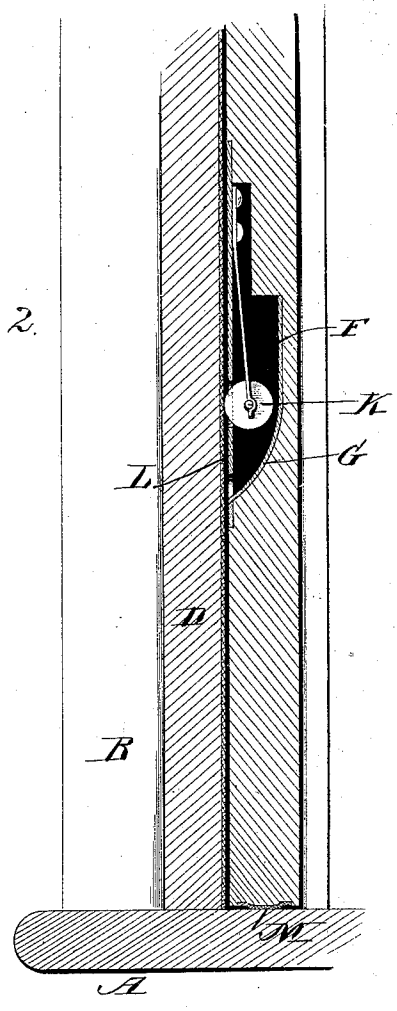
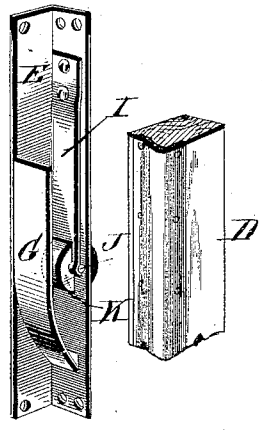


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. TURNEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,590, dated November 19, 1889.

Application filed August 21, 1889. Serial No. 321,478. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. TURNEY, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Holders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in sash-holders; and it has for its object to render the window air, dust, and water tight; to overcome the difficulties experienced in hoisting and lowering windows that are swollen by dampness, or sash that are liable to become clogged with cinders, as do the windows of railway-coaches, and to provide for holding the sash at any desired point. These objects I accomplish by the devices hereinafter more fully set forth, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in the peculiar combinations and the novel construction, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a portion of a window with my improvement applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of my improved holder and rubber-covered strip detached.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the window-sill, B the side stiles, and C the window-sash frame. I fit the sash loosely so as to prevent swelling to such an extent as to prevent raising and lowering thereof. I cover the strip D with a facing, preferably of rubber, although felt might be employed, as shown more clearly in Fig. 3.

E is a metal plate, preferably of the form shown in Fig. 3—that is, an angle-plate provided with suitable holes to receive the fastening means by which it is secured in place within a cavity F in the side rail of the sash, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This plate is provided with a shield G, to protect the friction-roller hereinafter described.

I is a spring-plate attached at its upper end to the plate E, as shown, and at its lower end bifurcated, and in suitable bearings at the bifurcated end, said bearings being preferably formed by making a curved bend in the bifurcated ends of the spring, is held a pin or pintle J, on which is journaled the friction-roller K, which works in an opening L in one arm of the plate E.

In practice one of these attachments on each side of each sash may be employed, or two or more upon each side, as preferred; but one on each side will be found sufficient for light sash.

The normal tendency of the spring-plate is to push the wheel outward against the strip D, and consequently when the sash is raised the spring-plate forces the roller firmly in contact with the said strip, and the frictional contact will be sufficient to hold the window in any desired position.

The lower edge of the sash is provided with a rubber facing, as shown at M in Fig. 2, to prevent ingress of dust and cinders when the window is closed.

The construction is simple, cheap, not liable to injury or to get out of order, and in use has proved very efficient.

What I claim as new is—

The combination, with the sash having a cavity or recess, as described, of the metallic plate seated in said recess and formed with a hole, the spring-plate attached at one end to said plate, a roller carried by the free end of said spring-plate and projecting through the hole in the first-mentioned plate, and a shield on said first-mentioned plate independent of the spring-plate and extending over the roller, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN E. TURNEY.

Witnesses:
THOS. W. SCOTT,
JOHN BLOCHER.