(No Model.)

C. WEST.

SASH HOLDER.

No. 544,635. Patented Aug. 13, 1895.

Fig. 1,

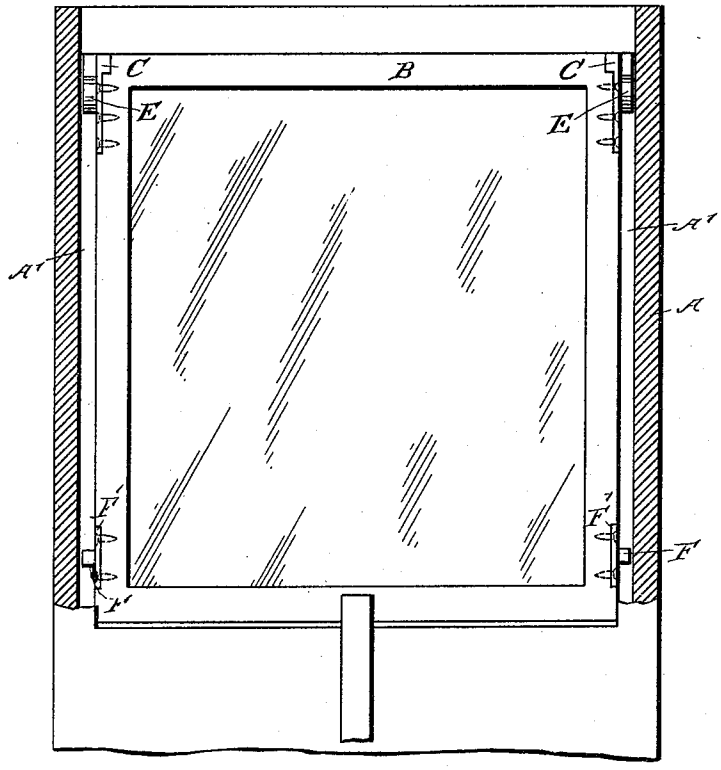


Fig. 2,

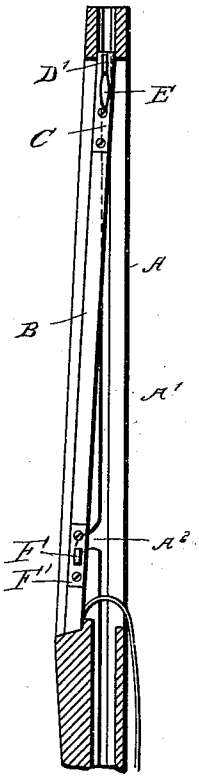


Fig. 3,

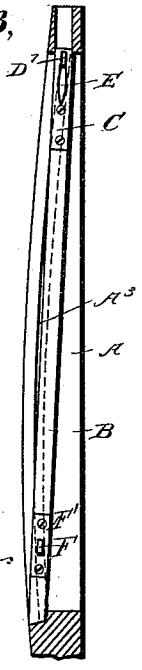


Fig. 6.

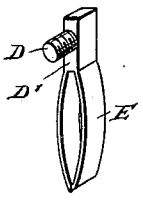


Fig. 4,

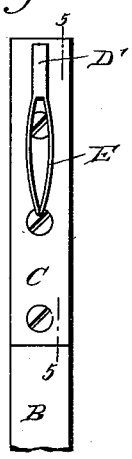
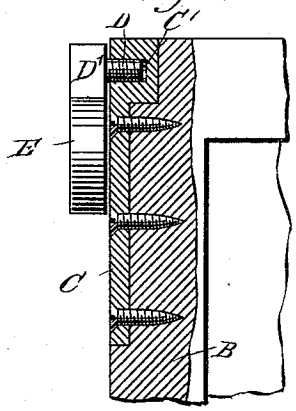


Fig. 5,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,635, dated August 13, 1895.

Application filed April 29, 1895. Serial No. 547,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WEST, of Englewood, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carriage-Door Sashes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to sliding sashes, and particularly to such as are employed on carriage-doors.

The object of my invention is to provide a sash of the above-indicated class, which will not rattle, which will remain in any position to which it may have been adjusted, and which will be capable of being used with carriage-doors having grooves or guideways of different shapes.

To this end my invention consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts, that will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a broken front elevation of my improved sash applied to a carriage-door, the latter being shown partly in section. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof with the door-frame in section, showing a substantially-straight guideway for the sash. Fig. 3 is a like view showing the same sash applied to a door having a curved guideway. Fig. 4 is an enlarged side elevation of the upper portion of the sash. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation thereof, taken substantially on line 5 5 of Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one of the sliding springs moving in the guideways of the door.

Similar letters indicate similar parts in all the views.

A designates the carriage-door, which is provided with guideways A′. In some styles of doors these guideways are straight, as illustrated in Fig. 2, and provided with branch-slots A^2, while in other styles of doors curved guideways are employed, as shown at A^3 in Fig. 3. In each case the same sash may be employed. According to my invention, the said sash B has secured to its sides, at or near its upper edge, metal plates C, each of which has a screw-threaded recess C′. Into the said recess fits a screw-threaded pin or bolt D, which, however, is not screwed tight upon the plate C, but the head D′ of the bolt is out of engagement with the plate, (see Fig. 5,) so that the bolt is free to turn relatively to the sash and is virtually swiveled thereto. The head D′ of the bolt may be of angular shape, as shown, and from opposite sides of the said head extend elastic bands E curved outward in their main portion and abutting against each other at their lower ends, or the two bands or springs E may be made separate and secured to the head D′ of the bolt.

To the lower portion of the sliding sash are secured guide-pins or lugs F projecting from plates F′, but if desired sliding springs similar to E may be substituted for said lugs.

When the sash is inserted in the carriage-door the outwardly-curved portions of the springs E engage with the front and rear walls of the guideway A′ or A^3, and as the springs are slightly compressed their frictional engagement with the side walls of the guideways will be sufficient to keep the sash in any desired position. It will also be obvious that the springs will prevent the sash from rattling and will fit guideways of different widths. It will further be observed that when the sash makes an angular or partial turning movement—for instance, when the lugs F are brought in engagement with the branch slots A^2, Fig. 2, or when curved guideways A^3 are used, Fig. 3—the pivotal or swivel joint between the springs and the sash will permit the latter to turn without altering the relative position of the springs relatively to the guideway. The same sash may therefore be employed on doors of various styles.

It will be obvious that instead of employing spring-bands or leaves E I may use inelastic leaves in combination with springs for pressing them apart, and I desire it to be understood that the term "spring-pressed leaves," as employed in the claims, includes both the equivalent constructions above mentioned.

Other modifications may be made without departing from the nature of my invention.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a bolt consisting of a head and a shank, and oppos-

ing spring pressed leaves extending from the head, substantially as described.

2. A sash provided at the sides of its upper portion with opposing spring-pressed leaves swiveled thereto and arranged to move yieldingly in a direction substantially perpendicular to the plane of the sash, and guides secured at the sides of the lower portion of the sash in approximately the same plane with the said spring-pressed leaves, as set forth.

CHARLES WEST.

Witnesses:
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