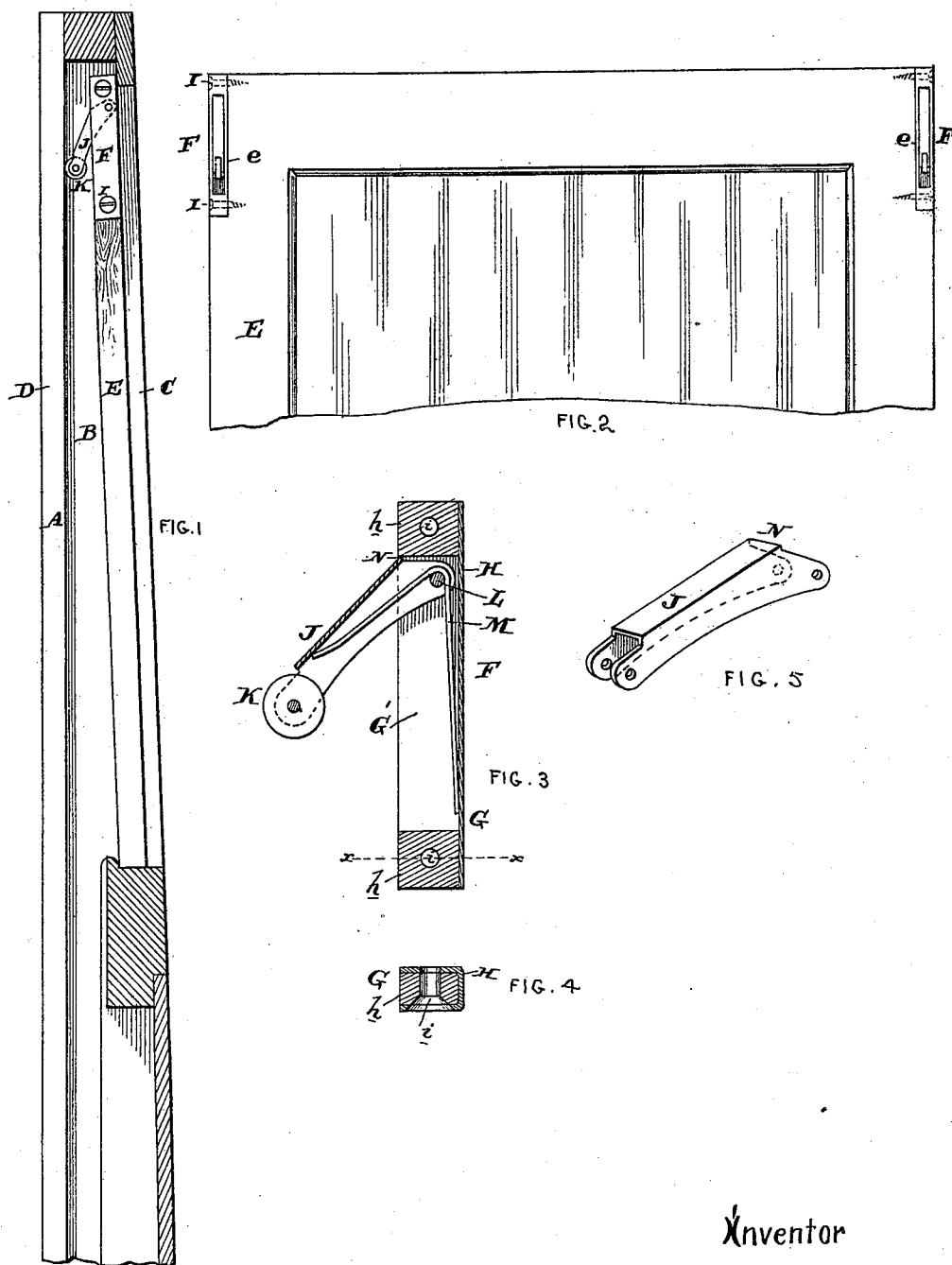


(No Model.)

F. KEYSER.  
SASH HOLDER.

No. 471,241.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.



Attest  
G. M. Dietrich.  
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Inventor  
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By *[Signature]*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK KEYSER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,241, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed December 31, 1891. Serial No. 416,729. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK KEYSER, a resident of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Sash-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to sash-holders; and it consists of certain improvements which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

The improvement set forth in this application is particularly designed as a sash-holder for carriages, but is equally adapted to vehicles of all kinds.

The object of my invention is to prevent the window-sashes from rattling under the rough usage given to vehicles traveling over the streets, thereby avoiding the incessant and irritating noise, the injury to the finish of the vehicle, and the danger of rupture of the window-glass.

More specifically my object is to provide a durable construction of sash-holder or anti-rattler which shall accommodate itself to the various widths of the guideway in which the sash is adapted to slide.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation through the upper portion of the carriage-door, showing the edge of the window-sash in elevation and having my improved sash-holder applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the upper portion of the window-sash. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional elevation of my improved sash-holder removed from the sash. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of same on line *x x*, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the sash-holder removed.

A is the door proper or frame of the vehicle, and is provided with the usual ribs C D, forming the guideway B at each side of the opening for the window-sash E, by which the latter is guided vertically and prevented from displacement. The guideway B is not uniform in width, and consequently it is impossible in practice to make a window-sash travel without liability to rattle. To overcome this tendency to rattle at the upper or unsupported part of the sash, I arrange upon each side, near the top, my improved sash-holder or anti-rattler, the construction of which is clearly

shown in the drawings. This sash-holder is indicated at F F, and may be arranged at the extreme upper corners or at any position on the sides near the top. In practice it is customary to employ the sash-holder at the upper part of the sash alone and place none at the lower portion, though it may also be arranged at the lower part, if desired. The sash-holders or anti-rattlers F are clearly shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, and consist of a case G, formed of a U-shaped piece of sheet metal H, having its ends filled by metal blocks *h*, through which holes *i* are formed for passing screws I for the purpose of securing the sash-holder to the window-sash, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Pivoted within the recess or socket G' of this case at L is an arm J, formed of bent metal similar in shape to what is shown in Fig. 5. The free end of this arm is provided with an anti-friction roller K. The inner end of the arm J is provided with a shoulder N, which rests against the upper wall of the recess G' in the case G and limits the outward thrust of the arm. The roller K should project slightly beyond the outer surface of the arm J, so as at all times to run against the shoulder D and prevent contact therewith of the arm. M is a spring having one arm resting in the socket or recessed portion G' of the case G and the other arm extended up into the under side of the arm J. The spring M is bent about the pivot L of the arm J, and is thus held firmly in position with excellent spring-action. The arm J is made of bent sheet metal, so that the cross-section would be U-shaped, which construction not only gives rigidity and beauty of appearance, coupled with economy of construction, but also acts as a suitable bearing and support for the free end of the spring M, entirely shielding it from view and maintaining it in a proper position for action.

In the drawings I have shown the arm J as projecting downward when applied to the sash; but it is quite evident that the sash-holder F may be inverted, in which case the arm J would extend upwardly; but this difference in the possible projection of the arm is immaterial.

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

1. A sash-holder for a window, consisting of a casing having a recessed or socket portion, in combination with a bent sheet-metal arm, U-shaped in cross-section, provided at its free end with an anti-friction roller and loosely pivoted at the other end to the casing within the recessed or socket portion thereof, and an independent bent spring inclosed within the casing and arm and extending about the pivot thereof, whereby the arm and its roller are normally spring-pressed outward, but are permitted to be thrust into the recessed or socket portion of the casing.
2. A sash-holder consisting of a casing adapted to be secured to the edge of a window-sash and formed with a recessed portion, in combination with an arm loosely pivoted within the recessed portion adjacent to one end thereof and provided at the free end with an anti-friction roller, and an independent spring contained within the casing extending outward so as to press against the pivoted arm, whereby said arm is normally caused to project outward with an elastic pressure or may be thrust inward when desired.
- In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand.

FREDK. KEYSER.

Witnesses:

R. M. HUNTER,  
ERNEST HOWARD HUNTER.