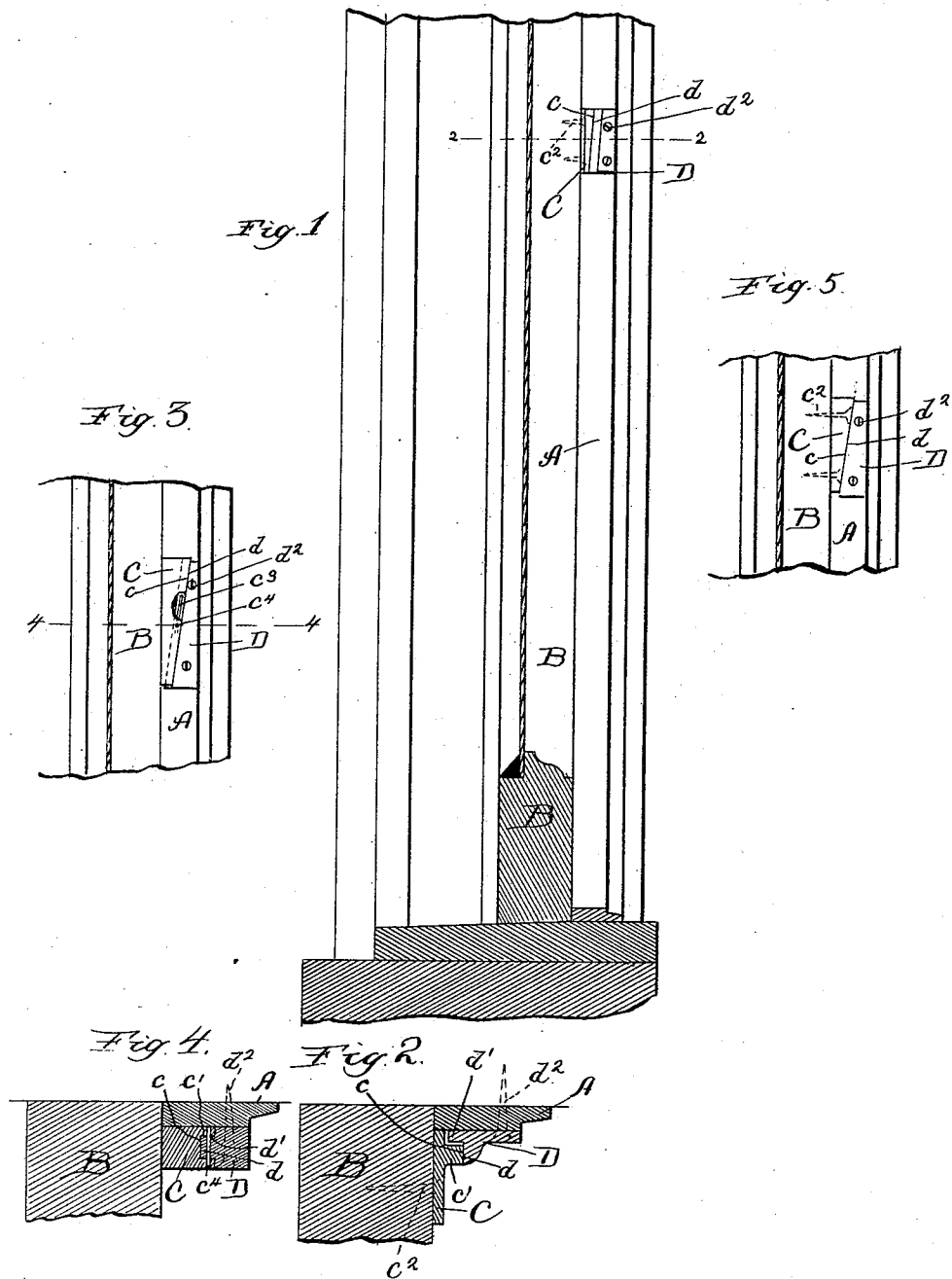


(No Model.)

J. G. & W. B. ALLBRIGHT.
SASH HOLDER.

No. 473,137.

Patented Apr. 19, 1892.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN G. ALLBRIGHT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AND WILLIAM B. ALLBRIGHT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,137, dated April 19, 1892.

Application filed December 30, 1891. Serial No. 416,512. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN G. ALLBRIGHT, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, and WILLIAM B. ALLBRIGHT, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, both citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Tighteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to devices for holding window-sashes immovable in their frames, and thus prevent rattling.

The object of our invention is to provide a device of an efficient, simple, and cheap construction to prevent the window-sash from rattling and which may be easily and conveniently applied.

It consists, essentially, in connection with the window-sash and its frame, of two opposing wedges or bearing projections, one fixed to the frame and the other bearing against and preferably fixed to the sash, and whereby the weight of the window-sash itself serves to force and hold it snugly against the opposite wall of the frame or sash guide. The angle at which the two opposing wedges or inclined projections meet and bear against each other is or should be made great enough to prevent the sash sticking fast. By fixing one of the wedges or bearing projections to the frame and the other to the sash the mere act of letting the sash down so that the two opposing wedges engage each other operates to automatically tighten or fasten the window-sash in place so that it cannot rattle or move in its guide. If one of the two opposing wedges, however, is left loose from the sash, the sash may be held tightened in different positions, which is of advantage where it is desired to leave the window partially open.

Our invention also consists in the novel devices and novel combinations of parts and devices herein shown and described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification and in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a window sash and frame provided with our invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a window to the

sash of which the wedge is not attached but loose therefrom, so as to tighten the sash in different positions. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents a modification.

In the drawings, A represents the window-frame, and B the window-sash.

C and D are two opposing wedges or inclined projections. The projection C fits against the sash, and the projection D fits against and is secured to the frame. The inclined or meeting faces *c d* of the two opposing wedges are furnished or preferably furnished with guide flanges or tongues *c'* and *d'* to better insure the proper registry of the wedges together. The wedge or inclined bearing projection D is secured to the frame A by screws *d²*, and the wedge or inclined bearing projection C is or may be secured to the sash B by screws *c²*, or it may be left loose, as indicated in Figs 3 and 4.

The window may be provided with two of the devices, if desired, and when so done we prefer to secure one at one point, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and one at another point, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, wherein the wedge C is loose or unattached to the sash. In this latter case the guide flanges or tongues are preferably provided with a guide slot and pin *c³ c⁴* to prevent the loose part C from becoming separated. By thus providing the window at one point with fixed wedges and at another point with loose wedges the sash will automatically tighten itself when the window is closed, while at the same time it is furnished with means for tightening it in any position to which the window-sash may be raised.

In Fig. 5 we have shown a modification in which the guide flanges or tongues *c'* and *d'* are omitted.

The loose wedge C will also serve as a means for holding the window-sash up in different positions independent of the counterbalance sash-weight, as well as to tighten the sash and prevent rattling.

We claim—

1. The window-sash tightener consisting in two opposing wedges C D, one fixed to the sash and the other to the frame in position to tighten the sash when the same is closed, in combination with a similar window-sash

tightener C D, having wedge D fixed to the frame and its other wedge C loose from the sash to adapt the sash to be tightened in open positions, said last-mentioned pair of wedges
5 C D having registering tongues and grooves $c' d'$, connected together by a slot and pin $c^3 d^4$, substantially as specified.

2. A window-tightener consisting in two opposing wedges C D, having guide flanges or
10 tongues $c' d'$, one fixed to the frame and the other loose and connected together by a guide

slot and pin passing through said guide flanges or tongues, said wedges being arranged opposing each other, so that the weight of the sash will tend to tighten the wedges, substantially as specified. 15

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