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1,974,946

WINDOW SASH HOLDER

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Fig. 1

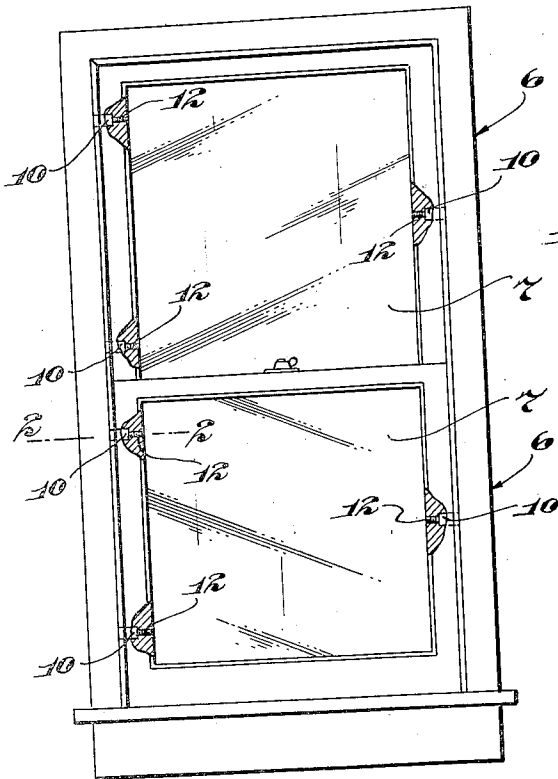


Fig. 3

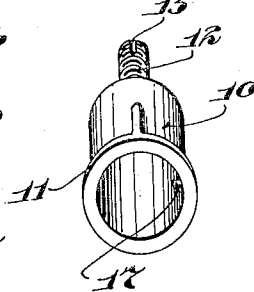


Fig. 4

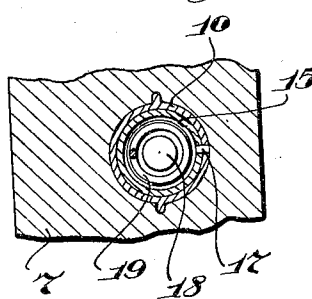


Fig. 2

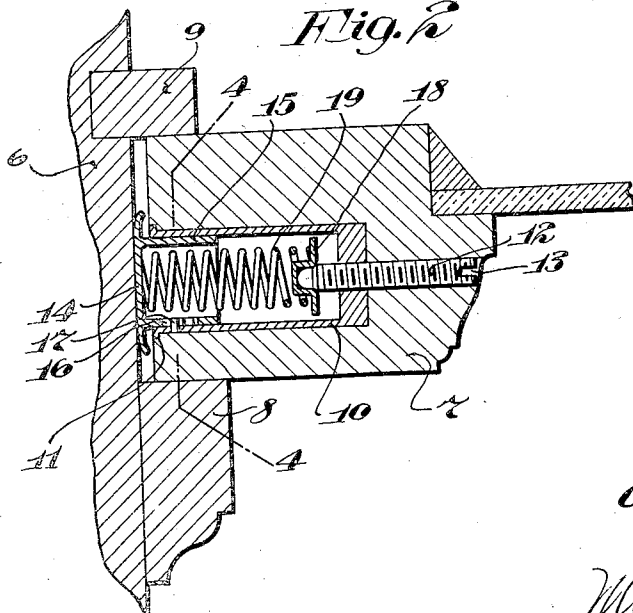
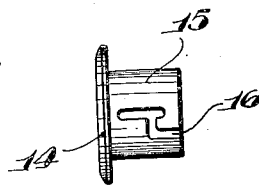


Fig. 5



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## WINDOW SASH HOLDER

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Application April 19, 1933, Serial No. 666,809

1 Claim. (Cl. 292—74)

Our invention provides an extremely simple and highly efficient frictional window sash holder, and is designed to be substituted for other well known, relatively expensive, and cumbersome apparatus such as is used in the weight and pulley system. It is adapted to be readily and economically installed on old as well as new windows. A further desirable feature of the device is that it holds the window under sufficient tension or friction to keep tight joints and prevent rattling.

Generally stated, the invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is an inside front elevation, some parts being shown in section;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective of the device, some parts being omitted;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 5 is a side elevation showing the shoe of the holder removed from the cylinder or barrel-like casing thereof.

The numeral 6 indicates a window frame which may be a narrow structure and need not include the box arrangement inasmuch as weights, cords and pulleys will not be employed. The upper and lower sash of the double-hung window are indicated by the numeral 7. The inside stop strip is indicated by the numeral 8 and the parting strip by the numeral 9, the outside stop strip not being shown but may be of the usual construction.

In accordance with an important feature of the invention the frictional sash holders hereinafter described are applied to each sash in a three point arrangement, two thereof being applied to one side of the sash and the third at the opposite side of the sash on a horizontal line midway between the two first noted holders. As preferably constructed and shown in the drawing, each sash holder comprises a cylinder or barrel-like casing 10 that is countersunk into a bore formed in the outer edge of the side rails of the sash. The casing 10 is closed at its inner end and at its outer end has a slightly outturned stop flange 11 that is flush with the outer edges of the sash. The inner end of the casing 10 is closed and an adjusting screw 12 works with threaded engagement axially through the same. This

screw 12 is passed through a relatively small bore in the sash and its extended end is exposed or positioned so that a slot 13 in the end thereof may be readily engaged by a screw-driver or the like. The shoe 14 of the holder is a disc-like structure with rounded or slightly backturned edge and is provided with a sleeve 15 of reduced diameter that fits telescopically into the casing 10. This sleeve 15 is provided with a bayonet slot 16 that is engaged by a pin 17 applied to the interior of the casing 10 a short distance inward from its outer end.

A washer-like spring cap 18 is applied to the reduced inner end of the screw 12 and is formed with an axial pocket that receives the reduced end of said screw. A coiled spring 19 is compressed between the spring cap 18 and the shoe 14 into the sleeve 15 of which its outer end is projected. Obviously, the tension of the spring 19 may be varied by adjustments of the screw 12 and without removing the sash.

Under the tension of their springs 19 the shoes of the several fasteners will be frictionally pressed against the frame. The said springs should be so adjusted that each sash will be supported by its three frictionally-acting spring-pressed shoes. This three point contact will prevent rattling of the sash and provides an arrangement in which the friction holding the sash will be applied nearly or entirely to the shoes rather than between the sash and the window frame.

It is highly important to note that when the pin or projection 17 is engaged with the longitudinally extended inner extremity of the bayonet slot 16 and the sash is in position, it will not be possible for the shoe to move far enough to align the said pin with the elbow or entrance portion of said slot, and hence, will be impossible for said pin to get into the entrance passage of the said slot. Even when the sash is removed the pin will be locked in the inner extremity or longitudinally extended portion of the bayonet slot. Removal of the shoe from the casing, when the sash is removed, will require the shoe to be forced inward just far enough to bring the elbow portion of the slot 16 into alignment with said pin. The spring cap 18 holds the engaged end of the spring against lateral displacement and the sleeve 15, of course, holds the outer end of said spring properly positioned. The springs of the several holders should be so adjusted that there will be just the proper friction required to hold the sash against accidental downward sliding movement.

From the foregoing it will be understood that

the preferred form of the holder above described may be varied as to details of construction and arrangement of parts, all within the scope of the invention herein disclosed and claimed.

- 5 The so-called window sash holder, per se, aside from its novel application to window sash is capable of use for various other purposes such, for example, as frictional door holder for securing a door or the like in open position.

- 10 What we claim is:

A sash holder comprising a barrel-like casing

adapted to be set into a sash, a spring-pressed follower telescoped into said casing and having an exposed shoe at its outer end, said tubular casing having an inwardly projecting lug and said shoe being provided with a bayonet slot in which said lug is engageable, the longitudinal locking slot of said bayonet slot being connected in its medial portion to an L-shaped release slot.

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