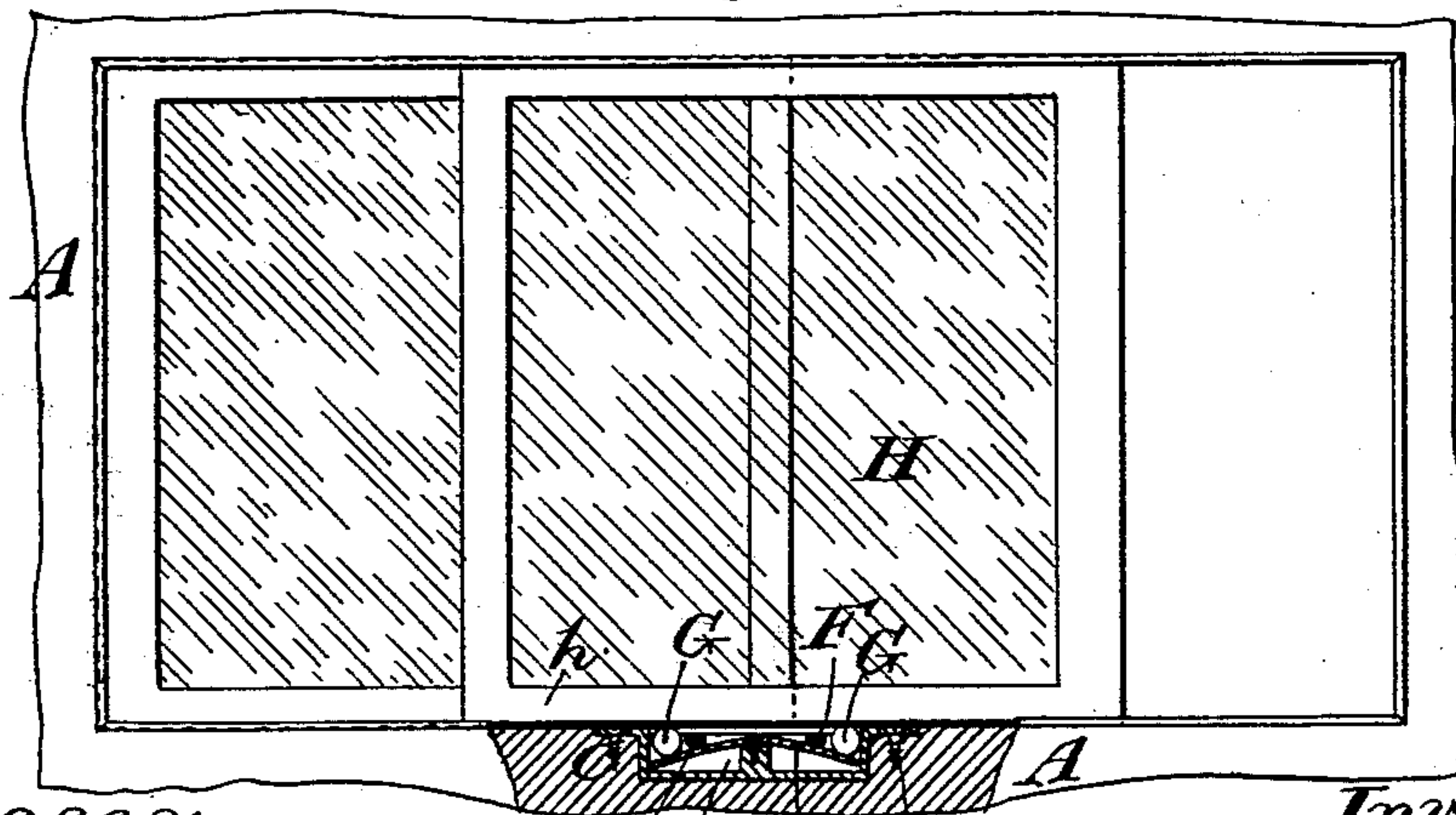
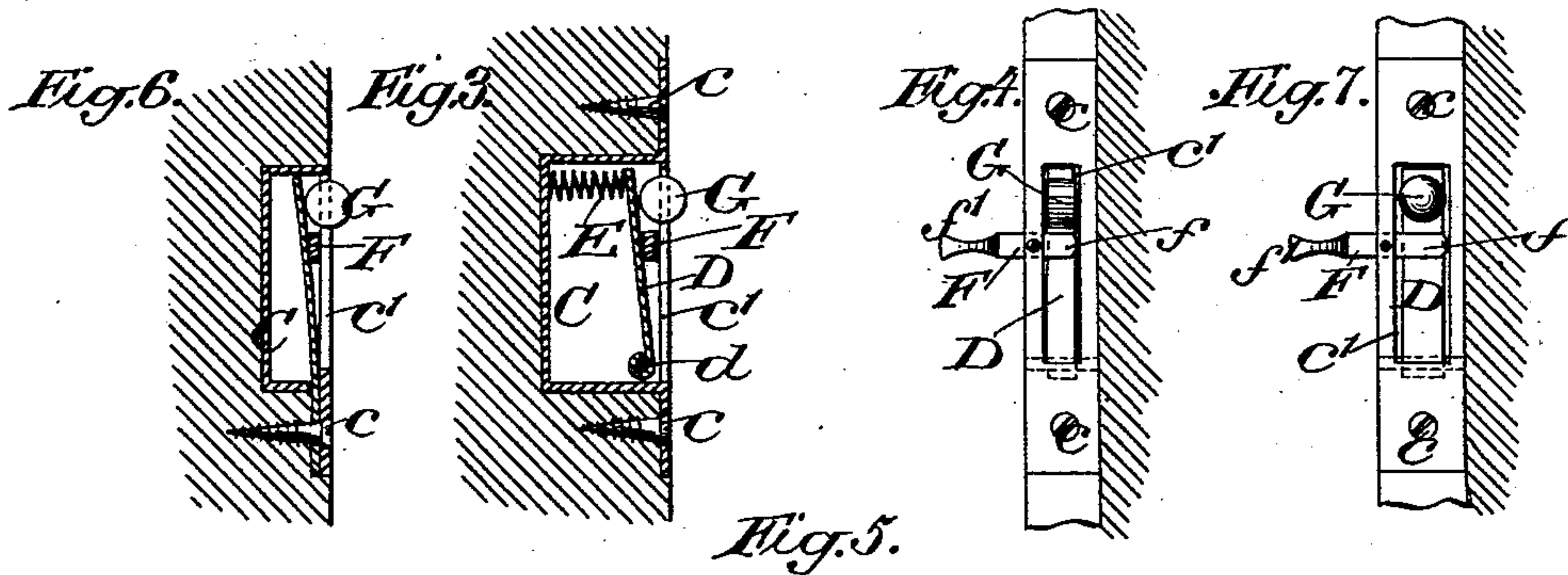
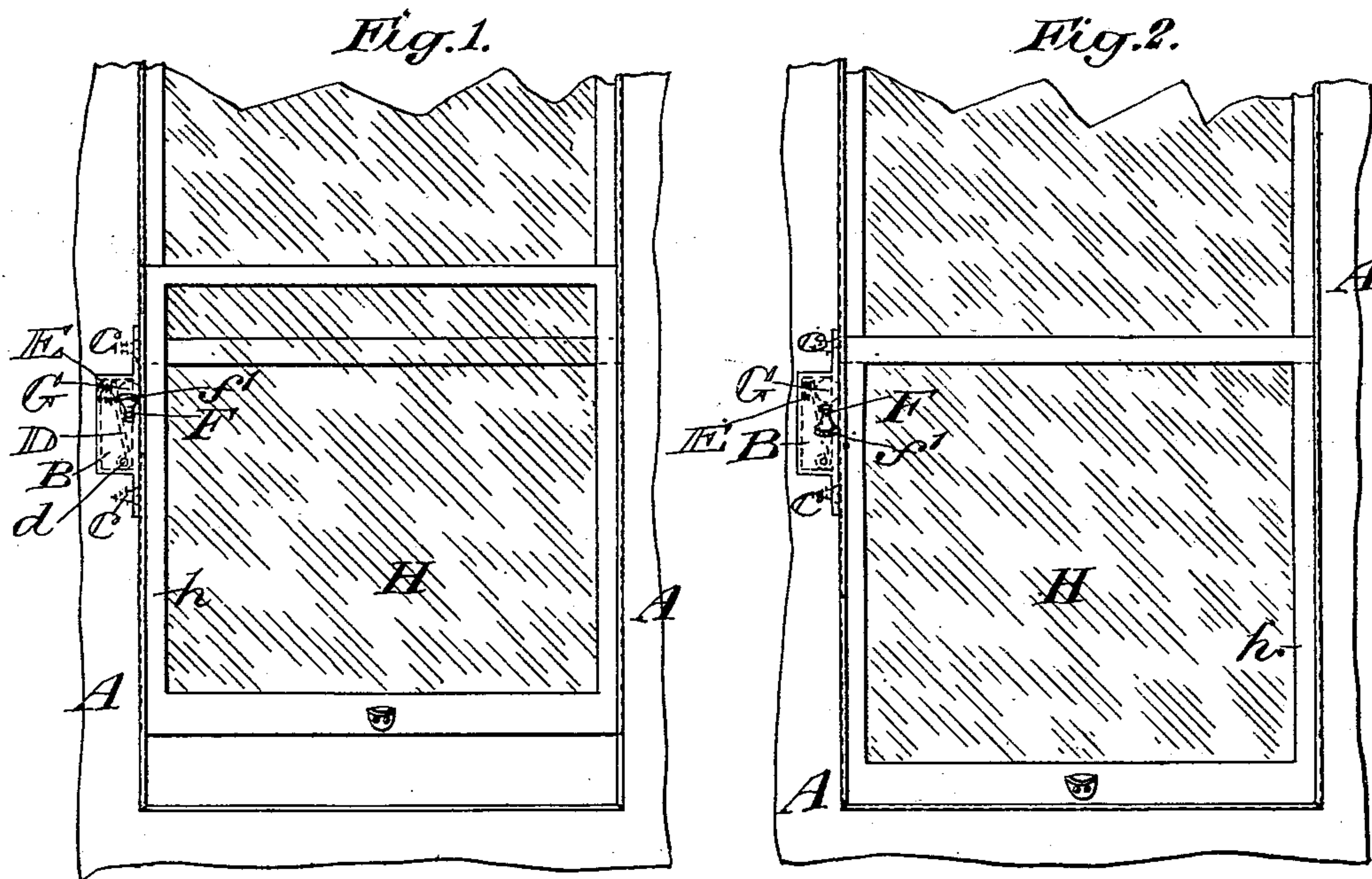


(No Model.)

F. S. McFARLAND.  
SASH HOLDER.

No. 563,205.

Patented June 30, 1896.



Witnesses:-

George Barry,  
Robert B. Seward

*Inventor:-  
Frank J. McFarlane  
by attorneys  
Brown & Howard*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK S. MCFARLAND, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,205, dated June 30, 1896.

Application filed June 25, 1895. Serial No. 554,016. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK S. MCFARLAND, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Catches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in window-catches, the object being to provide a catch which, when used in connection with a vertically-sliding window, will allow the window to be freely moved in one direction, yet will lock it absolutely against movement in the opposite direction at any desired point, unless the said device is positively engaged by some suitable holding means.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a portion of a window and its casing, the window-catch being shown in dotted lines in position within the casing, the thumb-piece of the holding means being shown raised, thereby allowing the locking mechanism to securely hold the window against being lowered. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the thumb-piece of the holding means being shown depressed, the parts being there shown in dotted lines in the position which they assume when the holding device engages the roller for allowing the window to be raised or lowered. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section through the catch, the parts being shown in the position which they assume if the roller-bearing was not engaged by the side of the window-sash. Fig. 4 is a face view of the same. Fig. 5 is a view of a horizontally-sliding window with its casing partially broken away to show the catch in its double form for preventing the unintentional movement of the window in either direction. Fig. 6 is a section similar to that shown in Fig. 3 of a modified form, and Fig. 7 is a face view of the catch, in which a ball is used instead of the cylinder-bearing.

The window-casing is designated by A, and in the side walls of the said casing I secure a locking-catch B. If desired, there may be a catch for the upper sash and one for the lower sash. In the accompanying drawings, however, there is only one catch shown, that for the lower sash.

A suitable casing C is secured in the side

of the window-casing A, preferably being countersunk therein and secured by screws c.

Within the casing C, I mount a suitable incline D, which is pivoted at its lower end, as shown at d. The upper end of the incline D has a yielding inwardly-swinging movement against the tension of a suitable spring E, which spring, in the present instance, is shown of coil form. This spring E holds the incline D normally at the limit of its forward movement.

A holding-latch F is pivoted so as to swing vertically in the casing C, the inner arm f of the said lever being extended within the casing in front of the incline D, thereby limiting its forward swinging movement. The other arm of the holding-latch F, which extends without the casing, forms a suitable thumb-piece f'.

A suitable elongated slot c' is formed in the front of the casing C, and within this slot above the holding-latch F, I insert a suitable roller-bearing G, which may be of cylindrical form, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, or of spherical form, as shown in Fig. 7.

The lower half of the window is designated by H and the sash by h. The edge of the sash h slides along over the front of the casing C, thereby depressing the roller G into the said casing, swinging the incline D back against the force of the spring E.

As the window is raised the sash h will freely slide along over the roller-bearing G; but when it is attempted to lower the window the roller-bearing G will roll along down the incline D, thereby cramping the sash h, which will prevent the further movement of the same in that direction. When it is desired to lower the window, the roller-bearing G is raised from its clamping position between the incline and the sash in the following manner: The thumb-piece f' of the latch F is depressed, thereby raising the arm f of the latch within the casing C. This arm f, as it is raised, will engage the roller-bearing G and force it upwardly toward the top of the casing where the incline is farther away from the sash than at its lower position. As long as the arm f is held in this position it will keep the roller-bearing G from rolling down into locking engagement with the sash, thereby allowing the window to be freely slid.



Instead of introducing the spring at the rear of the incline D, the said incline may be made of spring metal, the incline being so tempered that it will normally stay at the limit of its outward movement. This form is shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

I find it desirable to construct my catch of double form (shown in Fig. 5) when the catch is desired for use in connection with horizontally-sliding windows, so that the said windows cannot be unintentionally moved in either direction. In this form I provide two holding-latches F and two roller-bearings G at opposite ends of the casing, which in the said figure is designated by C', but the operation of the said device is quite similar to that shown in the single form hereinabove described, the only difference being that when it is desired to slide the window in both directions, both of the holding-latches are operated instead of the single latch, as above described.

My device, as above described, allows of the window-sashes to be made to slide within the casing with an easy sliding fit and at the same time entirely do away with any tendency to rattle. Furthermore, this device will effectually prevent the moving of the window when it is desired to keep it at a certain height and yet may at a moment's notice be either raised or lowered, as desired.

The catch, as above described, may be easily and quickly applied to windows without altering their construction in any respect, excepting the introduction of the recess into the window-casing for the reception of the catch.

It is evident that slight changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the

spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I do not wish to limit myself strictly to the structure herein set forth; but

What I claim is—

1. In combination, a window-catch comprising a suitable casing having an elongated slot in that portion adjacent to the sliding window-sash, a spring-actuated incline located within the casing to the rear of the elongated slot, a roller-bearing interposed between the sash and the incline and adapted to travel along the incline for locking or releasing the window-sash and a swinging holding-latch having an inwardly-extending arm within the casing for engaging and releasing the roller-bearing and an outwardly-extended arm exterior to the casing which forms a thumb-piece for operating the holding-latch, the inwardly-extended arm of the holding-latch further serving as a stop to limit the forward movement of the incline, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination, a window-catch comprising a suitable casing having an elongated slot along that portion adjacent to the sliding window-sash, a pair of inclines extending in opposite directions within the casing, a roller-bearing interposed between each of the said inclines and the window-sash and adapted to travel along the said inclines for locking the sash against movement in either direction and means for engaging the said roller-bearings and locking them against movement along the inclines for allowing the sash to be moved in either direction, substantially as set forth.

FRANK S. MCFARLAND.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,  
GEORGE BARRY.