

M. D. B. MOWDAY.
SASH HOLDER.
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1,066,136.

Patented July 1, 1913.

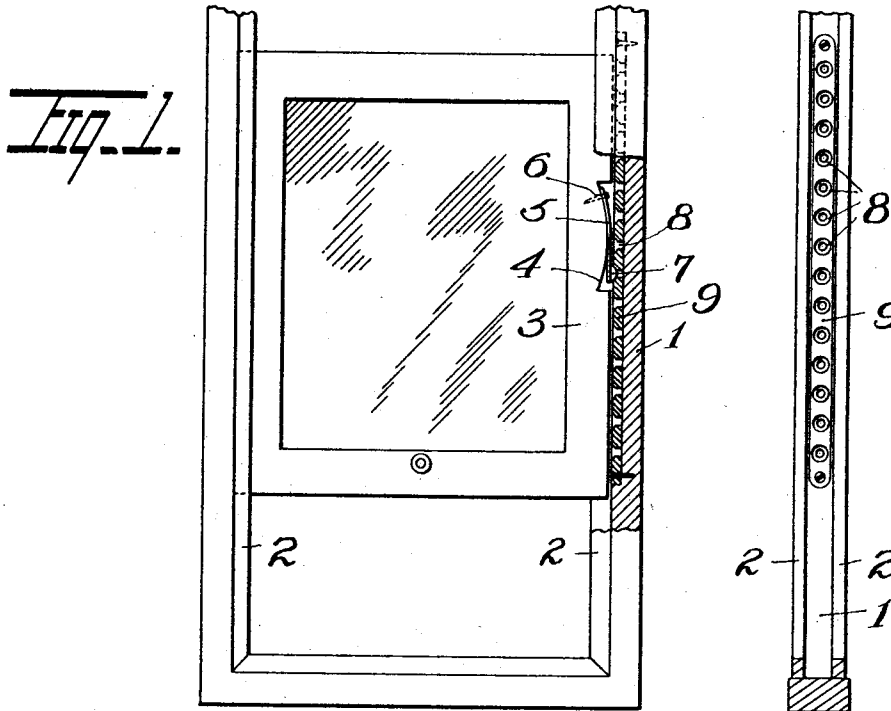
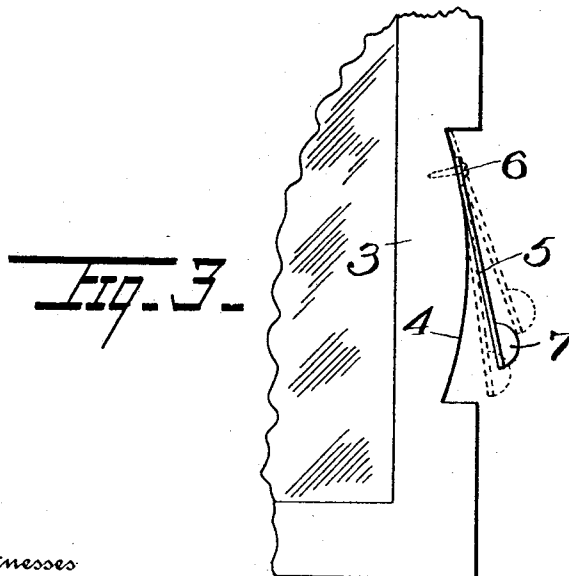


Fig. 2.



Morris D. B. Mowday,
Inventor

Witnesses
D. M. Mowday
Caleb F. Preber.

By

[Signature]

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS D. B. MOWDAY, OF DOUGLASS TOWNSHIP, BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SASH-HOLDER.

1,066,136.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS D. B. MOWDAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pine Iron Works, in Douglass township, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sash holders, and particularly to the class in which a notch-engaging spring member on the sash coöperates with a notched rack on the frame to hold the sash in adjusted positions. And my object is to provide a neat, simple and cheap construction in which the adjustment of the notch-engaging spring for varying weights of sashes may be readily effected without substitution of either a lighter or heavier weight spring member.

The invention is fully described in connection with the accompanying drawing and the novel feature is particularly pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window frame and sash embodying my invention, part of the framing being broken away at one side to more clearly show the construction. Fig. 2 is an inside edge view of the framing showing the sash slide way and the notched rack. Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the sash alone, showing more clearly the spring and convex recess therefor, and the manner of adjusting the spring.

As shown in the drawings 1 represents the window framing, 2 the beadings forming the sash slide way, and 3 the sash slidable in said framing. In a side edge of the sash is formed a spring recess having a convex face 4, as shown, preferably extending across the full thickness of the sash, though obviously it may be of less width. Near one end of this spring recess a spring 5 is secured by a screw or bolt 6, and a projection 7 on the free end of said spring is adapted to engage one or other of the notches 8 of a notched-rack 9 secured to the framing 1 in the sash slide-way. Said rack is preferably secured, as shown, a considerable distance above the lower cross framing of the sash opening so that the sash 1 may be raised part way without uncovering the rack 9. The convex face 4 of the spring recess, as shown, provides for readily adjusting the tension of the

spring 5, as required to properly support sashes of various weights without changing the weight of the spring, one standard weight of the latter answering all the requirements for a considerable range of variations in the sashes, and also taking up any amount of looseness in the fit of the sash. The normal projection of the notch-engaging end 7 of the spring beyond the sash edge, and the consequent variation of the spring tension of the latter, is readily provided for by properly locating the screw-secured end 6 on said convex face of the recess.

As shown particularly in Fig. 3, it will be readily seen that the normal projection of the notch-engaging end 7 of the spring may be increased by raising the spring 5 along the convex face 4 of the recess, while by lowering the spring along said face the normal projection may be reduced until the end 7 lies almost parallel with the side edge of the sash, as indicated by the positions illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 3. And a more or less slight change in the radius of said convex face 4 of the recess will greatly increase or reduce such normal projection. Thus I provide in a very simple and most economical manner for tensioning the spring 5 so as to properly support the sash in adjusted positions without causing undue friction and wear of the sash in the frame.

My construction is neat and simple in appearance and positive in action, and the working parts are easily accessible when desired, but hidden from observation when in use.

What I claim is:—

In combination a window frame having a notched rack, a slidable sash having a convex-faced spring-recess in a side edge thereof, and a spring formed with a notch-engaging end and having its opposite end secured in said recess against the convex face thereof, the normal projection of said notch-engaging end beyond the sash-edge being determined by the point of connection of the other end thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MORRIS D. B. MOWDAY.

Witnesses:

MABEL WISLER,
ROBERT EZRICH.