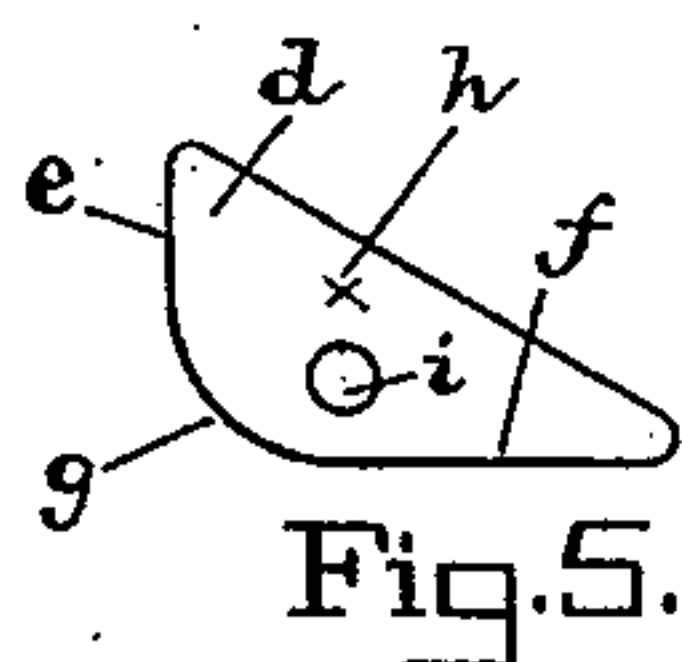
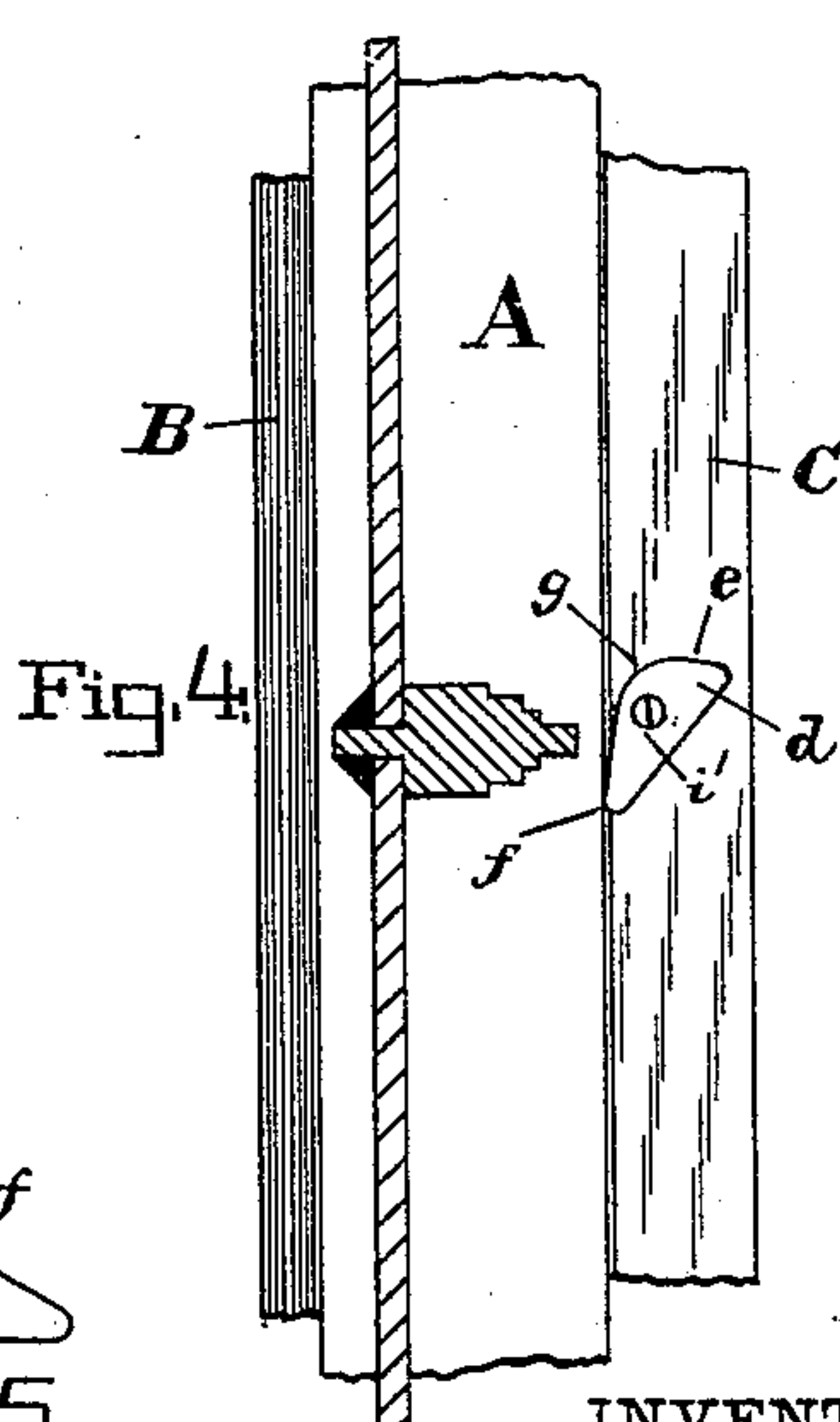
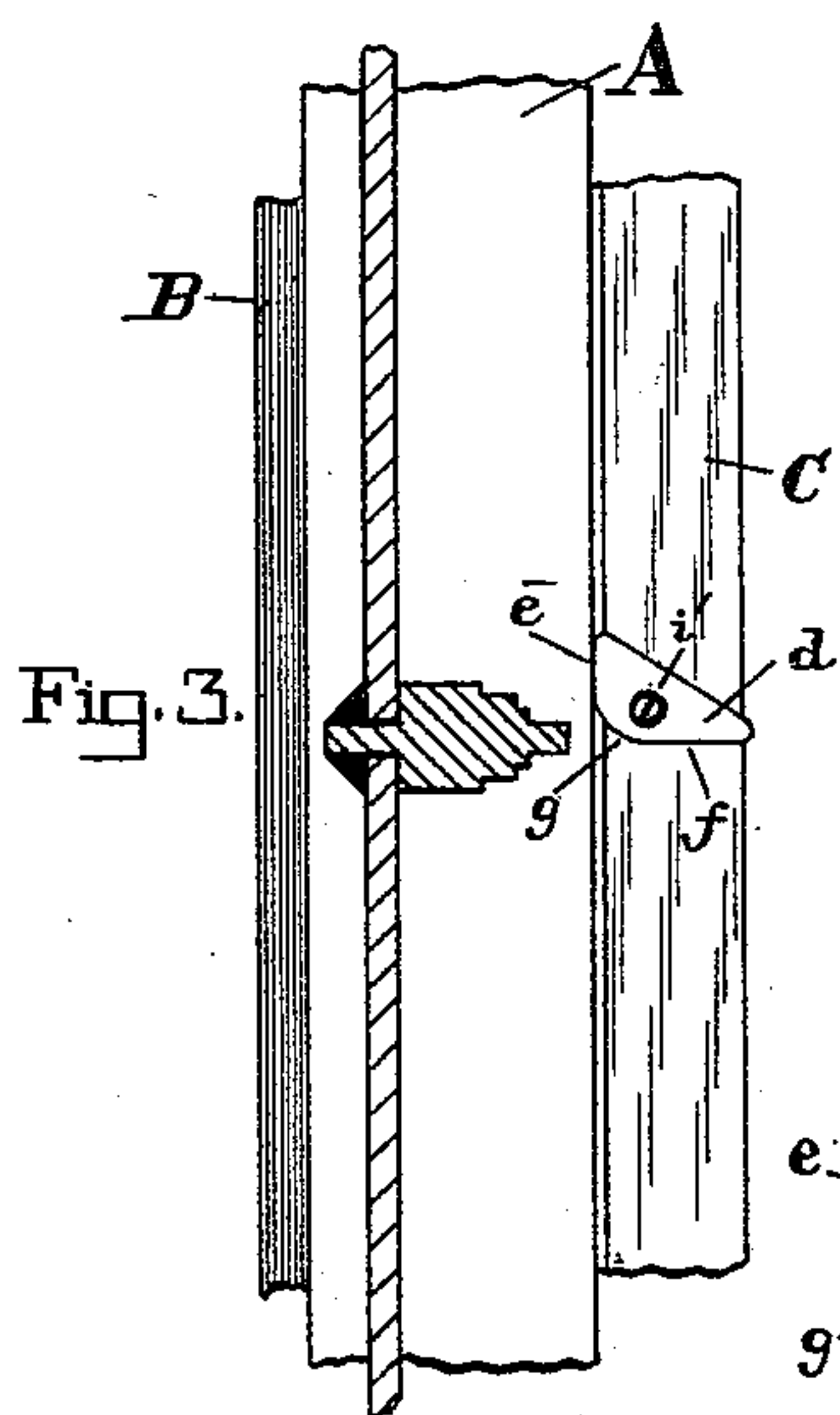
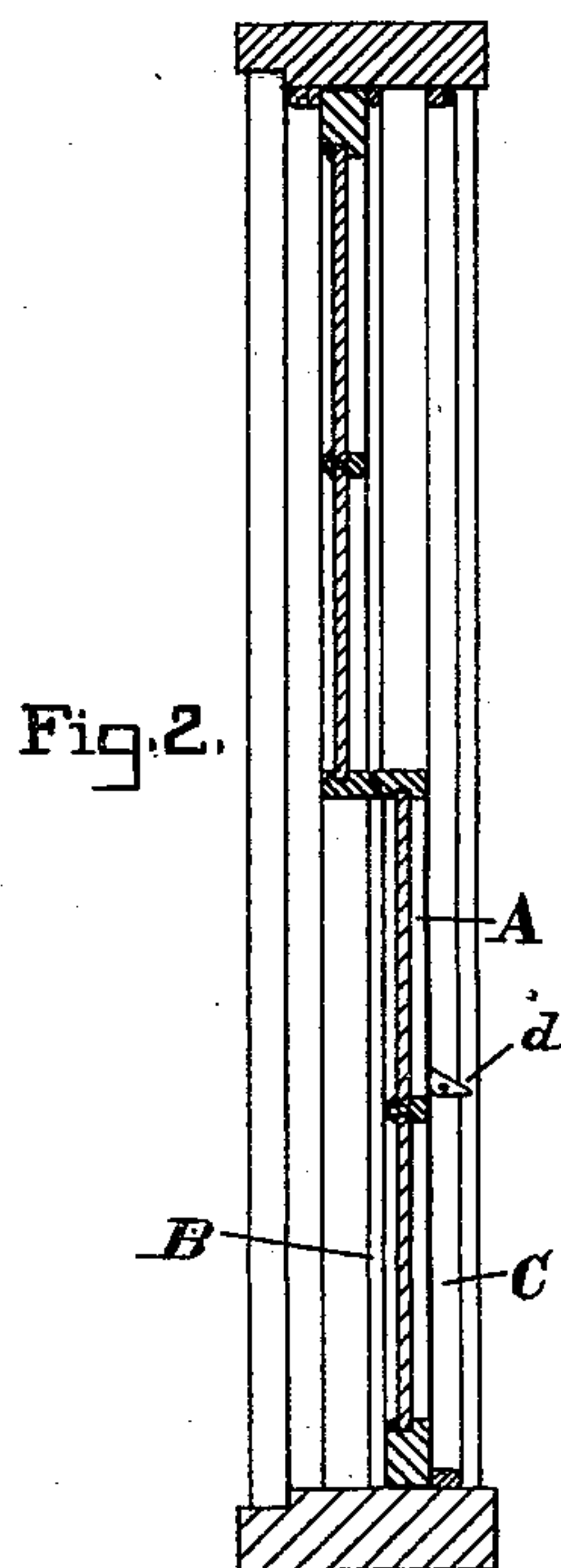
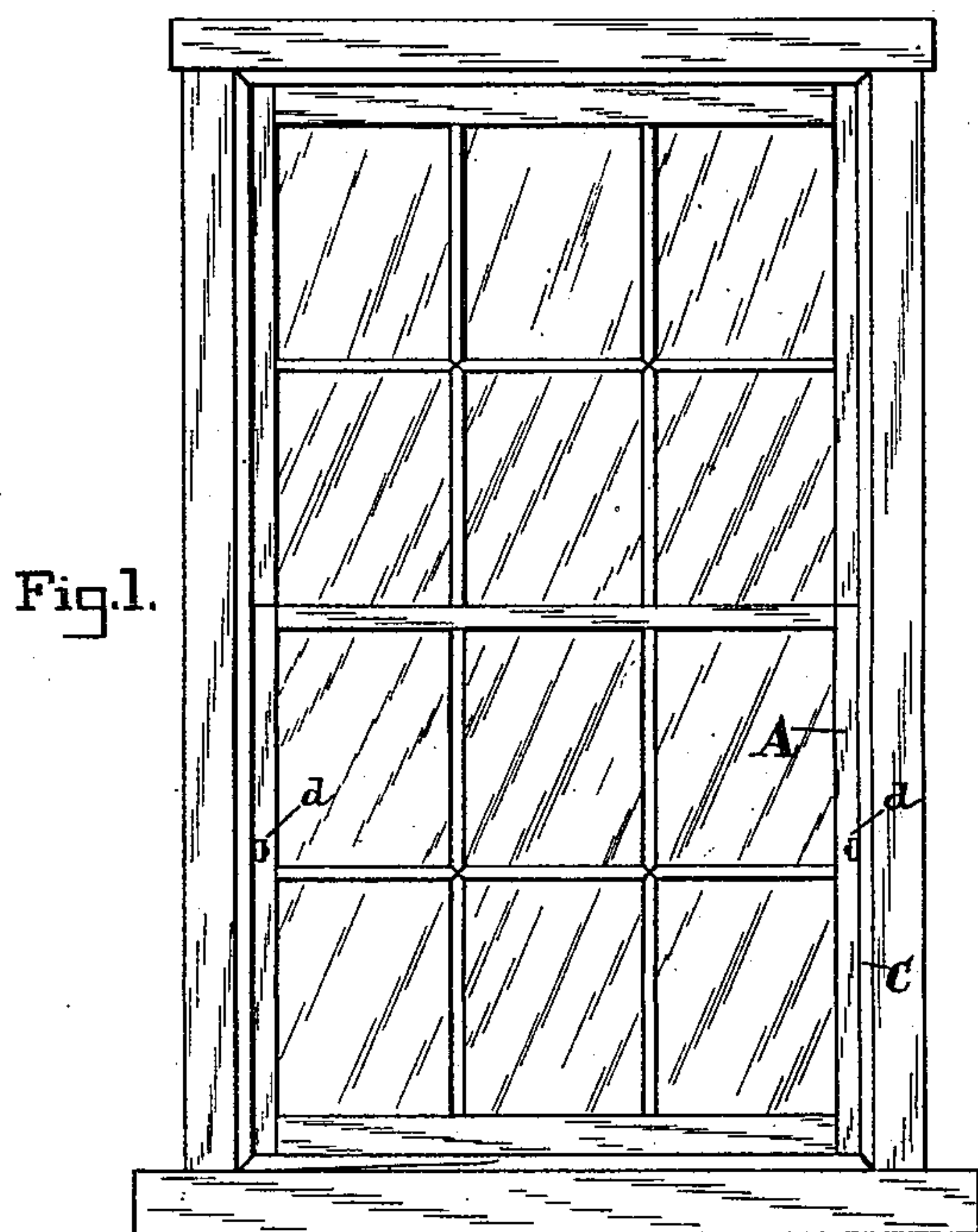


(No Model.)

G. KENDALL.
SASH HOLDER.

No. 428,397.

Patented May 20, 1890.



WITNESSES:

A. Q. Babendreier.
John E. Morris.

INVENTOR:

George Kendall

BY Chas B. Mann
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE KENDALL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,397, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed March 28, 1890. Serial No. 345,667. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE KENDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Anti-Sash-Rattlers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device to prevent window-sashes from rattling; and it consists of a turn-button of special shape attached to the vertical strip and pressing against the sash, as hereinafter described.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a window-frame and sash with the improved turn-button. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of same. Fig. 3 is a side view of the turn-button in the position it has when holding the sash. Fig. 4 is a view of the same parts with the turn-button in the release position. Fig. 5 is a view of the turn-button alone.

The letter A designates the sash, B the outside weather-strip and parting-strip, and C the beading or inside sash-strip. In this ordinary construction for window-sash the sash must be free to move up and down easily, and this necessary looseness or freedom gives rise to rattling of the sash, which it is the object of this invention to prevent. Turn-button *d*, of peculiar shape, is employed to press the sash outward against the weather-strip B. The turn-button has a triangular shape, the two sides *e f* being at right angles with respect to each other. At the apex or joinder of these two sides is a curve *g*, which is the segment of a circle. The center of this curve is denoted by a small cross *h*. A pivot-hole *i* is eccentric with respect to the curve *g*, and a

screw *i'* through the pivot-hole into the beading-strip C holds the turn-button.

The action of the turn-button is as follows: The pressure against the sash is effected by that side of the eccentric curve which adjoins the angle side *e*, as in Fig. 3. This part *e* in this operation should point upward. The straight side *e* comes against the sash and prevents the button from turning any farther. The angle side *f* projects outward and serves as a handle. When turned to the release position, as in Fig. 4, the part *f* points downward and bears loosely against the sash and merely prevents the button from turning over. In this position of the device the sash is free to be raised or lowered. The turn-button will release its pressure on the sash automatically when the sash is lifted. This turn-button may be made of wood, metal, hard rubber, or other material.

Having described my invention, I claim—

In an anti-sash-rattler, the combination of the sash, the inside vertical sash-strip C, and a triangular-shaped turn-button having a curve *g* at the apex or joinder of its two right-angled sides *e f* and provided with a pivot *i'*, eccentric with respect to said curve, whereby that part of the eccentric curve adjoining the upper right-angled side *e* will serve to press the sash, while the straight part of said side prevents the turn-button from turning any farther, as shown and described.

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

GEORGE KENDALL.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. MORRIS,
JNO. T. MADDOX.