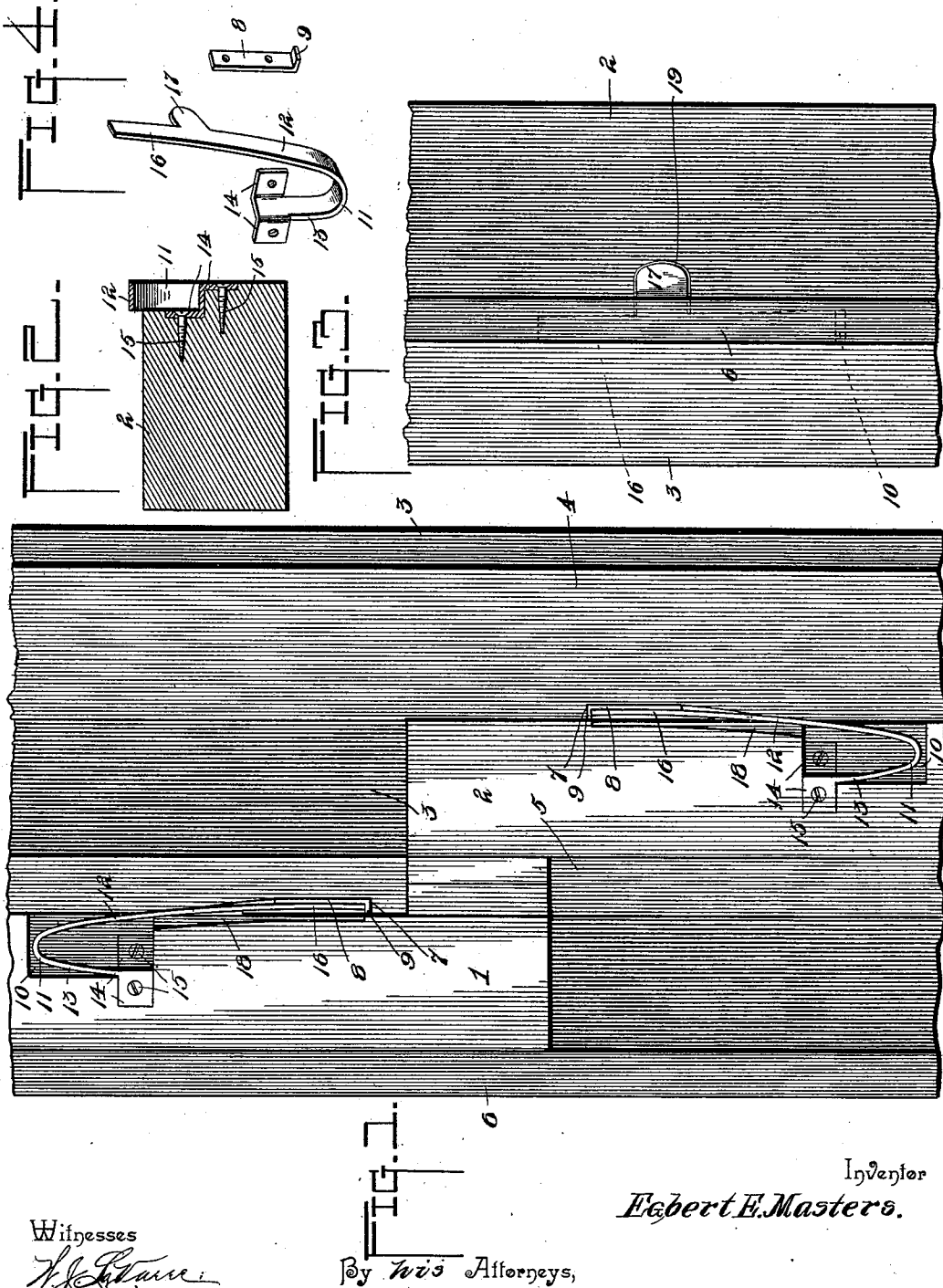


(No Model.)

E. E. MASTERS.
COMBINED SASH HOLDER AND FASTENER.

No. 592,873.

Patented Nov. 2, 1897.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EGBERT E. MASTERS, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

COMBINED SASH HOLDER AND FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 592,873, dated November 2, 1897.

Application filed February 26, 1897. Serial No. 625,009. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EGBERT E. MASTERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sacramento, in the county of Sacramento and State of California, have invented a new and useful Combined Sash Holder and Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to combined sash-holders and sash-locks, the object being to provide a device of this character simple in construction, efficient in operation, and which may be easily and quickly applied to any ordinary window-sash now in use whereby said sash may be locked in its closed position or be automatically held in any open position desired without the aid of weights and cords and be prevented from rattling at all times.

With these objects in view the invention consists of the several details of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an edge view of portions of the side rail of an upper and a lower window-sash and the three usual guide-strips of ordinary construction with my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the side rail of a sash removed from the window-frame with my invention applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a portion of the window frame and sash also having my invention applied thereto. Fig. 4 shows the separate parts of the device constituting my invention.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

The side rails of the upper and lower window-sashes are indicated by 1 and 2, respectively. 3 indicates the window-frame; 4, the inner guide-strip; 5, the middle guide-strip, and 6 the outer guide-strip. All of these parts may be of any ordinary and approved construction. The edge of the guide-strip 4 which faces the middle guide-strip is recessed, as indicated at 7, and within this recess is seated and secured a plate 8, having at its upper end a lug 9, which projects toward the middle strip 4. The recess 7 and the lug 9 should be so arranged that the outer end of the lug is flush with the surface of the guide-strip 4. The side rail 2 is provided with a deep recess, as indicated at 10, for the recep-

tion of the looped end 11 of a U-shaped spring 12. This recess 10 opens out in the front face of the side rail as well as in its edge. The short arm 13 of the spring is provided at its end with lateral extensions 14, projecting from its opposite edges, and these extensions are bent in opposite directions at a right angle to the said arm and fit in suitable recesses formed in the bottom of the recess 10 and in the edge of the sash-rail 2, respectively. Screws 15 or other suitable fastening devices pass through these extensions into the sash and hold the spring securely in position. The long arm 16 of the spring extends longitudinally of the rail and is provided with a lateral projection 17, which forms a finger-piece by means of which pressure may be applied to the spring to compress it for a purpose to be hereinafter referred to. The front face of the side rail 2 is provided with a shallow recess (indicated by 18) leading from the recess 10 for the reception of the long arm 16 of the spring when in its compressed position in order that the outer surface of the spring-arm 16 may lie flush with the outer surface of the sash-rail. The said rail is also provided with a recess 19 to receive the finger-piece 17 for a similar purpose.

The spring 12 and the plate 7 are secured in position for the upper sash in a manner similar to that heretofore described, with the exception that the positions of the two parts are reversed—that is to say, the arm 16 of the spring extends downwardly and the lug 9 on the plate 8 is arranged at its lower end, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1.

It is of course to be understood that one of the springs 12 is to be attached to each edge of the respective sashes; but, if desired, the locking-plate 8 may be dispensed with on one side of the window-frame, in which case the finger-piece 17 may be omitted from the spring.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that when the parts are arranged as described the normal tendency of the springs 12 is to force the upper sash against the outer guide-strip 6 and the lower sash against the middle guide-strips 5, thus making a tight joint between the sashes and the outermost of the strips between which they work. This will have the result of effectively excluding cold

air, rain, dust, &c. It will also effectually prevent the sashes from rattling, no matter what vertical position they may occupy in the frame. It will also be seen that when the sashes are in their closed positions the ends of the long arms 16 will engage the lugs 9 of the plates 8 and thereby effectually lock the sashes against vertical movement. It is also apparent that on account of the location and arrangement of the locking devices it is practically impossible to unlock them from the outside of the window without breaking one of the window-panes and so gaining access to the finger-piece 17. The locking device is therefore much more secure than any other locking device of which I am aware, which is as simple in its construction as the one described in this application. The spring can, however, be easily disengaged from the lug 9 on the inside of the window by simply pressing on the finger-piece, and the sash can then be moved vertically, as desired, and the springs will thereafter exert sufficient force on the sash to hold it in any position it may be desired. By extending the long arm 16 of the spring longitudinally of the sash-rail between it and the guide-strip an extended frictional bearing-surface between the spring and guide-strip is assumed where sashes of considerable weight may be held in the desired

open position without the aid of cords and weights.

It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a sash-holder comprising a spring-loop with arms of unequal length all struck up of a single piece of sheet spring metal, the short arm having side extensions at its end bent in opposite directions, and the long arm having a lateral projection near its end, the loop and short arm being adapted to be supported in a deep recess in the window-sash and the long arm to be seated in a shallow recess leading from the deep recess, and to either frictionally engage the guide-strip or to positively engage a fixed stop thereon, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EGBERT E. MASTERS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. S. HARRIS,
F. M. OSBORN.