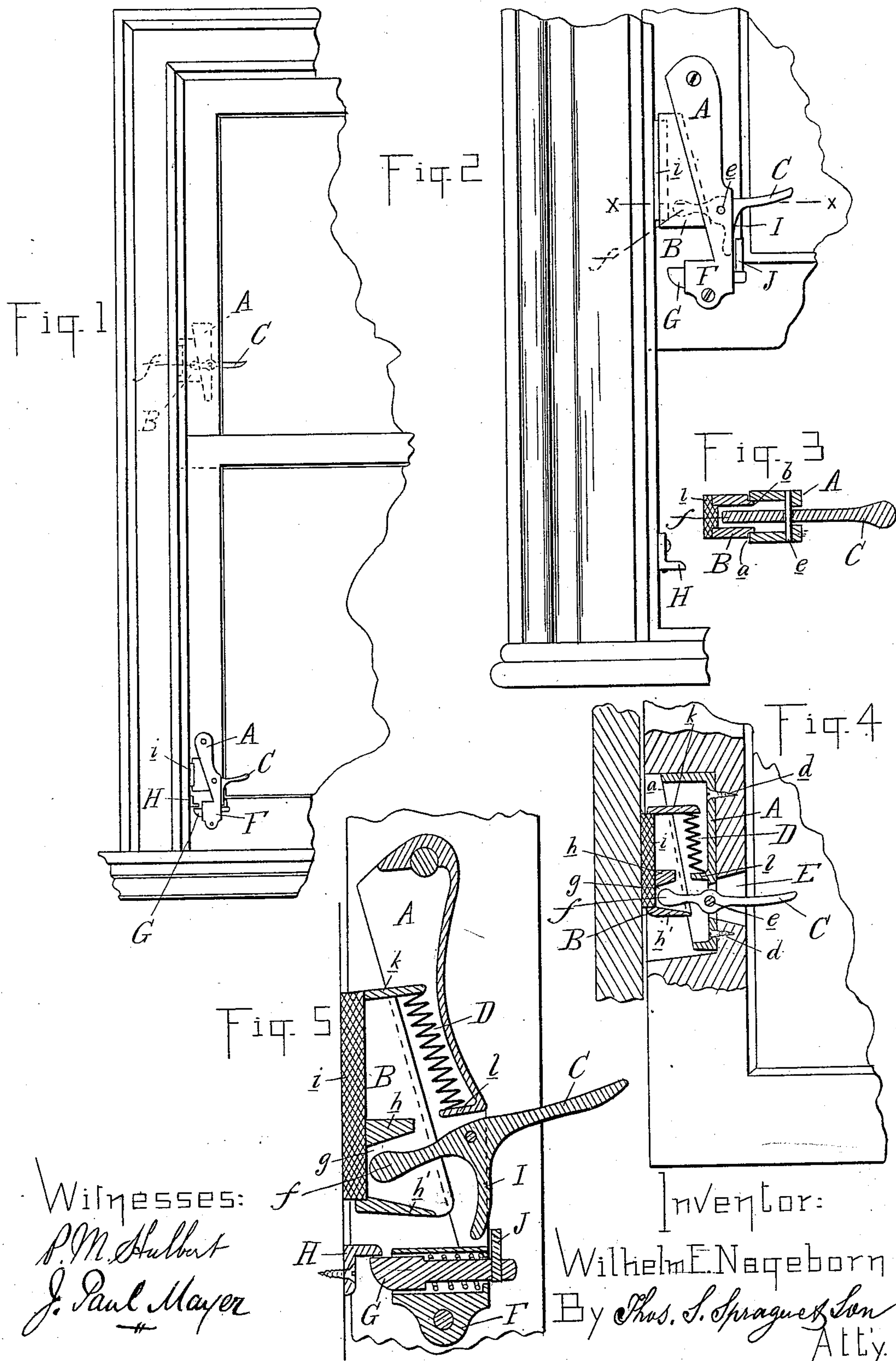


(No Model.)

W. E. NAGEBORN.
SASH FASTENER.

No. 405,319.

Patented June 18, 1889.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM E. NAGEBORN, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,319, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed December 8, 1888. Serial No. 292,967. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM E. NAGEBORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Catches, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to new and useful improvements in sash-holders; and the invention consists in the improved construction and operation of the parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

15 In the drawings which accompany this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of a window with my improved holder applied to both sashes thereof. Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevation of the lower holder. Fig. 3 is a cross-section thereof on line X X in Fig. 2, and 20 Figs. 4 and 5 are vertical central sections through the upper and lower holders, respectively.

The upper and lower holders are slightly 25 different in construction, and therefore I will proceed to describe the upper one first.

A and B are the hollow metallic wedges, compensating with each other when placed together with their inclined faces *a b*, as 30 shown. These inclined faces of the wedges are made to freely slide upon each other in the direction of their length, but are prevented from disengaging laterally by any suitable means—such as providing them with a tongue- 35 and-groove engagement or shoulders, as shown in Fig. 3.

The hollow wedge A is provided with suitable holes, by means of which it is stationarily secured by screws *d*. A lever C is pivotally 40 ally secured in the wedge A by a suitable rivet *e*, to have a movement in a vertical plane. The lever C engages with its inner end *f* into a recess *g*, formed in the body of the wedge B, between two abutments *h h'*.

45 To the outer face of the wedge B is secured, in any suitable manner, an elastic face-plate *i*, of leather, rubber, fabric, or any other material having a large degree of friction on wood.

50 D is a coil-spring interposed between an

abutment *k* formed on the wedge B and an abutment *l* formed on the wedge A.

In practice, the device being constructed as described and shown, it may be applied to the upper and lower sash of a window. In the 55 former case it is secured in a recess formed in the window-sash, as shown in Fig. 4, while if applied to the lower sash it is secured to the inside of the sash, as shown in Fig. 2, in which figure the holder is, however, provided 60 with an additional device hereinafter described and preferably used in connection with the lower sash, although the same holder as described and used for the upper sash may be used for the lower sash also. To lower the 65 upper sash, the lever C, which is made to project through an enlarged opening E, is pressed upward. This draws the wedge B down and frees the sash, so that it may be lowered readily. As soon as the lever is released, how- 70 ever, the action of the spring D crowds the wedge B upward again and wedges it in between the wedge A and the window-jamb, so that the sash will not lower any farther. The weight of the sash assists the spring to hold 75 the sash in any position.

To raise the sash when lowered, the lever is pressed upward and the sash pushed up into the desired position, when the lever is released again. However, if enough force is 80 used to lift the sash, it may be raised into any position without touching the lever, and to guard against this being used to open the window—the lower sash of which is provided with such a holder—from the outside by pry- 85 ing it open, I have devised for the lower holder an additional safety-catch, which is constructed as follows: On the lower end of the wedge A is formed a suitable casing F, to contain a spring-latch G, projecting later- 90 ally and adapted to engage with a keeper H, stationarily secured to the window-jamb when the lower sash is in its lowest position. The lever C is provided with a downwardly-projecting arm I, which engages with the rear 95 end of the latch-bolt, preferably by providing the latter with the upwardly-projecting stud J. When the lower sash is closed, it thus becomes firmly locked. By pressing the lever C upwardly, however, the latch will be with- 100

drawn, and simultaneously therewith the wedge B is lowered, so that the sash is free to be operated in the same manner as described for the upper sash.

5 I am aware that sash-holders have been constructed with movable wedges, and therefore I do not claim, broadly, a window-sash holder composed of such wedge; but

What I claim as my invention is—

10 1. In a sash-holder, the combination of the stationary wedge A, the movable wedge B, the lever C, pivotally secured in the stationary wedge and engaging into a recess of the movable wedge, the abutments *k l*, formed in
15 the movable and stationary wedges, respectively, and the spring D, interposed between such abutments, substantially as described.

2. In a sash-holder, the combination of the stationary wedge A, the movable wedge B, the lever C, pivotally secured in the station- 20 ary wedge and engaging the movable wedge, the laterally-projecting spring-latch G, secured in said casing and adapted to engage into a keeper H, and the arm I on the lever C engaging said spring-latch, all substantially 25 as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 29th day of October, 1888.

WILHELM E. NAGEBORN.

Witnesses:

J. PAUL MAYER,
ED. MCBREARTY.