

No. 706,456.

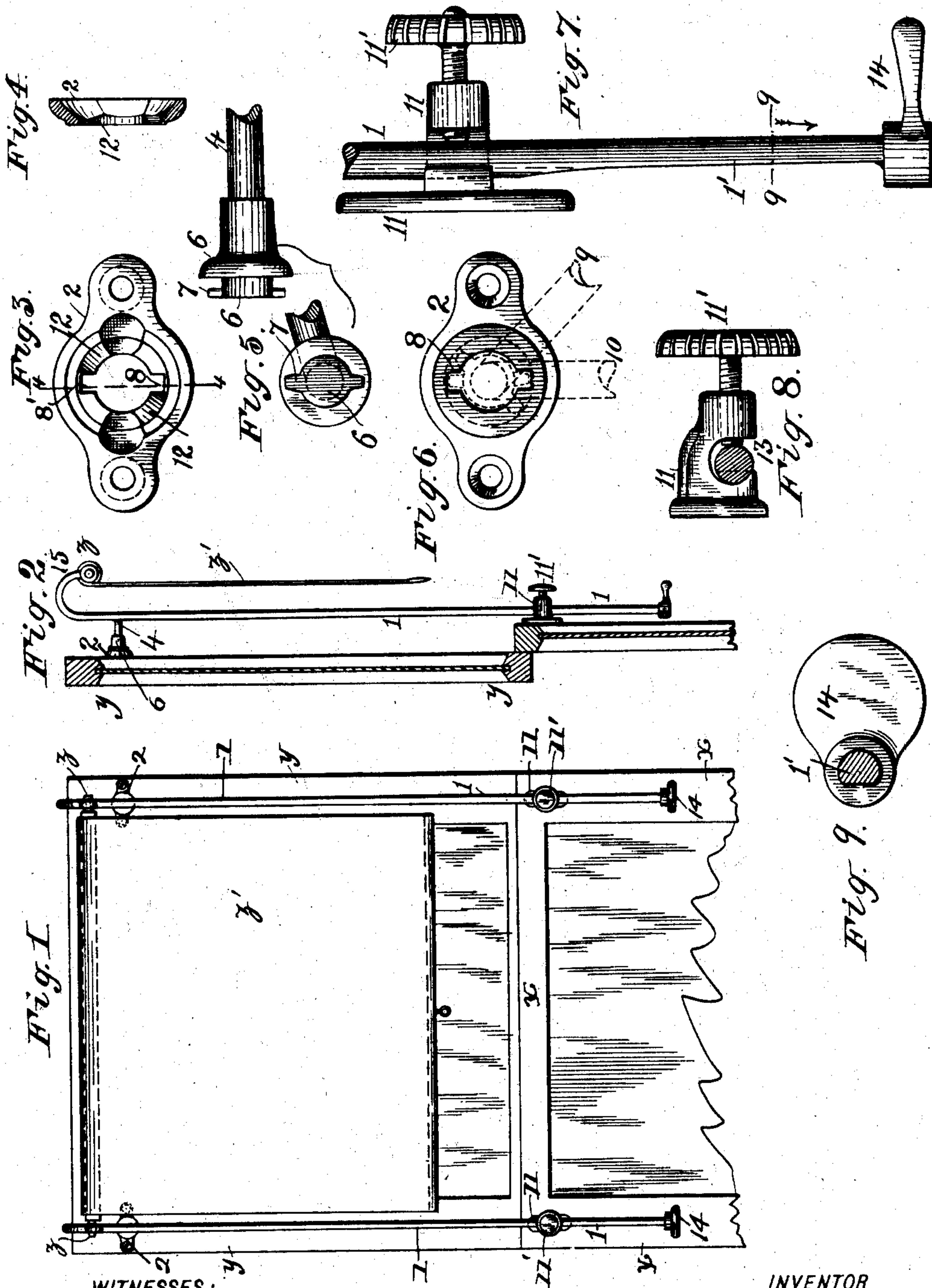
Patented Aug. 5, 1902.

E. A. SACKET.

COMBINED SASH FASTENER AND SHADE SUPPORT.

(Application filed Apr. 15, 1901. Renewed Apr. 14, 1902.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

H. R. Edelen.  
Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR

Edward A. Sacket.

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES - PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD ALEXANDER SACKET, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN CURRAN ANDERSON, OF TELLURIDE, COLORADO.

## COMBINED SASH-FASTENER AND SHADE-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,456, dated August 5, 1902.

Application filed April 15, 1901. Renewed April 14, 1902. Serial No. 102,780. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD ALEXANDER SACKET, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have made certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Window-Sash Fastener and Shade-Supporter, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in that class of window-sash attachments in which the vertical rods are connected with the slidable upper sash and pass through clamps on the slidable lower sash.

The improvements consist in the construction and combination of parts whereby the rods are adapted for convenient attachment to and detachment from the sockets and clamps applied to the respective sashes and whereby they are adapted for receiving and supporting a window-shade roll, as hereinafter described, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view showing my invention applied to slidable window-sashes. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the inner side of the socket to which the sash adjusting and fastening rods are attached. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 includes a side view and face view of the head of one of the aforesaid rods. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the outer side or face of the socket shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail view of the screw-clamp and a portion of the sash-rod. Fig. 8 is a cross-section of the same parts shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a horizontal section on the line 9 9 of Fig. 7.

Referring, in the first instance, to Figs. 1 and 2, *x* indicates a lower slidable sash, and *y* an upper slidable sash, *z* a shade-roller, and *z'* a shade attached thereto. A rod 1 is applied vertically on each side of the sashes *x y* and detachably connected therewith by means of a socket 2 and clamp 11. The socket is secured by screws to the upper sash *y* and the clamp 11 to the lower sash *x*, near the upper end of the same. The rod 1 is provided near its upper end with a lateral arm 4, which is constructed with a head 6, adapted to engage the socket 2, as shown in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 5, the head 6 is formed with

a cylindrical tenon having diametrically opposite lugs 7, and these are arranged or extend at a slight angle to the body of the rod. The socket 2 is provided with an opening 8 (see Figs. 3 and 6) and adapted to receive the head 6 of rod 4, as will be readily understood. It will be noted, however, that the lateral recesses 8', which receive the lugs 7 of the rod-head 6, are arranged vertically. It is therefore apparent that in order to enter or engage the head 6 of the rod 4 with the socket 2 the rod must be held at an angle (see dotted lines 9, Fig. 6) and that when the lugs have passed into the recesses 8' in socket 2 the rod may then be turned to a vertical position, (see dotted lines 10, Fig. 6,) whereby the lugs 7 pass beneath the flanges of the socket. On the other hand, it will be seen from Fig. 2 that to detach the rod 1 this operation must be reversed—that is to say, the rod must be turned to the position indicated by dotted lines 9 in Fig. 6. When the rod 1 swings to a vertical position, as indicated by dotted lines, Fig. 6, and full lines, Fig. 2, it will pass into engagement with the clamp 11.

In order to hold the rod securely without allowing any lateral or other motion in the socket 2, I provide the latter with opposite inclines of cam-surfaces, (see Figs. 3 and 4,) with which the lugs 7 of the rod-head 6 engage when the rod is rotated from the position 9 to 10, Fig. 6. In other words, by such engagement the lugs 7 have a wedging action with the cam-surfaces 12, so that the rod 1 is rigidly secured.

The clamp 11 is a casting having an opening 13 in one side (see Fig. 8) whose mouth or entrance has less width than the normal diameter of the rod. The lower portion 1' of the rod 1 is, however, flattened or reduced, as shown in Fig. 7, to adapt it to enter the socket in the clamp 11, as will be readily understood. It is further apparent that such engagement can only take place when the upper sash *y* has been pushed up to its full limit, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The rods 1 are clamped in any desired vertical adjustment, the screw 11' forming a necessary part of the clamp. A thumb-piece 14 is applied to the lower end of each rod 1, as shown.

Each rod 1 is extended at its upper end and



curved forward, forming a goose neck 15, which is provided with a socket adapted to receive one of the journals of a shade-roller 2. I thus combine in one device a means for  
5 adjusting and fastening a sash and supporting a shade-roller in due position.

It will be seen that by loosening the screws 11' the rods 1 may be slid up or down, as required, to adjust the upper sash *y* higher or  
10 lower or to fasten the same closed when required. It is further apparent that by drawing the rods 1 downward, and thereby lowering the upper sash *y*, the two sashes may be held or clamped securely together, and there-  
15 by adjusted together as one either up or down, as may be desired, to admit air at the top or bottom of the window. In such case it is to be assumed that the sashes are balanced in the usual way, or at least provided  
20 with means for supporting them at any required height.

The screw-clamp proper is illustrated and described, but not claimed *per se*, in the joint application of Sacket, Anderson, and Betts,  
25 No. 103,169.

What I claim is—

1. In a window-sash attachment of the class specified, the combination with a socket adapted for attachment to a slidable sash and a rod

engaging said socket and having its lower 30 portion reduced in thickness, of a clamp adapted for attachment to a sash and having a lateral opening adapted to receive a reduced portion of the rod, but having less width at its mouth or entrance than the di- 35 ameter of the body of the rod, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a window-sash attachment of the class specified, the combination, with a socket adapted for attachment to a sash, of a sash-fastening rod adapted to engage the said socket and provided with a goose neck or curved top portion having a socket for reception of the journal of the shade-roller, substantially as shown and described. 40 45

3. In a window-sash attachment of the class specified, the combination, with sockets adapted for attachment to the upper sash and clamps adapted for attachment to the lower sash, of rods which engage said sockets and clamps and are provided at their upper ends with forward extensions having sockets for reception of the journals of a shade-roller, substantially as shown and described. 50

EDWARD ALEXANDER SACKET.

Witnesses:

A. E. TEICHERT,  
M. H. MAYERS.