

No. 633,467.

Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

S. A. MORROW & J. C. HALCOM.

SASH HOLDER.

(Application filed May 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

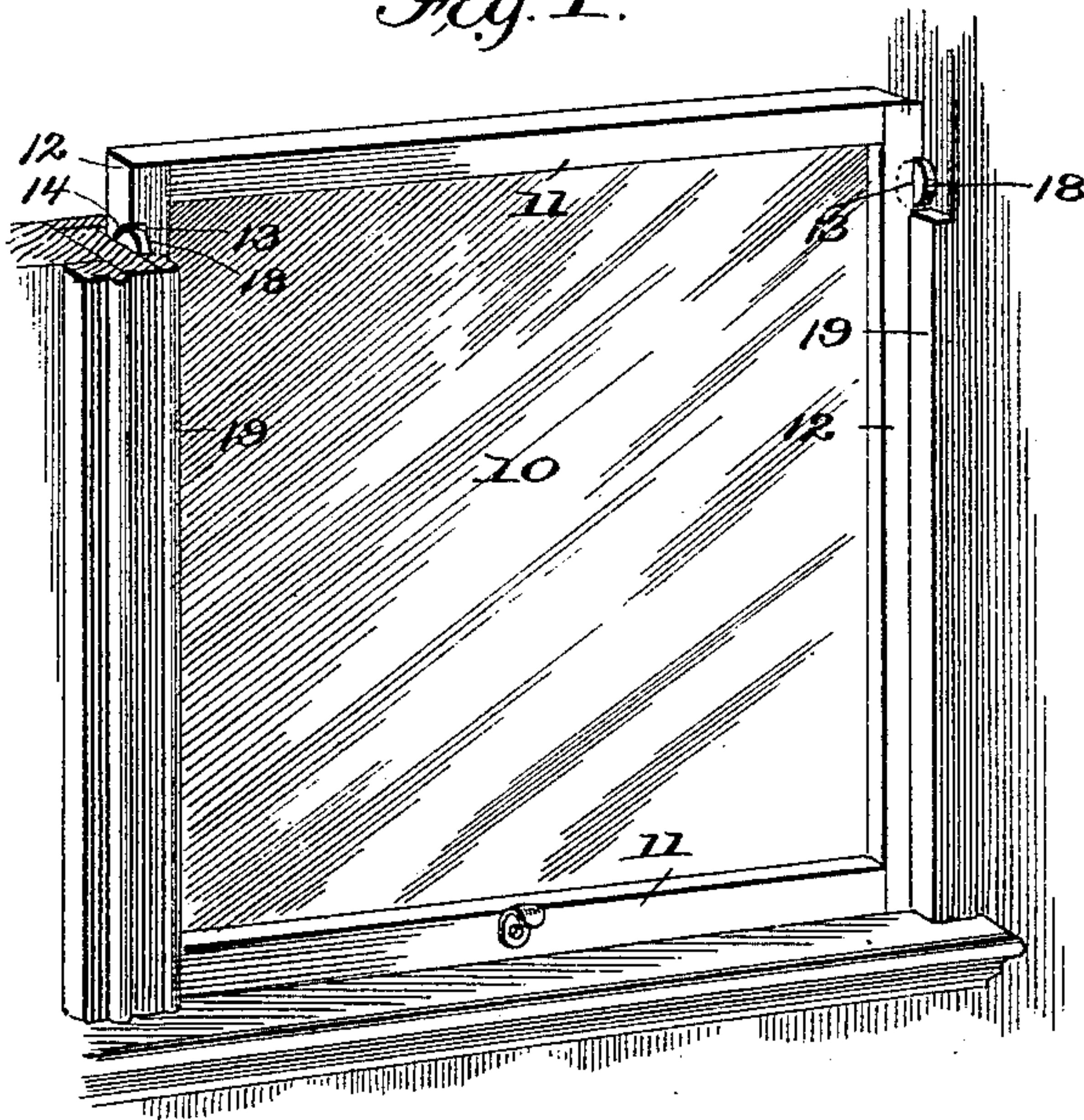
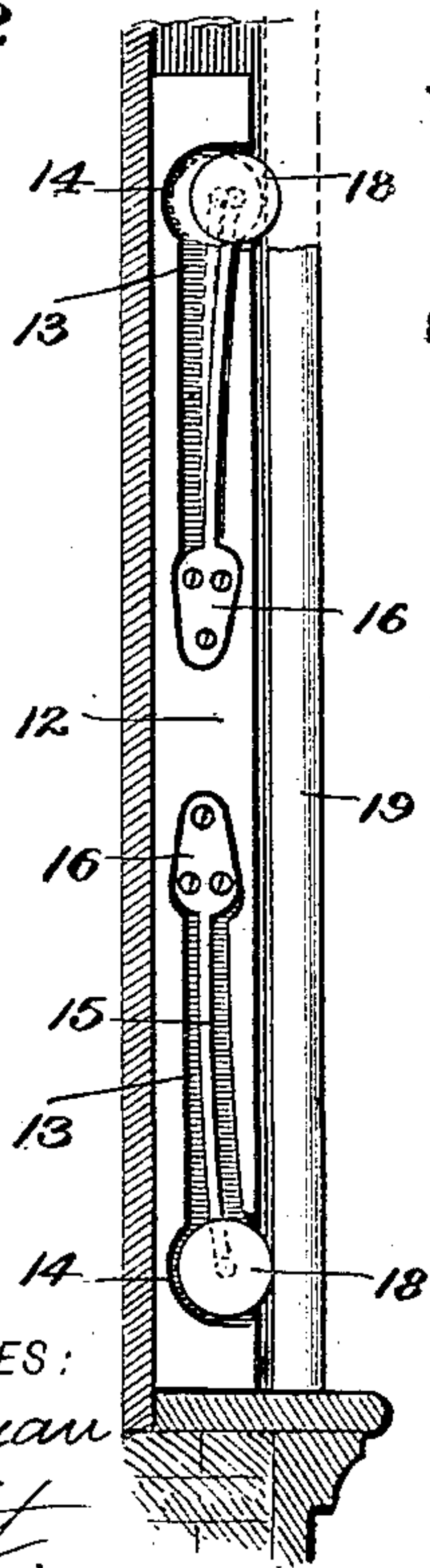


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Jos. A. Ryan
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Fig. 3.

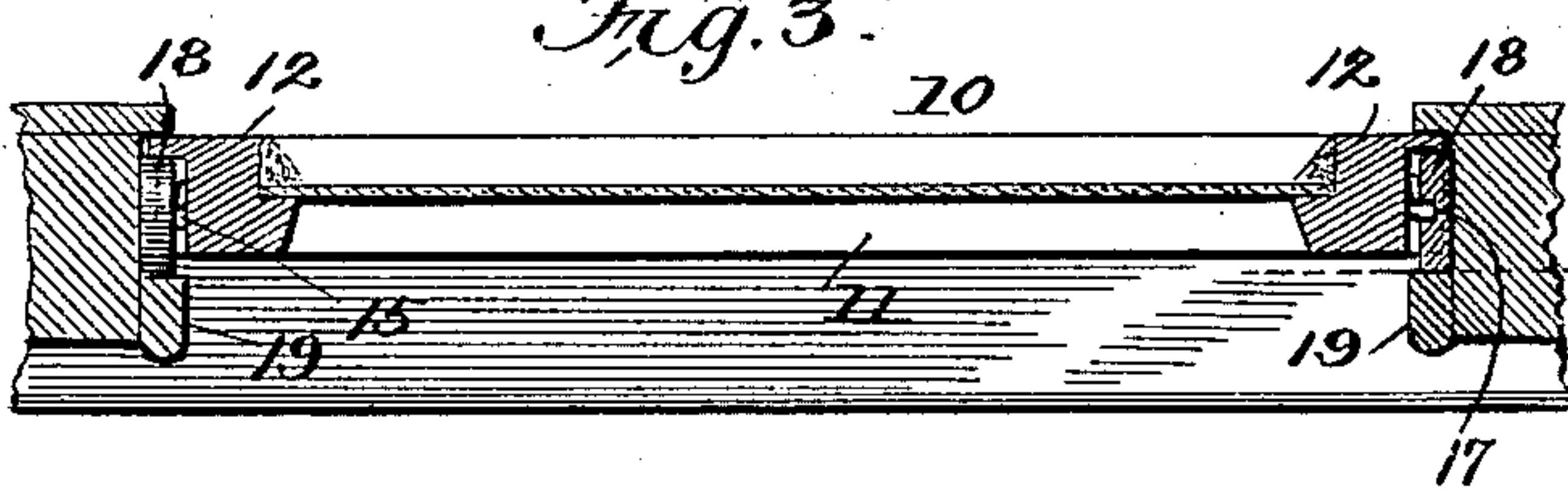


Fig. 4.

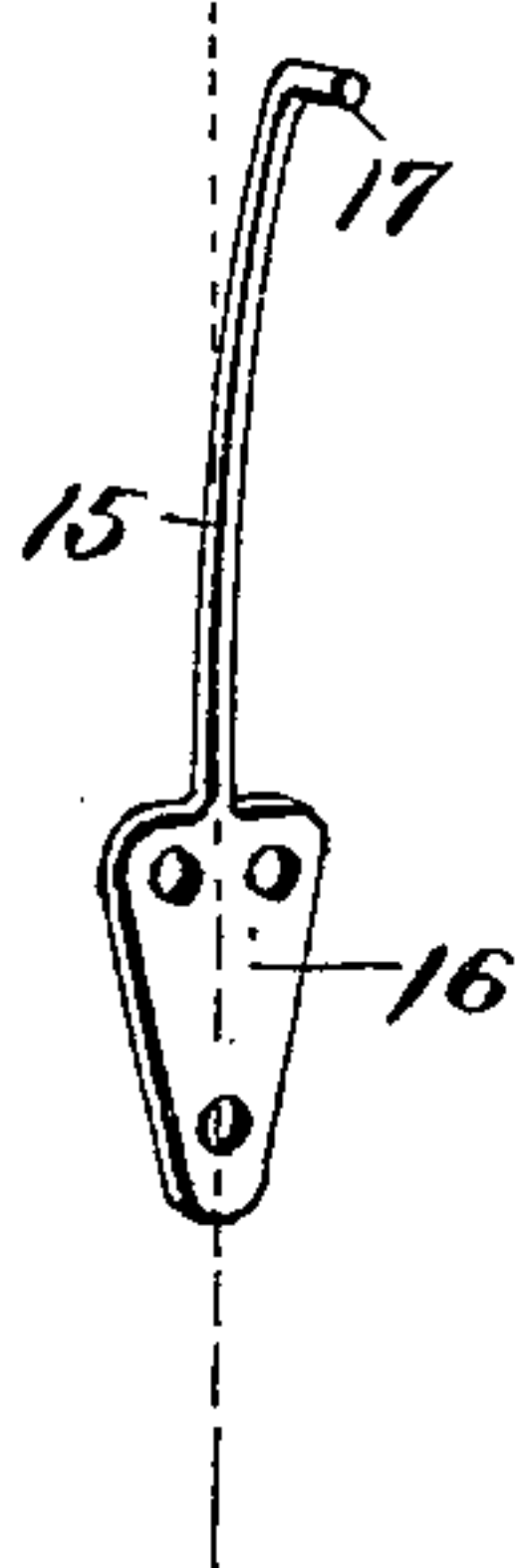
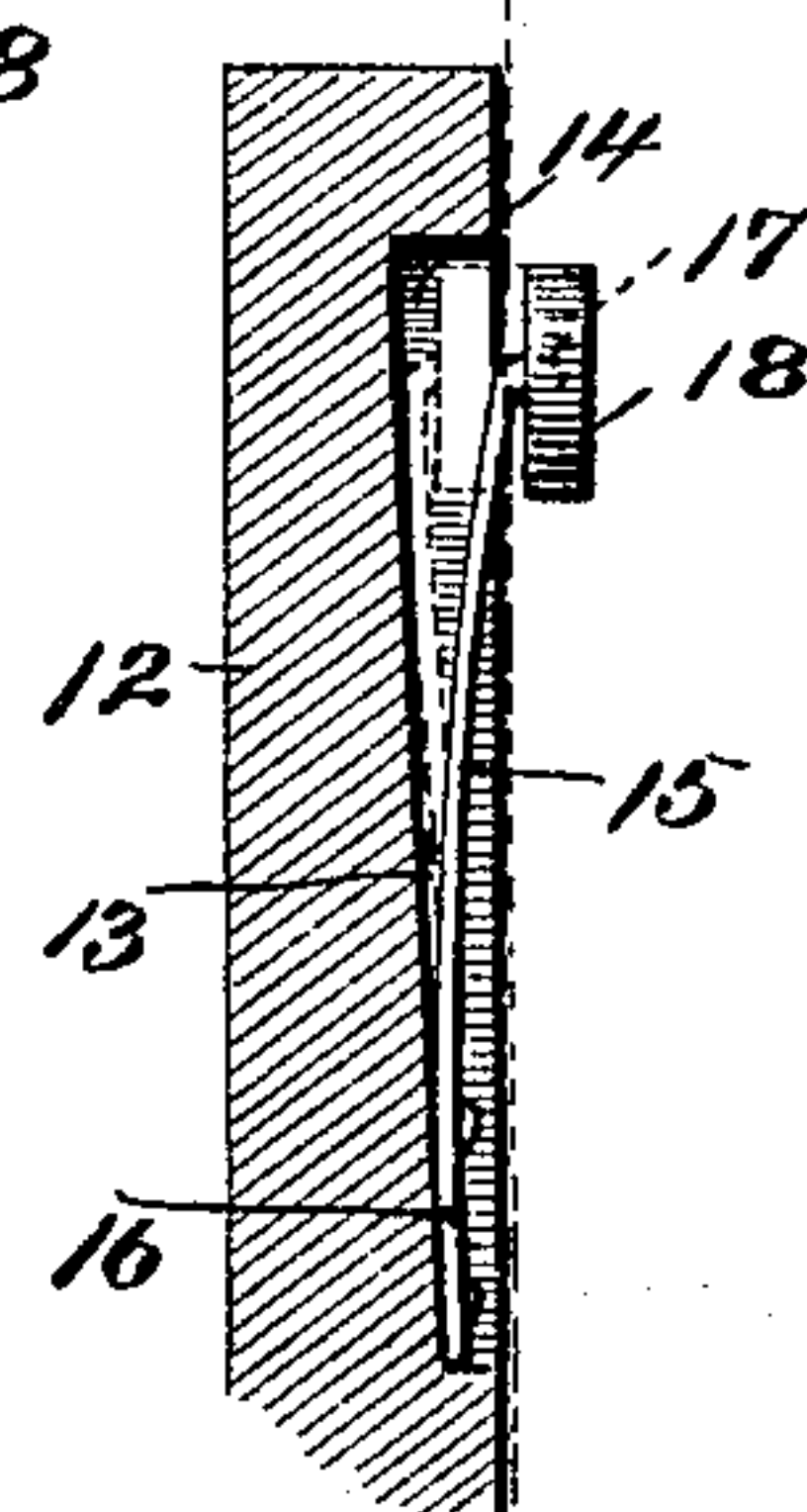


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SCOTT A. MORROW AND JARRET CONKLIN HALCOM, OF COMMERCE, TEXAS.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,467, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed May 29, 1899. Serial No. 718,687. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SCOTT A. MORROW and JARRET CONKLIN HALCOM, of Commerce, in the county of Hunt and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash - Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to sash-holders, and particularly to that class of sash-holders in which spring-pressed friction-rollers are employed; and it has for its object a device of this character which will combine cheapness and simplicity of construction with efficiency of operation.

A further object of our invention is a sash-holder that will act as a guard against the admission of air, dust, rain, or the like through the window, making the device especially adaptable to railway-cars.

The invention consists principally of springs in suitable recesses in the stiles of the sash, the said springs being held in such recesses so that they will extend in a direction away from the stile and at an oblique angle to the side edges of the stiles, and friction-rollers carried on the free ends of said springs and caused to engage the guide-strip with their peripheries and the frame of the window with their side faces.

The invention also consists in certain arrangement of the parts and construction thereof, which we will first describe and then point out in the appended claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-sash with our improvements attached. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section thereof. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of the spring and roller detached, and Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view of the window-sash at right angles to Fig. 2.

The window-sash 10 is formed with the usual rails 11 and stiles 12, and each of the latter is provided with recesses 13 in its outer face, there being preferably two recesses in each stile, and each recess at its end adjacent the rails 11 is formed with a circular bearing 14, open at that side of the stile which is the inner side when the sash is in place. In

each recess 13 is secured a spring 15, (shown detached in Fig. 4,) one end of the spring being formed integral with or secured to a tapering base-plate 16, fastened to the stile by screws or other suitable fastening means. The springs extend from the said base-plates outwardly and at oblique angles to the side edges of the stiles and have their free ends bent outwardly, as at 17, and lying close to the inner edges of the stiles. On these bent ends friction-rollers 18 are journaled, the peripheries of the rollers extending to and beyond the inner edges of the stiles. Now it will be seen that when the sash embodying the features of our invention is placed in a window-frame the peripheries of the friction-rollers will bear against the guide-strips 19, thereby forcing the sash outwardly against the window-frame and excluding air, dust, rain, or the like, and the outer faces of the rollers will likewise bear against the jamb of the window-frame, enabling the sash to be held at any desired elevation without the use of cords, weights, or other similar mechanism.

It is evident that we have produced a very efficient sash-holder of very few parts. By arranging the springs at oblique angles to the side edges of the stiles and extending out from the stiles and then mounting friction-rollers on the free ends of the springs, so that the springs will have a tendency to hold the peripheries of the rollers beyond the side edges of the stiles and the outer faces beyond the faces of the stiles, we enable each spring to perform a double function, which materially increases the usefulness of the device and lessens the cost of its manufacture. It is also evident that our device will compensate for the shrinking and swelling of the sash, owing to changes in the atmosphere, thus preventing the sash from sticking in wet weather and rattling in dry weather.

In making the spring 15 and base-plate 16 we preferably form them all in one piece by either stamping them out with a die or by fashioning them in the shape desired out of a single piece of metal in any suitable manner.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A sash-holder comprising a base-plate arranged for attachment to the side of a win-

dow-sash, a spring extending from said base-plate at oblique angles to the side edges of that face of the stile to which the base-plate is attached and also out from such face of the
5 stile, and a friction-roller journaled on the free end of said spring and held thereby with its face in frictional contact with the frame and its periphery in frictional contact with

the adjacent guide-strip as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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