Sept. 21, 1948. H. W. VALENTINE 2,449,918

SASH HARDWARE

Filed June 3, 1946

FIG. 1

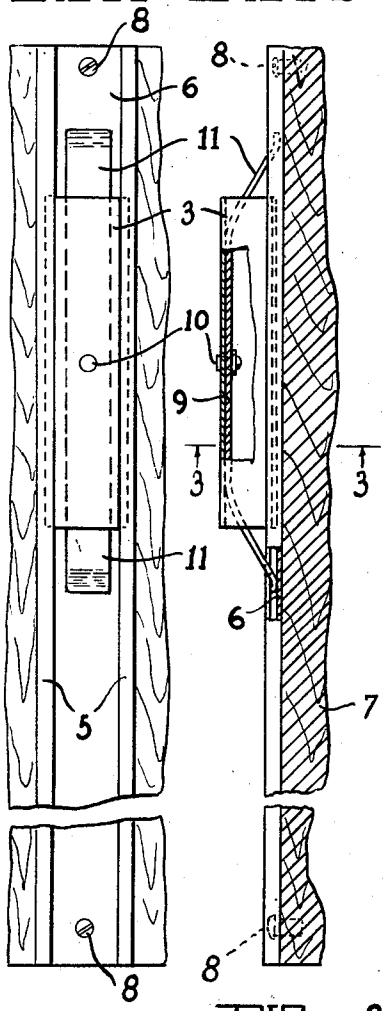


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

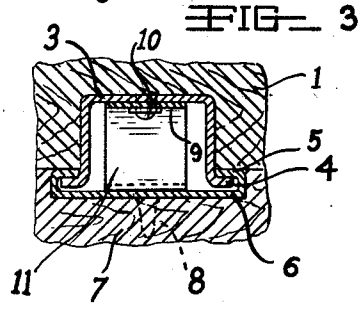
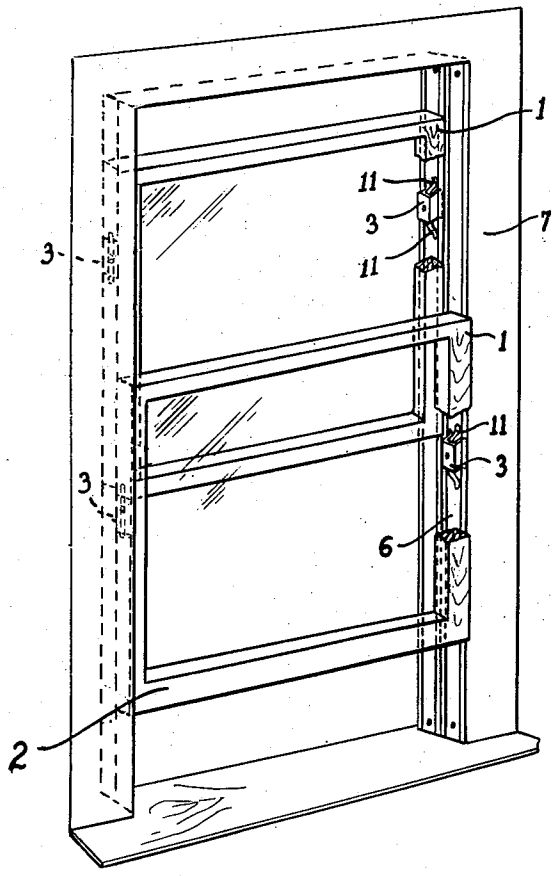


FIG. 4



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2,449,918

SASH HARDWARE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 292—74)

1

This invention relates to sash windows, the main object being to provide a spring holding arrangement for a sash window which enables the window to open and hold in any desired position without relying on sash cords and weights. The structure also prevents any rattling of the windows.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a face view of the spring unit for one side of a window as engaged in a window casing and detached from the sash.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the unit as engaging the channel in the window casing and with the spring unit detached from the sash.

Fig. 3 is a cross section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2 but with the spring as mounted in the sash.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a double-hung sash window, with a portion of the sashes broken away to show the location of the springs.

Referring to the numerals of reference on the drawings, each side rail 1 of a window sash 2 is formed intermediate its ends with an elongated recess in its outer edge, in which a pressed metal outwardly facing channel 3 is mounted. This channel is countersunk in the rail except for longitudinal outwardly bent flanges 4 along its sides. These flanges slidably engage in opposed facing grooves 5 formed in a shallow pressed metal channel 6 countersunk in the adjacent edge of the window casing 7 for its full height in facing relation to channel 3. Channel 6 is retained in place by flat-head countersunk screws 8.

A double-ended leaf spring 9 extends along channel 3, being secured centrally of its ends to the bottom thereof by suitable means such as a rivet 10. The end portions 11 of spring 9 are deflected at an angle toward and engage the bottom of channel 6 in pressing slidable relation.

By reason of the above described structure, it will be seen that vertical movement of the sash is restrained by the frictional resistance of the springs 9 (one at each side) with the corresponding casing channel 6, the bottoms of which form friction strips.

Flanges 4 may have an easy running fit in grooves 5, since the spring pressure prevents any rattling of the sash.

2

It is claimed:

1. A sash holding device comprising a channel adapted to be sunk into the vertical rail of a window sash, a double-ended leaf spring extending lengthwise of and fixed centrally of its ends in the channel, a friction strip adapted to be mounted in a window casing and frictionally and slidably engage the ends of said leaf spring, and means between said channel and said friction strip providing for mutual engagement thereof in sliding and laterally inseparable relationship.

2. A sash holding device comprising a channel adapted to be sunk into the vertical rail of a window sash, said channel being formed with opposed longitudinal flanges extending laterally outward, a double-ended leaf spring extending lengthwise of and fixed centrally of its ends in the channel, a friction strip adapted to be mounted in a window casing and frictionally and slidably engage the ends of said leaf spring, and elements formed with said friction strip and providing opposed facing grooves in which said flanges slidably ride.

3. A sash holding device comprising a channel adapted to be sunk into the vertical rail of a window sash, a friction strip adapted to be mounted in a window casing, resilient means mounted in said channel adapted to engage said friction strip in frictional and slidable relationship, and means between said channel and said friction strip providing for mutual engagement thereof in sliding and inseparable relationship.

HELEN B. VALENTINE,
Administratrix of the Estate of Harry W. Valentine, Deceased.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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