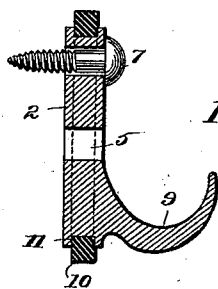
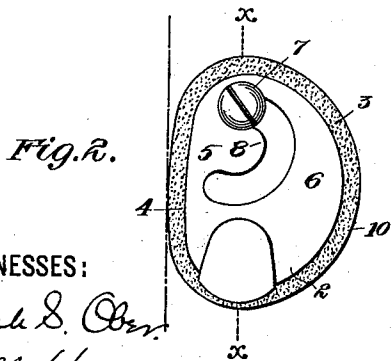
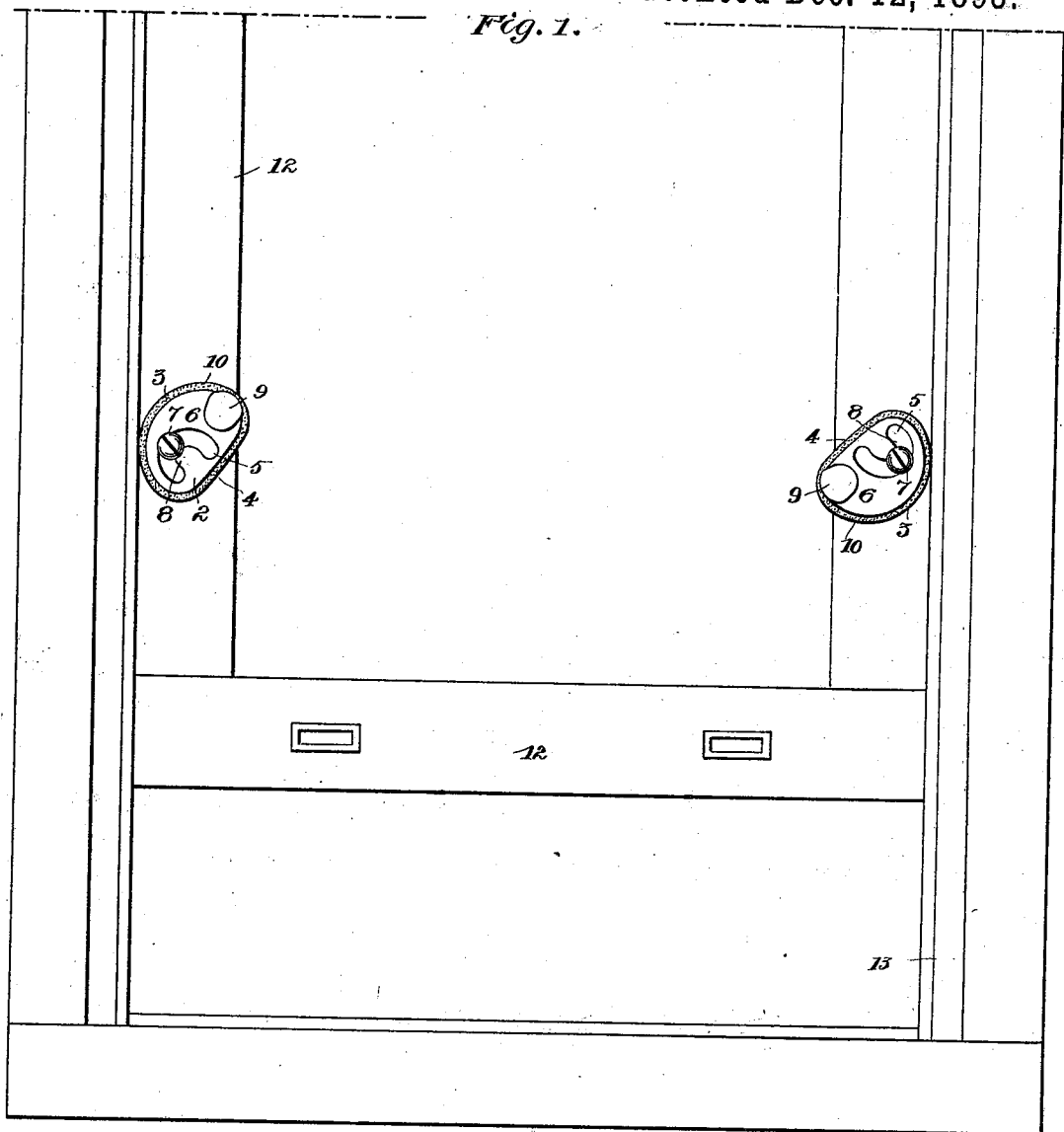


(No Model.)

J. ROBERTSON.
SASH HOLDER.

No. 510,614.

Patented Dec. 12, 1893.



WITNESSES:

Frank D. Orr.
A. M. Hayes.

INVENTOR

James Robertson
BY *Fowler & Fowler*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ROBERTSON, OF PERTH, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ANSLOW BARRINGTON RUDD AND HENRY H. NEILSON, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,614, dated December 12, 1893.

Application filed July 26, 1893. Serial No. 481,516. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ROBERTSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at the town of Perth, county of Lanark, Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash Holders and Fasteners, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable any one skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a device which is adapted to be attached to an ordinary window sash for the purpose of fastening the sash against downward movement when the same is raised, or for the purpose of holding the sash against upward movement—each of these functions depending upon the relative adjustment of the device, as will be hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating my invention, Figure 1, represents the lower part of an ordinary window sash and frame, together with two of my improved devices, one of which is applied to the right hand side of the sash so as to be used as a holder for sustaining the sash in raised position, while the other one which is arranged at the left hand side of the sash serves as a fastener for preventing the sash from being raised. In this view each of the devices is shown in plan—the sash being partly raised and the devices being each adjusted in position of use. Fig. 2, is an enlarged plan view of the device when used as a fastener—the position in which it is here shown being that which it may assume when in disuse or idle. Fig. 3, is a view in section of the device, the plane of which section is indicated by line $x-x$, Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, in which like numbers of reference designate like parts throughout, 2 represents a body or plate, which, in plan, is formed with an irregular curved outline, assuming in general form an oval or oblong figure. This body is preferably made flat, and in the construction shown, the edge 3, thereof, lying to the right hand of the line $x-x$, Fig. 2, and which I will term the active edge, is formed arc-shaped with a regular curve or approximately so, while the remaining part 4, lying to the left hand of the

line $x-x$, and which I will term the idle or inactive edge, is formed with an elliptical curve or nearly so. The body or plate 2, is provided with a curved slot 5, formed somewhat irregular in outline and arranged toward one end of the body with the ends thereof projecting toward the elliptically-shaped or inactive edge of the body. The relative shape of the curved slot 5, and the active edge 3, as well as the location of the slot toward one end of the body (the upper end in Fig. 2) necessarily causes these two parts to be non-concentric. By virtue of this construction the curved section 6, lying between the curved slot 5, and the edge 3, of the body constitutes what may be termed a curved wedge.

A pin or stud 7, is placed in fixed position at a suitable point on the side of the window sash 12, which slides vertically in the window frame 13. This pin is shown as made of an ordinary screw and it projects through the curved slot 5. In the operation of the device, the curved slot moves over the pin. By holding the edge 4, uppermost and in about a horizontal position, placing the device near the window frame 13, and inserting the pin 7, in the then right hand end of the curved slot, and securing it fast, the device will be adjusted for use as a holder for sustaining the sash in elevated position. When the sash is elevated and the device is thus arranged, it will serve to hold the sash by forcing downwardly the left hand or outer end of the body 2, as shown at the right hand of Fig. 1. This movement causes the curved slot to travel over the fixed pin 7—the latter moving on to what I call the high part 8, of the slot, while the curved wedge-like portion 6, is wedged in between the pin and the window frame. The continued action exerted by the weight of the sash tends to increase this movement of the device and thereby lock the sash more securely. The sash may be released by manipulating the holder so as to elevate the outer end thereof and cause the active edge of the plate to clear the frame. In order to facilitate the manipulation of the device when used either as a sash holder or fastener, I provide the outer end thereof, that is the end remote from where the curved slot is located, with a suitable thumb-piece or handle 9.

This handle may assume any convenient form desired though I have shown it in the shape of a curved projection or member.

When the device is to be used as a means
5 for fastening the sash against upward movement, it is mounted in a reverse manner from that just described, as will be readily understood from the plan view of the device shown at the left hand side of Fig. 1, and in Fig. 2.
10 In this use of the device the active edge 3, is located uppermost when in service and the relative movement thereof in binding or wedging the parts is the same as above described with the exception that the direction of movement is the reverse—the slot 5, traveling
15 downwardly about the pin and the curved-wedge 6, also moving downwardly, instead of in an upward direction. In the position shown, at the left hand of Fig. 1, the device locks
20 the sash against upward movement and any force applied to the sash in an upward direction will cause the fastener to lock the sash all the more securely. In order to release the fastener, the outer end is moved
25 downwardly by hand until the active edge is free from the frame 13.

In order to facilitate the movement of the device, when adjusting it as a fastener or holder and cause it to bite against the window frame more readily, I provide the edge
30 of the body 2, with a soft yielding material 10, such as india-rubber, for example. In the construction shown this material, or rubber, 10, is in the form of a band which surrounds
35 the entire plate 2—a groove 11, being preferably formed in the periphery of the plate, for receiving this band or strip. In addition to

the assistance rendered by the friction of the rubber against the window frame in the locking movement of the plate, the rubber also
40 serves to protect the window frame against mutilation as it acts like a cushion between the bearing edge of the plate and the frame. If preferred, a washer may be interposed
45 between the device and the window sash to prevent the latter from being marked or scratched by the movement of the plate.

The body or plate 2, may be made of wood or metal and its general form may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention as herein described. I also contemplate making the plate or body 2, of rubber
50 instead of wood or metal, in which case a brass fitting might be used for the screw-hole formed through the rubber.

Having thus described my invention, I
55 claim—

A sash holder and fastener consisting in the combination of a fixed pin, a movable plate having a curved slot formed therein
60 and adapted to receive and travel over said pin, the said plate being provided with a curved edge inclined relatively to said slot so as to provide an intermediate curved wedge-like piece, substantially as and for the purpose
65 set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 17th day of July, 1893, in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

Witnesses:

EDWD. G. WILK,
G. S. WRATHALL.