(Model.)

J. B. BAUMBERGER.

SASH HOLDER.

No. 247,531. Patented Sept. 27, 1881.

Fig. 1.

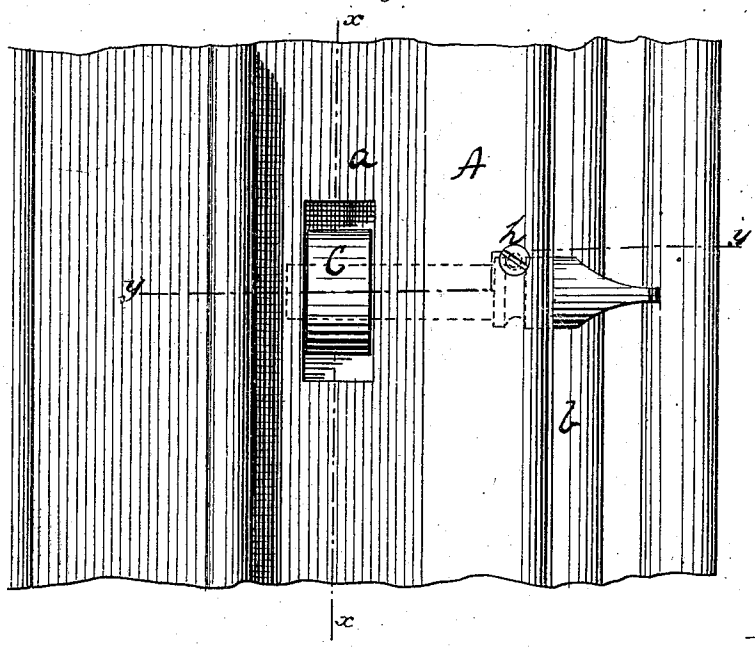


Fig. 2.

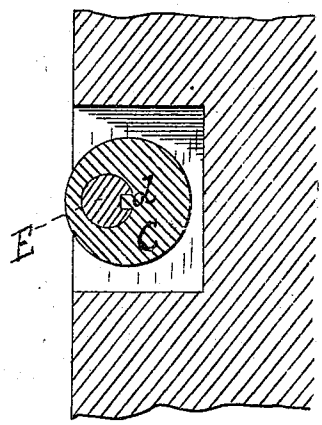


Fig. 4.

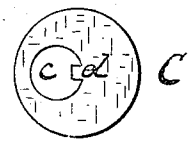


Fig. 3.

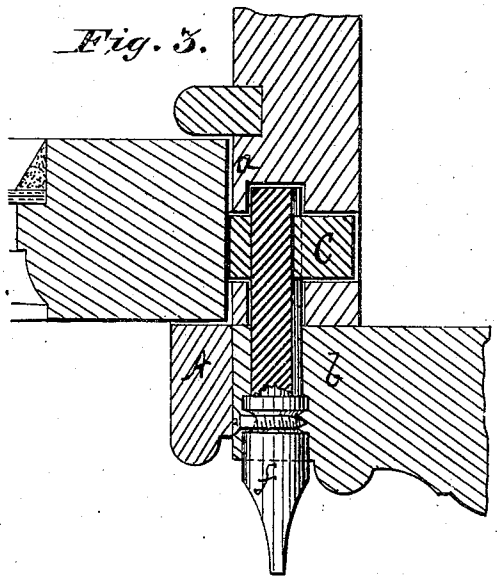


Fig. 5.

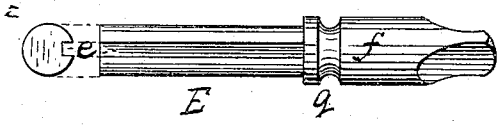
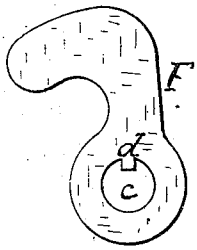


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. BAUMBERGER, OF WASHINGTON, KANSAS.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 247,531, dated September 27, 1881.

Application filed March 25, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. BAUMBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the county of Washington and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners or Window-Stops; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a window-frame having my improvements applied. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detached view of the eccentric disk. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the rod, axle, or shaft. Fig. 6 is a detached view of a modified form of stop, which may be used with the shaft or rod.

Like letters refer to like parts wherever they occur.

My invention relates to that class of devices known as "sash-fasteners" or "window-stops," employed for supporting the sash and locking it in any desired position, and has for its object to secure a simple, cheap, durable, and effective fastener or stop, easily and readily applied to any window irrespective of the width of the jamb, and one which will not injure or deface either the sash or casing.

To this end it consists in the combination, with an eccentric or stop having an eye with an inwardly-projecting feather or spline, or a shaft or rod of greater diameter at its journal portion, said rod provided with a longitudinal groove for the reception of the feather in the eye of the stop, and an annular groove for the pin or screw which secures the rod in position in the casing, all as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, A indicates a portion of a window-frame, *a* the jamb where the sash slides, and *b* the inside casing. C represents the preferred form of stop or fastener—that is to say, a plain or smooth faced disk, which may be from five-eighths (⅝) to an inch or more in diameter, and is formed with an eccentrically-placed hole or eye, *c*, for the reception of the operating-rod. This eye may be about one-eighth (⅛) of an inch from the periphery of the disk. Projecting into the eye or opening in the disk is a feather, key, or spline, *d*, which engages in a groove in the operating-rod.

E indicates the operating rod or shaft, which may be about three-eighths (⅜) of an inch in diameter, is round, and is provided with a longitudinal groove, *e*, for the reception of the spline or feather *d* in the eye of the eccentric. This groove may be about one-eighth (⅛) of an inch deep and the same width. The length of rod E will be such that it will reach through the jamb, whether the same be wide or narrow. This rod E terminates in a knob or handle inside the room, and about an inch of its length next to the knob is of increased diameter—say about five-eighths (⅝) of an inch—as at *f*; and on this enlargement, corresponding to a point about half an inch from the inside casing toward the sash, is formed an annular groove, *g*, through which, when in position in the casing, a screw, *h*, is passed to hold the rod in position.

Proportions have been given in the above description not for purpose of limitation, as the invention is not dependent on the proportion of the parts, but simply as a guide in order to facilitate the construction of the devices, and the proportions may be changed at will.

Instead of the eccentric disk with smooth periphery, (the preferred form of stop,) the stop or fastener shown at F, Fig. 6, may be employed, the eye therein and the longitudinally-grooved stem or rod being the same as before described.

Two of these devices are all that will be required for a window, one being preferably placed about two and one-half (2½) inches above the meeting-rails, and the other about the same distance below and opposite the respective sashes, and they are applied as follows: A hole for the shaft or stem E, equal in diameter to the largest diameter, *f*, of the stem or axle E, is bored in the casing to a depth equal to the length of said enlarged portion *f* and a smaller hole, equal in diameter to the longitudinally-grooved portion of the rod, is continued through the jamb. The jamb is then slotted for the reception of the eccentric C or F, the width and length of the slot correspond-

ing thereto The eccentric is entered in the slot in the jamb until the eye *c* is opposite the hole for the rod E. The rod is then inserted in the hole in the casing and pushed through the eye of the eccentric, the spline *d* of the eccentric entering and sliding along the longitudinal groove in the stem E. The rod or stem E is finally secured in position by inserting the screw *h* and causing it to pass through the annular groove *g* of the stem.

As the spline or feather prevents the eccentric from turning on the rod or stem E, the eccentric can be caused to wedge or bind on the sash, and thus support or lock it in any desired position.

As the eccentric is free to slide longitudinally on its shaft or stem, or, in other words, the stem can pass freely any distance through the eye of the eccentric, it follows that, provided the stem is of sufficient length, the devices can be readily applied to any width of jamb.

Among the advantages of my devices are cheapness, durability, simplicity, the readiness with which they can be applied to any window or width of jamb, and non-liability to get out of order or to deface and injure the sash or casing.

As the diameter of the shaft is greater at the part *f*, (or journal,) which is not grooved longitudinally, it will be evident that there will be no liability of the shaft wearing the jamb or casing and becoming loose, so as to affect the proper operation of the devices, so that the usual metal mortise-frame may be dispensed with, and, owing to the increased diameter given to the shaft at *f*, the annular groove for the retaining screw or pin may be made thereon without weakening the shaft. These two features reduce the number of parts actually required to form an operative and effective sash-fastener, so as to greatly simplify and reduce the cost of manufacture.

I am aware that a spindle grooved for its entire length and of uniform diameter throughout has been combined in a sash-holder with a bolt or stop having an eye provided with a lug or feather, and do not herein claim the same, for the reason that the spindle or shaft being of uniform diameter and grooved for its entire length would have a tendency to wear the casing and become loose, thus interfering with the effective operation of the device.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a sash holder or fastener, the combination, with an eccentric or stop having an eye with inwardly-projecting spline, of a spindle or shaft having a longitudinal groove for a portion of its length to engage with the spline in the eye of the stop, having a smooth portion of increased diameter to form the journal of the shaft, and provided with an annular groove near the extremity of the enlarged portion to receive the screw or pin which secures the shaft in position in the casing, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN B. BAUMBERGER.

Witnesses:

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W. P. ELWELL.