Jan. 2, 1962 C. K. SITTERLY 3,015,511

WINDOW SASH POSITIONER

Filed June 15, 1959

Fig. 1.

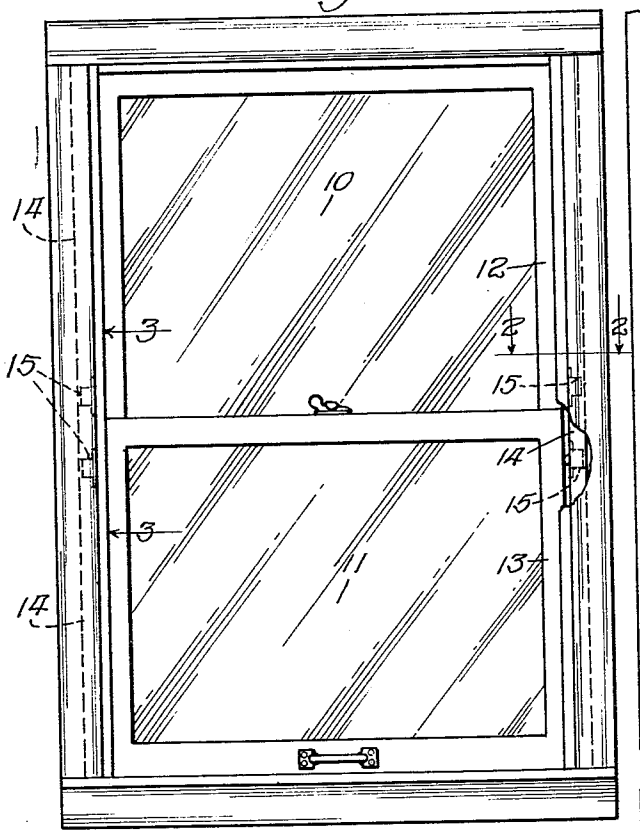


Fig. 3.

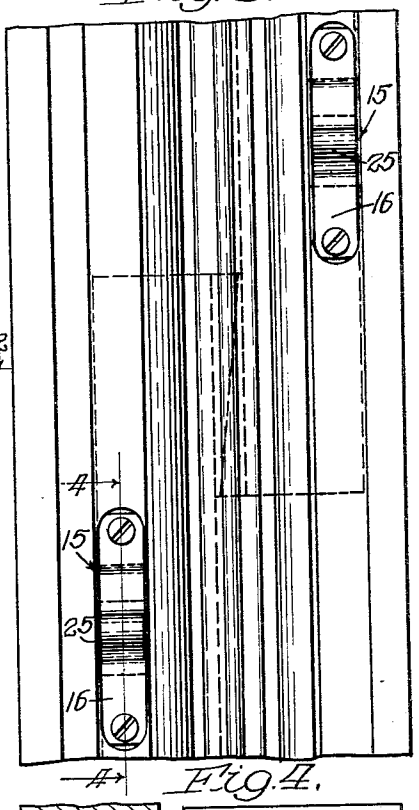


Fig. 4.

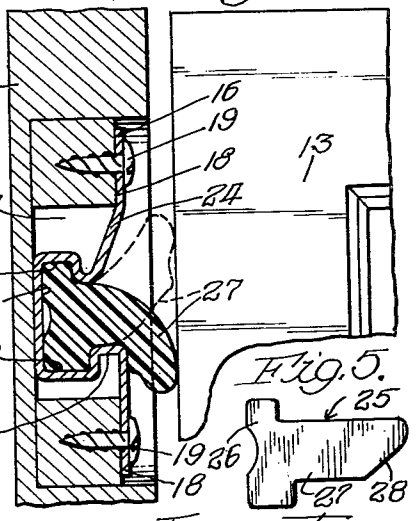


Fig. 2.

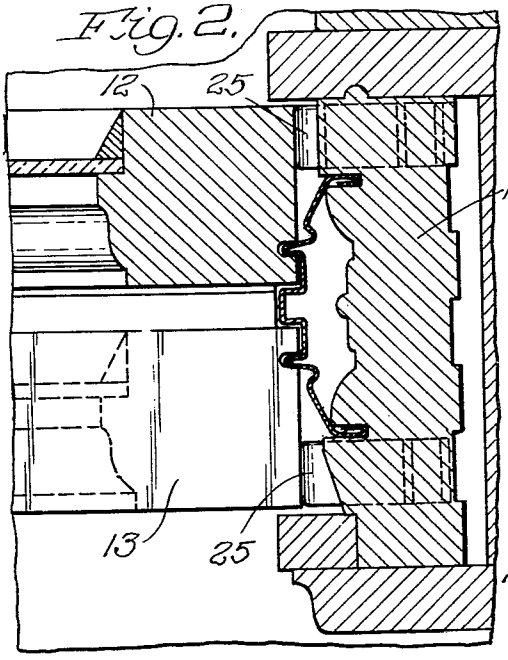


Fig. 5.

Inventor:
Charles K. Sitterly,
By Hofgren, Brady, Wegner,
Allen, Stellman, Attys

United States Patent Office

3,015,511
Patented Jan. 2, 1962

3,015,511
WINDOW SASH POSITIONER

Charles K. Sitterly, Dubuque, Iowa, assignor to Caradco Incorporated, a corporation of Iowa

Filed June 15, 1959, Ser. No. 820,314
1 Claim. (Cl. 292—70)

This invention relates to a window sash positioner for holding the window sash in any desired position.

The window sash positioner of this invention avoids the use of weights or other counterbalancing means for the window sash and locks the sash in desired position by a friction member.

One of the features of this invention is to provide an improved sash positioner for a window construction having a side jamb and an adjacent movable sash in which the positioner comprises a flexible friction member held in one of the jamb and sash having an outer end engaging the other outer jamb and sash, the friction member being distortable upwardly and downwardly when the sash is moved and rigid means adjacent the friction member against which the member is wedged by weight of the sash to resist downward movement of the sash.

A more specific feature of the invention is to provide an improved sash positioner comprising a flexible friction member held in a jamb having a stem portion engaging the sash with the stem being distortable upwardly when the sash is raised and downwardly when the sash is lowered, and a mounting member in the jamb in which the friction member is held, the mounting member including a socket portion having an upwardly and downwardly extending recess in which is located a similarly shaped head of the friction member and from which the stem extends, the mounting member also includes a rigid portion adjacent the bottom of the stem against which the stem wedges to resist downward movement of the sash and a recessed portion adjacent the top of the stem toward which the stem moves on raising of the sash.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description of one embodiment thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing. Of the drawing:

FIGURE 1 is a front elevational view of a window construction embodying the invention and partially broken away for clarity of illustration;

FIGURE 2 is a horizontal fragmentary sectional view enlarged taken substantially along line 2—2 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a fragmentary sectional view enlarged taken substantially along line 3—3 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 4 is a fragmentary sectional view taken substantially along line 4—4 of FIGURE 3;

FIGURE 5 is a side elevational detailed view of a friction member of the invention.

The window construction shown in the accompanying drawing is conventional except for the addition of the improved sash positioners. Thus the window includes upper and lower sashes 10 and 11, including side stiles 12 and 13 and side jambs 14. Mounted on opposite sides of the upper sash 10 and adjacent the bottom of the raised sash are a pair of sash positioners 15. Similarly mounted adjacent the top of the lowered bottom sash 11 are another pair of sash positioners 15 and each of these positioners is exactly the same as the other but only one will be described in detail.

Each sash positioner includes a mounting member 16 formed of a strip of metal and located in a recess 17 in a jamb 14. The mounting member 16 has coplanar end pieces 18 which are engaged by screws 19 to hold the mounting member in position. The member 16 has an intermediate portion bent to form a socket 20 having an upwardly and downwardly extending recess. The upper end 21 of this recess is thinner than is the lower recess end 22. Adjacent this lower end 22, the mounting member strip 16 is bent to form a rigid portion 23 that extends between the bottom end 22 of the recess and the lower end piece 18. Between the upper end piece 16 and the upper end 21 of the recess or socket is a sloped or recessed portion 24.

As is shown most clearly in FIGURE 5, the flexible friction member 25 comprises a head 26 shaped similarly to the socket 20 and a stem portion 27. The outer end of the stem 27 is provided with a sloped bottom surface 28. When the friction member 25 is in the position in the socket 20, the frictional engagement therewith is sufficient to hold the friction member in position.

As is shown most clearly in FIGURE 4, the stem 27 of the friction member 25 wedges between the stile 13 and the rigid portion 23 to hold the window sash in adjusted position. However, because the holding is by frictional means, the window sash can, of course, be forced downwardly against this holding when it is desired to lower the window.

Also, as illustrated most clearly in FIGURE 4, when the sash is raised, the upwardly moving stile 13 moves the stem 27 upwardly toward the recessed portion 24 which provides sufficient clearance so that practically all friction is eliminated on upward raising of each of the window sashes. The providing of the sloped bottom surface 28 on the outer end of the stem 27 aids this substantially frictionless upward movement of the sash.

Having described my invention as related to the embodiments set out herein, it is my intention that the invention be not limited by any of the details of description unless otherwise specified, but rather be construed broadly within its spirit and scope as set out in the accompanying claim.

I claim:

In a window construction having a side jamb and an adjacent movable sash, a sash positioner, comprising: a flexible friction member held in the jamb having a stem portion engaging the sash, the stem being distortable upwardly when the sash is raised and downwardly when the sash is lowered; a mounting member in the jamb in which the friction member is held, the mounting member comprising a strip of metal and including a socket portion having an upwardly and downwardly extending recess in which is located a similarly shaped head of the friction member and from which said stem extends, a rigid portion adjacent the bottom of the stem against which the stem wedges to resist downward movement of the sash and a recessed portion adjacent the top of the stem toward which the stem moves on raising of the sash.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

105,976	Phelps	Aug. 2, 1870
473,898	Baldwin	May 3, 1892