

W. A. Eisenhower.

Sash Holder.

N^o 102,667.

Patented May 3, 1870.

Fig. 1.

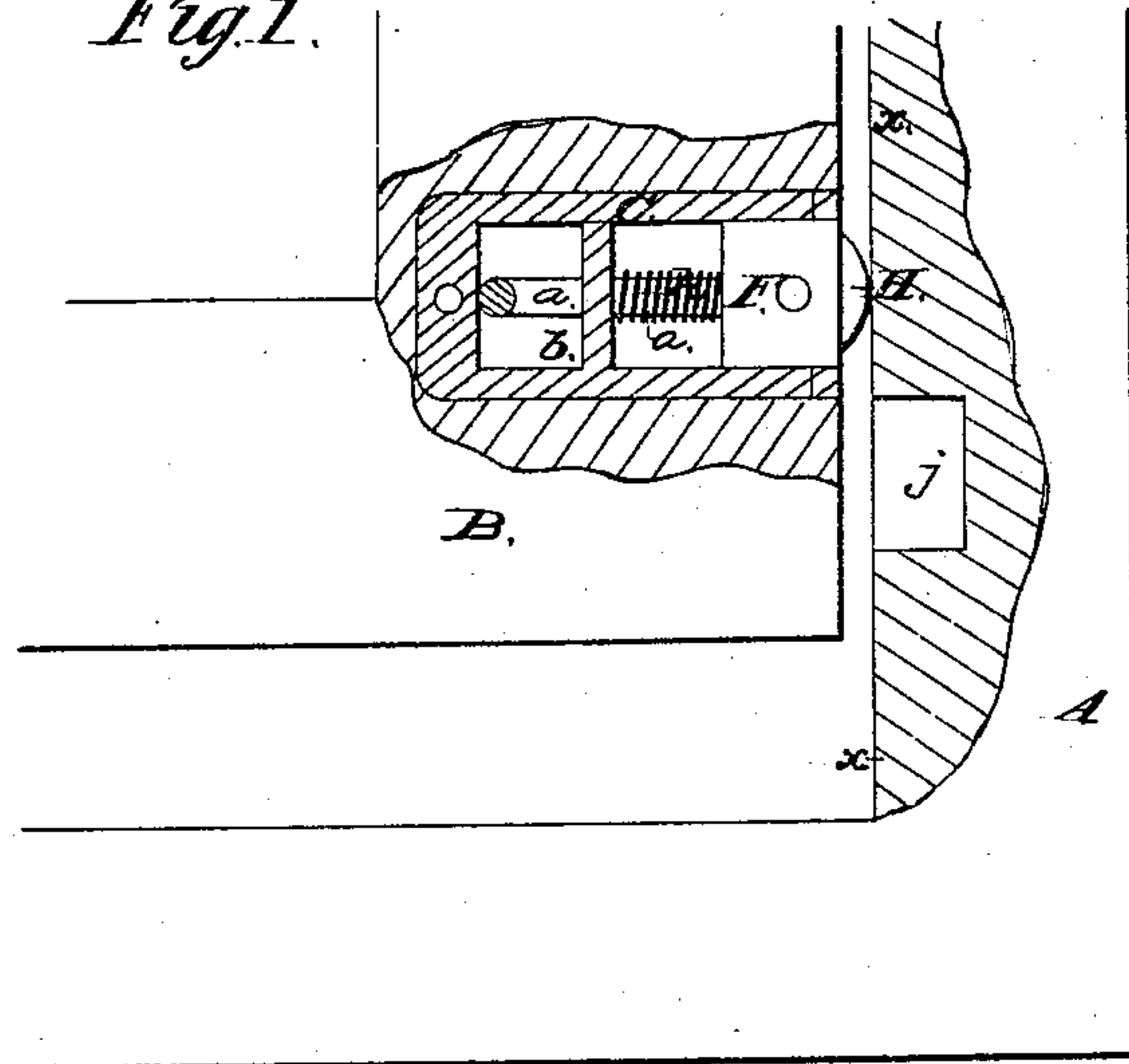


Fig. 2.

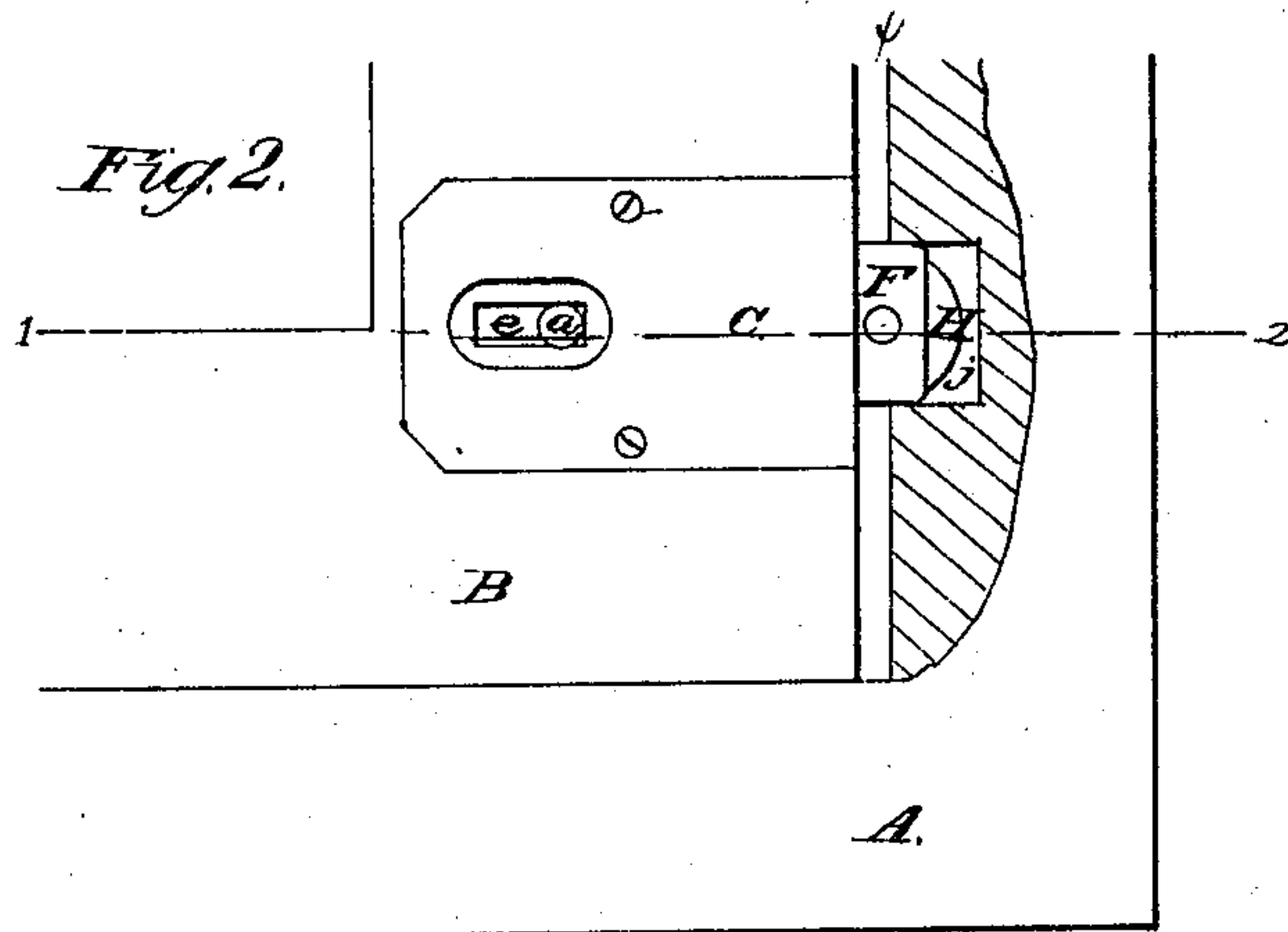
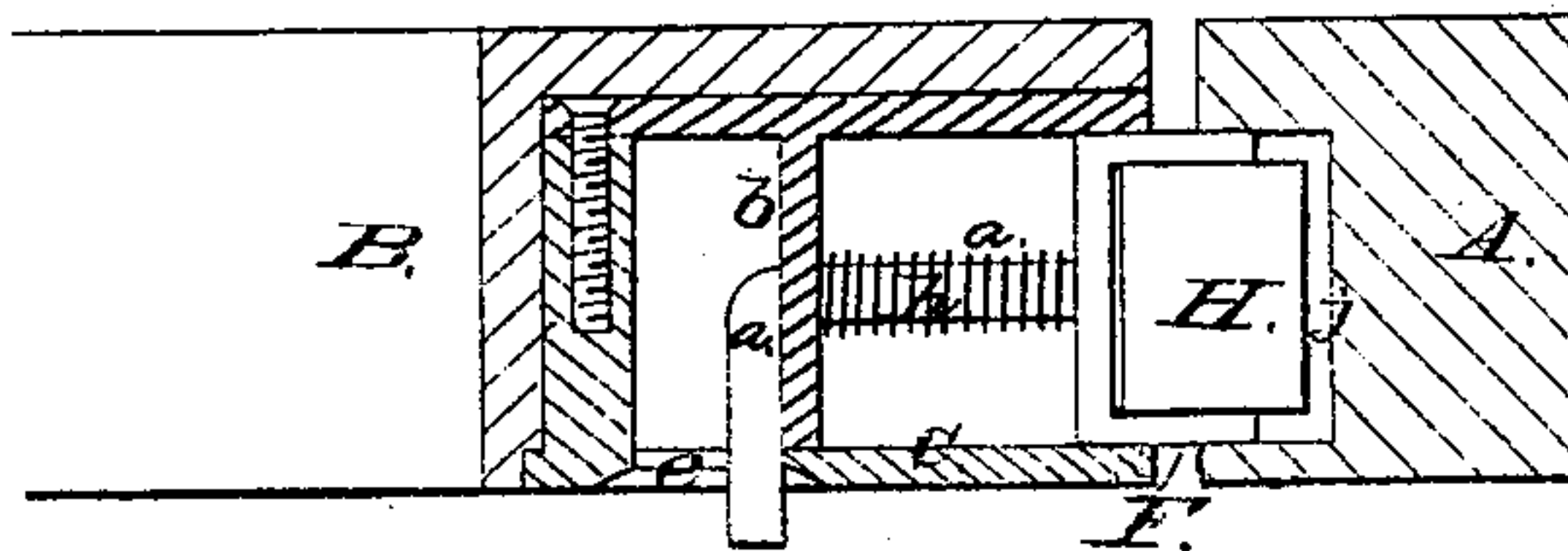


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Wm. Steel
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WILLIAM A. EISENHOWER, OF FRIEDENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Letters Patent No. 102,667, dated May 3, 1870; antedated April 29, 1870.

IMPROVED SASH-HOLDER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. EISENHOWER, of Friedensburg, county of Berks, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Retaining and Locking Device for Window-Sashes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear and exact description of the same.

My invention consists in the combination of an elastic roller, a yoke sliding in a sash, provided with a handle, having a square shoulder and pressed outward by a spring, and a recess in the frame into which the yoke and roller pass when the sash is down, all as fully described hereafter, so that, while the pressure of the elastic roller retains the sash in any position to which it is adjusted, the yoke passing into the said recess, when the sash is down, will lock it so that it cannot be raised until the yoke is retracted by means of its handle.

In order to enable others to make and apply my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a portion of a window-frame and sash, with my improved retaining and locking device.

Figure 2 the same, showing the sash lowered to the bottom of the window-frame, and

Figure 3 a sectional plan view on the line 1—2, fig. 2.

A represents part of the window-frame, and

B part of a sash, arranged to slide in the frame in the usual manner.

A portion of the side and edge of the sash is cut away for the reception of a metal case, C, in which is arranged to slide a rod, *a*—this rod passing through a partition, *b*, of the case, and being bent at right angles at its rear end, so that it may project through a slot, *e*, formed in the said case, and thus be operated from outside the latter.

To the opposite end of the rod *a* is secured a bent metal-plate or yoke, F, which is arranged to fit snugly and slide freely within the case C.

A spiral spring, *h*, which bears against the partition *b* and yoke, has a tendency to force the latter outward from the case and toward the adjacent edge of the window-frame.

A roller, H, of gum-elastic or other equivalent material, is arranged to turn on a spindle in the yoke F, and is arranged to bear against the edge *x* of the window-frame, excepting when the sash is lowered to its full extent; it then, together with a portion of the yoke, entering the recess *j* formed in the said window-frame.

It will be observed, on reference to fig. 1, that when

the sash is partially raised the yoke is contained entirely within the case C, while the roller H bears against the edge *x* of the window-frame, and the rear end of the rod *a* against the back of the case.

By means of this arrangement sufficient friction is created to maintain the sash in any position to which it may be adjusted, while, as the spring *h* is not intended to aid in thus forcing the friction-roller against the edge of the window-frame, it may be comparatively weak, the only duty of said spring being to shoot the yoke or bolt F into the recess *j*, in order to lock the sash and prevent it from being opened from the outside when lowered to its full extent.

It will be seen that, when the yoke has thus entered the recess *j*, a portion of it is still contained within the case C, and is so firmly held by the latter that it forms a most rigid and effective bolt for the retention of the sash.

The projecting end of the rod *a* affords a ready means of withdrawing the yoke and its roller from the recess *j* when the sash is to be raised.

It will be evident that the device can be as readily applied to the lower as to the upper sash of a window.

I am aware that spring-bolts adapted to recesses in the frame have been used for locking sashes, and that elastic rollers for retaining the sashes in positions to which they are adjusted have been employed, both alone and in combination with locking devices.

I am also aware that spring-rollers have been used in connection with notched side frames, but none of these devices are of such a character as to retain the sash in any position to which it is adjusted, and also lock it when down so that it cannot be raised by merely applying upward pressure to the sash.

Claim.

The combination of the elastic roller H, its yoke F, sliding in the sash, and adapted to a square recess, *j*, in the sash-frame, the handle *a* connected to the yoke, and by which the latter can be withdrawn from the recess, and the spring *h*, by which the yoke is forced into the recess, the whole being so constructed and arranged that when the yoke and roller are in said recess they can only be withdrawn by operating the said handle, and the sash is so securely fastened that it cannot be raised by the mere application of an upward pressure.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. A. EISENHOWER.

Witnesses:

JOHN WHITE,
HARRY SMITH.