(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. W. R. STRONG.

WINDOW SASH HOLDER.

No. 352,719. Patented Nov. 16, 1886.

FIG. 1.

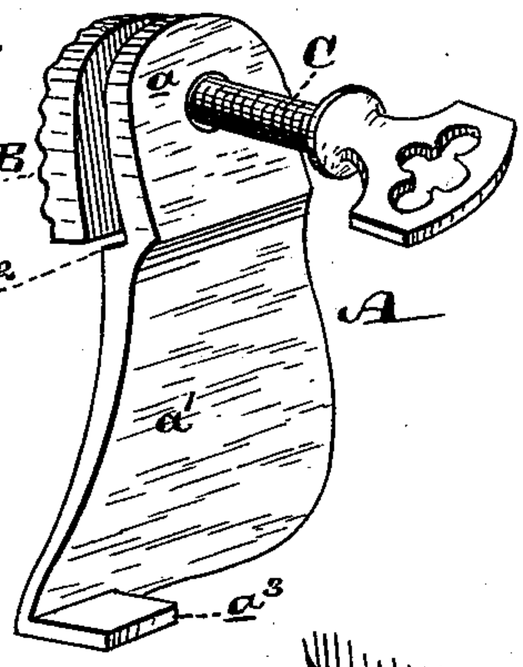


FIG. 2.

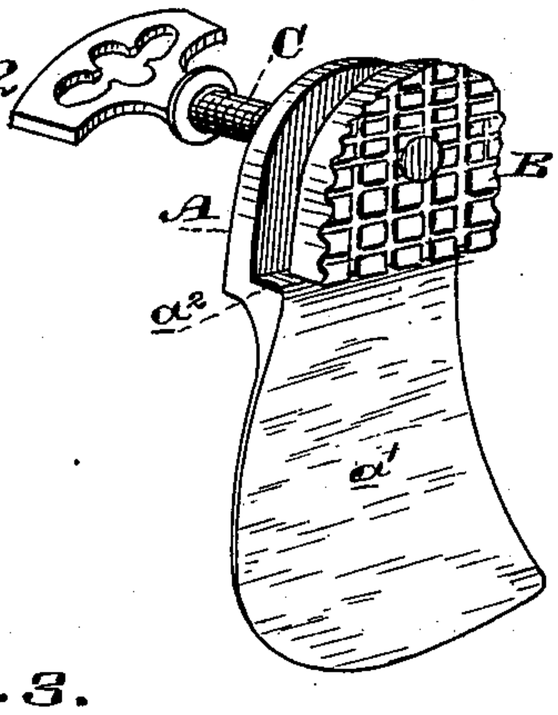


FIG. 3.

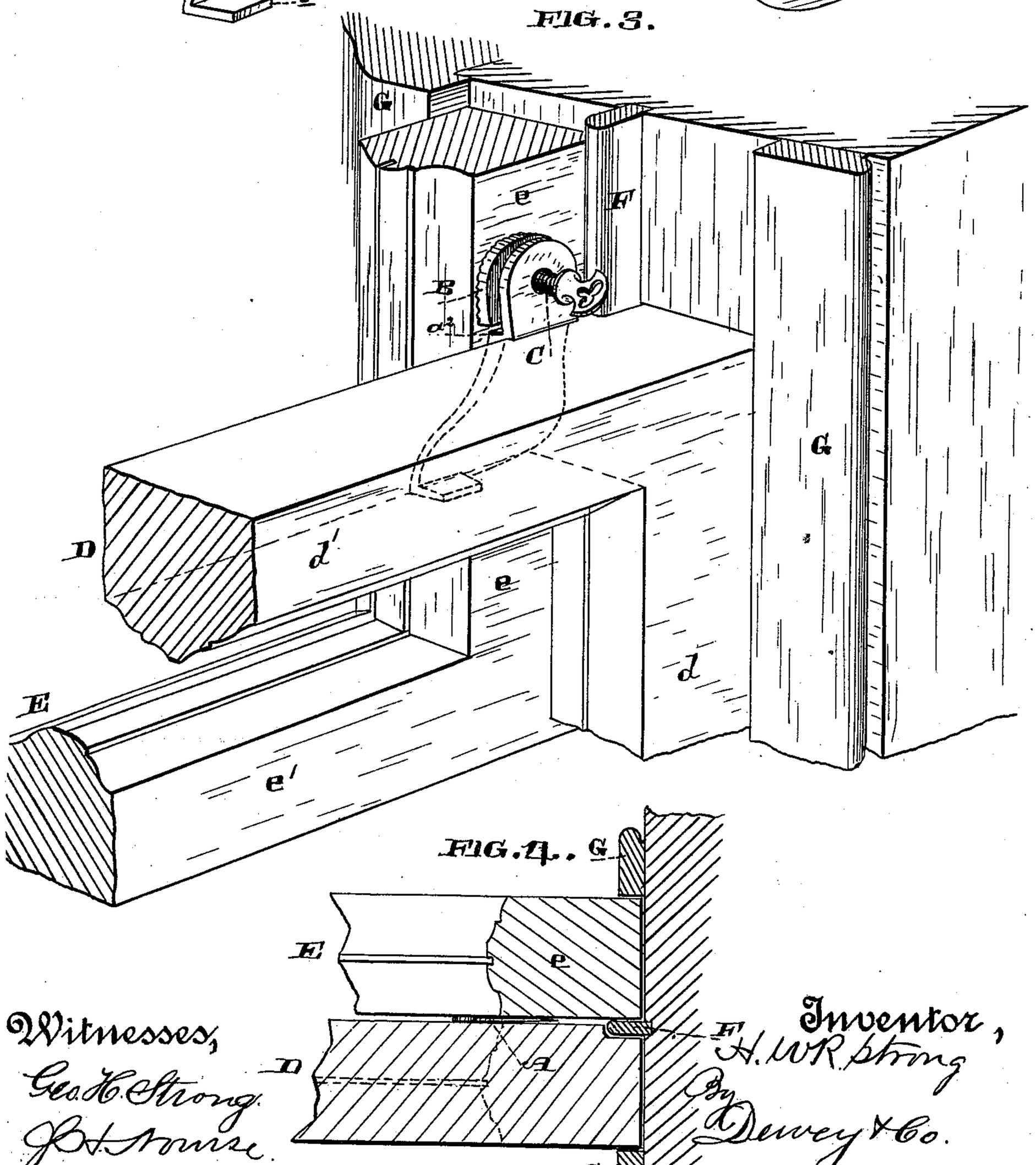
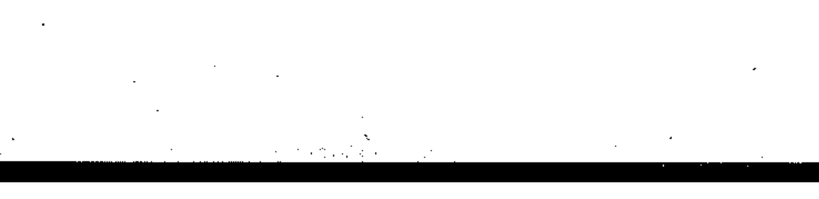


FIG. 4.



Witnesses,
Geo. H. Strong.
J. B. Howe.

Inventor,
H. W. R. Strong
By Dewey & Co.
attys

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. W. R. STRONG.

WINDOW SASH HOLDER.

No. 352,719. Patented Nov. 16, 1886.

FIG. 5.

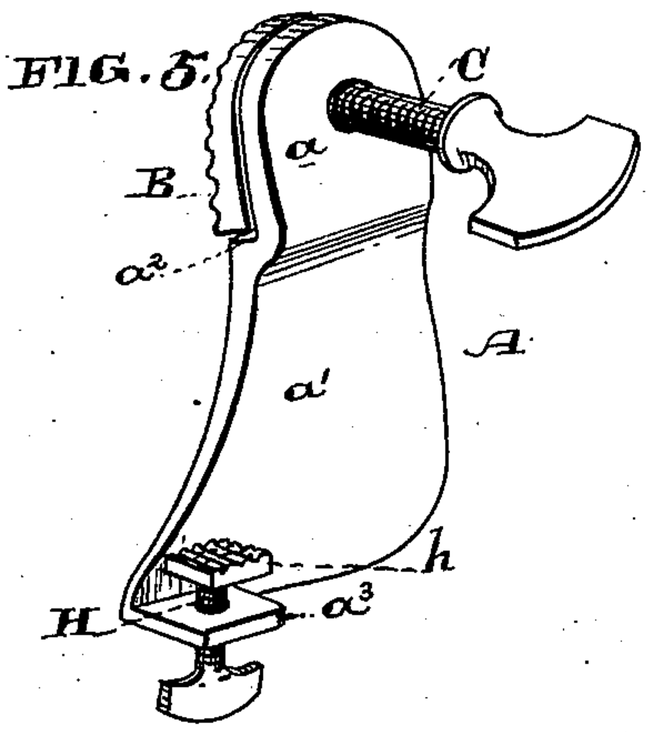
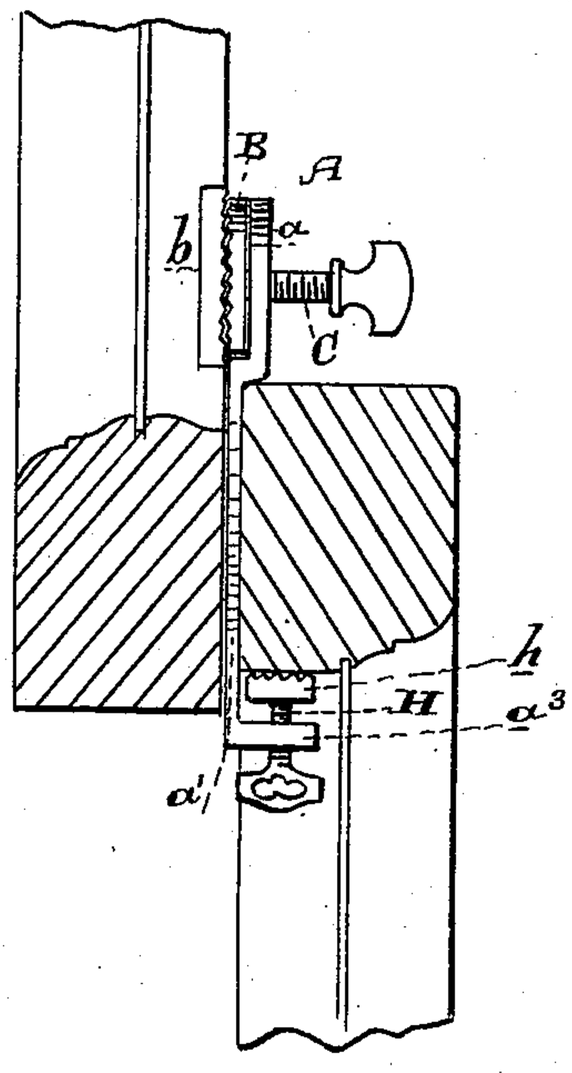


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRIET W. R. STRONG, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

WINDOW-SASH HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,719, dated November 16, 1886.

Application filed February 10, 1886. Serial No. 191,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRIET W. R. STRONG, of the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, and State of California, have invented an Improvement in Window-Sash Holders; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to the class of holders for window-sashes; and my invention consists in opposing plates and an intervening thumb-screw for expanding them, whereby they are caused to bind against the adjacent stiles of the two sashes and force said sashes to bind against the inner and outer bead-strips.

My invention further consists in the novel arrangement of the plates, in the construction and shape of the inner one, which is provided with a catch or lip on its lower end for engaging the under side of the meeting-rail of the sash, and an adjustable plate on said lip to secure the main plates to the sash when desired, all of which I shall hereinafter more fully describe.

The main object of my invention is to provide a fastening or holder for windows that will lock the two sashes when one or both are open for ventilation, and will hold the window in that position.

A further object is to make a simple and effective sash-holder which is easily applied and as readily removed, and which is wholly independent of the sashes, adapting it to be carried about with the owner when traveling or moving from place to place.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my holder. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of its reverse side. Fig. 3 is a view showing its application to the sashes. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section showing the tail-piece *a'* in place. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the holder, showing a means for securing it to the sash when necessary. Fig. 6 shows the application of these means.

A is the inner plate, B the outer one, and C the operating thumb-screw, which is threaded in plate A and swiveled in plate B, whereby it is adapted to expand or force the plates apart, and to contract or draw them together, according to the direction in which it is turned.

In Fig. 3, D is the lower sash, having stile *d* and meeting-rail *d'*. E is the upper sash, having stile *e* and meeting-rail *e'*, and F is the usual parting-strip of a window-frame. G are the bead-strips. The meeting-rails of the two sashes are shown as separated, indicating either the elevation of the lower sash or the depression of the upper.

The plate A binds against the end of the meeting-rail *d'* of the lower sash, or the top of its stile, whichever it may be considered, while the plate B binds against the stile of the upper sash. By turning up the screw C the plates are separated with such force that they bind tightly against the sashes and force these latter against their bead-strips G, thus locking them.

The binding-surface of the plate B is corrugated or provided with teeth, in order to insure a better bite, and, if desired, a plate or socket, *b*, with a corresponding corrugated or toothed surface may be let into the stile of the upper sash at some suitable point, whereby a perfect engagement with the toothed plate B may be effected and the marring of the surface of the wood prevented, as shown in Fig. 6.

It will be observed that the inner plate, A, is much longer than the plate B, and may be described as comprising a head-piece, *a*, and a tail-piece, *a'*, which, where it joins the head, forms a shoulder or offset, a^2, in the depression occasioned by which the plate B lies. The tail-piece *a'* is curved backwardly out of line with the head, and has a catch or lip, a^3, on one corner of its lower edge. The tail-piece passes downwardly between the two stiles, and bends backwardly away from the lower stile, its catch or lip engaging the under side of the meeting-rail of the lower sash. This catch, in connection with the plate B, which on account of its roughened surface is adapted to firmly grip the stile of the upper sash, serves to lock the two sashes together, even if their bead-strips should give slightly and allow both sashes to move.

Most sashes are so constructed that the space between their meeting-rails which would be occasioned by the width of the parting-strip is pretty well filled up by reason of rabbeting the stiles of the lower sash upon the parting-strip. The space between the meet-

ing-rails is therefore usually very narrow, and the stiles of the two sashes are very close together.

In order to preserve as much of the strength of the metal plate A as possible, and still adapt it to enter between the meeting-rails and between the stiles, I make the tail-piece a' of said plate beveled laterally to one edge, and also beveled longitudinally to its base or lower end. The former bevel enables it to enter sufficiently between the stiles to throw the two plates in position for binding, and the latter bevel is of use when both sashes are fully closed in permitting the tail-piece to rest between the meeting-rails. By having the plate B lie in the recess above the shoulder a^2 of the tail-piece flush with each other, the former can pass down between the stiles.

Ordinarily, when the device is intended to be carried about from place to place and is not to be left in position, there need be no further attachment; but where it is desired to leave it in place during the day, with the plates contracted so as not to interfere with the movements of the sashes, I have a small thumb-screw, H, threaded through the lip or catch a^3, and swiveled at its top to a small plate, h, lying just above the lip or catch, Fig. 5. Before inserting the holder in its place it is first fitted on the inside of the meeting-rail of the lower sash, with the shoulder a^2 on the top edge, and the screw H is turned up until its plate bears lightly under said meeting-rail. This gives the true adjustment for the plate h. Then the holder is put in proper place, the shoulder a^2 resting on the edge of the meeting-rail, and the plate h bearing up snugly under it, Fig. 6. This will secure the holding-plates sufficiently to prevent them from being jarred out of place by movements of the sashes, and yet the device can readily be taken off when desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sash-holder consisting of the plate A, having a head-piece, a, and a tail-piece, a', for bearing against the meeting rail or stile of the lower sash, the plate B, for bearing against the stile of the upper sash, and the thumb-screw C, whereby the plates are separated to force the sashes against their bead-strips, substantially as herein described.

2. A sash-holder consisting of the plate A, having a head-piece, a, and tail-piece a', said plates being formed with a shoulder, a^2, as described, the plate B, opposing the head-piece a above the shoulder, whereby it can be drawn in flush with the tail-piece, and the screw C, for forcing the plates to separate, substantially as herein described.

3. A sash-holder consisting of the plate A, having a catch, a^3, on its lower end for fitting under and engaging the meeting-rail of the lower sash, the plate B, and the screw C, for separating said plates, substantially as herein described.

4. A sash-holder comprising the plate A, having a head-piece, a, and backwardly-bent tail-piece a', forming with the head-piece a shoulder, a^2, the catch or lip a^3 on the bottom of the tail-piece, the plate B, opposing the head-piece of plate A above its shoulder, and the screw C, threaded through the head-piece a and swiveled in the plate B, substantially as herein described.

5. A sash-holder consisting of the opposing plates A B, said plate A having a shoulder, a^2, and a lip or catch, a^3, on its lower end, and the expanding-screw C, as described, in combination with the thumb-screw H, threaded through said lip or catch, and the plate h, swiveled on the upper end of the screw H, whereby the holder may be secured to the meeting-rail of the lower sash, substantially as herein described.

6. The inner plate, A, the outer plate, B, having a corrugated or toothed surface, and the expanding-screw C, in combination with the plate or socket b, let into the stile of the upper sash, and having a corrugated or toothed surface for engaging the corresponding surface of plate B, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

HARRIET W. R. STRONG.

Witnesses:

M. L. CHESEBROUGH,

IRENE HARDY.