(No Model.)

O. EISELE.

CASEMENT HOLDER.

No. 509,853. Patented Nov. 28, 1893.

Fig. 5.

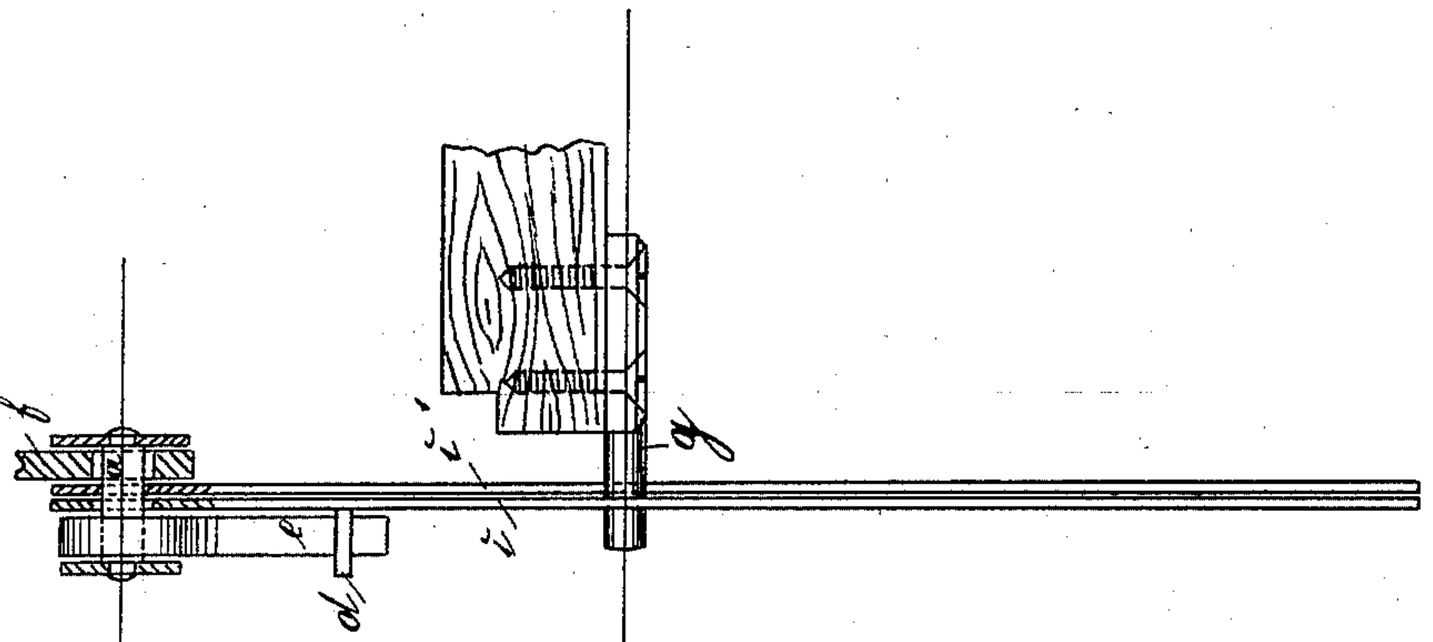


Fig. 3.

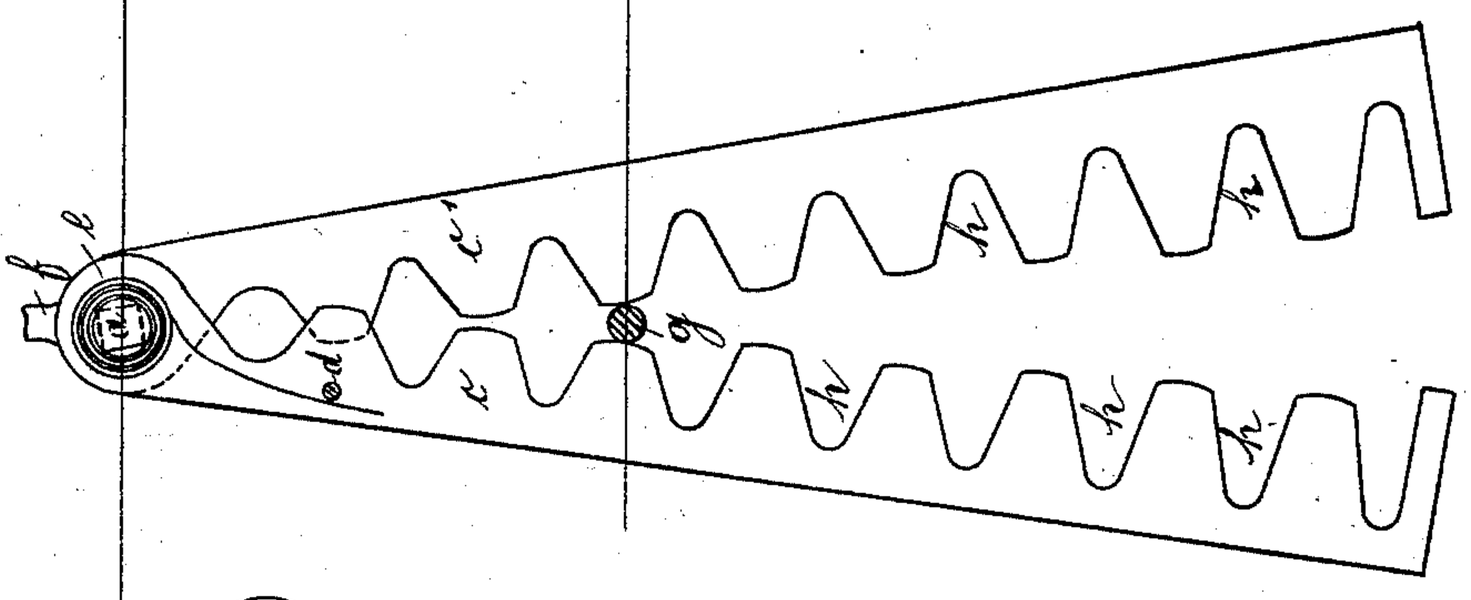


Fig. 4.

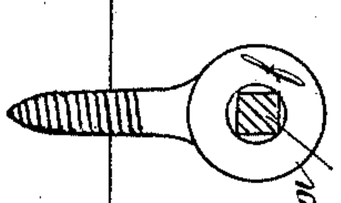


Fig. 2.

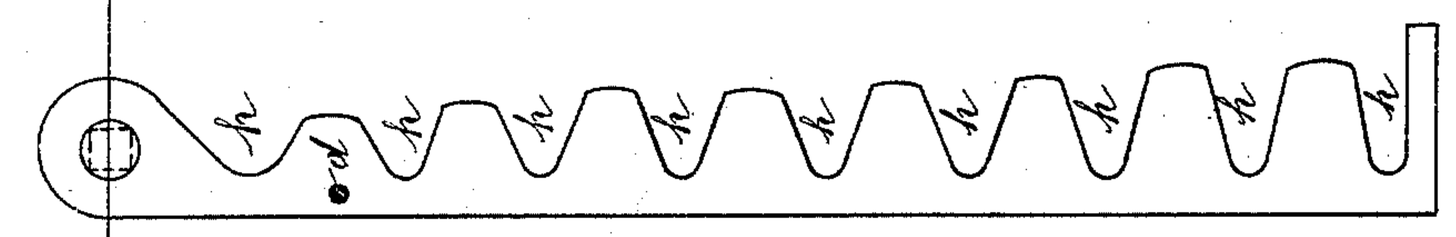
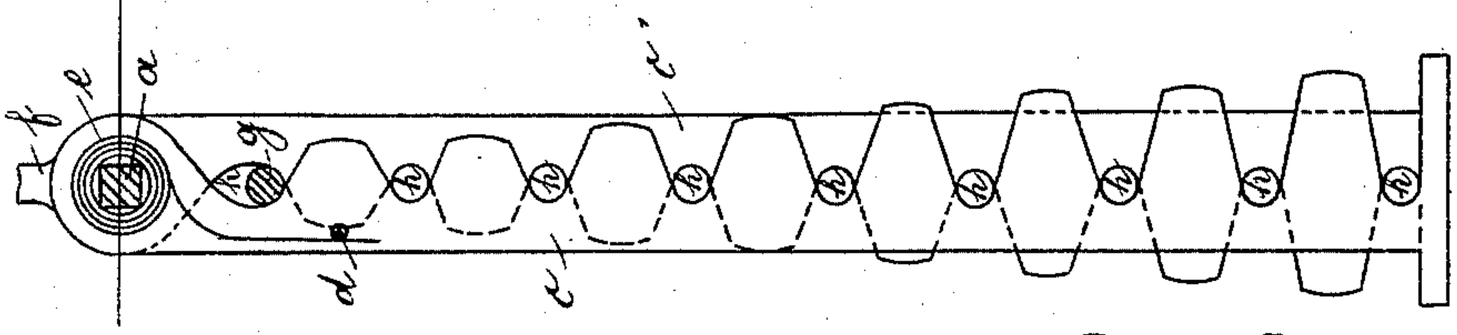


Fig. 1.



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CASEMENT-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,853, dated November 28, 1893.

Application filed April 1, 1893. Serial No. 468,729. (No model.) Patented in Germany March 26, 1892, No. 66,253.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO EISELE, machinist, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Carlsruhe, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Casement-Holders, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Germany, No. 66,253, dated March 26, 1892,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in holders for casements, hinged sashes, doors, transoms and the like, and has for its objects to provide simple and effective means whereby the casement may be held at any desired angle, and at the same time prevented from being opened or closed too rapidly.

With these objects in view my invention consists essentially in a casement holder comprising two spring pressed blades provided with recesses, and pivoted to swing toward and from each other, and a pin secured to the casement and arranged to project between said blades;—all of which is hereinafter more fully pointed out, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a device constructed according to my invention, the blades being shown closed. Fig. 2 is a face view of one of the blades detached. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the blades open. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the eye bolt for attaching the device to the framing. Fig. 5 is a sectional side view showing the device applied.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In the drawings, the letters *c c'* designate two metallic blades provided each with a series of recesses *h* tapering or flaring outwardly. The blades are pivoted adjoining one another in the manner of the blades of a pair of scissors, that is to say, one is located directly below the other to permit the blades to swing past each other. The recesses are arranged opposite to each other. The blade *c* is formed with a square socket adapted to fit the square portion of a pintle *a* while the blade *c'* is bored out sufficiently to turn about the said pintle. One end of a spring *e*, coiled about and secured to the pintle, is extended and arranged to engage the outer side of a pin *d* secured in the blade *c*, whereby the two blades are forced toward each other. The pintle *a* is mounted in a suitable eye bolt *f* attached to either the lower or upper horizontal portion of the casement framing.

To the casement is secured a pin *g* located in a position to project between the two blades *c c'* (Figs. 3 and 5). The pintle *a* of the blades can turn in its bearings in the eye bolt *f*, so that the blades *c c'* will accommodate themselves to the arc described by the pin *g* in the casement when the latter is opened and closed. Assuming the casement to be closed and that it is turned about its hinges to open, the pin *g* forces the blades *c c'* apart against the action of spring *e* as said pin emerges from the first recesses *h h*. On continued motion of the casement the pin is again brought opposite to two of the recesses and the blades again close; then they are again opened (Fig. 3);—and so on, the pin successively entering the several recesses. The sash is therefore automatically held in the position of its release. Furthermore it will be noticed that the force necessary to open the blades as the pin leaves the recesses acts as a check to the too rapid opening or closing of the casement.

According to the dimensions of the casement the taper of the recesses may be made more or less wide, so as to insure the retention of the casement with certainty against its own weight when swung about a horizontal axis, as well as against the force of the wind.

To reduce the motion of the blades to a minimum the inner edges of the same may be made taper.

It is evident that one blade may be made without recesses; also that the blades may be made curved to correspond to the arc in which the pin *g* swings; and also that one of the blades may be stationary; in which latter case both blades must be curved.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A casement holder consisting of two blades pivoted to swing the one toward the other and provided with recesses, a spring for pressing the blades together, and a pin on the casement projecting between the blades, substantially as described.

2. A casement holder consisting of two blades provided with taper recesses and pivoted to swing toward and from each other and with their common pivot, a spring for forcing the blades toward each other, and a pin on the casement projecting between the blades, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO EISELE.

Witnesses:
JEAN GRUND,
FRANK H. MASON.