

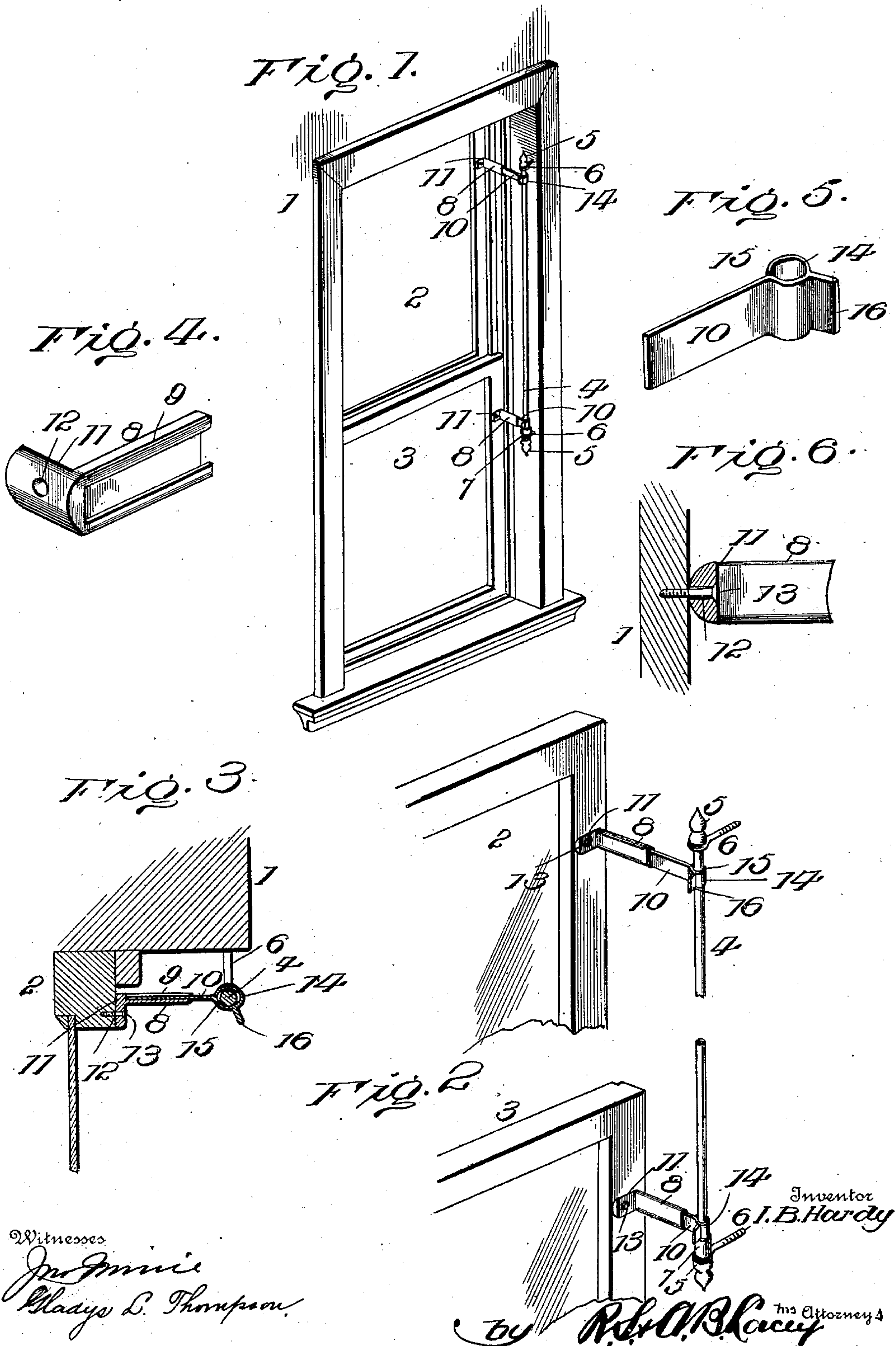
No. 661,606.

Patented Nov. 13, 1900.

I. B. HARDY.
SASH HOLDER.

(Application filed Aug. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISHAM B. HARDY, OF GATESVILLE, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO
GEORGE C. PYLANT, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,606, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed August 9, 1900. Serial No. 26,423. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISHAM B. HARDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gatesville, in the county of Coryell and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Holders; 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.

This invention aims to provide a sash-holder of simple construction for supporting a sash at any elevation and which will secure it when closed against being opened from the outside.

The invention also aims to provide a sash-holder which can be applied to any window irrespective of the thickness of the sash-rails and to either the upper or the lower sash and to either the right or left side of the window.

A further purpose of the invention is the provision of a fastener of the character aforesaid which will present a neat appearance, operate positively, capable of controlling both the upper and the lower sash, convenient of operation, adapted to be easily applied to any window without marring the casement, and which can be cheaply constructed and packed in a small space.

Other objects and advantages are contemplated and will appear in the course of the subjoined description.

While the drawings illustrate the preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window, showing the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the invention on a larger scale and showing it operatively applied. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view from the rear side of the member pivotally attached to the sash. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the outer or adjustable member. Fig. 6 is a detail view showing the convex end of the fastener forming the rocker-bearing therefor.

Corresponding and like parts are referred

to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The casement 1, upper sash 2, and lower sash 3 are well-known parts of a window and are shown to illustrate more clearly the application of the invention. A straight rod 4 is attached to a jamb of the casement, corresponds in length to about one-half the height of the window, and is located opposite the upper sash. Ornamental tips 5 are secured to the ends of the rod 4 to give the latter a finished appearance and act as stops to hold the rod in position when engaged with the attaching means 6, the latter consisting of screw-eyes which are let into the jamb in the well-known manner of attaching fastenings of this character to parts desired to be supplied therewith. These screw-eyes 6 are spaced apart a distance, so as to engage with the inner ends of the tips or stops 5 and prevent any vertical play of the rod 4. A stop 7 is applied to the lower end of the rod 4 and comes above the lower screw-eye, and the latter is confined between the said stop and the lowermost tip 5, thereby enabling the combined weight of the upper and the lower sashes to be carried by both fastenings 6. The stop 7 is adjustable, and the lower end portion of the rod 4 is threaded for a sufficient distance to receive the lower tip and the part 7.

The sash-holders are of duplicate construction, and a detail description of one will suffice for a clear understanding of each. These holders are extensible or adjustable and are composed of telescopically-related parts. The inner part or member 8 has its longitudinal edges recurved, as shown at 9, forming guideways in which the outer part 10 is free to slide, and its inner terminal has an off-standing flange or lug 11, which is apertured, as shown at 12, to receive a fastening 13, by means of which the member is attached to the stile or rail of the sash. The outer or rear face of the lug 11 is convex, forming a rocker-bearing upon which the holder tilts when in operation. The convexity of the part 11 is in a vertical direction, thereby enabling the holder to rock or move at its outer end in a vertical line. The fastening 13 is a screw of ordinary construction and is let into

a bar of the sash a sufficient distance to form a firm connection of the holder therewith and prevent binding of the part 11, so as not to interfere with the free rocking movements of the device.

The outer member or part 10 is slidably mounted with respect to the part 8, thereby admitting of the holder being lengthened or shortened, according to the distance existing between the stile of the sash and the rod 4. A sleeve or cuff 14 is provided at the outer extremity of the part 10 and is adapted to receive the rod 4 upon which it moves when sliding the sash up or down. The bore or opening 15 of the cuff or sleeve 14 is elongated in a direction corresponding to the length of the holder, so as to admit of a limited up-and-down play of the device at its outer end. This play is essential in order to admit of the holder being moved to an intermediate or relative horizontal position, so as not to bind upon the rod 4 when moving the sash to secure the desired ventilation. The elongation of the opening 15 also admits of the holder dropping below a line passing horizontally through the axial center of the pivot-fastening 13 when it is required to utilize the holder as a means for preventing the opening of the sash from the outside by lifting or prying upward thereon. When used in its primal capacity, the holder inclines upwardly from a horizontal line passing centrally through the pivot-fastening 13, as will be readily understood. The width of the opening 15 between the flattened or straight walls corresponds to the diametrical extent of the rod 4, thereby enabling said walls to engage frictionally with opposite sides of the rod 4 to prevent the dropping of the outer end of the holder below a line passing horizontally through the pivot-fastening 13. A projection 16 extends obliquely from the cuff or sleeve 14 and forms a finger-grip to be grasped when moving the holder, so as to admit of the sash being raised or lowered.

The holder may be constructed in any convenient and economical manner and is preferably cast, and it may be ornamented and embellished in any desired way to suit the caprice of the designer or manufacturer. When applied to the top sash, the holder is expanded in comparison with the holder applied to the lower sash, which is contracted. The sliding relation of the members 8 and 10 allows for variations of distance between the sash and rod 4 and obviates binding when sliding the sash to the required position. As shown, the holders are applied to the top portion of the sashes, thereby admitting of a maximum adjustment being had of the sashes within the range or extent of the rod 4. Moreover, by locating the lowermost holder at the top of the bottom sash it cannot be readily reached from the outside by any one attempting to open the bottom sash when partly raised.

The construction is of such character as to

admit of the holder and rod being applied to any window without marring the trimmings, and the rod 4 can be quickly displaced or positioned by removing the lowermost tip 5. By removing both of the terminal tips 5 the rod 4 can be detached from the fastenings 6 and the holders by an endwise movement through the eyes of the fastenings 6 and the openings of the sleeves 14. Presupposing that the sashes are closed and the parts in position, as illustrated in Fig. 1, and it being required to raise the bottom sash or lower the top sash, the holder attached to the sash to be adjusted is moved to a horizontal position and held in such position until the sash has been moved to the required elevation. Normally the holder inclines upwardly at its outer end and the sleeve or cuff 14 binds upon the rod 4 at diagonally opposite points. Upon bringing the holder to an approximately horizontal position its grip upon the rod 4 is released and the sash can be moved up or down. The bottom sash is held against upward movement when closed by pressing down upon the outer end of the holder attached thereto, whereby it is caused to grip the rod 4 in a reverse direction to its grip thereon when holding the sash in suspension. As previously stated, the pivot-fastening 13 is sufficiently loose to admit of the holder having a rocking movement thereon. Since the connection is such as to provide for a free movement in a vertical direction, it is obvious that the holder can move laterally and the resultant of these two movements will cause the sleeve or cuff 14 to firmly and securely grip the rod 4 and insure the holding of the sash at the located position.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a window, and in combination with the casement and sliding sash, a rod parallel with the plane of motion of the sash, a holder having a grip at one end to cooperate with the said rod, and having an offstanding lug at the opposite end convex on its outer surface to form a rocker-bearing, and a pivot-fastening adapted to pass through the rocker-bearing lug about at a right angle to its convex surface, and having loose connection with the said lug, substantially as described.

2. In a window, and in combination with the casement and sliding sash, a rod parallel with the plane of motion of the sash, and a two-part holder having the parts slidably connected and provided at its inner end with a convex surface forming a rocker-bearing which is adapted to be secured to the part against which the holder is fitted, and having a grip and a finger projection at its outer end, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a sliding sash and its casement, a holder, a rod to cooperate with the holder and having its end portions threaded, mountings for the rod having eyes for the reception of the threaded end portions thereof, a stop having adjustable connection with

the lower end of the rod and adapted to rest upon the lower mounting and support the rod, a tip fitted to the lower end of the rod below the mounting and adapted to clamp the latter
5 between itself and the stop, and another tip fitted to the upper end of the rod above the top mounting, substantially as specified.

4. The combination with a sliding sash and its casement, a rod applied to a jamb of the
10 casement, and a two-part holder applied to a bar of the said sash, the inner member of the

holder having loose connection with the said sash so as to rock, and the outer member having slidable connection with the inner member, substantially as set forth.

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

ISHAM B. HARDY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

O. F. WELLS,
J. A. GILCREEST.