

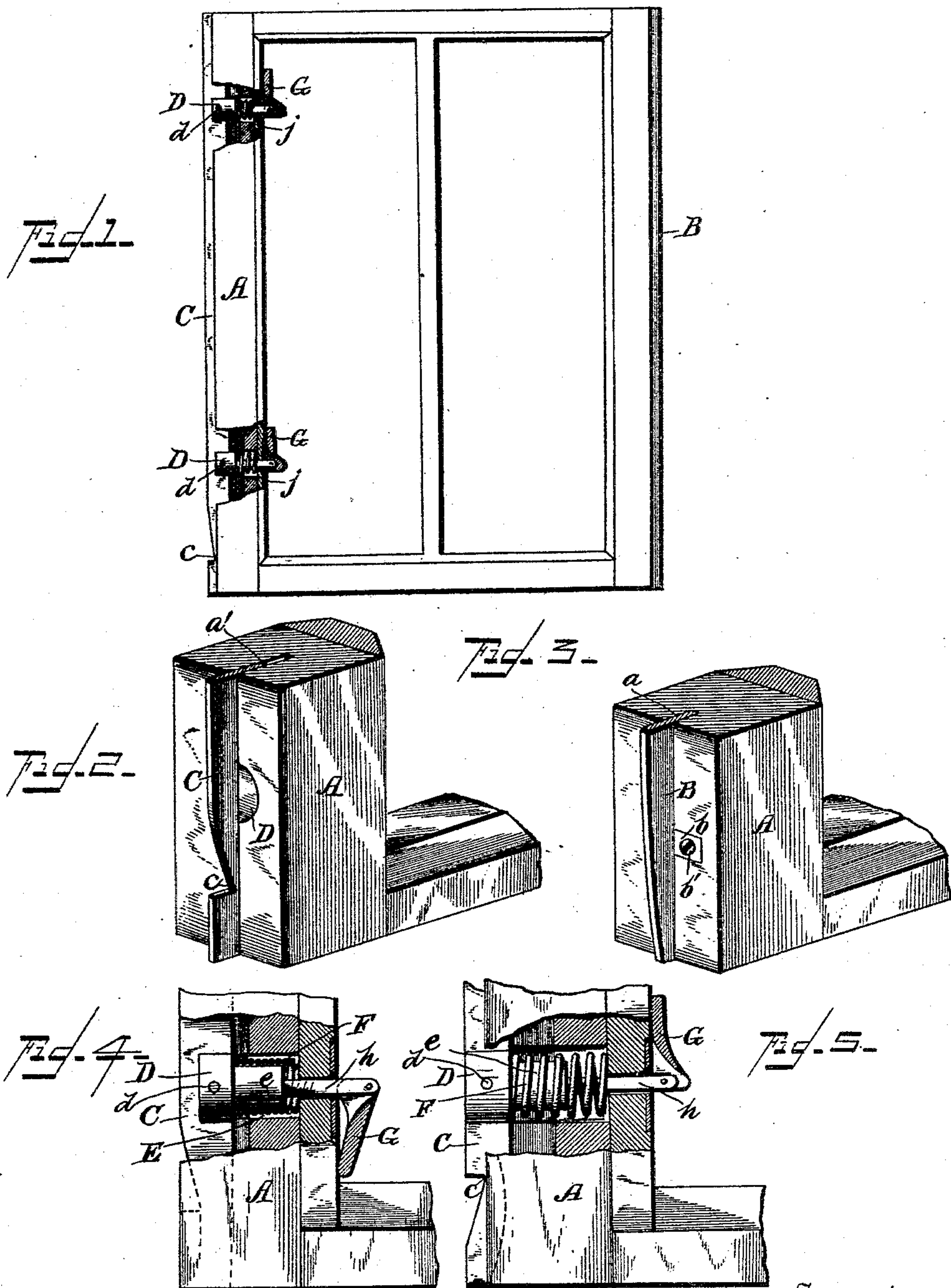
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. T. PRICE.  
SASH FASTENER.

No. 414,579.

Patented Nov. 5, 1889.



Witnesses  
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Sovereign.

Inventor  
*Isaac T. Price*

By his Attorney

L. Deane

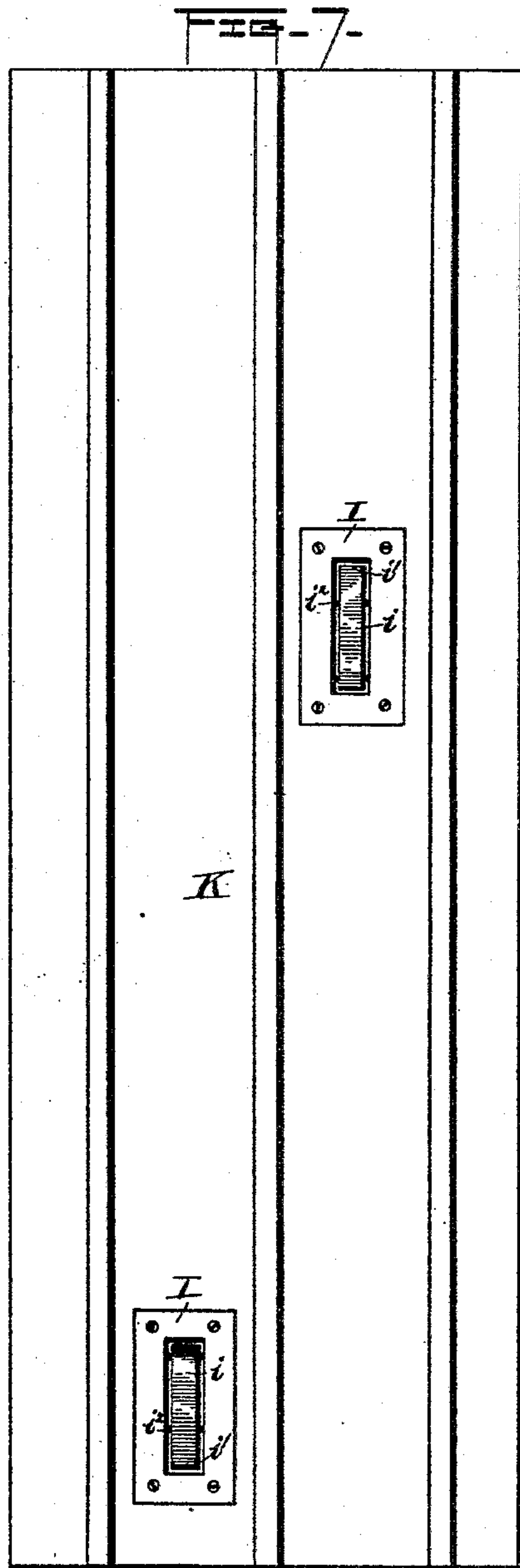
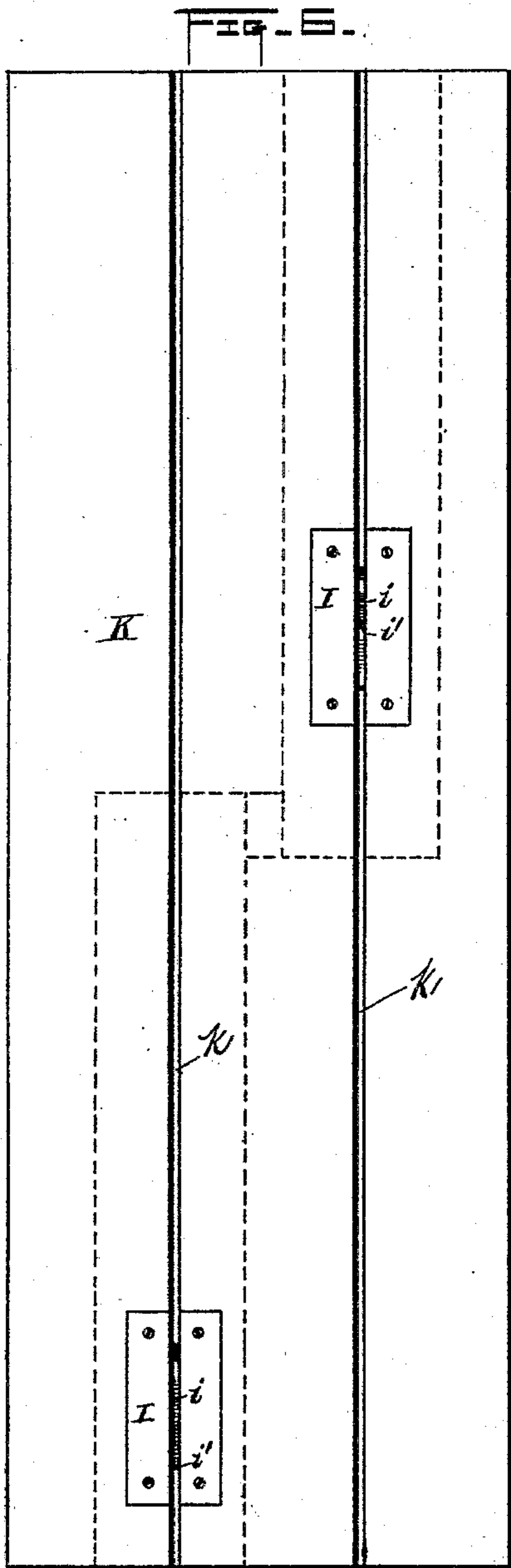
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(No Model.)

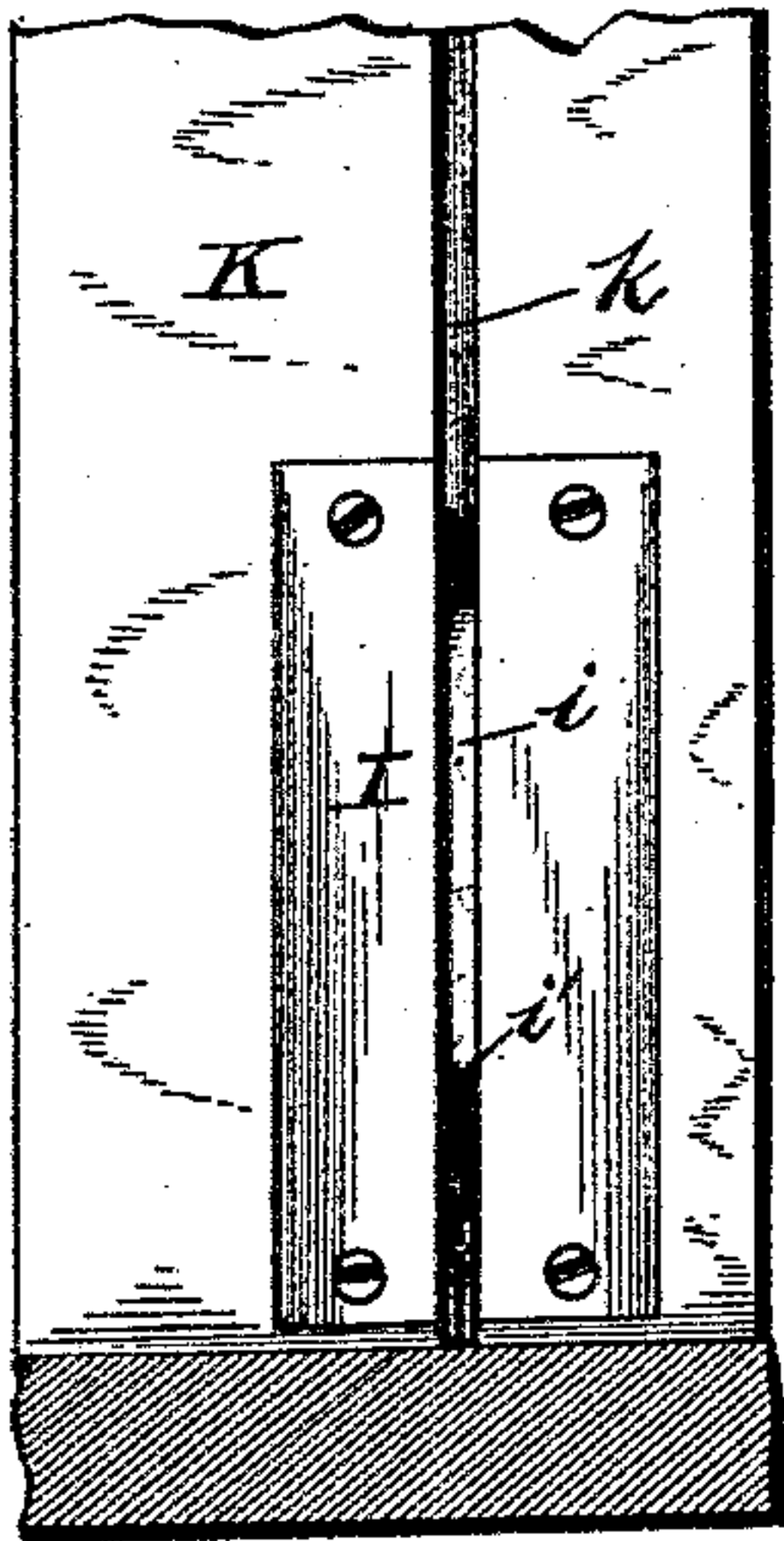
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I. T. PRICE.  
SASH FASTENER.

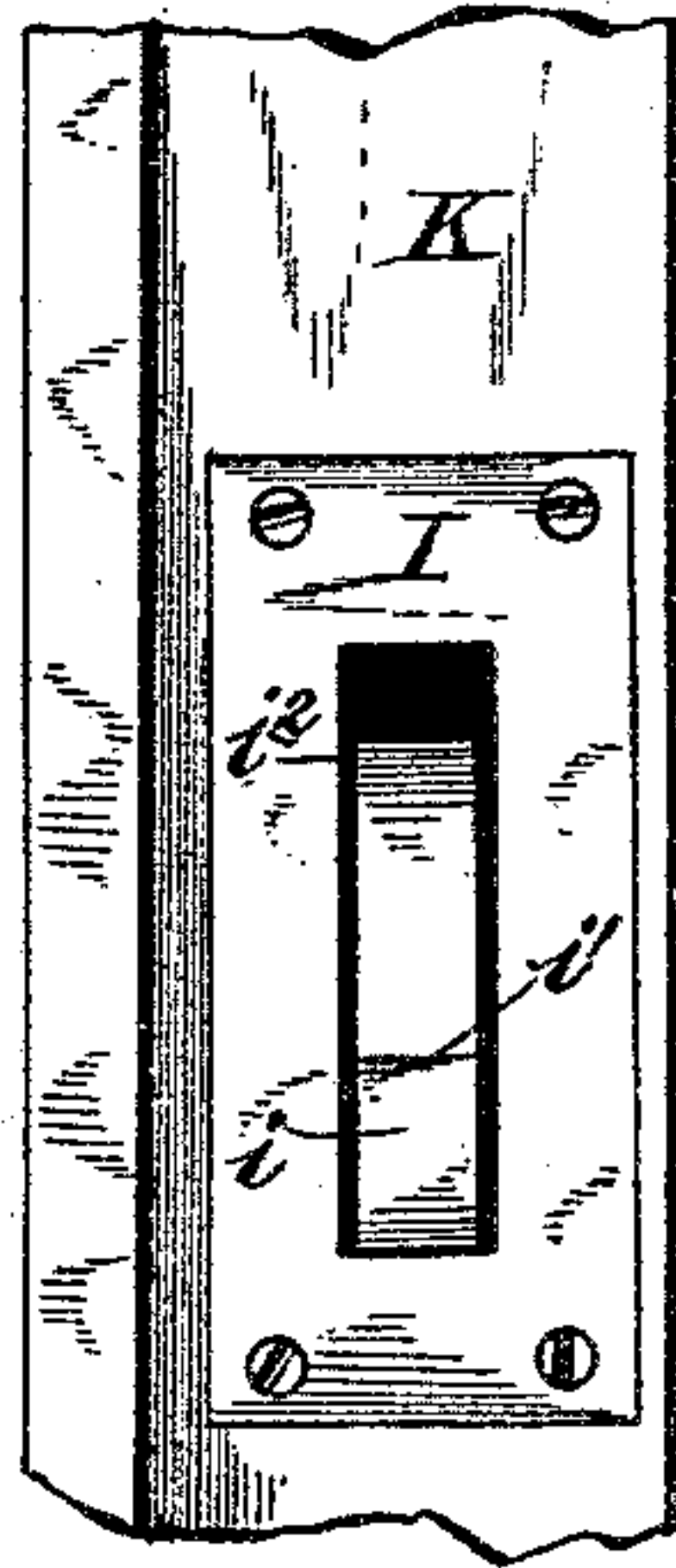
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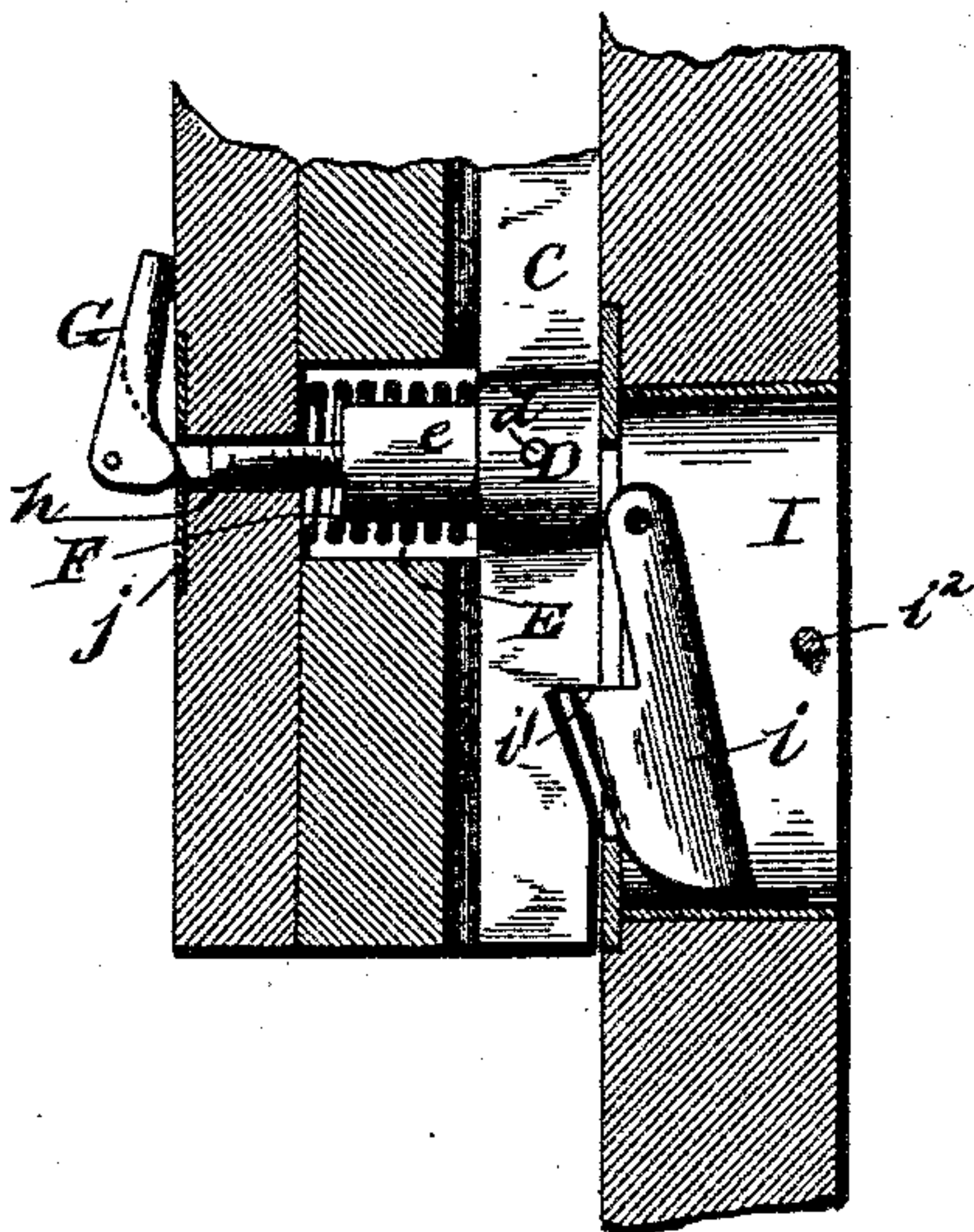
*Fig. 8.*



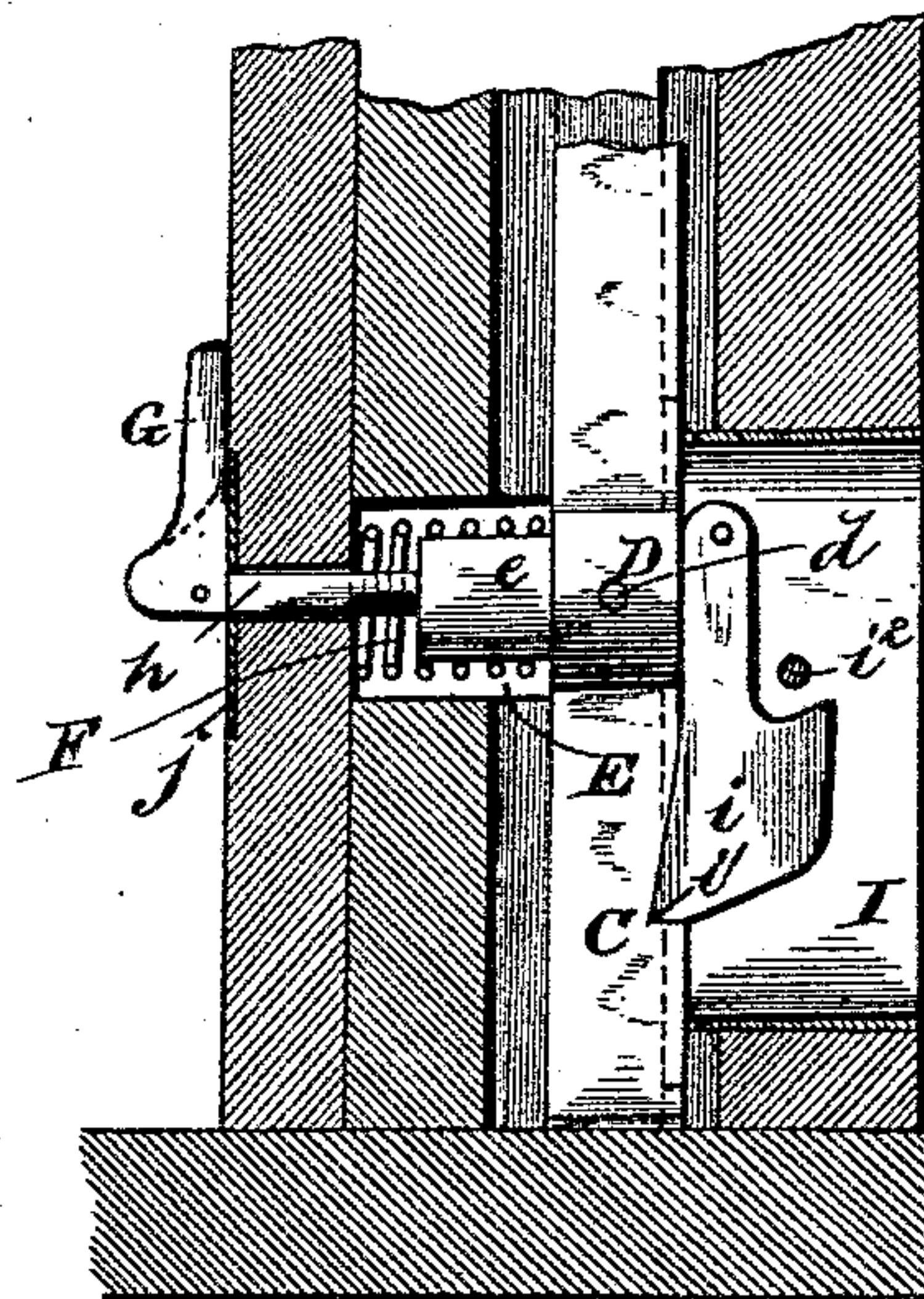
*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 10.*



*Fig. 11.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC T. PRICE, OF HOLTON, KANSAS.

## SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,579, dated November 5, 1889.

Application filed December 4, 1888. Serial No. 292,622. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ISAAC T. PRICE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holton, in the county of Jackson and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Holding, Stopping, and Locking Window-Sashes and for preventing dust and drafts from passing between the jambs and stiles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-sash having my improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one edge of said sash, showing the movable flange, which may be in either the right or left side of the sash. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the opposite edge, showing the fixed flange. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a portion of the sash, part of which is broken away to show the movable flange, a burr, and one of the springs and screw-shafts, and the sash-stile in which said parts move. Fig. 5 is a like view showing the construction as applied to a jamb without a groove. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of one side of the jamb, showing the groove. Fig. 7 is a front elevation showing how the lock can be adapted to an ordinary frame. Fig. 8 is a detail of the lock in the grooved jamb. Fig. 9 is a like view showing the lock adapted to an ordinary jamb. Fig. 10 is a vertical section of the sash and jamb, showing the locking mechanism applied to the top sash. Fig. 11 is a similar view showing locking mechanism of bottom sash.

This invention belongs to that class of devices known generally as "sash-holders;" and the novelty consists in the construction of the several parts and in their combination as a whole, whereby is obtained an effective holder to sustain the sash at any desired height, a lock to secure it open or closed, a means for excluding dust and drafts between the edges of the stile and jamb, a guide for the up-and-down movement of the sash, and effective anti-rattling device, and in the other details and particulars a cheap, easily-adapted, durable, and efficient structure, all as will be now more fully described, and pointed out

in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

A denotes the window-sash. Centrally in the one edge of the stile and of the same length is fixed the flange B. Preferably this partly sets into *a* in the edge of the stile. It can be held in place in any desired way or manner. As now shown, this is done by means of the strips *b* extending from opposite sides, and screws *b'* through them.

In the vertical central groove *a'* in the opposite stile is placed the movable flange C. This is sustained in position by means of the burrs D, centrally in the outer ends of which said flange is fixed pivotally at *d*, so that the burrs may have such swinging motion as may be found necessary in the outward and inward movement of the burrs and flange. Each burr moves in a horizontal socket E, made centrally in the stile, and each has upon its shank *e* a spring F, seated to press at one end against the body of the burr and at the other against the end of the socket, so that normally the action of the springs on the burrs will tend to keep the burrs and flange C thrust forward, and by the pressure of the face of the burrs against one jamb and the sash against the other the sash will be held at any point desired in the frame. The movement of the burrs may be regulated at will by means of the handles G. Each one of these is pivoted to the end of a screw-shaft *h*, adapted in a proper seat in the shank of the burr, so that the handle comes just on the inside edge of the stile.

By movement of the screw to or fro in the shank the length of the burr and the shaft may be fitted to different width stiles, and the length of the movement of the burrs D and flange C under the pressure of the springs can be easily regulated.

The handles are so made and pivoted in the end of the screw-shafts that their inner ends will have a cam action upon the plate *j* on the face of the stile, and when the outer end of the lower handle in a sash is raised will be sure to draw slightly inward the lower burr and flange C and hold it in position so as to withdraw the notch *c* from engagement with the dog *i*, pivoted in the side of the jamb K of the window-frame, and will remove the



friction of the lower burr and flange C on the one side and the sash on the other against the jambs, allowing the sash to be raised or lowered at will and with ease.

5 By means of the flanges B and C, which are adapted to fit into the vertical grooves K in the jambs, the sash is held in the window-frame and guided as it is moved up and down in the jambs, and at the same time the openings between the stile and jamb, usual in the  
10 ordinary construction of windows, sash, and jambs, is now most effectually closed.

The sash can readily be put into or taken out of the frame or jambs by first drawing in  
15 the movable flange by means of the screws *h* and the handles G, so that the edge will be flush with the outer edge of the stile. Then, to put the sash in, slightly incline the sash, and the fixed flange will easily fit into the  
20 vertical grooves K in the jamb. The sash is then pushed back flat, when, the screws being properly adjusted and the outer ends of the handles lowered, the movable flange C will also fit into the jamb-groove, and the two  
25 flanges B and C will hold the sash in the jambs without the window-stops used for that purpose in the ordinary construction of the window sash and jambs.

To lock the sash so that it cannot be opened  
30 from the outside, there is provided the latch or dog *i* and its casing I, which is placed in a seat in the jamb, so as to come near the lower end of the closed sash, and, being pivoted in its lighter end in the casing I, is adapted to  
35 automatically hang forward, so that the latch *i* will engage upon the notch *c* of the movable flange and thus constitute a lock for the sash. The rearward movement of the latch or dog is controlled by the pin *i*<sup>2</sup>, which passes through  
40 the casing I.

When the ordinary window-stop is used to guide the sash, it will constitute no essential modification of my invention to dispense with the fixed flange and so combine the burrs  
45 with the flange that they, when the burrs and flange are drawn in, will come even with the face of the burrs. This structure is indicated in Figs. 10 and 11, and when this is used it will not be necessary to groove the inner face  
50 of the jamb for the flanges.

In either method of combining the burrs and flange both can be withdrawn entirely into the edge of the sash, so that the edge will be flush when it is desired to put the  
55 sash into or remove it from the jamb. The spring actuating the burrs will be made strong enough to force the face of the burrs and the edge of the flange C sufficiently strong against the face of the jamb to secure all desired results in the way of excluding dust and drafts,  
60 as well as stopping, holding, and preventing the rattling of the sash, and instead of the pivoted handles operating on the ends of the screw-shafts any well-known equivalent mechanical means can be used to operate and  
65 regulate the burrs and flange C. Likewise a

fixed flange may be provided for the upper edge of the top sash, and the window-frame may be grooved to receive the same.

The spring about the shank in the upper  
70 burr in each sash is made only of sufficient strength to hold the sash lightly against the opposite jamb by a light pressure of the face of the upper burr against the face of the jamb next to it, while the spring around the  
75 shank of the lower burr in each sash is made strong enough to press the sash firmly against the opposite jamb and to stop and hold it at any height desired.

This invention will be found especially  
80 adapted to stop the sash and hold it at any desired point, to prevent dust from sifting into the house between the jamb and stile, and to prevent all rattling of the sash in the  
85 jambs. The means used for excluding the dust and preventing the rattling of the sash will also at the same time be the means used to hold the sash at any desired height and to lock it open or closed.

The structure and combination of parts as  
90 above described present at once a durable, cheap, and most efficient means for accomplishing the results aimed at.

An effective invention of this description is an especial desideratum in the Western  
95 States, where there is often so much dust in the atmosphere and where the winds are frequently very strong; nor is it alone useful as a preventative of the admission of dust. It is equally efficient in preventing the admission  
100 of fine snow and cold drafts, a point that must not be lost sight of in considering the objects and uses of this invention.

Having now described my invention, what I wish to claim is—

1. A window-sash having a fixed flange on one edge and a movable spring-actuated flange on the other, both of like length with the sash, combined with the grooved jambs and a locking-dog, substantially in the man-  
110 ner set forth.

2. In combination with a window-sash, a flange seated in a groove in the edge of the stile and held in and moved by spring-actuated burrs, said burrs having screw-shafts  
115 projecting through the stiles and provided on the inner face of the stiles with handles whereby they can be moved in or out and also locked in position, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the window sash and jambs, the spring-actuated burrs having screw-shafts projecting through the stile and pivoted on the inner face of the stile to handles, the inner ends of which have a connection whereby said burrs can be moved in or out and the sash stopped and held at any point desired, substantially as set forth.

4. In a window-sash, the movable flange C, fixed at its edges in the burrs D, combined  
130 with the springs F, screw-shafts *h*, fitting in the shanks of the burrs, and locking-handles



G, pivoted to the end of said screw-shafts, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5 5. In a window-sash, a dust-excluding flange having burrs on it, and means for pressing the burrs against the jamb and the flange into or against the jamb or withdrawing burrs and flange into the edge of the sash, whereby the sash can be held open or  
10 closed or at any height and prevented from rattling, or the flange and burrs may be drawn into the sash so that its edge shall be flush, substantially as shown and described.

6. In a window-sash fastening, the combination of the movable and notched flange in 15 the sash with a locking-dog *i*, pivoted in the jamb, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC T. PRICE.

Witnesses:

ED. E. BIRKETT,  
II. S. CUTTER.