

W. Race,

Sash Holder.

N<sup>o</sup> 41,236.

Patented Jan. 12, 1864.

Fig 2.

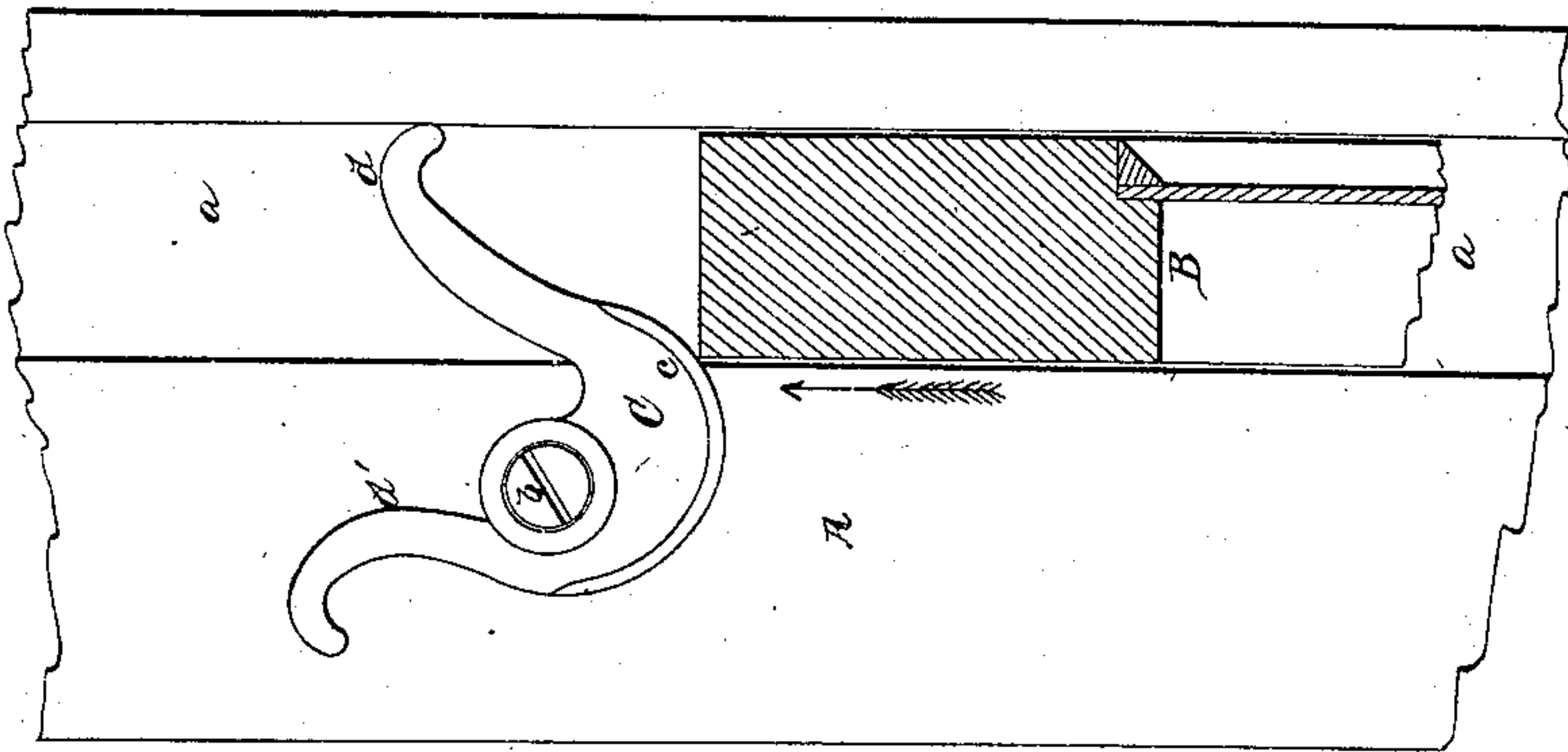


Fig 1.

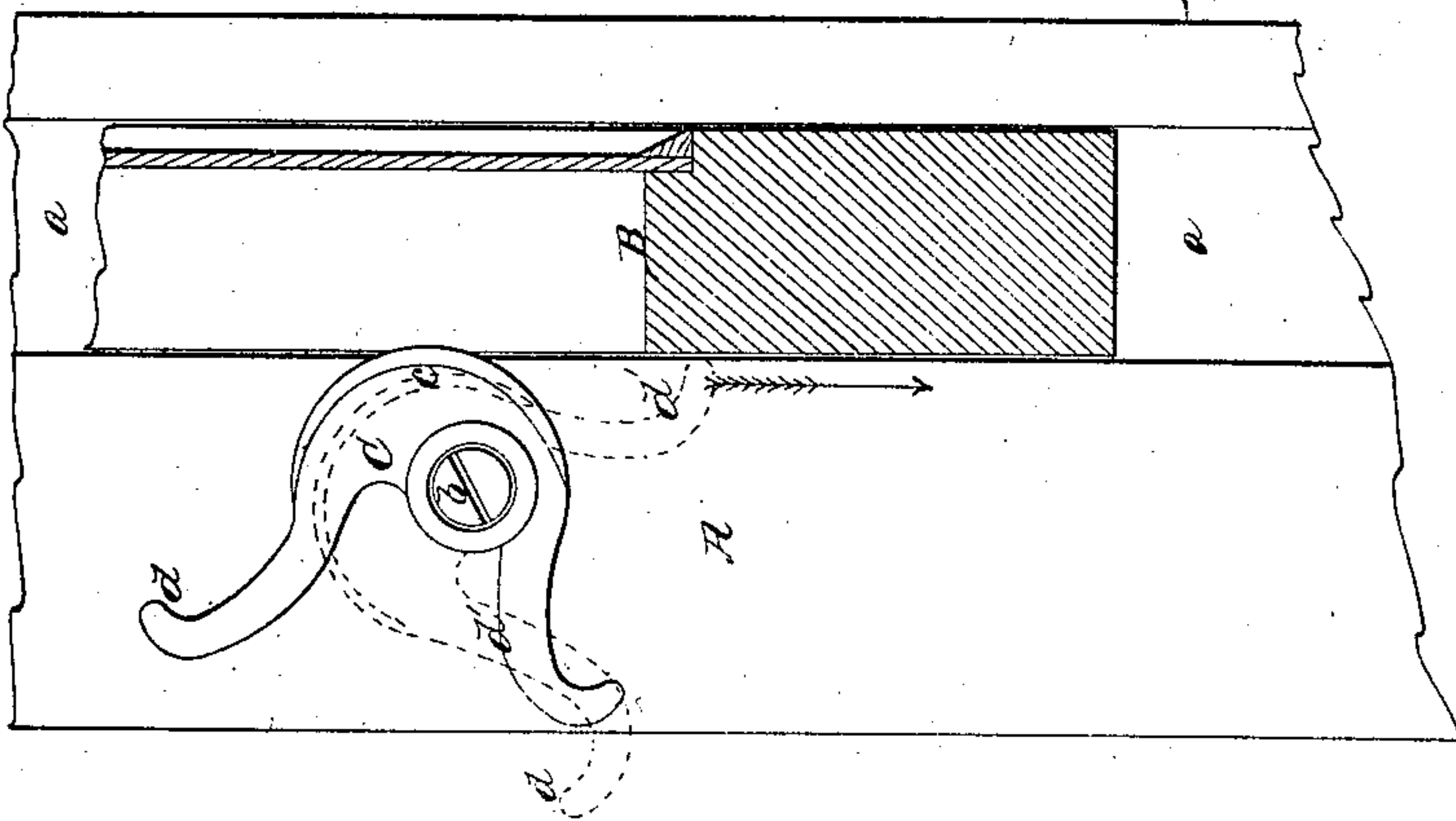
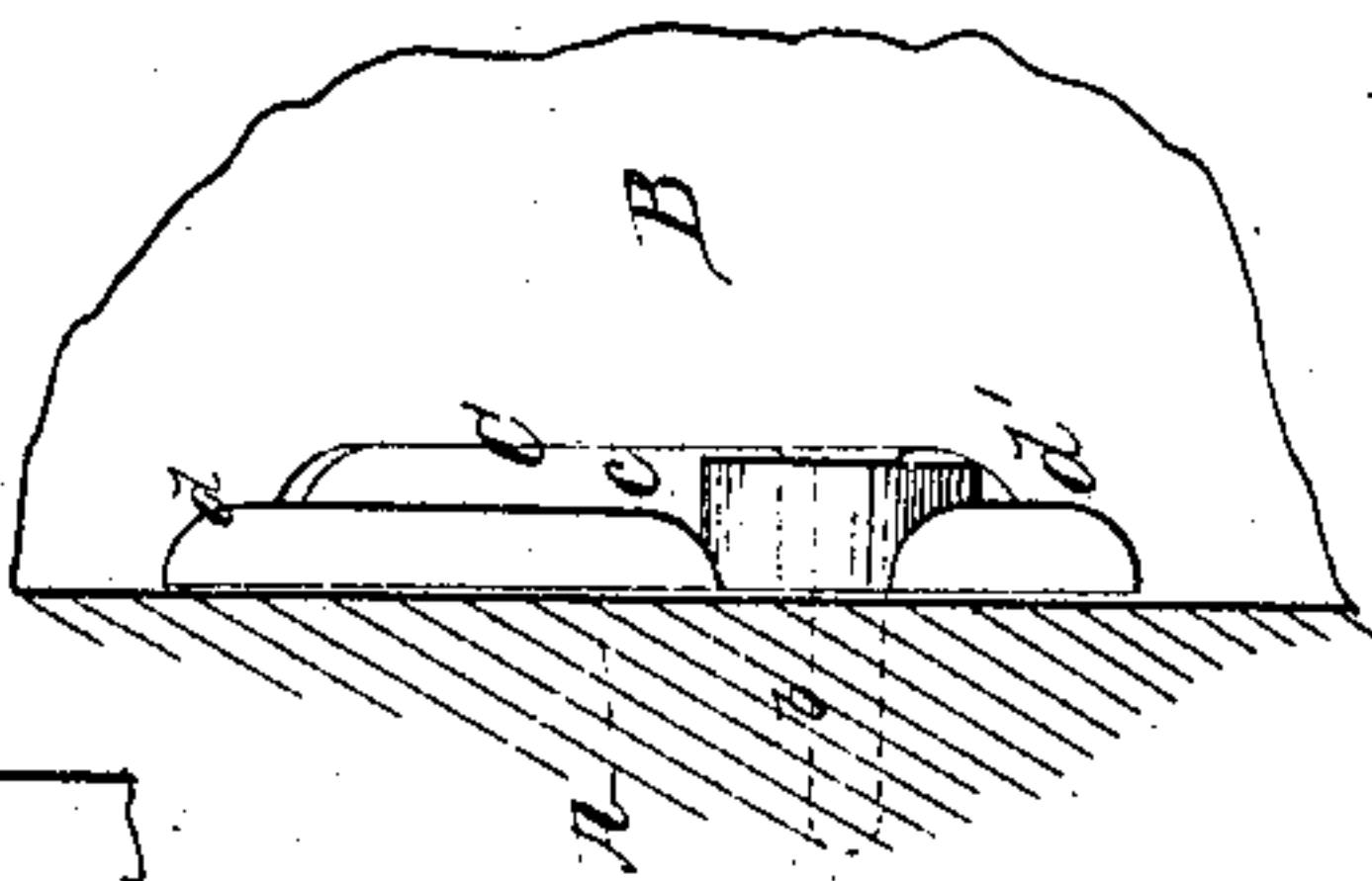


Fig 3.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHBURN RACE, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK.

## SASH SUPPORTER AND LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 41,236, dated January 12, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WASHBURN RACE, of Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash Supporters and Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

Figure 1, is a plan of my improved device as applied to a window, and in a position for supporting the raised sash; Fig. 2, a similar view, in the position for fastening the sash down when lowered; Fig. 3, a view at right angles of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention consists in a combined sash supporter and lock, of such form and arrangement that when the lower sash is raised, it acts as an eccentric to prevent its falling; but when the sash is lowered, it shuts over its top, and acts, not as an eccentric, but as a stop to prevent the same from being elevated; said device being also provided with two arms or levers so as to be easily moved from one position to another, as hereafter described.

As represented in the drawings, A, is the stile, B, the lower sash working in the ordinary groove *a*, and C, is the sash supporter and lock, situated at the head of the lower sash, and turning on a screw or pivot *b*. This supporter and lock differs from ordinary eccentrics, either single or double, and either holding the sash up or down, or both, in the following particulars. First its eccentric *c*, which supports the raised sash, as in Fig. 1, is of greater extent or eccentricity than usual—not for the purpose of holding the sash up, for that is accomplished by the bearing at a medium distance from the center—but for the purpose of shutting down over the top of the sash when lowered, (as in Fig. 3,) and thus serving as a stop to prevent the sash being raised; secondly, in the employment of two arms or levers *d*, and *d'*, on opposite sides of the center, for the purpose of turning the device to any of the positions necessary. To illustrate: when the fastener is not in use at all, as indicated by red lines in Fig. 1, the arm *d*, is in the proper position to turn the device either to bear against the sash,

as in black lines, in the same figure, or to turn it back over the top of the sash, as in Fig. 2; and when in the latter condition, the arm *d'*, is in the proper position to turn the fastener down again. It is apparent that a single arm on either side would not be convenient. The advantage of this arrangement is manifest. The device answers the same purpose as the ordinary eccentric in holding the sash up, while it serves the additional purpose of a stop, to prevent the sash being raised when down. An eccentric bearing against the sash to prevent its being raised, would not answer the same purpose as this, for in such case, it is apparent that if the sash could be raised a very little, by leverage or otherwise, and then lowered again, with inward pressure against the eccentric, the latter action would turn the eccentric so as to free it from the sash, which could then be elevated.

In my device, it will be seen that in raising the sash, its top strikes the fastener at some distance below the pivot, and on the inclined side of the eccentric *c*, so that the upward pressure of the sash will not only act inward directly against the pivot, but the wedging action will prevent the eccentric from turning at all—the same serving as a perfect and positive stop to the sash, and acting entirely different from an eccentric bearing against the side thereof. In addition to this, the arms *d*, *d'*, are so arranged as to be most convenient for operating the device—one being in proper position to be touched by the hand when the other is thrown back in an inconvenient situation, and vice versa. It will be seen also that when it is desirable to lower the raised sash, both hands of the operator may be applied to it, merely raising it a little, when the eccentric being freed, the weight of the arms *d*, *d'*, causes it to fall in the position of the red lines Fig. 1, thus releasing the sash. A mere eccentric requires one hand to operate it. I am not aware of any such arrangement of arms in connection with the stop or eccentric *c*, as before described. When the eccentric is released in lowering the sash, the arm *d*, falls down against the sash, and prevents the eccentric from tightening against it in the opposite direction as shown in red lines Fig. 1, so that there is no necessity of holding it with one hand as in ordinary devices.

I do not claim broadly an eccentric, bearing against the side of the sash to prevent the same either from rising or falling; but

What I claim as my invention and desire  
5 to secure by Letters Patent, as a new article of manufacture, is—

The combined sash supporter and lock C, consisting of the enlarged eccentric or stop *c*, and the arms *d*, *d'*, the same being situ-

ated at the top of the lower sash B, and arranged relatively with it as herein set forth. 10

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WASHBURN RACE.

Witnesses:

S. R. C. MATHEWS,

E. STANLEY RACE.