J. SAUL.

ANTIRATTLER FOR WINDOWS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1914.

1,145,925.

Patented July 13, 1915.

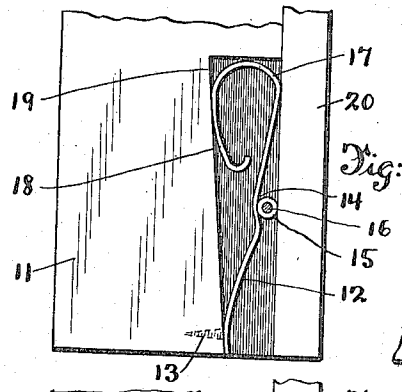


Fig: 2.

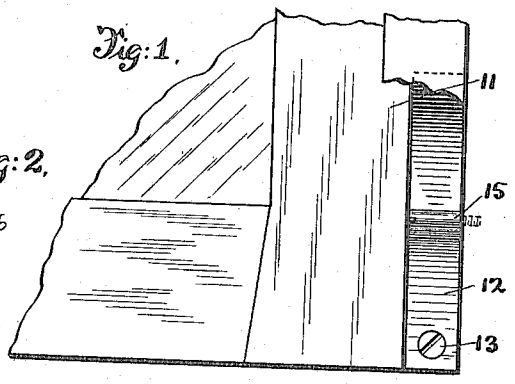


Fig: 1.

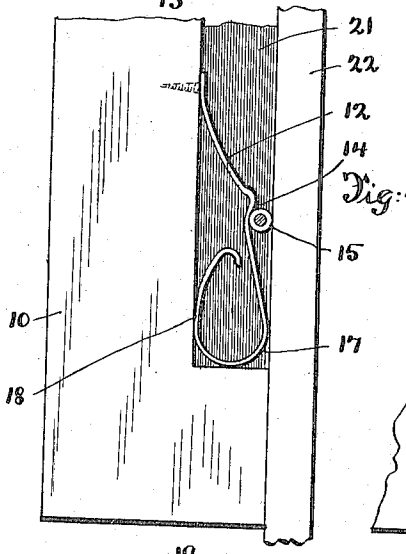


Fig: 4.

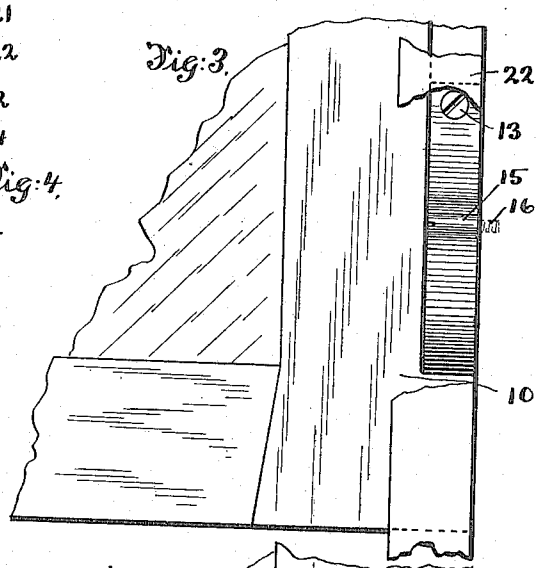


Fig: 3.

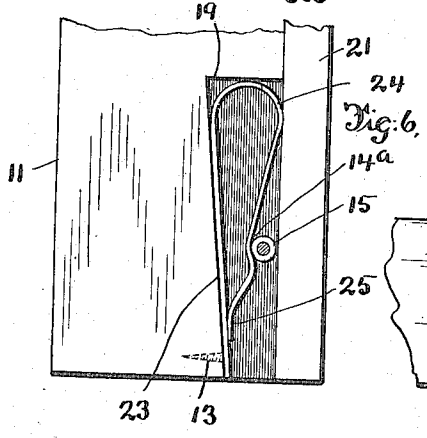


Fig: 6.

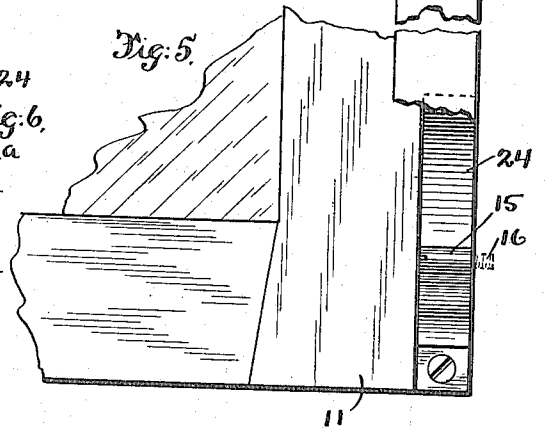


Fig: 5.

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ANTIRATTLER FOR WINDOWS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SAUL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Antirattlers for Windows, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of devices used to prevent windows from rattling.

The object of my invention is to produce a cheap, simple and absolutely reliable anti-rattling device, which is placed in a permanent position and is concealed from sight. Moreover my invention is applied in such a way that it does not interfere with the smooth running of the window sash, and is constructed to take up any gradual shrinkage of the sash or frame, so that the sash will at all times run smoothly.

My invention also has the advantage of being easily applied, and when applied it is in such shape that it is not liable to accidental displacement.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a broken outside elevation of a corner of the lower window sash provided with my improved anti-rattler. Fig. 2 is a broken edge view of the structure shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a broken outside elevation of the upper window sash with my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 4 is a broken edge view of the structure as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a broken outside elevation of a corner of the sash provided with a modified form of anti-rattling spring, and Fig. 6 is an edge view of the structure shown in Fig. 5.

The invention is adapted to be applied to sliding window sashes, and in the drawing 10 represents the upper sash and 11 the lower sash. The anti-rattler is the same for both sashes, but is preferably applied somewhat differently, the broad end of the loop extending downward in the upper sash, and being in a reverse position in the lower sash.

My invention comprises in part a spring member 12 which is preferably made of some metal not liable to corrosion and this has a flat end portion which is secured by a screw 13 to the appropriate sash. The spring member 12 has an inward bend at 14 which forms a seat in which the roller 15 which is applied to the frame at the side of the sash comes to rest. The spring rides over this roller, and the latter is attached to the frame by a screw 16. It will be seen that when the roller comes to rest against the seat 14, the rattling of the sash will not be likely to cause the member 12 to slide with relation to the roller, and this is important because where devices in the shape of a wedge or inclined plate are used, they are quite likely to work loose and the plate or wedge will slide on the opposite abutment.

Near the free end of the spring 12 it is bent over and formed into a relatively wide loop 17, the terminal part of which is returned upon itself as shown at 18, forming a surface adapted to press against the sash, as presently described, while the opposite side of the loop is adapted to press against the parting strip 20 of the window. Where the anti-rattling spring is applied to the lower sash 11, the latter is recessed as shown at 19 opposite the parting strip 20, and the member 12 is contained in this recess so that it is entirely concealed from sight. It will be seen that when the window is raised so that the spring 12 is out of contact with the roller 15, the loop part of the spring will expand, and by friction between the back of the recess 19 and the strip 20 will prevent the window from rattling excessively; while when the sash is closed an additional pressure will be brought to bear on the spring member by reason of the abutting roller 14, and the sash is securely locked against rattling.

Where the device is applied to the upper sash as in Figs. 3 and 4, the loop 17 extends downward, and the sash is rabbeted or recessed as shown at 21 from a point near the lower edge of the sash to the top, or near the top, and the anti-rattling spring 12 is secured in this recess. The roller 15 is arranged so as to come opposite the seat 14, when the sash is in closed position, and when the sash is dropped the wide part of the rattling spring, that is the loop end 17—18, will frictionally engage the back of the recess 21 and the outer guide strip 22 of the window frame, thus preventing rattling.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I have shown a slight modification of the anti-rattling spring in

which the device has a flat back 23 adapted to lie against the back of the recess 19 or 21 as the case may be, and the spring is at one end turned over to form a loop member 24 which returns upon itself and has a flat end 25 riding freely on the flat member 23. The free portion of the spring is provided with a seat 14ª like that already described, and the spring is the same in action as the member 12 already referred to, although it is not quite so stiff.

I claim:—

1. An anti-rattler for windows comprising an elongated loop-like spring member, one end of which is adapted for attachment to a sash and the loop-like portion of which is free and expansible and has a seat formed on one side thereof, and an abutment adapted for attachment to a window frame and to ride on the free side of the aforesaid spring member.

2. The combination with a sliding window sash having a groove or recess in one edge opposite an adjacent part of the frame, whereby the said groove or recess is concealed, an elongated loop-like spring member lying in the said groove or recess and having an expansible part adapted to press against the back of the said groove or recess and an opposite part of the frame, and an abutment secured to the frame and projecting into the recess so as to ride on the aforesaid spring.

3. An anti-rattler for windows comprising an elongated loop-like spring member, one end of which is adapted for attachment to a sash and the loop-like portion of which is free and expansible, and a rolling abutment adapted for attachment to the window frame and to ride on the free side of the aforesaid spring member.

4. The combination with a window sash having a groove in one side thereof near the edge, of an elongated spring member lying in the groove and having a flat back adapted for attachment to the sash at the back of the groove, the spring member being in loop form with one part resting against the aforesaid back portion, and a rolling abutment secured to the window frame and engaging the free part of the aforesaid spring member.

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