

(No Model.)

J. E. ROSE.
SASH HOLDER.

No. 473,711.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.

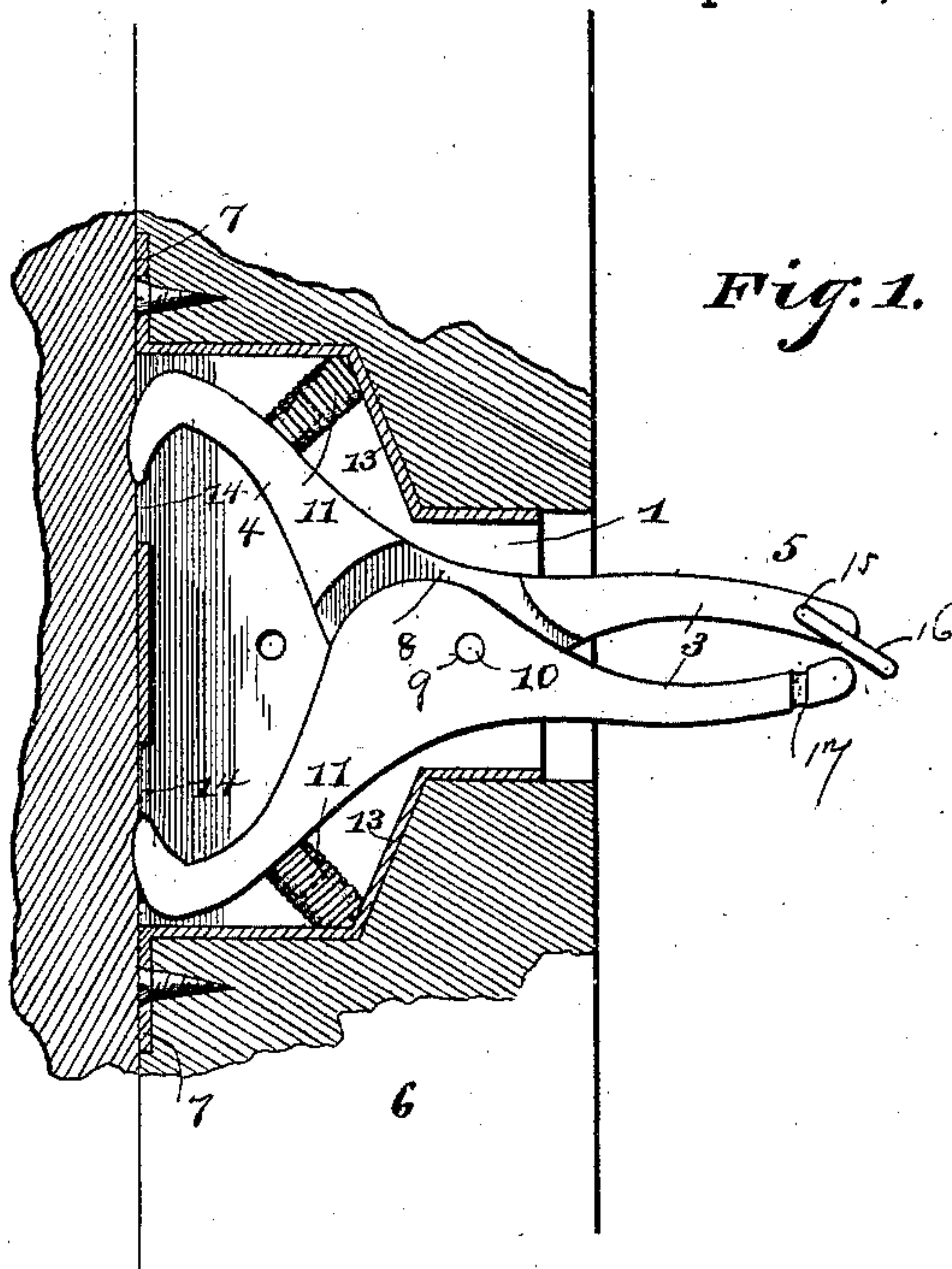


Fig. 1.

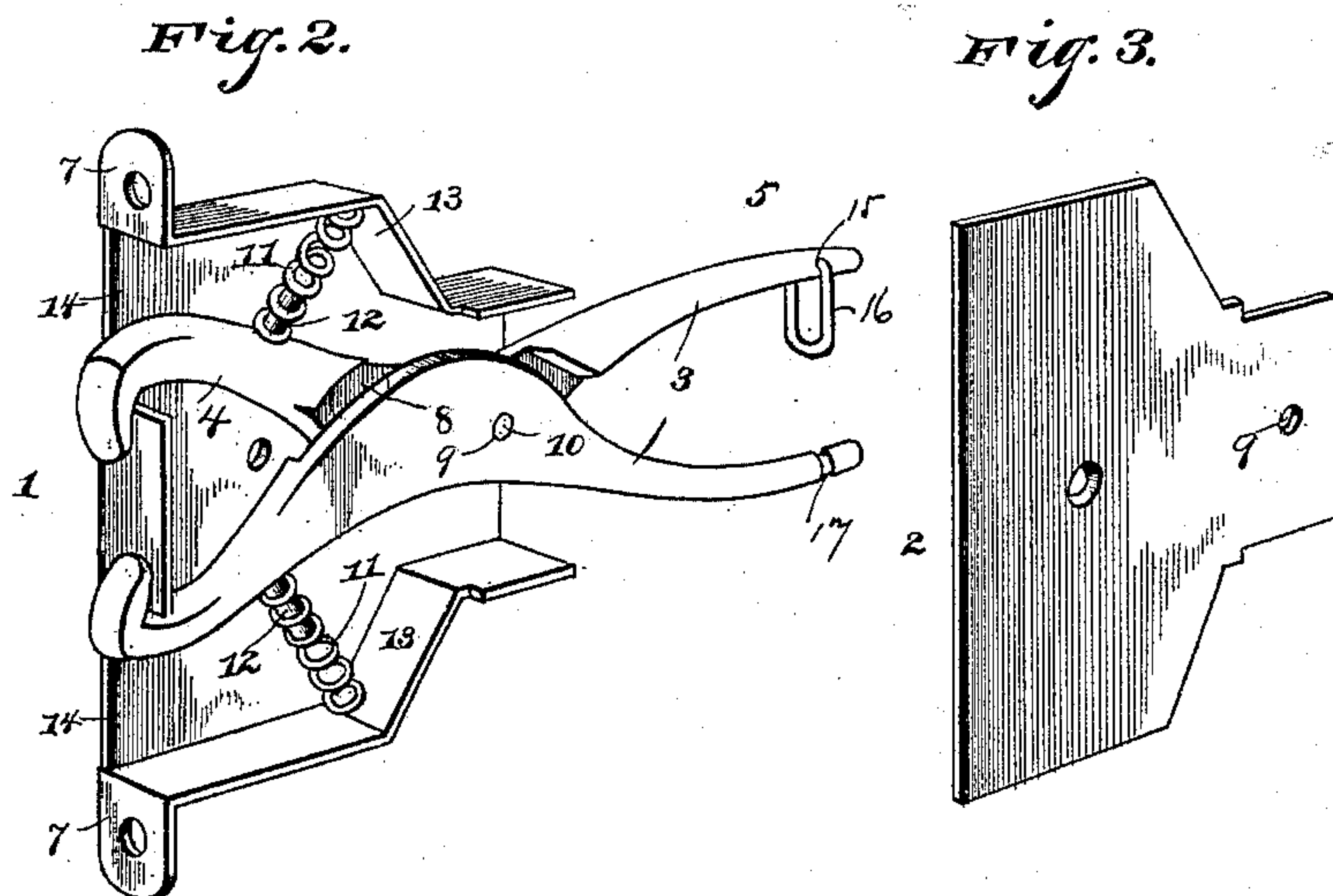


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

B. S. Ches
H. G. Riley

Inventor:

J. E. Rose,

By *his* Attorneys,

Chas. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. ROSE, OF WEEDSPORT, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
LOUIS R. KLUMPP, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,711, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed September 30, 1891. Serial No. 407,339. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. ROSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Weedsport, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Sash Lock and Balance, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in sash-holders.

10 The object of the present invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive combined sash-holder and anti-rattler which will securely hold a sash at any desired adjustment and which will prevent the sash being rattled
15 by wind or the like.

A further object of the invention is to provide simple means for holding the levers out of engagement with the window-frame to enable the sash to be readily raised or lowered.

20 The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

25 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of a window-frame provided with a sash-holder embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the sash-holder, the removable plate of the casing being detached. Fig. 3 is a detail view
30 of the removable plate.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a casing constructed of metal, 35 having a removable plate 2 and adapted for the reception of pivoted angle-levers 3, which have one end provided with a head 4 and the other end shaped into a handle 5. The casing is arranged in a recess of a sash 6 and is secured to the same by screws, which pass
40 through openings of flanges 7, extending from the sides of the casing at the outer end of the same. The levers are provided intermediate their ends with flattened enlargements 8, provided with registering perforations 9, and arranged on each other and secured in the casing by a pin 10, which forms a pivot for both
45 of the levers. The pin 10 is secured to the casing near the inner end thereof, which is contracted and is open, and the handle por-

tions of the levers extend through the same. The outer ends or heads 4 of the levers extend inward toward each other and have their outer faces curved and forming cams adapted to engage the window-frame, and by their arrangement the sash is prevented from being forced either upward or downward and is securely held at any desired adjustment. The heads 4 are held in engagement with the window-frame by spiral springs 11, which have
55 their outer ends receiving cylindrical lugs 12, formed integral with the outer portion of the levers and arranged on the outer faces of the same, and the inner ends of the spiral springs 11 bear against sides 13 of the casing, which
60 sides are slightly inclined to provide seats for the springs. The outer end of the casing is provided with openings 14, through which the heads of the levers project to engage the window-frame. By this arrangement of springs
65 the heads of the levers are forced directly against the window-frame and the springs bear directly against the outer portions of the levers, thus enabling strong springs to be employed, which may be readily compressed by
70 the operator, but which will exert their full force in holding the heads in engagement with the window-frame.

The sash-holder serves as an anti-rattler, the spring-actuated levers preventing a sash
80 from rattling, and it is adapted for use on windows in which the sashes are counterbalanced by weights and on windows in which weights are not employed, and when employed on the former class it is often desirable to hold
85 the heads out of engagement with the window-frame. To accomplish this, one of the handles 5 is provided with a perforation 15, in which is secured a link 16, adapted to engage the other handle, which is provided
90 with a groove or notches 17 to prevent the link slipping. When it is desired to hold the heads out of engagement with the window-frames, the handle portion of the levers are compressed and the link is slipped over the
95 end of the notch-handle, thereby holding the heads withdrawn.

It will readily be seen that the sash-holder is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, adapted to prevent a sash rat- 100

ting, and is capable of holding the sash at any desired adjustment and of preventing the same from being forced either upward or downward.

5 What I claim is—

In a sash-holder, the combination of a casing, levers arranged within the casing and pivoted intermediate their ends and having their outer ends provided with heads and their
10 inner ends shaped into handles, one of which is provided with a perforation and the other of which has notches, a link secured to the

perforated handle and arranged to engage the notches 17, whereby the heads are held out of engagement with the window-frame, and 15 springs arranged within the casing and engaging the levers, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES E. ROSE.

Witnesses:

CLARENCE D. KLUMPP,
ISAAC CHADDERDON.