

(No Model.)

W. ABELE.

SASH HOLDER.

No. 284,993.

Patented Sept. 18, 1883.

Fig. 1.

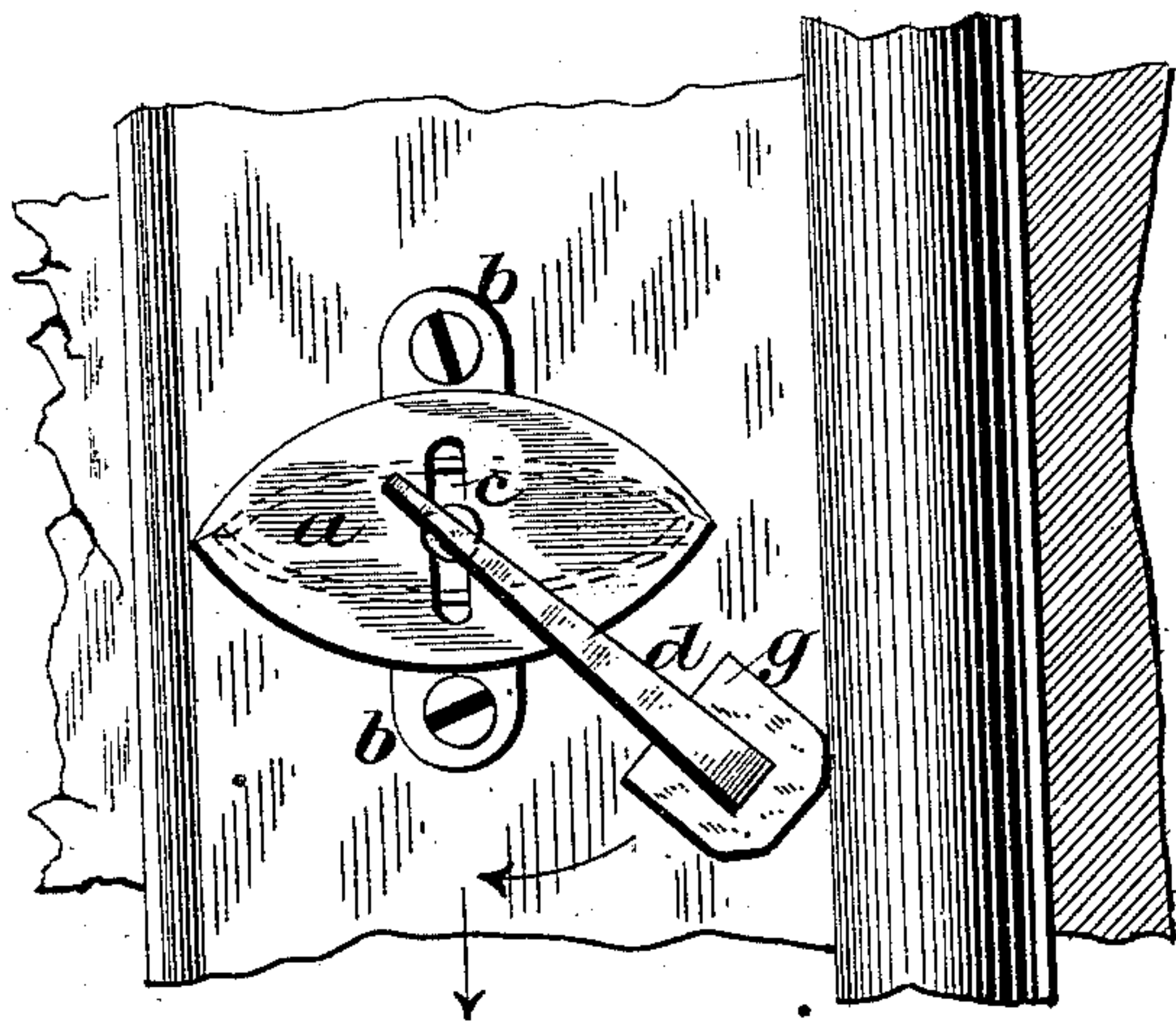


Fig. 2.

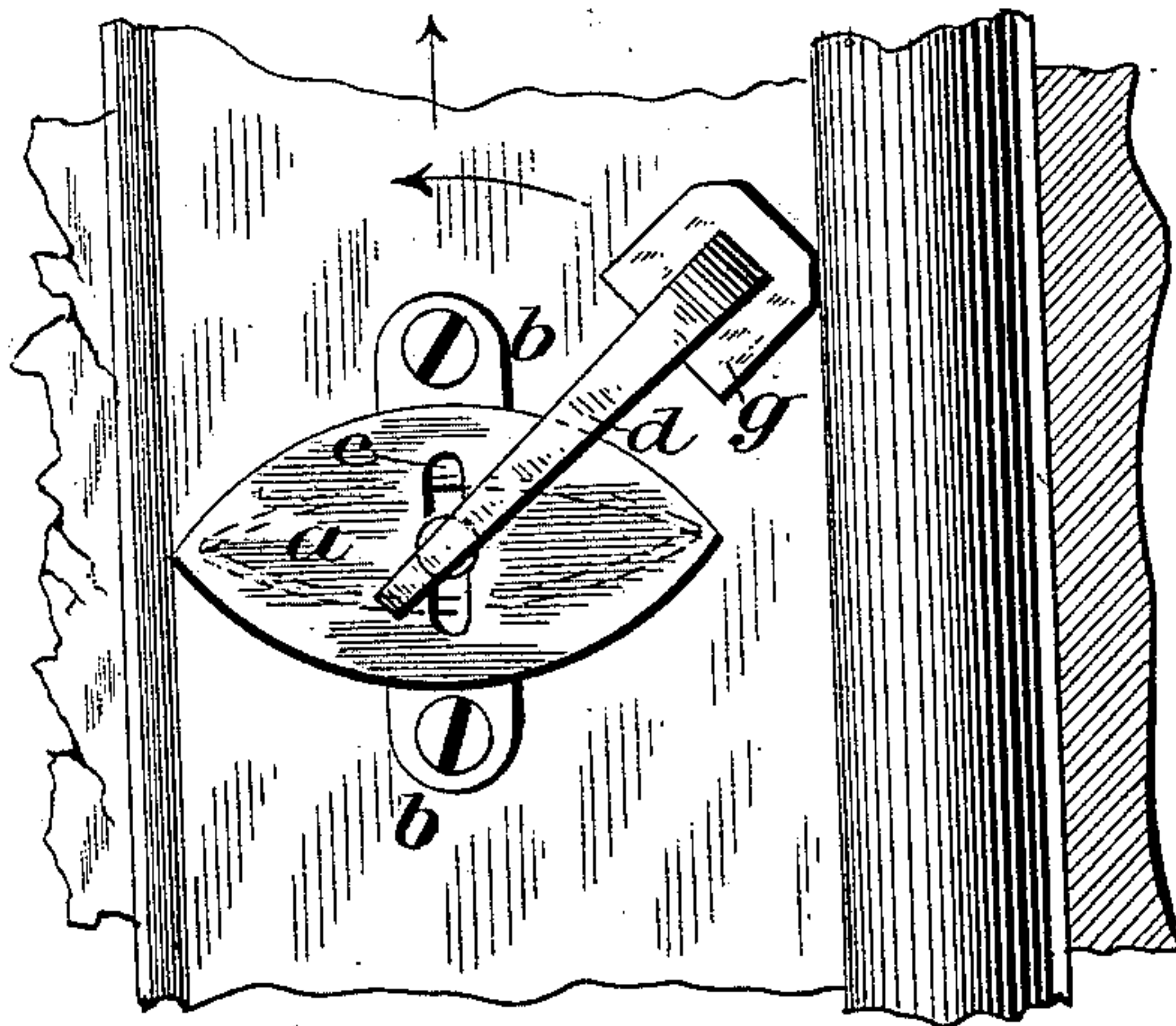


Fig. 4.

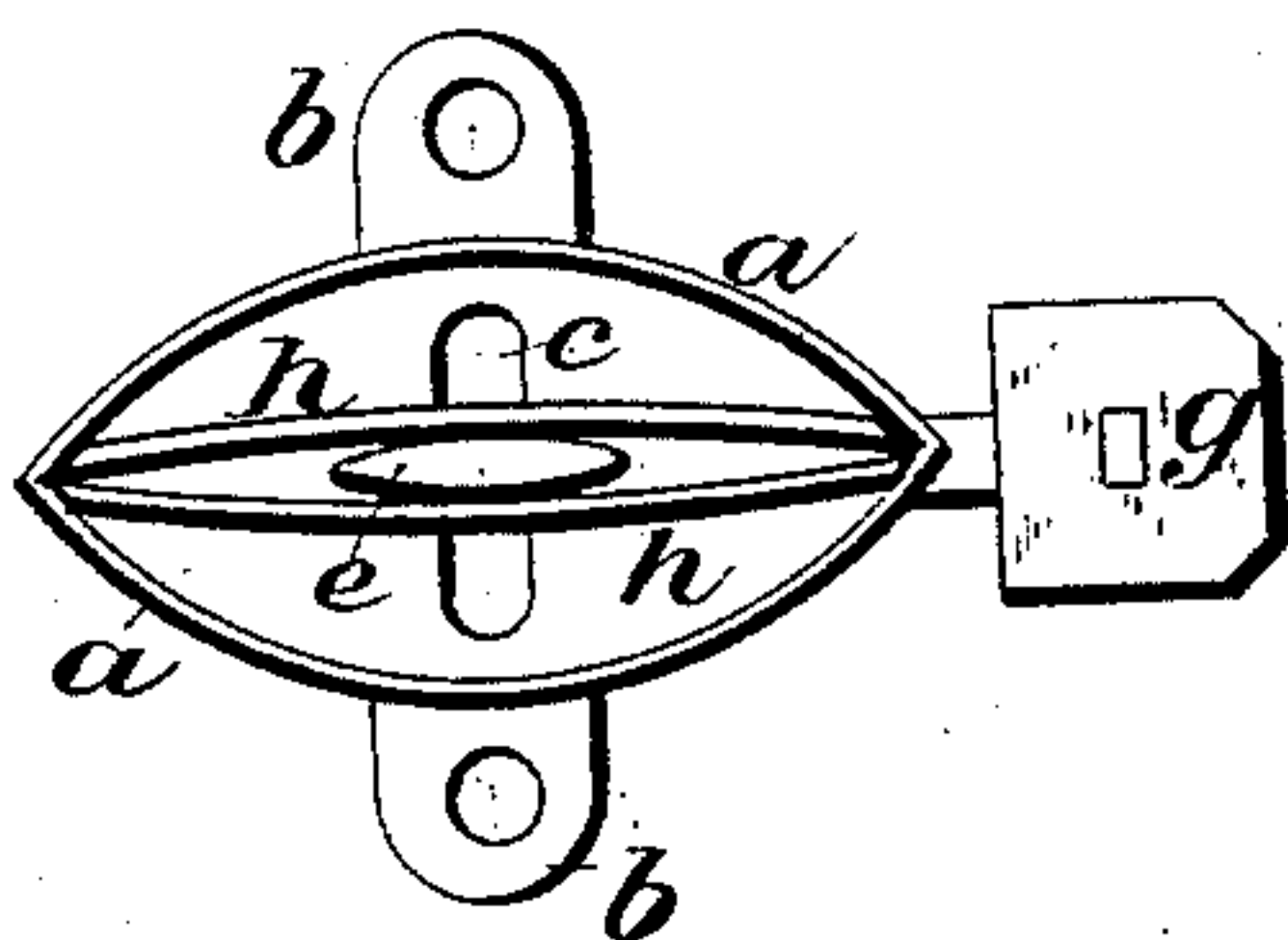


Fig. 3.

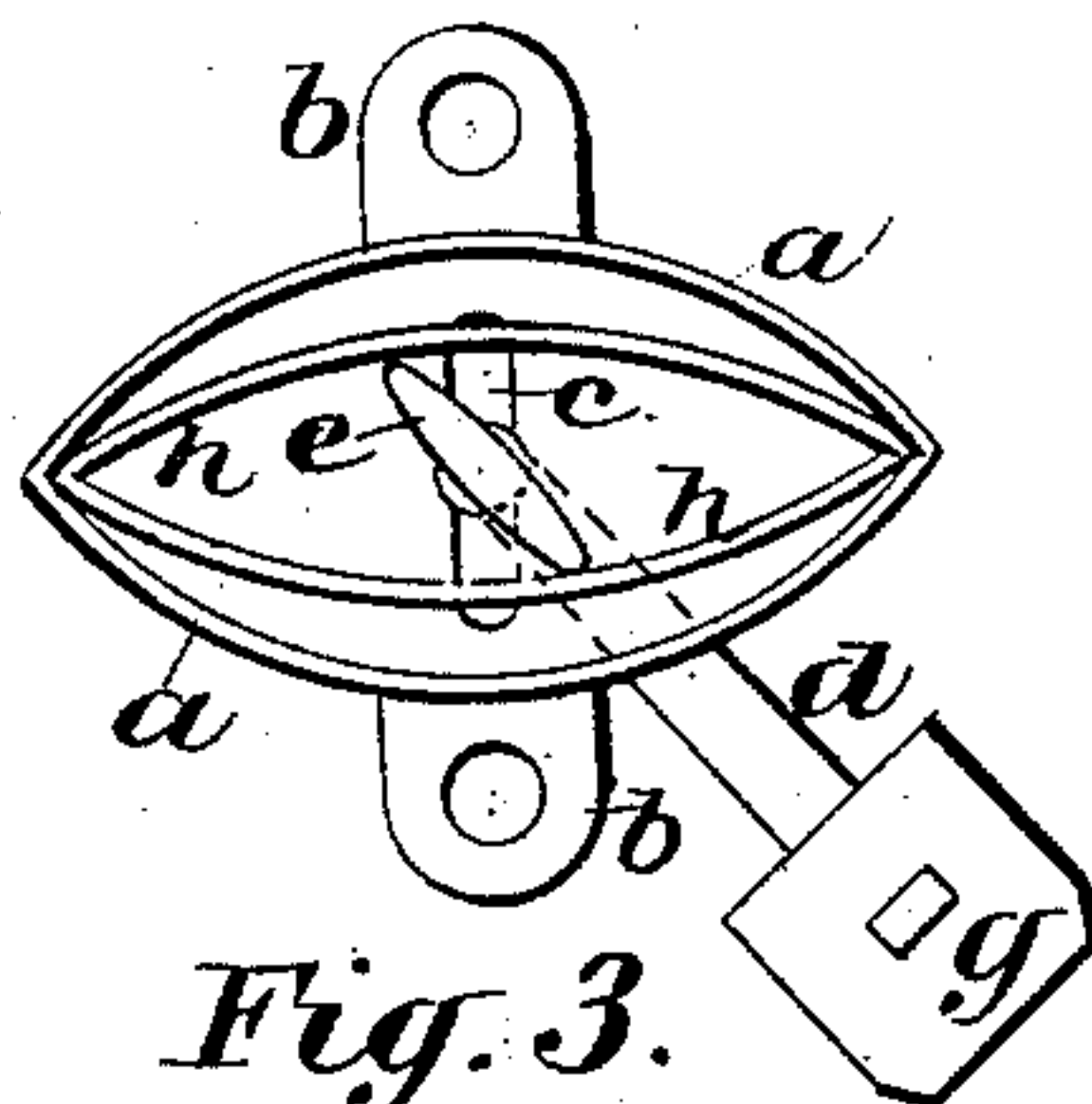


Fig. 5.

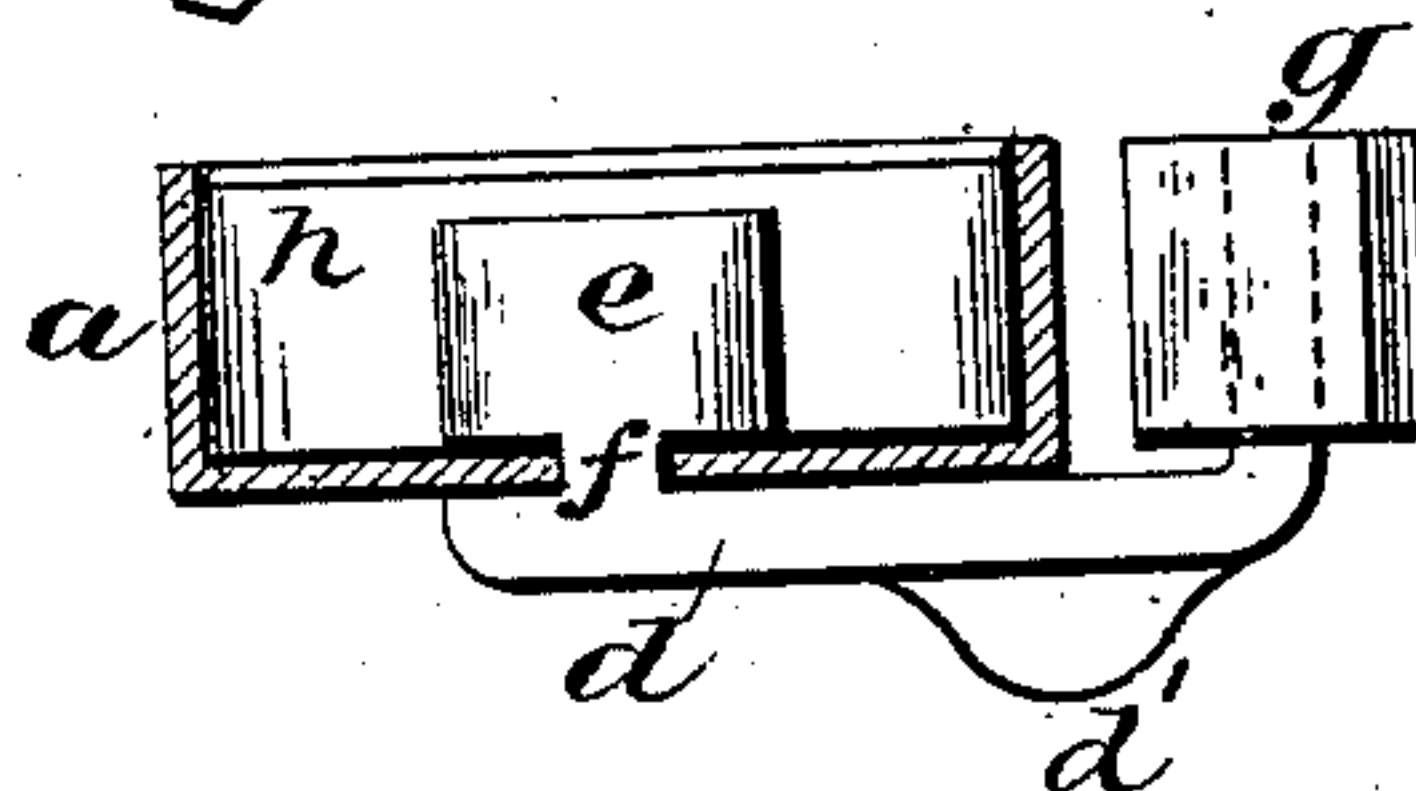
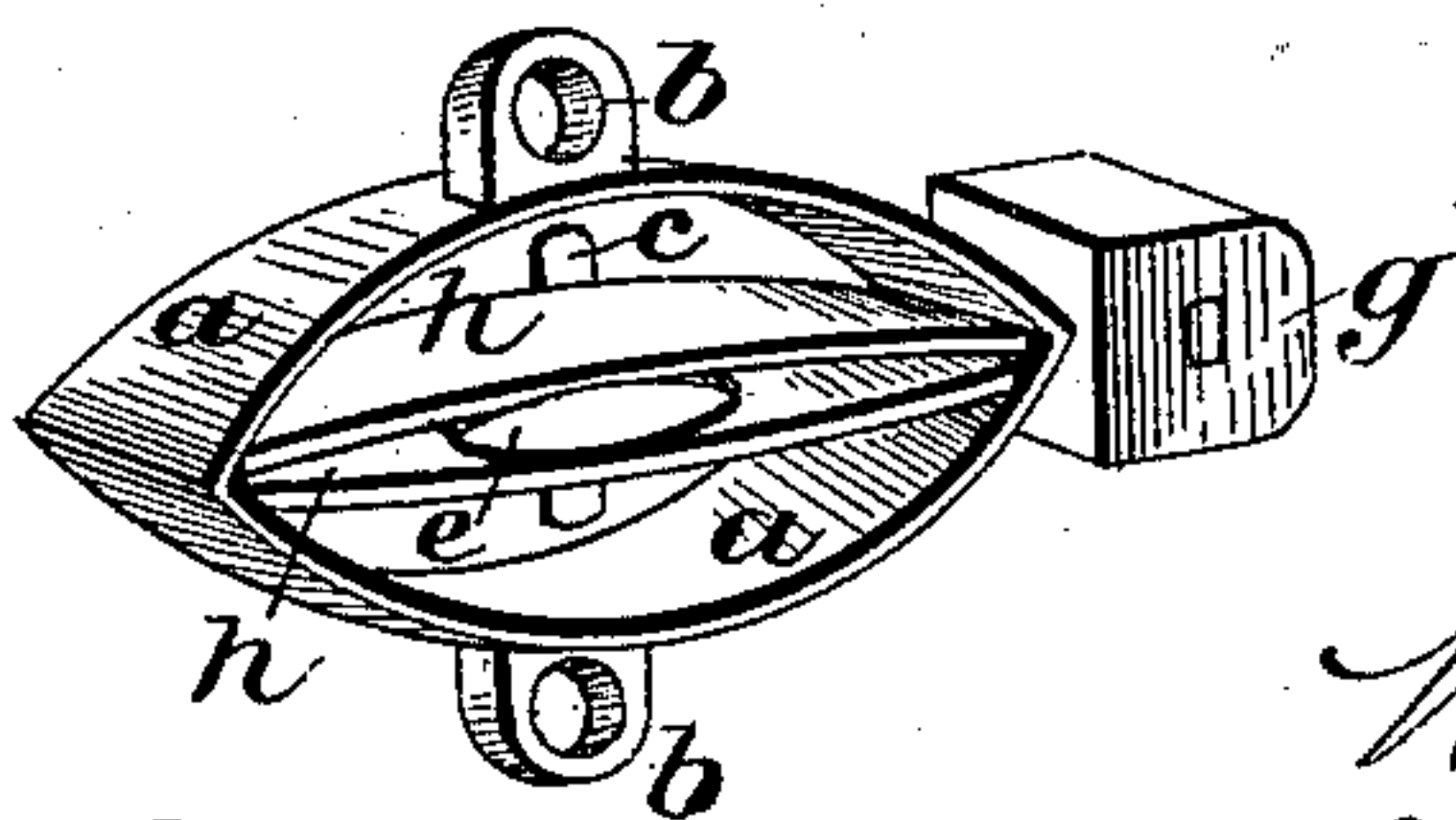


Fig. 6.



Attest:
Edmund Broahay
H. Kuntzmann

Inventor.
William Abele
by his Attor
Johnson and Johnson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ABELE, OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 284,993, dated September 18, 1883.

Application filed July 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ABELE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Zanesville, in the county of Muskingum and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sash-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

I have improved the sash-holding device which is adapted for attachment to the sash-stile in a manner to bear against the window-frame bead to hold the sash in any position when open and to prevent it from being opened when closed.

The construction of my improved sash-holder will be understood from the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is the device in the position it occupies to hold the lower sash when raised; Fig. 2, a similar view, showing the device in the position it occupies to hold the lower sash from being raised when it is closed. Fig. 3 is a view of the inner side of the device detached from the sash, the reversible holding-arm being in the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view, the holding-arm being shown in position to exert no holding function. Fig. 5 is a side view of the reversible holding-arm, the case being in section. Fig. 6 is a perspective of the device.

The device consists of a metal case, *a*, preferably of elliptical form, having lugs *b b* on the curved sides, by which it is fastened by screws to the inner side of the sash-stile. The case is hollow and open at its side which joins the sash, while its outer or closed side has a vertical slot, *c*, centrally placed. The holding-arm *d* is formed at one end with a flat head, *e*, standing flatwise in line with the arm and separated from it by a shank-joining part, *f*, the other end of said arm being bent at right angles on the side next the flat head to receive a rubber block, *g*, which bears against the window-bead when set in the case, and turned in position downward to hold the sash when raised, as in Fig. 1, and when turned upward to hold the sash when closed. The holding-arm is secured properly within the case by inserting its flat head *e* through the vertical slot *c*, so as to bring the head within the case, and then turning the arm on its shank *f*, so that

said head crosses the slot within the case. This manner of connecting the holding-arm with its case allows the arm to be turned round, as indicated by the arrow, from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that shown in Fig. 2, whereby the holding-arm is adapted to be reversed for the purpose stated. In either position, however, it would be inoperative to hold the sash without means for holding its rubber block against the bead of the frame. For this purpose I have provided the plate-springs *h*, placed within the case and confined therein in position to embrace the flat head *e* of the holding-arm, so that when the latter is turned to hold the sash up or to hold the sash when closed said arm will be caused to press upon the window-casing and to hold the sash upon the principle of the eccentric. As the rubber block *g* is caused to bear hard upon the frame by the action of the plate-springs, and as the connection of the holding-arm with its case is unyielding against such pressure, the rubber block must therefore form a secure hold upon the window-frame. The holding-arm may have a projection, *d'*, by which to turn it when desired. The spring-plates are held within the case so that their force will be exerted flatwise upon the flat arm-head, and such force may be regulated by the strength of the spring or by increasing the number of the leaves of the spring. In either position of the holding-arm the function of the spring is the same, and has the same force, and the deflection of the arm from a horizontal line need only be sufficient to give the proper biting hold of the rubber block upon the window-casing; and as such deflection causes the flat head of the holding-arm to act upon and press open the spring-plates, the latter will therefore give the pressing action of the holding-arm against the window-frame. The spring-plates are held in proper relation to the flat head of the holding-arm by confining them lengthwise of the case at the ends thereof, or between projections formed on the inner walls of the case.

The slot *c* in the case need only be of a length and width sufficient to allow the flat head of the arm to be inserted through it, and when so inserted the arm is held centrally with the case by forming a bearing in the slot for the shank to turn in.

The case is made open at its inner side for the convenience of placing the spring-plates therein with the flat head between them.

I claim—

- 5 The reversible holding-arm having a rubber block at one end and a flat head at the other, separated from said arm by a shank-connection, in combination with plate-springs arranged to embrace said flat head, and a suitable case to which said holding-arm and plate-

springs are applied to operate in the manner set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM ABELE.

Witnesses:

A. E. H. JOHNSON,

J. W. HAMILTON JOHNSON.