April 2, 1929. D. W. McGEE 1,707,867

SASH ATTACHMENT

Filed March 16, 1926

Fig. 1.

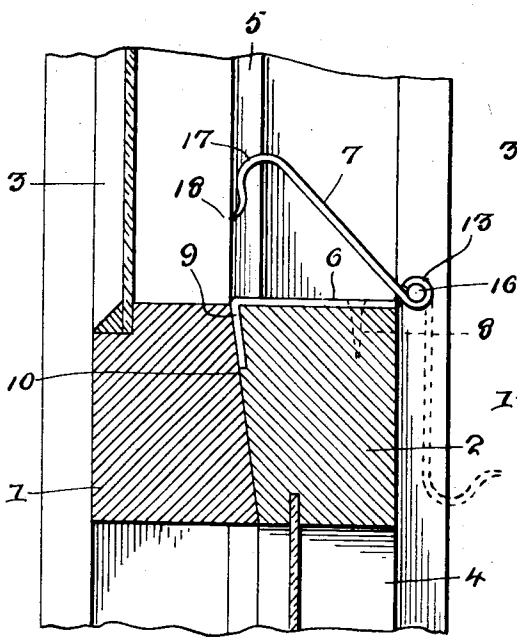


Fig. 2.

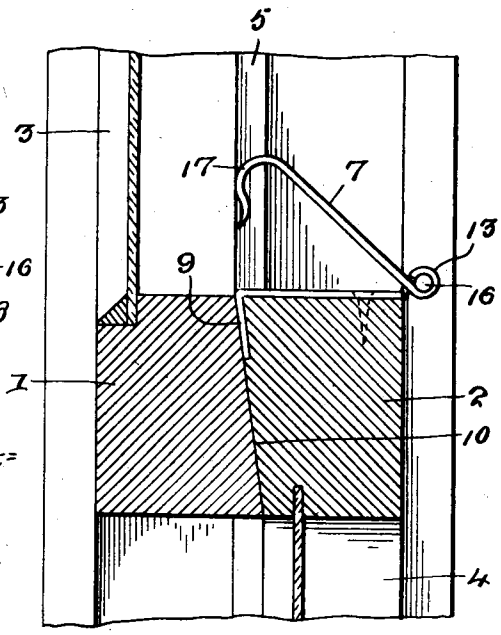


Fig. 3.

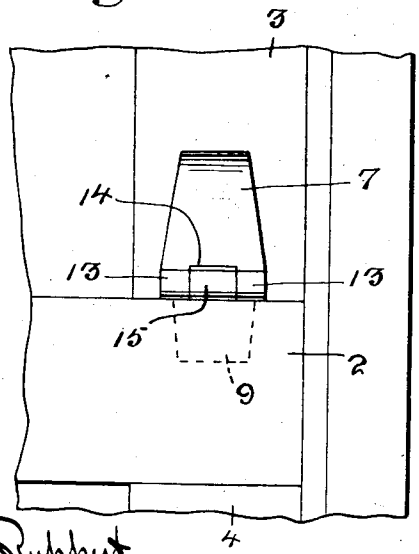
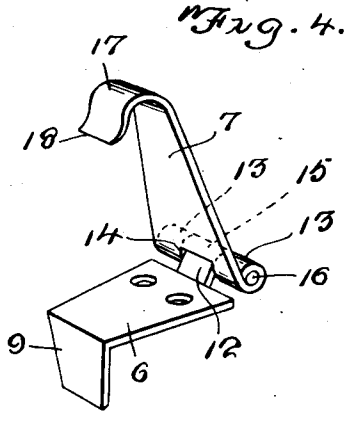


Fig. 4.



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WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH ATTACHMENT.

Application filed March 16, 1926. Serial No. 95,131.

It is the purpose of the present invention, to provide, in a sash attachment, means consisting of a hinged element operatively carried by the upper rail of the lower sash adjacent one side thereof and provided with a yieldable end portion for engagement with one of the side rails of the upper sash, for preventing movement of either sash.

Another purpose is to provide means consisting of a base plate for hingedly supporting said element, the base plate being mounted upon the upper rail of the lower sash, with an extension tongue embedded in the outer face of the upper rail of the lower sash, in order to obviate binding of the meeting rails of the two sashes.

The invention comprises further features and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawings, and claimed.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view through the meeting rails of the upper and lower sashes of a window, showing the improved sash attachment as applied, the sash engaging hinged element being in position to prevent movement of either sash, and swung inwardly and downwardly in dotted lines.

Figure 2 is a sectional view through the meeting rails of the upper and lower sashes of a window, also showing the sash attachment applied.

Figure 3 is a view in elevation of the meeting rails of the upper and lower sashes, showing the application of the sash attachment.

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the sash attachment detached from the upper rail of the lower sash.

Referring to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate the meeting rails of upper and lower sashes 3 and 4. The adjacent faces of the rails 1 and 2 are formed as usual to prevent excessive passage of air into the room. In other words, the adjacent faces of the meeting rails are beveled, so as to close the space between the meeting rails, caused by the intervening parting strip 5 of the frame.

The sash attachment comprises a base plate 6 and a sash holding element 7. The base plate 6 may be constructed of any suitable metal, either steel or aluminum, or the like, and may be of sheet material or cast.

In either case the base plate is relatively broad and is secured to the upper face of the meeting rail 2 by suitable securing means such as screws 8. The base plate has a downwardly protruding extension tongue 9 which overlaps and is embedded in the outer beveled face of the rail 2, as shown at 10. By embedding the extension tongue in this manner, any interference between the two meeting rails is prevented. Furthermore, by embedding the extension tongue, the adjacent faces of the meeting rails are adapted to assume relatively closed positions, to prevent excessive passage of air between the meeting rails.

The holding element 7 is hingedly carried by the base plate. The hinged connection between the base plate and the element comprises a tongue 12 formed integrally with one end of the base plate and the rolls 13 formed integrally with the holding element 7. In order to form these rolls 13, the holding element 7 is bifurcated, and the projecting portions of the element caused to be formed by the bifurcation are turned into rolls 13, the bifurcation 14 receiving the tongue 12 (which is turned into a roll 15), there being a hinge pin 16 passing through the rolls 13 and 15, to provide for the hinge connection. The tongue 12 extends inwardly toward the room and upwardly, for the purpose of permitting the holding element to lie flat on the base plate, in case the lower sash is in a raised position, in which case the yieldable spring end 17 of the holding element will overlie the extension tongue 9. However, the proper position of the holding element, when the lower sash is raised, or the upper sash lowered, is as shown in dotted lines in Figure 1. In other words, the proper position of the holding element is a position inwardly of the room and suspended downwarly.

The yieldable or spring end of the holding element is of such curvature that it can engage the inner face of one of the side rails of the upper sash. In other words, the yieldable terminal or end 17 has a transverse sash engaging straight edge 18. The terminal end 17 is curved downwardly and inwardly, so that the straight edge 18 is directed toward and in engagement with the side rail of the upper sash in order to bite thereinto, and hence acting to prevent upward movement of the lower sash, or downward movement of the upper sash. Figure 2 shows greater biting action of the straight edge 18 into the side rail of the upper sash than is shown in Figure 1, thereby illustrating secure means for preventing movement of the

sashes particularly when they are in closed positions.

It will be apparent that my construction not only promotes security against surreptitious opening of the windows, but renders the windows noiseless in storms by preventing rattling.

The invention having been set forth, what is claimed is:

A sash attachment comprising a pair of plates, one plate being adapted to be fixed to the rail of the lower sash and having at one end an inclined neck curled at its free end, the other end of said plate having a downward extension adapted to be seated and secured between the upper and lower sash rails and the other plate being hinged to the curled end of the neck and having its free end curled downwardly to form a spring terminating in an outwardly extending prong adapted to engage the upper sash rail.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

DANIEL W. McGEE.