

D. P. SHAW.  
SASH-HOLDER.

No. 177,289.

Patented May 9, 1876.

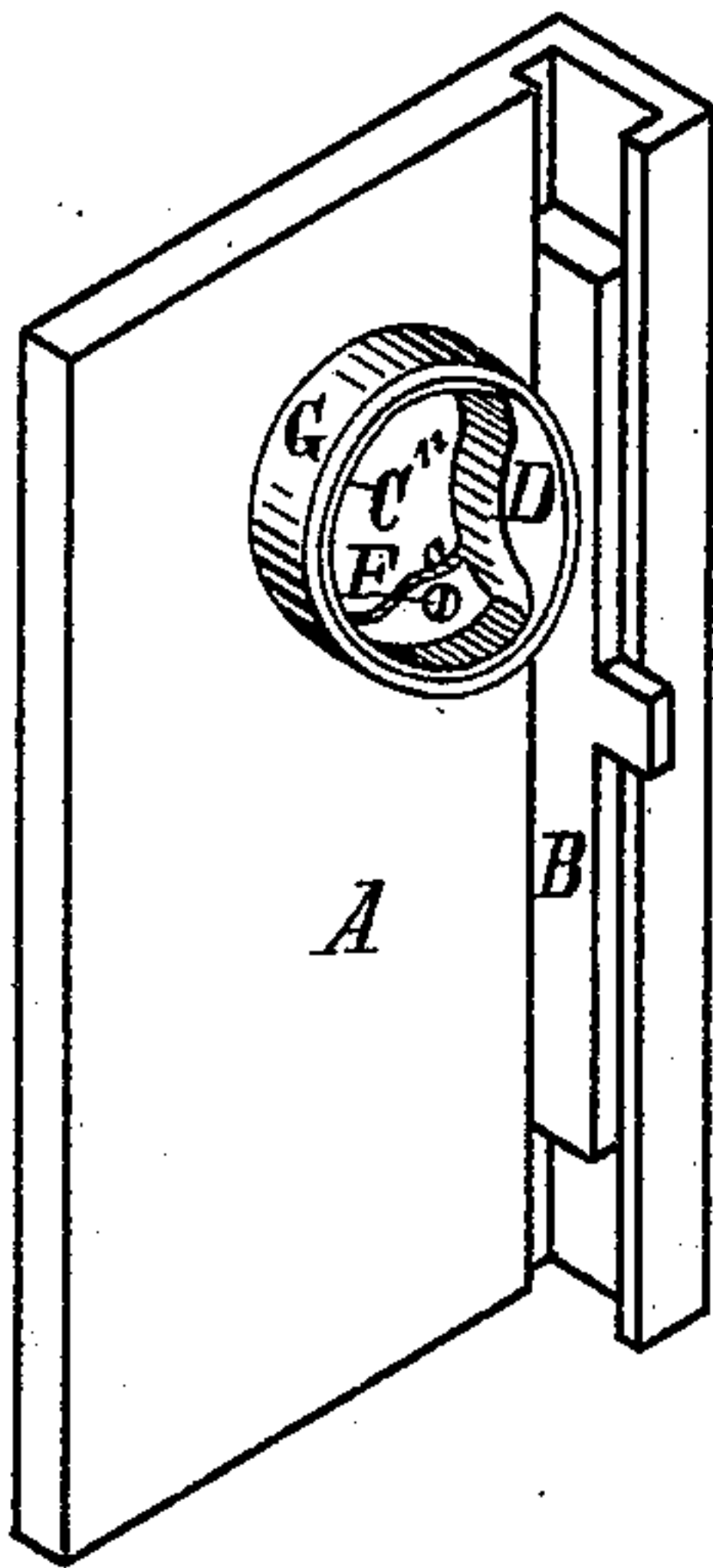


Fig. 1.

*Witnesses:*  
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*Att'y.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL P. SHAW, OF GREAT FALLS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 177,289, dated May 9, 1876; application filed November 1, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL P. SHAW, of Great Falls, in the county of Strafford, State of New Hampshire, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Sash Fasteners, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view representing the sash as fastened up.

My invention relates to that class of sash-fasteners which are attached to the window casing or frame, and operate by friction to secure or fasten the sash in any desired position; and consists in the employment of a ring eccentrically pivoted to a window-casing, and provided with a counter-balance and flange cast with the ring, the counter-balance or weight being entirely on one side of the pivot, leaving a thumb-opening for the rotation of the ring in either direction, the ring being so arranged when applied to the casing that when that portion of its circumference nearest the pivotal axis is in the same horizontal plane therewith the ring will not be in contact with the sash, and that when the ring is rotated in either direction the weight will cause the ring to bind against the sash, and the force of said weight will not be counteracted by another weight, (in consequence of the opening in the ring,) as would be the case were the ring made solid.

The nature and operation of my invention will be readily obvious to all conversant with such matters from the following description:

In the drawings, A represents the casing, and B the sash. The fastener consists of a metallic wheel or annulus, C, which is pivoted or eccentrically journaled to the casing of the window at F.

A counter-balance or weight, D, lying entirely on one side of the pivotal axis and flange *o*, preferably cast integral with the wheel, is disposed as shown, and operates by gravitation to automatically bring the fastener

into forcible contact with the sash when the same is raised or lowered.

By this construction an opening, *n*, on one side of the pivot, opposite the weight, is formed for the insertion of the thumb in rotating the ring, and at the same time when the ring is rotated in either direction to bind against the sash, there being comparatively little weight at the opening *n*, there will be much less force or weight to overcome in the rotation of the wheel by the counter-balance than in the construction in which a solid ring, eccentrically pivoted, is employed as a sash-fastener. By inserting the pivotal screw F through the flange *o* a shorter screw can be employed than if a solid wheel were employed.

A tire or band of rubber, G, corresponding in width with the width of the rim of the wheel, is disposed around the same, maintaining its position thereon by contractile action, its object being to prevent injury to the sash, and to increase the friction between the sash and fastener, and thus render the latter more effective.

In the use of my improvement, when it is desired to fasten the sash up, the counter-balance or weighted side D is brought into the position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, or against the sash above a horizontal line passing through the pivot F, and to fasten the sash down the fastener is revolved until the weighted side is carried below said line, and is then brought into forcible contact with the sash.

It will be understood that the fastener should be so arranged that when that portion of its rim which is nearest the pivot F is on the same horizontal plane with said pivot, the fastener will be out of contact with the sash, and that when the fastener is rotated in either direction the tendency will be to cause it to wedge between its axis and the sash.

I am aware that a solid ring, eccentrically pivoted to a window-casing, and made to bind against the sash by its rotation on its pivot, has heretofore been employed, and I therefore lay no claim, broadly, to such invention.



Having thus explained my improvement, what I claim is—

The ring C, eccentrically pivoted to the casing A, and provided with the counter-balance D, lying entirely on one side of the pivot, and flange o, cast therewith, leaving a thumb-opening, and having a rubber band, G, on its circumference, the ring being rotated

in either direction by the counter-balance, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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