

(No Model.)

J. A. BALDWIN.  
SASH HOLDER.

No. 473,898.

Patented May 3, 1892.

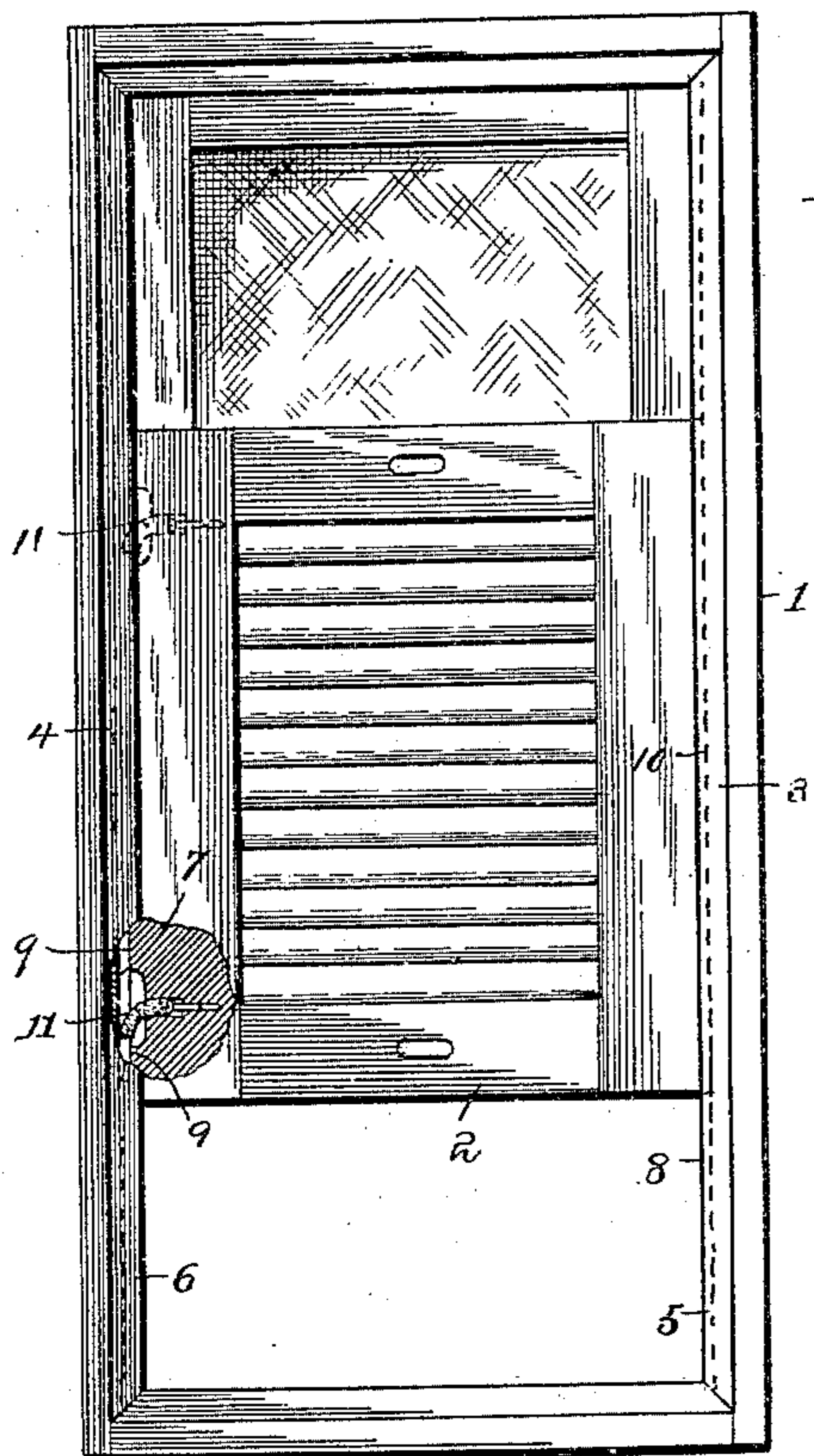


Fig. 1.

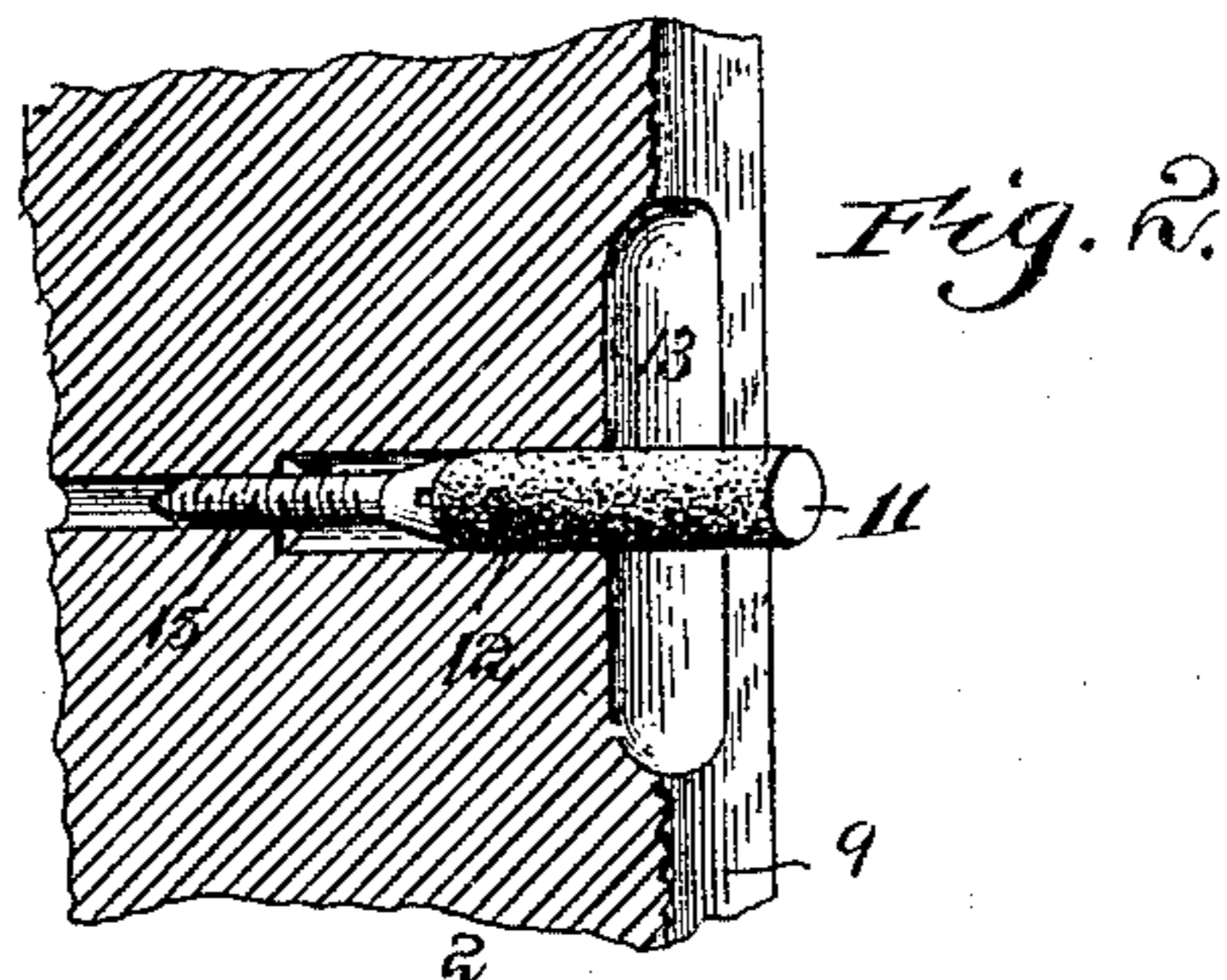


Fig. 2.

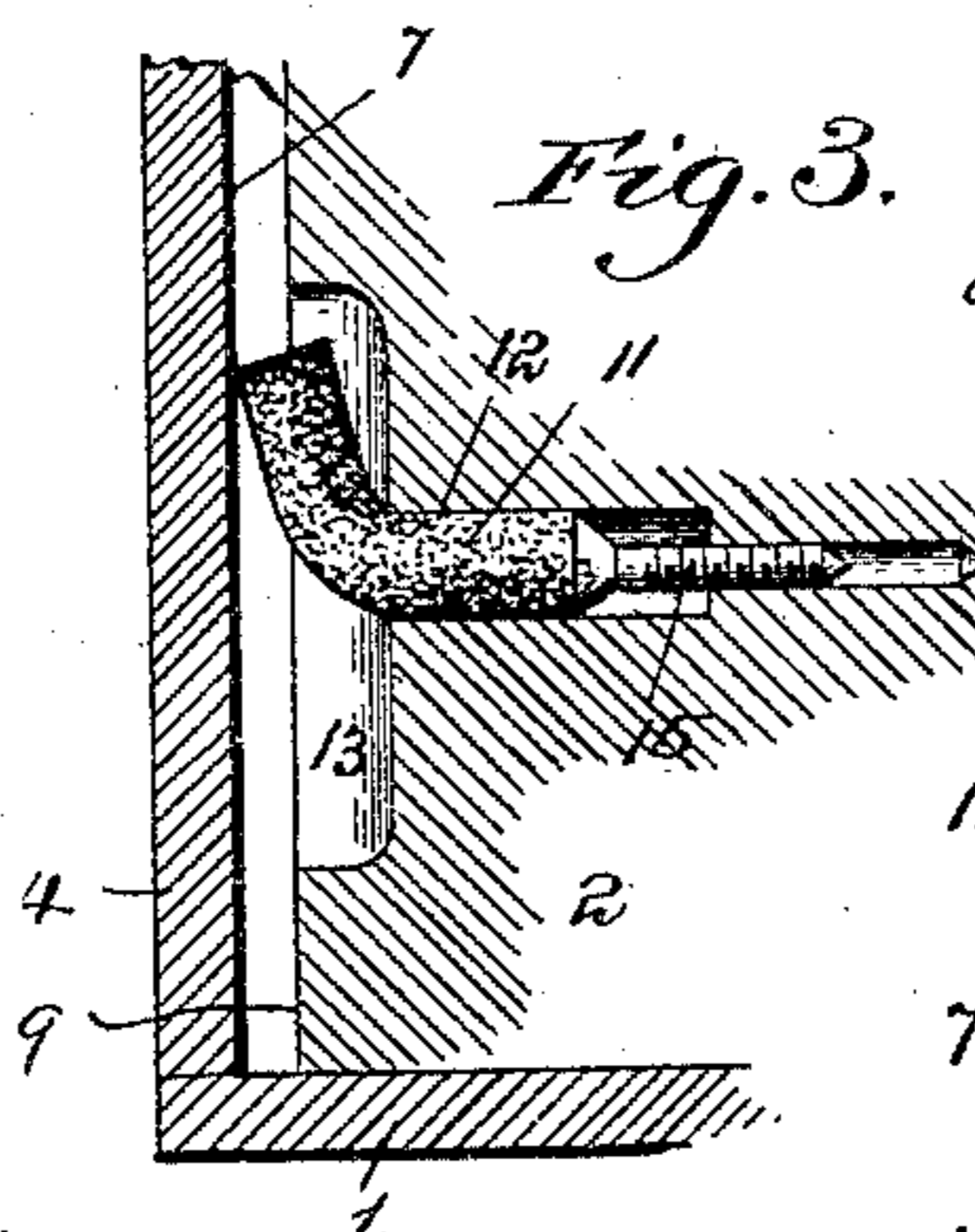


Fig. 3.

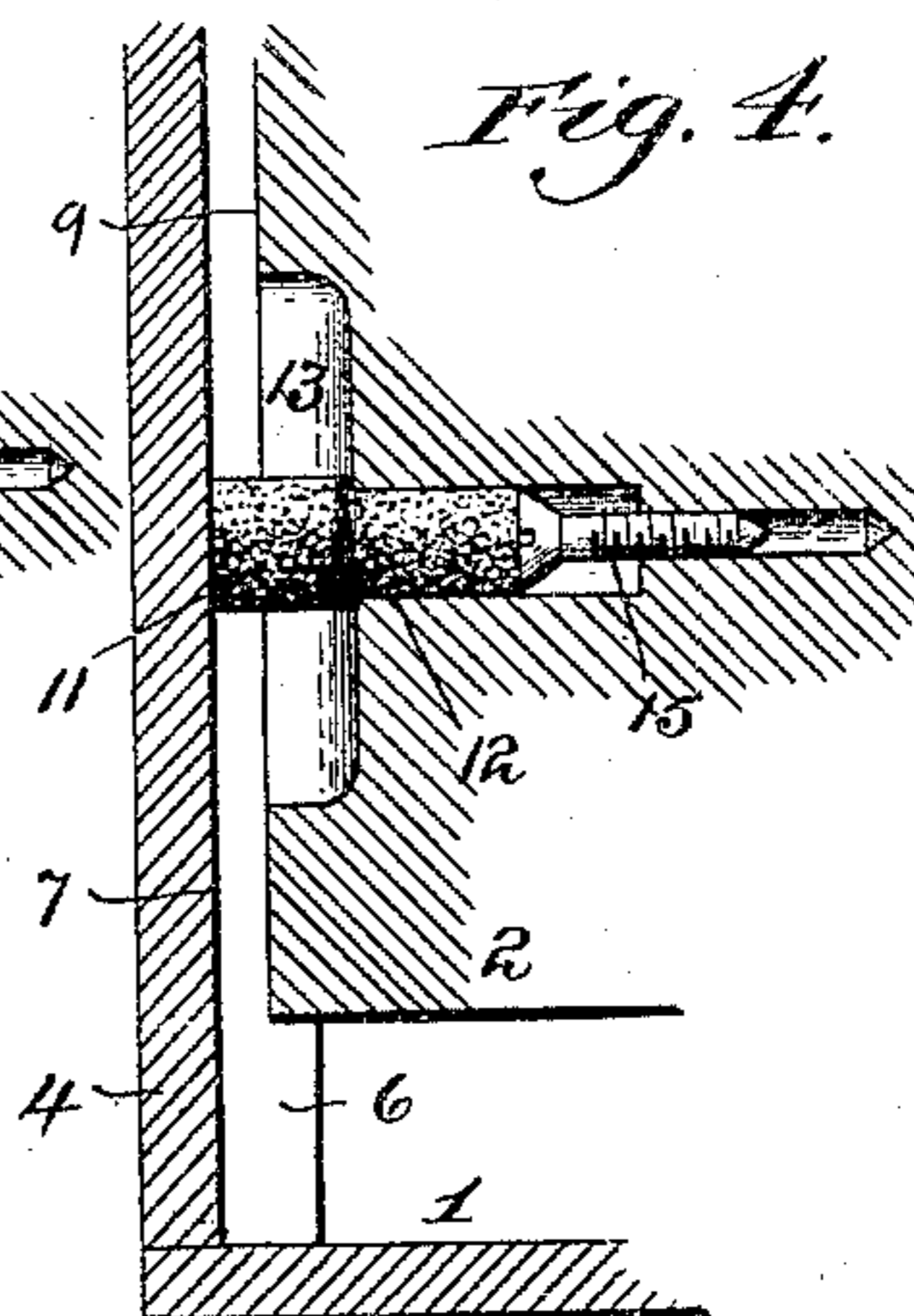


Fig. 4.

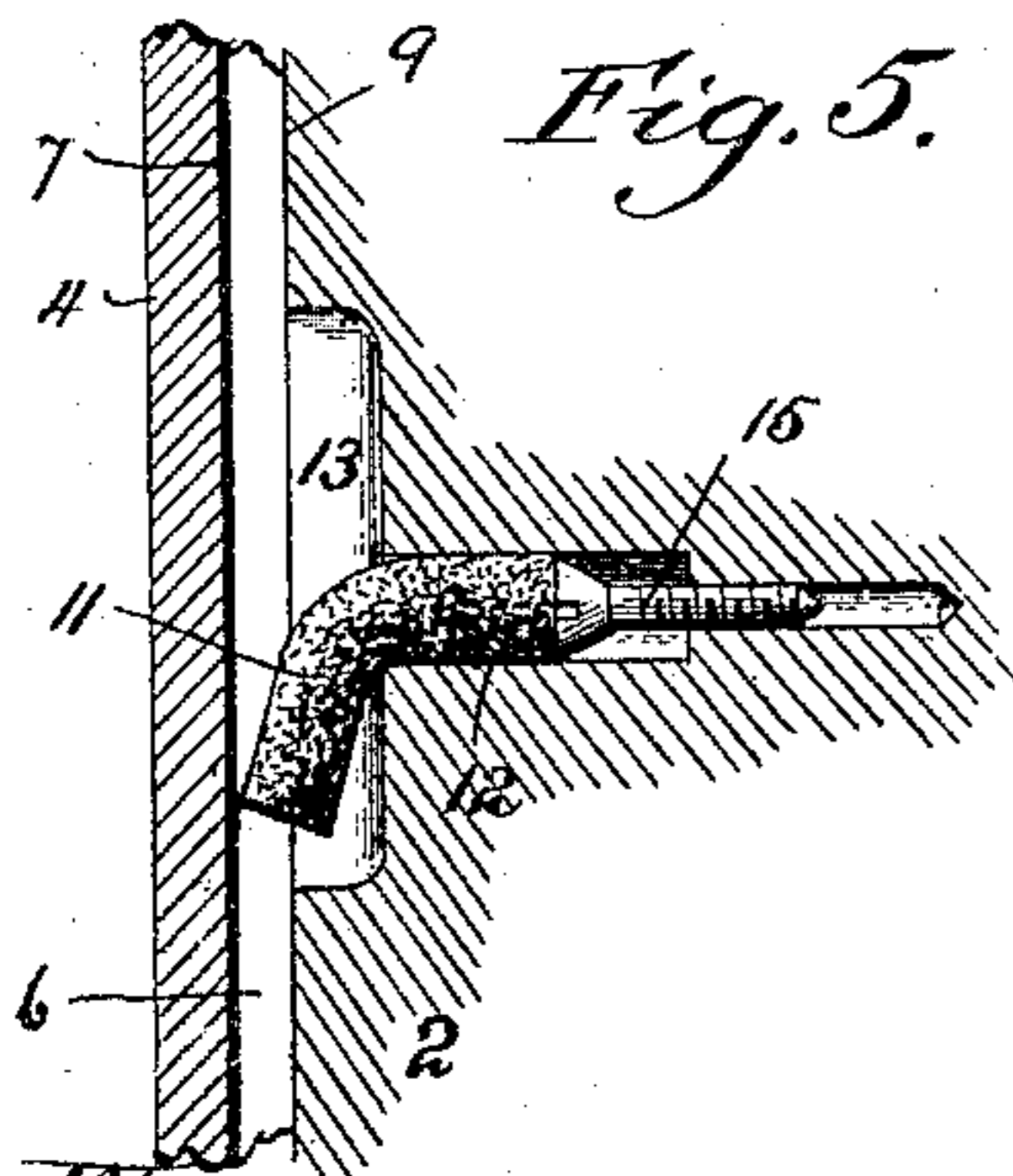


Fig. 5.

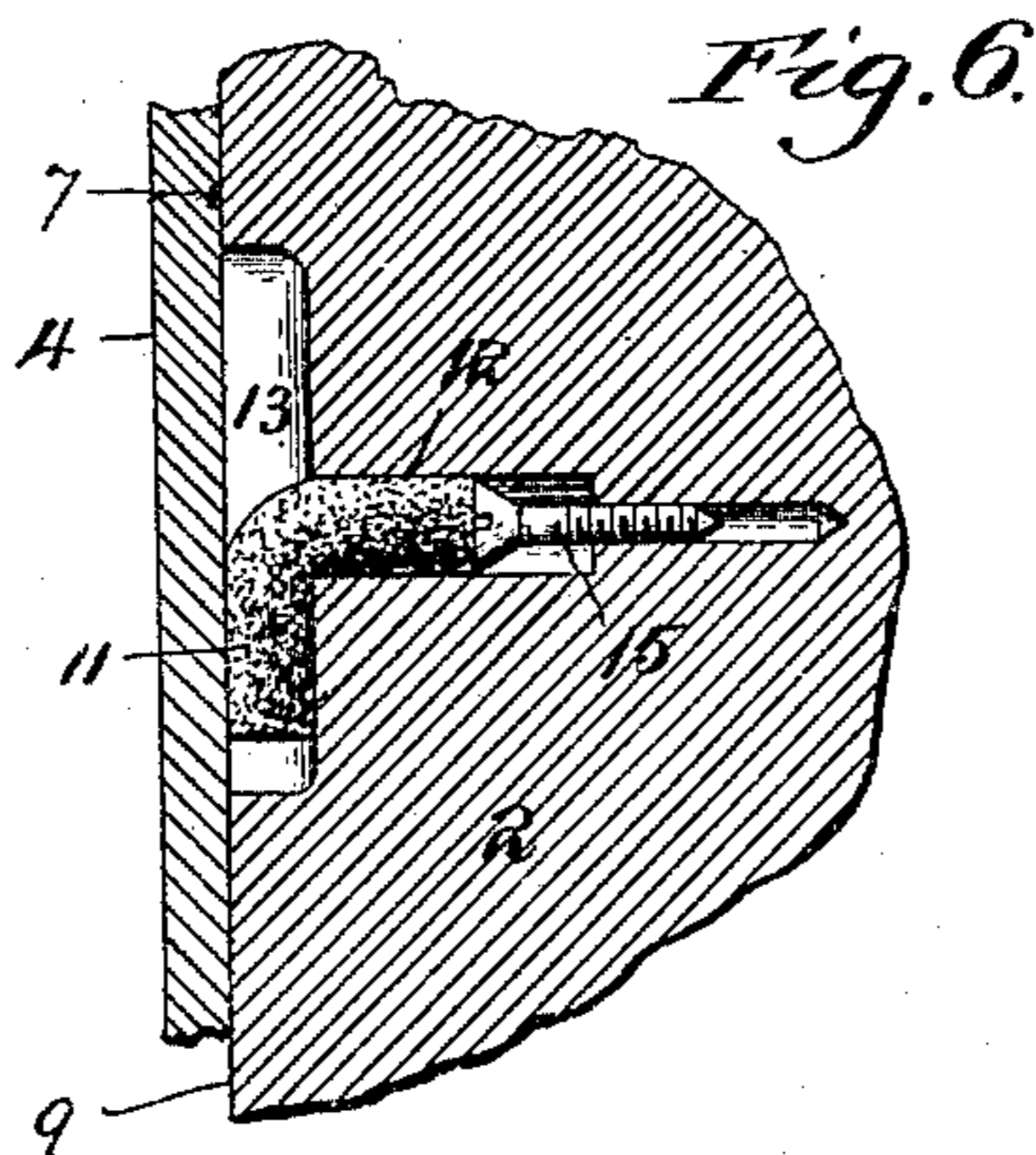


Fig. 6.

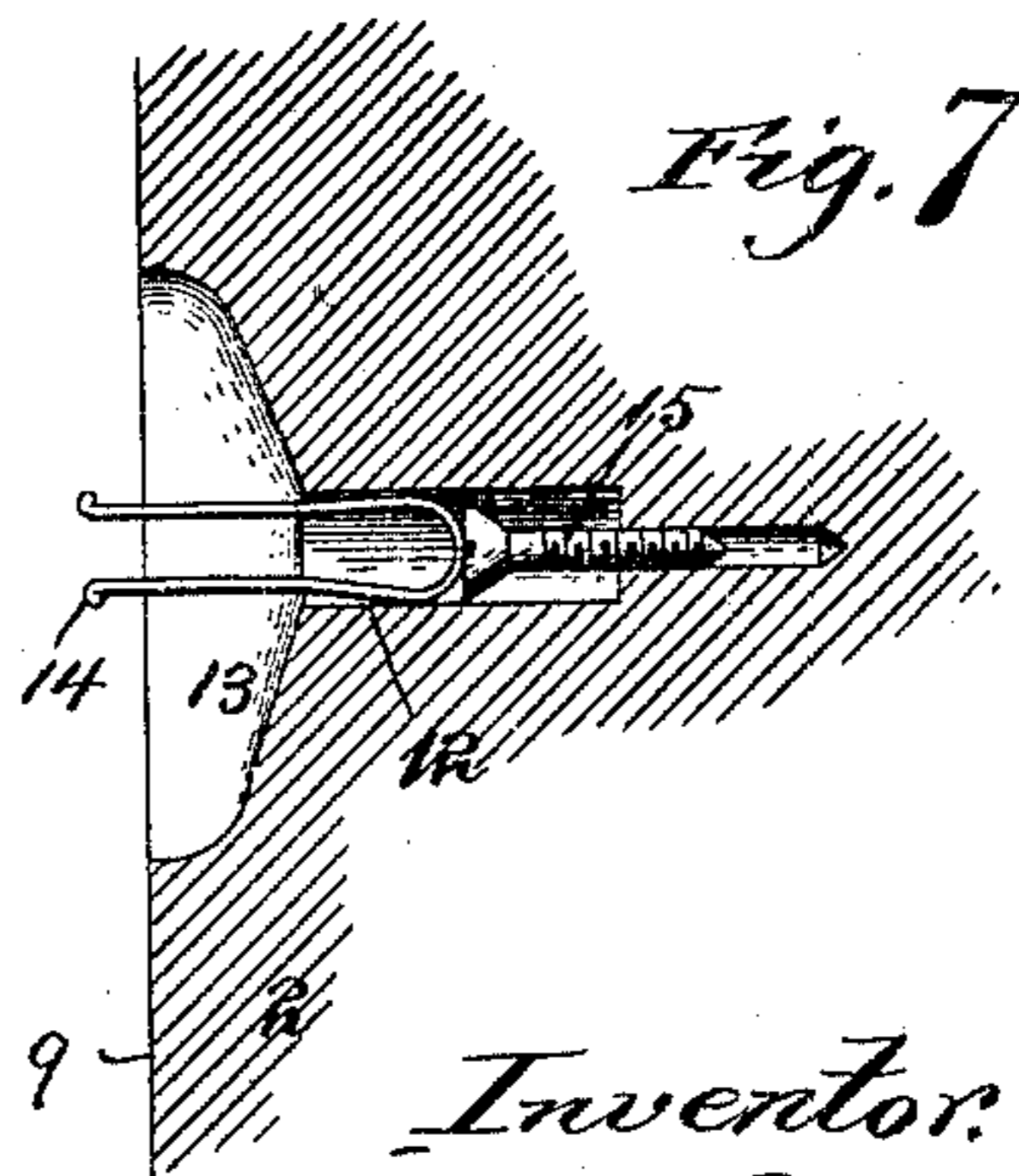


Fig. 7.

Witnesses:

J. B. McGirr.  
H. Benjamin

Inventor:

Judson A. Baldwin  
by H. N. Low  
attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUDSON A. BALDWIN, OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

## SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,898, dated May 3, 1892.

Application filed January 26, 1892. Serial No. 419,257. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JUDSON A. BALDWIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Blinds, &c.; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of holders which is adapted for securing blinds, sashes, and similar sliding parts at any desired height in their supporting frames or guides.

My improvement belongs to that particular class, which may be termed "frictional," in which the blind is not held by a positive lock but by the lateral pressure of the holding device or part, which is interposed between the blind and frame and attached to or connected with one or the other thereof, as may be found more convenient. I prefer to mount or attach the holder upon or to the blind, causing it to have its frictional engagement with the frame or stop; but my improvement is not confined to such arrangement.

It is the object of the invention to produce a very simple and inexpensive holder having, however, the practical advantages in permitting an easy sliding of the blind at the same time that it gives a secure and fixed support of more complicated and expensive devices.

It is a further object of my invention to so mount the holder as to permit its engaging end to assume a position parallel with the blind and stop and flush with the surface of the part in which it is mounted as the blind is inserted in place. I am thus enabled to employ a much thinner stop than would otherwise be necessary, and can obtain two stops from a lumber-strip which is an inch in thickness, though ordinarily such a strip will furnish but one stop. A material saving in the construction of the blind frame or guide is thus realized.

With such objects in view my invention consists in a holder formed of a block or plug

of india-rubber or other flexible material—such, for instance, as a thin strip or strips of elastic sheet metal—having inner ends stationarily mounted in the blind, (or in the stop if the device be inverted as above explained,) and having its outer end of a length greater than the distance in a straight line to the surface of the stop and adapted to assume by the bending of the plug, a position at an acute angle to the edge of the blind and face of the stop.

My invention further consists in the parts and combinations thereof, hereinafter particularly set forth and claimed.

In order to make my improvement more clearly understood, I have shown in the accompanying drawings means for carrying the same into practical effect, without, however, intending to limit the application of the invention to the particular construction, which, for the sake of illustration, I have delineated.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a blind and frame having my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, partly in section, showing a blind-holder embodying my invention. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the position of the holder when the blind is down. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the holder in the position it assumes as the blind is begun to be raised. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the position of the holder during the remainder of the raising movement and while the blind is held up. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the position assumed by the holder as the blind is inserted in place in the stops. Fig. 7 is a view showing another form of the holder.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates a frame in which is supported, so as to be vertically movable, a blind or similar sliding part 2.

3 and 4 indicate the stops at each side of the frame, the beads or ribs 5 and 6 of which form the guides for the blind. The blind is of a width equal to the distance between the face 7 of the stop 4 and the inner edge 8 of the bead 5, and is put in place by first inserting the edge 9 of the blind into the stop 4 between its beads 6, then passing the edge 10 of the blind over the top of the bead 5, and finally thrusting the blind to the right in the drawings into the stop 3. The last movement is

in practice effected by the expansion of the holder about to be described. In order to permit the above operation, the bead 5 is not so high as the bead 6. In other words, the groove in the stop 3 is the shallower, being in practice one-half the depth of the other.

11 indicates the blind-holder, consisting of a plug, block, or strip of elastic and flexible material. In Figs. 1 to 6 the holder is shown as a cylindrical plug of rubber having its base mounted securely in a hole 12, formed in the edge of the blind, (or in the stop, if preferred.) The base of the holder is stationary and practically rigid, while its outer end is free to bend and assume a position approaching parallelism with the edge of the blind, and pointing either up or down. In Fig. 7 the holder is formed of a flexible strip 14 of elastic metal, such as thin steel or phosphor-bronze.

Contiguous to the hole 12 on one or both sides of it is formed a recess 13, of sufficient width and length to accommodate the free end of the holder when the same is bent over across the edge of the hole 12. I am thus enabled to force the edge 9 of the blind into contact with the stop 4 in inserting the blind into place, as hereinbefore described, and as indicated in Fig. 6, the holder taking the position shown in said figure and lying in the recess 13, flush with the face of the edge of the blind. The blind being down the holder will be in the position shown in Fig. 3. As the blind is first moved upward the holder will be forced into the position shown in Fig. 4, and by further upward movement of the blind into that shown in Fig. 5. Thenceforward the blind can be raised easily and with practically no friction. When it comes to rest in its raised position, its weight will force the holder slightly downward and outward against the stop 4 and the blind will be retained in its desired place without possibility of accidental displacement. When it is desired to lower the blind, the latter is pulled downward with sufficient force to reverse the holder and the blind will then be permitted to slide easily to its desired place at the bottom of the frame.

The widths of window-frames intended to be of the same size will from various causes vary considerably, and I have found it desirable to provide the holder with an adjusting means, so that its free end may be of the right length and bear at the proper angle against

the stop. Said means consists of a screw 15, seated in the hole 13 with its head outward, and furnishing by said head a bearing upon which rests the base of the holder. The means for adjustment is thus entirely concealed, adding to the finish of the blind, but may be readily operated by removing the blind, as already described, and taking out the holder, whereupon a screw-driver can be inserted into the hole 12 and the screw turned inward or outward accordingly as the blind-frame is a little narrower or wider than the proper size.

It will be understood that any desired number of the holders may be applied to the edge of a blind according to its weight. For an average-sized blind I find two holders to be sufficient.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a holder for blinds and similar articles, the combination, with the blind, of a holder formed of a flexible and elastic substance having its base rigidly connected with the blind and a free end extending toward the stop and longer than the distance in a straight line to said stop, and reversible, as described, whereby when reversed the end of the said holder will be held in an inclined position, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the blind and stop, in one of which parts is formed an aperture, of a holder consisting of a block of india-rubber having its base fitting closely in said aperture and an outwardly-extending free end, as described, and an adjusting-screw seated in said aperture with its head forming a support for the holder, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the stops 3 and 4, having, respectively, the shallow and deep grooves, of the blind having an aperture 13 in the edge and a holder secured to the blind and adapted to enter said aperture and lie flush with the edge of the blind to permit the insertion of the latter into said stops, substantially as set forth.

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

JUDSON A. BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

H. N. LOW,  
J. S. BARKER.