

(No Model.)

C. S. LEE.
SASH HOLDER.

No. 517,577.

Patented Apr. 3, 1894.

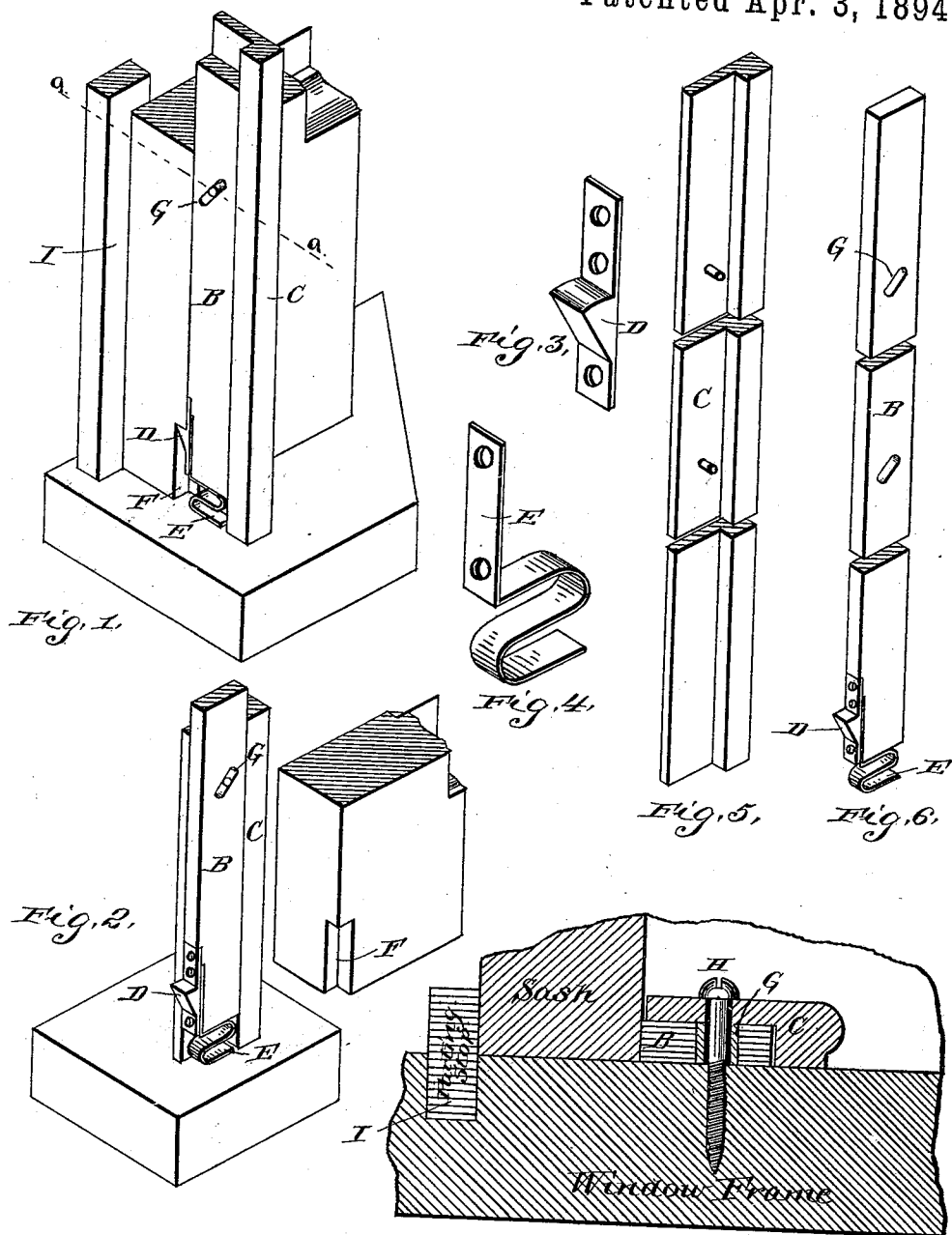


Fig. 7 Section Through AA Fig. 1.

Witnesses:
Daniel. Perine
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. LEE, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,577, dated April 3, 1894.

Application filed May 4, 1893. Serial No. 472,963. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. LEE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Sash Stop and Tightener for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sash stops for windows and the objects of said improvement are, first, to make the window when closed perfectly tight thereby keeping out cold air and dust and in winter doing away with the necessity of storm sash; second, to obviate the difficulty of raising or lowering the sash when it swells or the stop is set tight against it; third, to prevent the rattling of the sash when loose in the frame or by the shrinking of the stop; fourth, to accomplish the several objects automatically. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the stop and sash in place. Fig. 2 is a view of the stop and sash separate. Fig. 3 is a view of the lug by which the stop is drawn downward. Fig. 4 is a view of the spring by which the stop is thrown upward. Fig. 5 is a view of the outside and stationary part of the stop. Fig. 6 is a view of the inside and movable or adjustable part of the stop. Fig. 7 is a section through *a. a.* Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The stop consists of two pieces B and C. The piece B being movable and having two or more slots G diagonal to B. slides downward and forward and vice versa in the rabbeting of the stationary piece C as the sash is raised or lowered. The rabbeting of the piece C and the window frame forming a box for the piece B to move in. Attached to the lower front edge of the sliding piece B is a lug D and under B is fastened a spring E. When the notch F cut in the lower corners of the sash (Fig. 2) strikes upon the lug D the stop is drawn downward and forward against the sash and forces it outward against the parting stop I thus making the window tight and noiseless. When the sash is raised the spring E throws the stop B up and backward from the sash leaving it free to be moved and thus

obviating the source of trouble caused by the swelling of the sash or otherwise as is often the case when the stop is immovably secured to the frame of the window as in the stop now universally used.

The rabbeted piece C of the stop is provided with bushings which pass through the slots G. in the slide B thereby forming bearings for the slot G to slide upon and through these bushings the screws pass which secures the whole stop to the frame of the window and keep the screws from drawing the piece C. against the slide B. thereby preventing its working. The bushings are not however necessary to the working of the device and do not constitute an element of the invention as the stop B. can slide upon the screws passing through the slots G.

The notch F. shown in Fig. 2 is cut into the lower inside corner of the sash a sufficient depth to allow the lug D to pass to its seat at the top of the notch and the notch is cut high enough from the lower edge of the same so that when the sash is drawn down to its seat the stop B will have been drawn down and forward against the sash thus stopping all rattle of the sash and making every part tight. It is made to work automatically by means of the notch F., the lug D., the slots G. and the spring E.

I do not limit myself to any particular form of either of the members of this device as they may be varied to suit the style of window where they are to be used without departing from my invention. They may also be made of wood, metal or any other material that will accomplish the results to be attained.

I am aware that window sash stops and tighteners have been invented consisting of two or more parts one or more of the parts being movable and worked by the moving of the sash but they do not relieve the sash from pressure while being raised or lowered the pressure being constant thereby producing friction and wear on the stop and sash and causing the sash to be moved with difficulty especially if the stop or sash becomes swollen from any cause.

I make no claim on a stop consisting of two or more parts one or more of the parts being movable and worked by the movement of the sash.

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a window sash stop consisting of two or more parts one or more of said parts being movable, a vertical bar or strip moving forward and backward transversely of the window jamb in combination with a notched sash acting upon such bar or strip for the purposes herein specified.
2. The combination of the movable part B having diagonal slots G with the lug D for the purposes herein specified.

3. The combination of the movable part B having diagonal slots G with the lug D and spring E all for the purposes herein specified.
4. The combination of a window sash having the notch F with the lug D the spring E and the movable part B having diagonal slots G all for the purposes herein specified.

CHARLES S. LEE.

Witnesses:

LEVI HELMS,
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