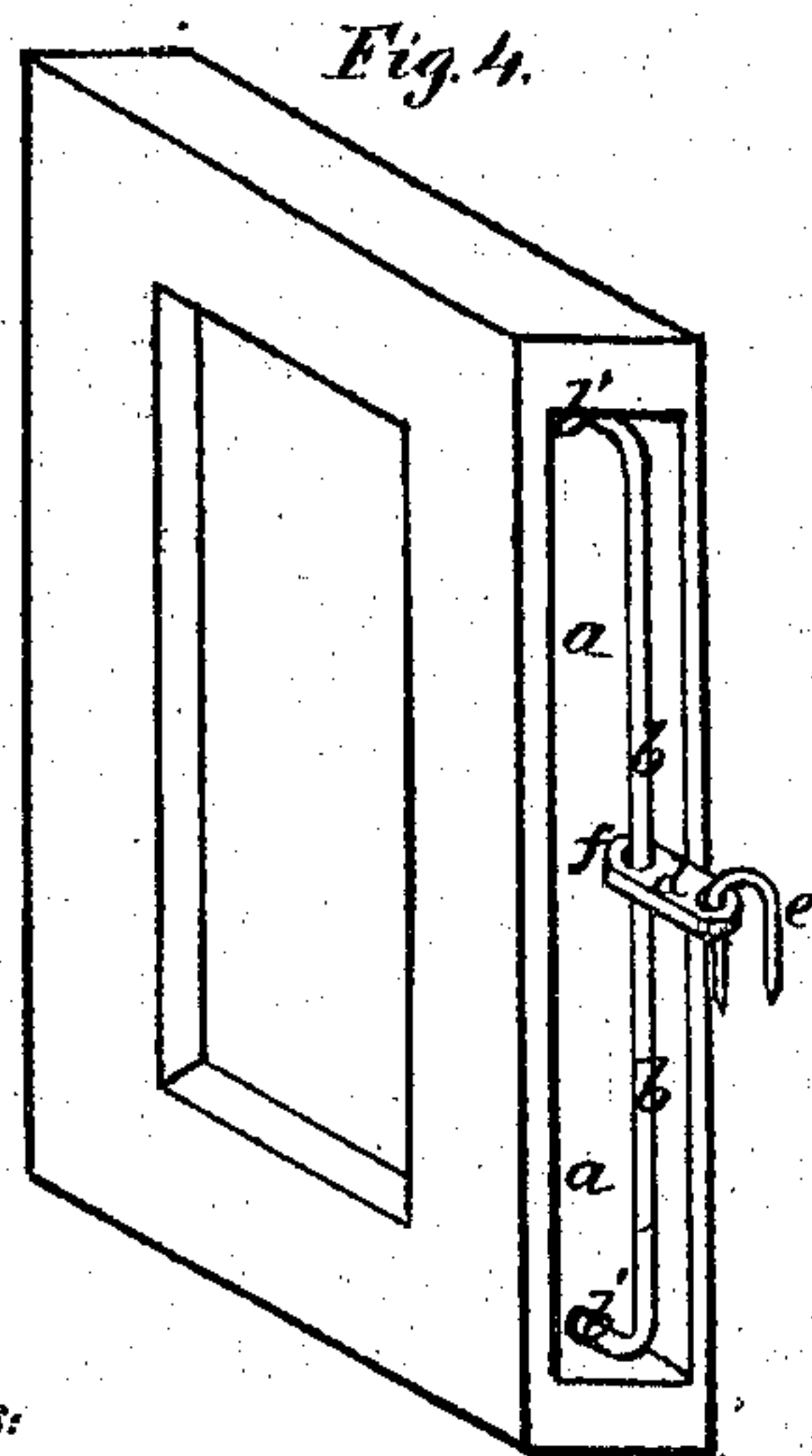
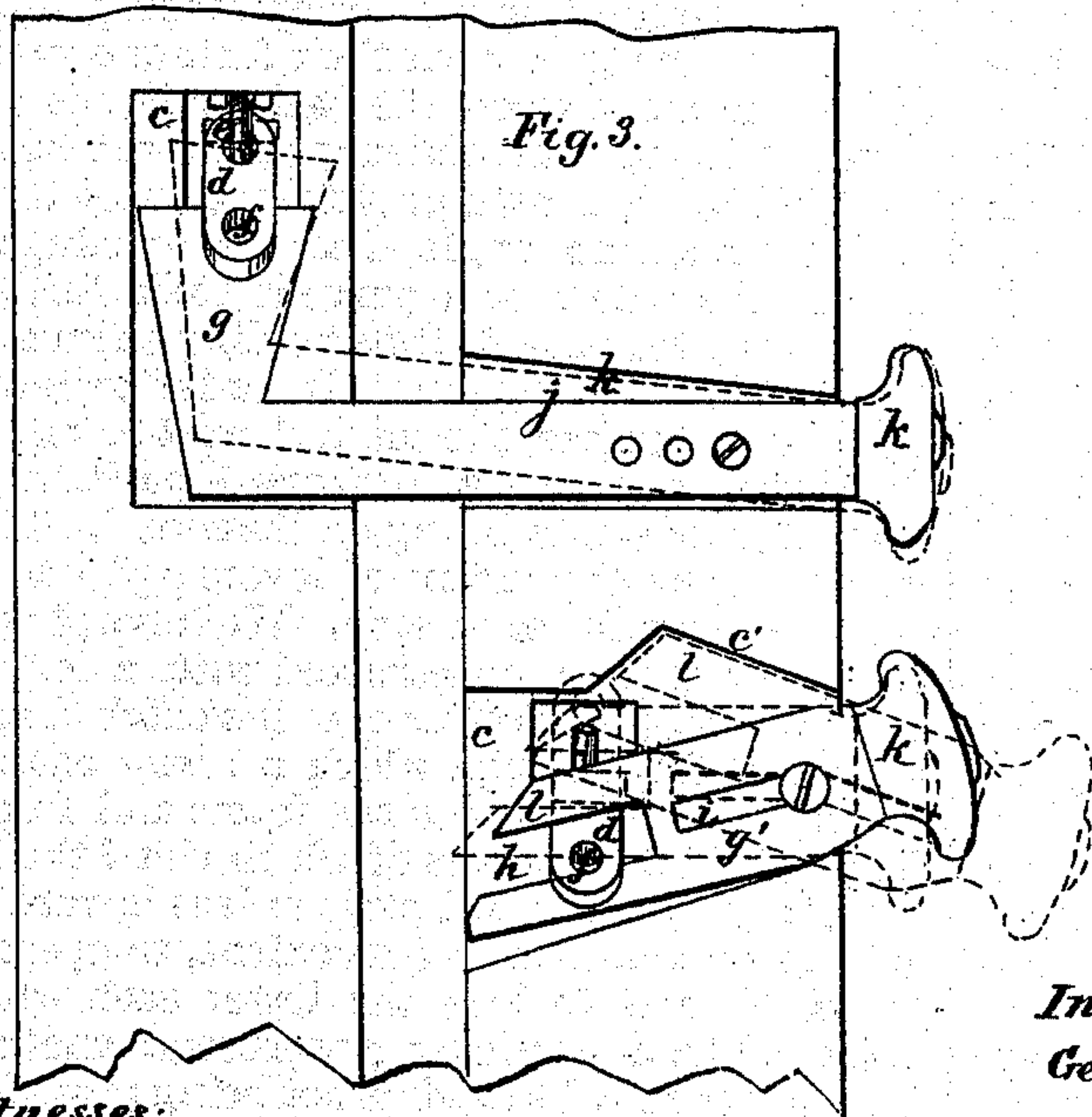
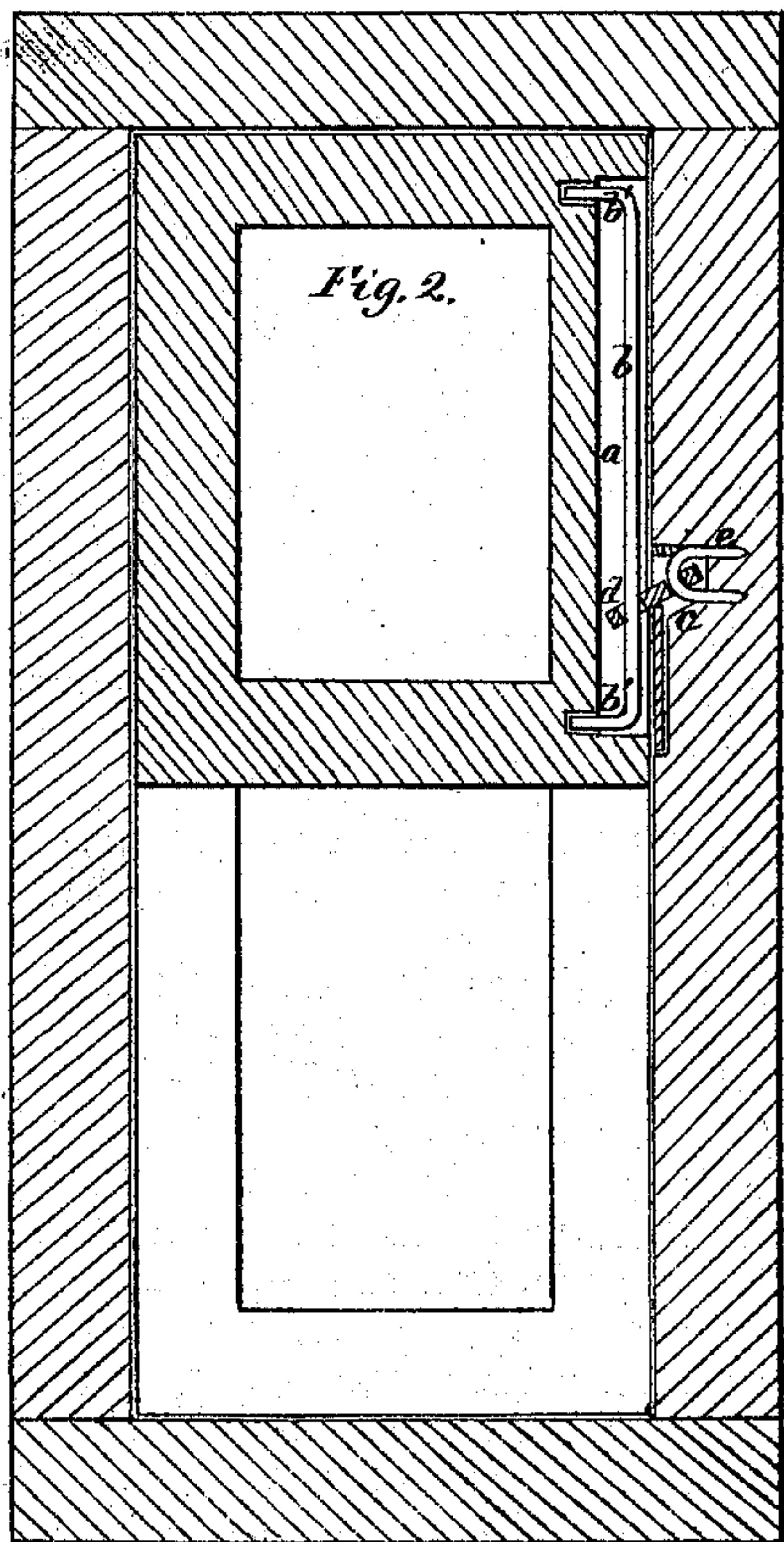
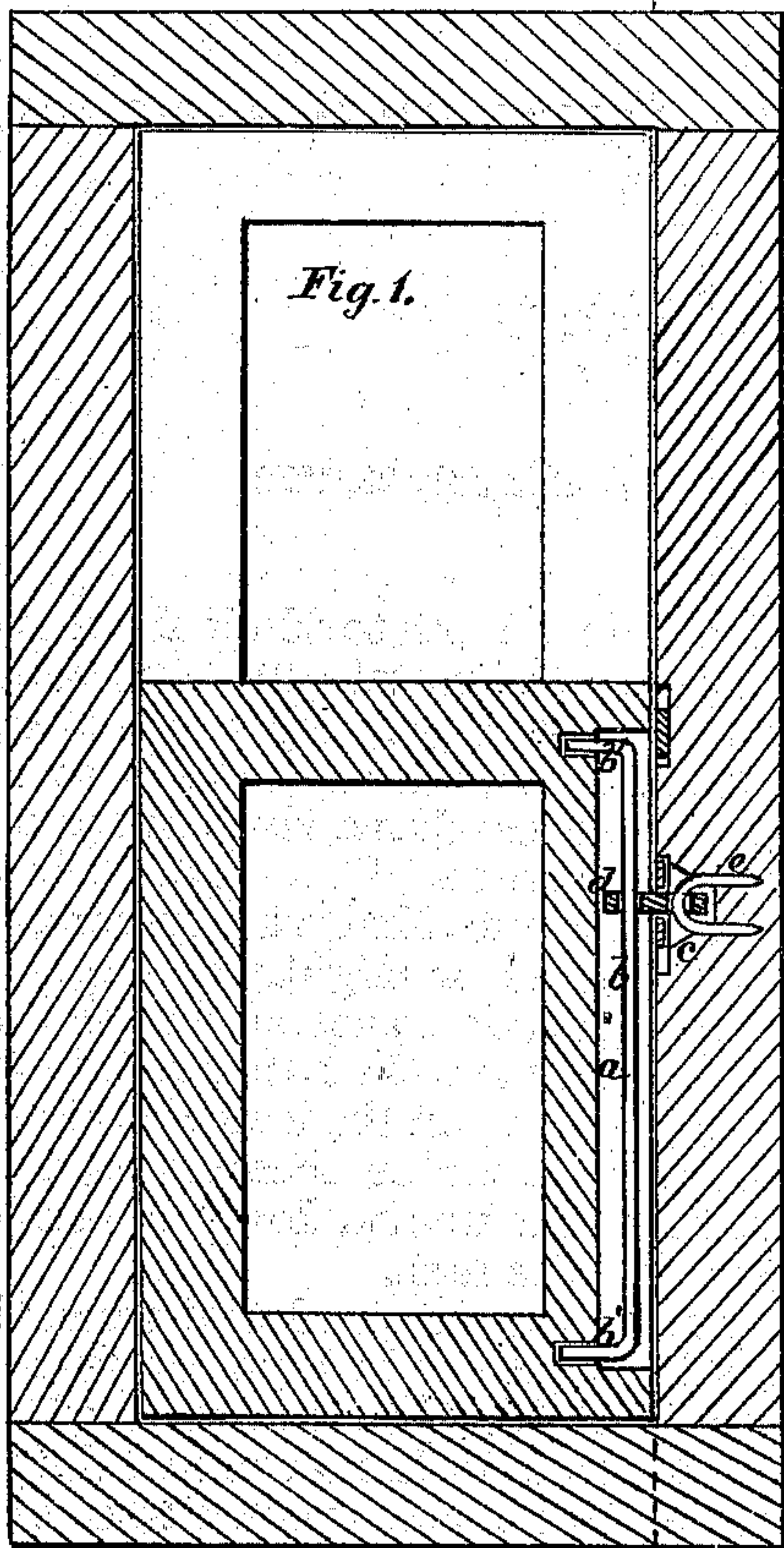


G. W. WRIGHT & O. R. COOKE.

Improvement in Sash-Holders.

No. 129,774.

Patented July 23, 1872.



Witnesses:

A. W. Johnson
J. W. Hamilton Johnson

Inventors:

George W. Wright,
and
Osborn R. Cooke

By Edwin B. Stanton,
Their Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT AND OSBORN R. COOKE, OF SALEM, OHIO, ASSIGNORS
TO SAID OSBORN R. COOKE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,774, dated July 23, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. WRIGHT and OSBORN R. COOKE, both of Salem, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Holders, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to sash-holders in which a catch secured in a recess of the window-frame, but loose at one end so as to permit a free vibrating movement thereof, is employed in connection with and arranged to bite upon a rod secured within the sash, and moving with the sash, and hidden from view throughout the rod's whole length; and our invention consists in the combination and arrangement of a pivoted lever secured to the window-frame with a catch arranged upon a rod secured within the sash, said pivoted lever being entirely free from the biting-catch, but having a convenient fixed arrangement on the frame for operating to release its bite. Our invention also consists in the manner of securing the rod of the biting-catch within the window-sash without fastenings; and it further consists in the construction of the pivoted lever so as to operate in connection with a recess in the frame and the catch secured within said recess, but loose at one end, to lock the lower sash when down.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a vertical section through a window frame and sash to which our improvement is applied, the line of section being through the lower sash. Fig. 2 represents a similar view, the line of section being through the upper sash. Fig. 3 represents a vertical cross-section in line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the arrangement of the catches for the upper and lower sashes on an enlarged scale; and Fig. 4 is detached perspective view of a sash with the rod and holding-catch.

In one side of each sash of a window are formed grooves *a*, extending from the upper to the lower end of the sash. In these grooves *a* metal rods *b* are arranged, their upper and lower ends being bent at right angles, as shown at *b'*, and passed into openings formed in the groove centrally at top and bottom. At suitable points of the side of the window-frame, and in line with the rods *b*, are formed re-

cesses *c* of sufficient depth to admit about one-third of the length of metal catches *d*, which are secured in the recesses *c*, by means of staples *e*, in such a manner as to leave to the outer ends of these catches a vibrating or free up-and-down movement. The outer ends of these catches *d* are provided with openings *f*, which may be round or slightly oblong, and through which the rods *b* pass, so that, in raising or lowering the sash, the rods *b* must slide through the openings *f* in the metal catches *d*, which latter accommodate themselves, to a certain extent, to the up-and-down movement of the rods *b* and the sash.

It will be readily understood that when the sash is raised and the rods *b* pass upwardly through the openings *f* in the ends of the catches *d* the gravity of the latter and the position of the pivoted levers prevent them from being raised by their frictional contact with the raising-rods *b*, and thereby binding upon or biting them to prevent their further upward movement; but when the sash and rods are lowered the natural tendency of the catches *d* is to fall by their own gravity until they have reached such an angle that the openings *f* bite on the rods *b* and prevent their further downward movement, thus holding them and their sash at that point. In order to lower the sash, therefore, the catch *d* must be raised and kept in nearly a horizontal position to prevent them from biting on the rods *b*. This we accomplish by means of levers *g g'*, one of which is used for each sash. We have shown the lower lever *g'* constructed with a forked inner end, *h*, which seizes over the catch *d*, and with a slot, *i*, through which a screw passes, which holds the lever to the frame and forms its pivot, and by means of which slot *i* the lever *g'* may be arranged more or less inwardly, as may be found most convenient, to operate the catch and to lock the lower sash when down. The upper lever *g* represents another form which may be used, it not being provided with either forked end or a slot, but having its arm *j* working in a recess, *k*, in the frame, so as limit the upward movement of the catch *d*, and thus prevent it from being raised too high when raising the upper catch to lower the upper sash. The pivots of the levers are adjustable for different thicknesses of frames.

Another important advantage of the lower lever g' consists in having it perform the function of locking the sash when down, so that the latter cannot be raised from the outside of the window. This is accomplished by enlarging the recess c , within which the pivoted lever g' is secured, so as to form an upper recess, c' , to receive the upper branch l of the said lever when it is drawn out the limit of the slot i , and the knob k turned down, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3, and thus elevate the catch d so that it will bite upon the rod b by an upward inclination, and prevent the raising of the sash until the lever is again turned down to bring the catch d to a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing.

To lower the upper sash or raise the lower one the knobs k of the levers $g g'$ are depressed, thereby raising the respective catches d and allowing the rods b to pass through their openings f ; but the moment the knobs k of the levers $g g'$ are raised the inner ends of the latter are lowered and the catches allowed to fall and bite upon the rods b , thereby instantly arresting their movement and holding them and their sash firmly in place at that point.

Our device is of cheap construction and not liable to get out of order, and can be easily

attached to any window. The parts being all of metal, they are not liable to suffer injury, but permitting of rougher usage than with most sash-stopping devices.

Having described our invention, we claim—

1. The pivoted lever g , in combination with the catch d secured in a recess of the frame, and the sash-rod b , arranged for joint operation as described.

2. The sash-rod b , secured in place by its bent ends to admit of easy attachment and removal, as described.

3. The pivoted lever g' , with its slot i and stop-branch l , in combination with the upper recess c' in the frame, for the purpose of locking the lower sash when down, as described.

4. The rods b secured to the sash and hidden from view throughout their whole length, in combination with the dog or catch d secured within a recess in the window-frame, and provided with a suitable opening, f , to obtain the proper biting-surface upon the rod, substantially as described.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.
OSBORN R. COOKE.

Witnesses:

HENRY C. JONES,
THOMAS KENNETT.