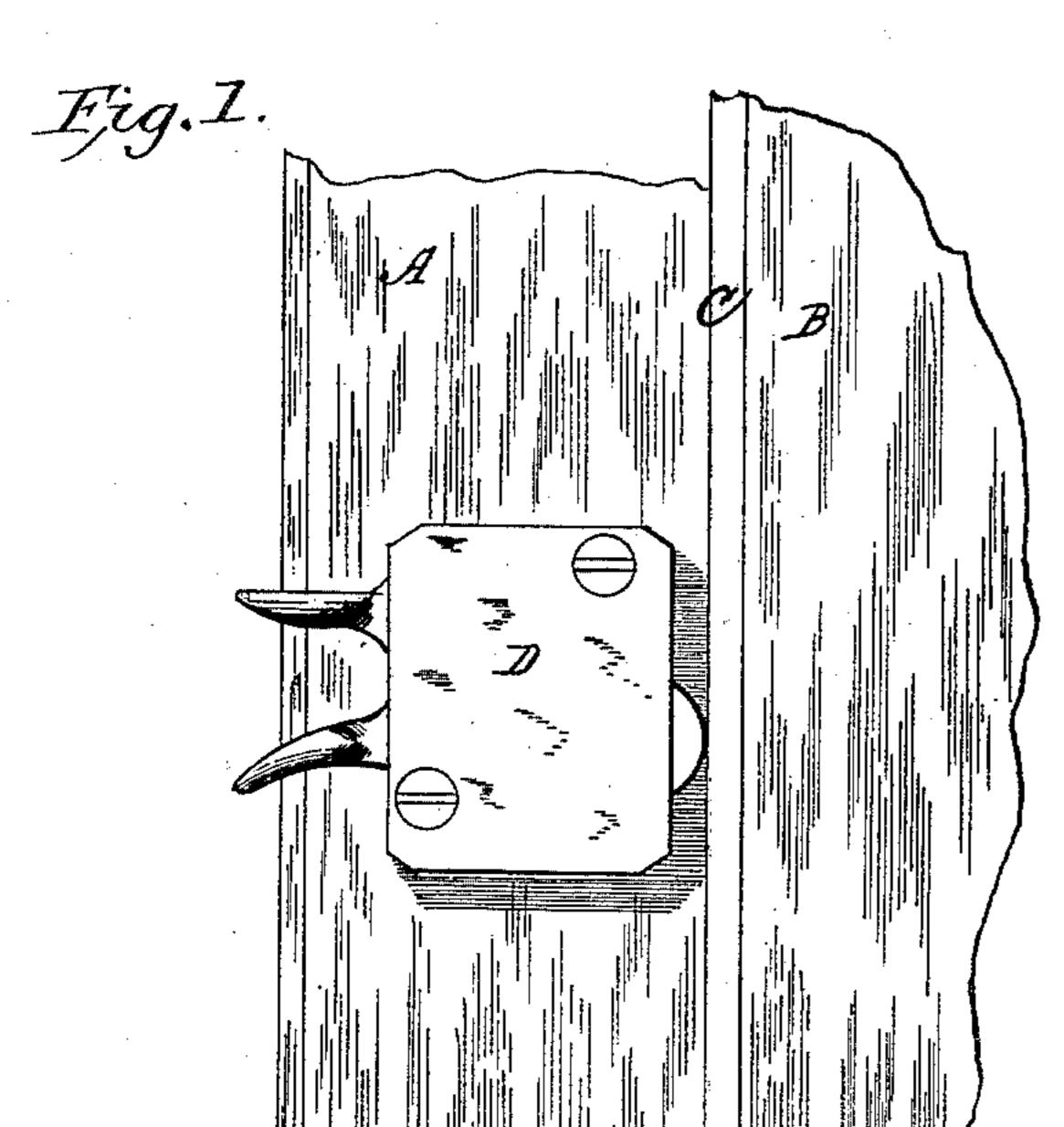
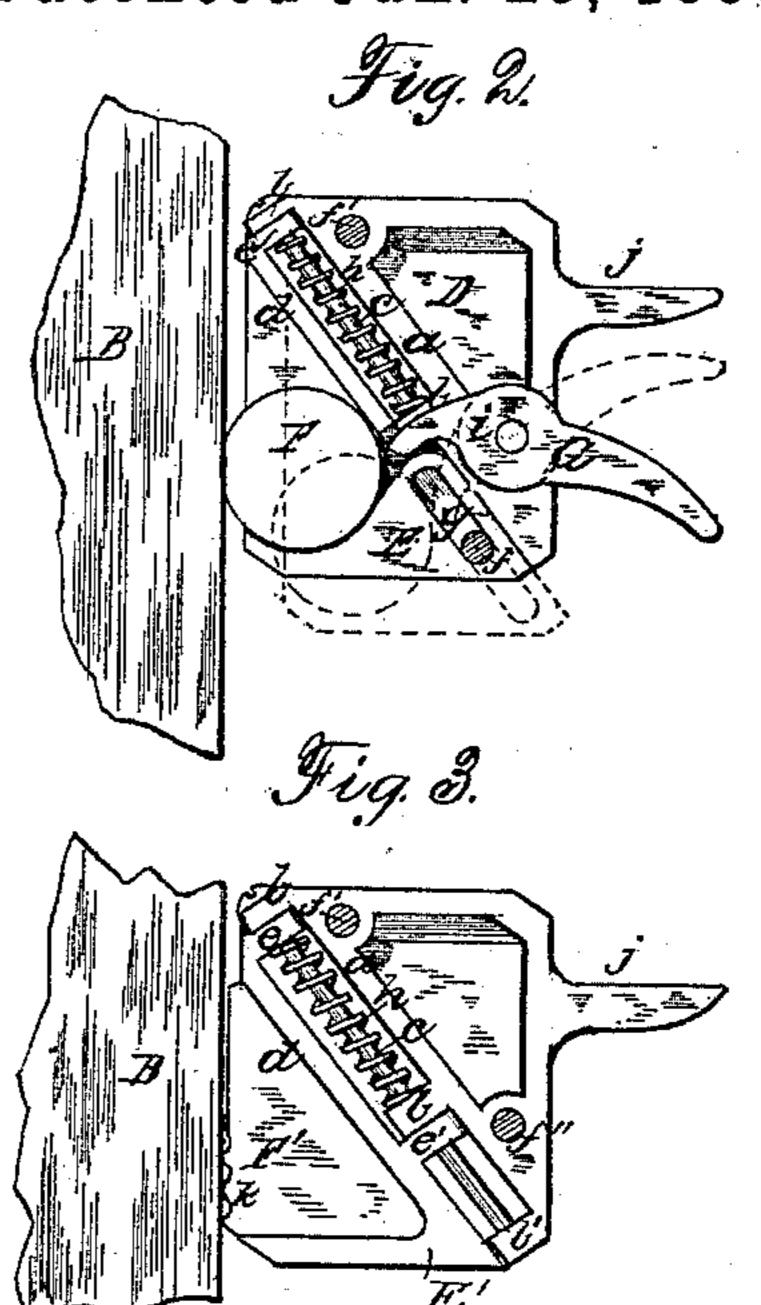
A. G. MURRAY.

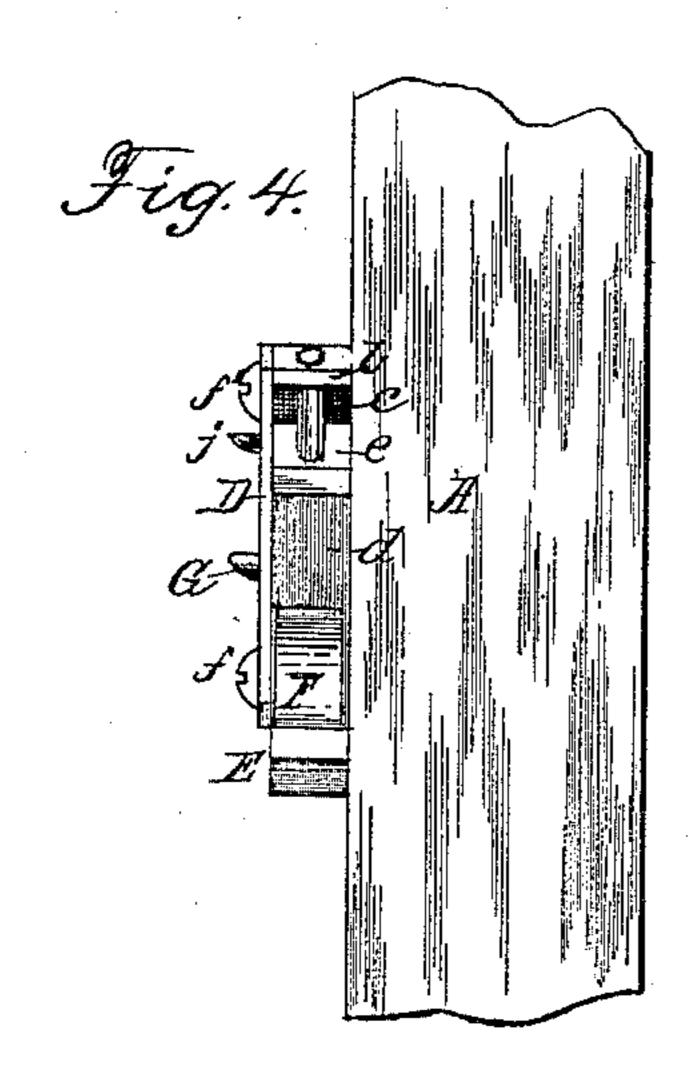
SASH HOLDER.

No. 396,830.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.







Attest. S. M. Braineed! S. W. Norton, Inventor.

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Atty.

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SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,830, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed July 21, 1887. Serial No. 244,872. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. GORDON MURRAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cedar Rapids, in the county of Linn and State of 5 Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce an automatic fastener for window-sash and the 10 like which shall be capable of holding the sash at any desired point and shall be easily operated to fasten or unfasten the sash.

The invention consists in the application, as hereinafter set forth, of a movable slide or 15 block having a diagonal face, a holder adapted to hold the sash by wedging between the face of the slide and the jamb or casing, and means for engaging and disengaging the operative parts.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the invention applied to portions of sash and window-jamb; Fig. 2, a rear elevation of the invention; Fig. 3, a simi-25 lar view of a modification thereof, and Fig. 4 an elevation showing the outer edge of the fastener and a portion of sash.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

3° As shown in the principal figures, the device is designed to be attached to the face of the sash, and, while suitable for any window, is more specially applicable to car-windows.

The modified form of device shown in Fig. 35 5 is more particularly designed for ordinary windows, and its construction is such as to hold the window either up or down.

In the drawings, A represents the sash, B the jamb, and C the stop, in Figs. 1, 2, and 4. The 40 case D of the fastener has a diagonal rib, a, which serves as a guide for the slide E. In suitable lugs, b b, is fixed a guide-pin, c, which may be a screw, as indicated. This slide has a rib, d, corresponding to that of the case, and 45 the lower portion of this rib forms a pocket for the reception of the holder F. A lug, e, of the slide is adapted to slip on the pin c. The lower end of the slide is preferably held in position by the screw f, which, in connec-50 tion with a similar screw, f', secures the fast-

ener to the sash. This screw passes through a slot, g, in the slide and admits of the diagonal motion of the slide, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. The same object is effected by the construction shown in Fig. 3; but that 55. shown in Fig. 2 is preferred, as it admits of the guide-pin being made shorter, and brings the screw f'' into a more relatively central position with respect to the case D.

The slide E is forced in the upward direc- 60 tion by a spring, h, mounted on the guide-pin c. The movement in the contrary direction is effected by a finger-lever, G, the pivot i of which may form a part of the case D or be one of the screws by which it is fastened to 65 the sash. Above this lever and forming a part of the case is a thumb-piece, j.

In the open space outside the diagonal face of the slide is placed the holder F. This is preferably a round disk, as shown in all but 70 Fig. 3 of the drawings, and in practice I make it of quite hard rubber, thus causing it to adhere the more readily to the window-stop C, and this without bruising or otherwise injuring it. A hard disk, of metal or the like, rimmed 75 with rubber or equivalent material would answer the same purpose. This part holds the sash at any desired elevation by simple pressure, due to its wedging action, as it rolls up the incline of the slide E. It is not indis- 80 pensable that this holder should be round or that its face should be elastic, though I regard both these features as desirable and important for the reasons already stated. In Fig. 3 another form is shown, the holder F' 85 being triangular and adapted to slide up the face of the slide E'. Corrugations k on the vertical face of the holder serve, like the rubber face of the disk in the other case, to increase the friction of the holder on the win- 90 dow stop or jamb. The face of the hard disk might in the same way be notched or corrugated; but as this tends to mar the woodwork a yielding material is preferred. It will be observed that by this construction the slide 95 serves in a threefold capacity—as an inclined bearing for the roller or wedge and as a positive means for engaging and disengaging the same with and from the jamb. Whether diagonal or horizontal, the motion of the slide 100 is toward or away from the jamb, and the key, being held in a pocket or seat in the slide, is pushed positively toward the jamb for engagement, while the opposite motion tends as positively to disengage the parts without any movement of the sash. The latter effect is evidently greater with the roller than with the wedge; but the principle is the same in each case, the contact of the inclined surface of the slide with the wedge or roller tending to loosen the fastening by the outward movement of the slide.

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

15 Patent, is—

1. In a sash-fastener, the combination of the case D, the diagonally-moving slide E, having a diagonal face opposite the window

stop or jamb, the holder F, and the finger-lever G, all constructed, arranged, and adapted 20 to operate substantially as and for the pur-

pose specified.

2. In a sash-fastener, the combination of the case D, the inclined pin c, the diagonally-moving slide E, having lug e, adapted to slip 25 on said pin, and slot g, adapted to allow the slide to move on the fastening-screw f, the holder F, and the finger-lever G, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 30

presence of two witnesses.

A. GORDON MURRAY.

Witnesses:

S. W. Brainerd, D. O. M. Lecron.