No. 784,104. PATENTED MAR. 7, 1905.

C. J. CALEY.

SASH CENTER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1904.

Fig. 1.

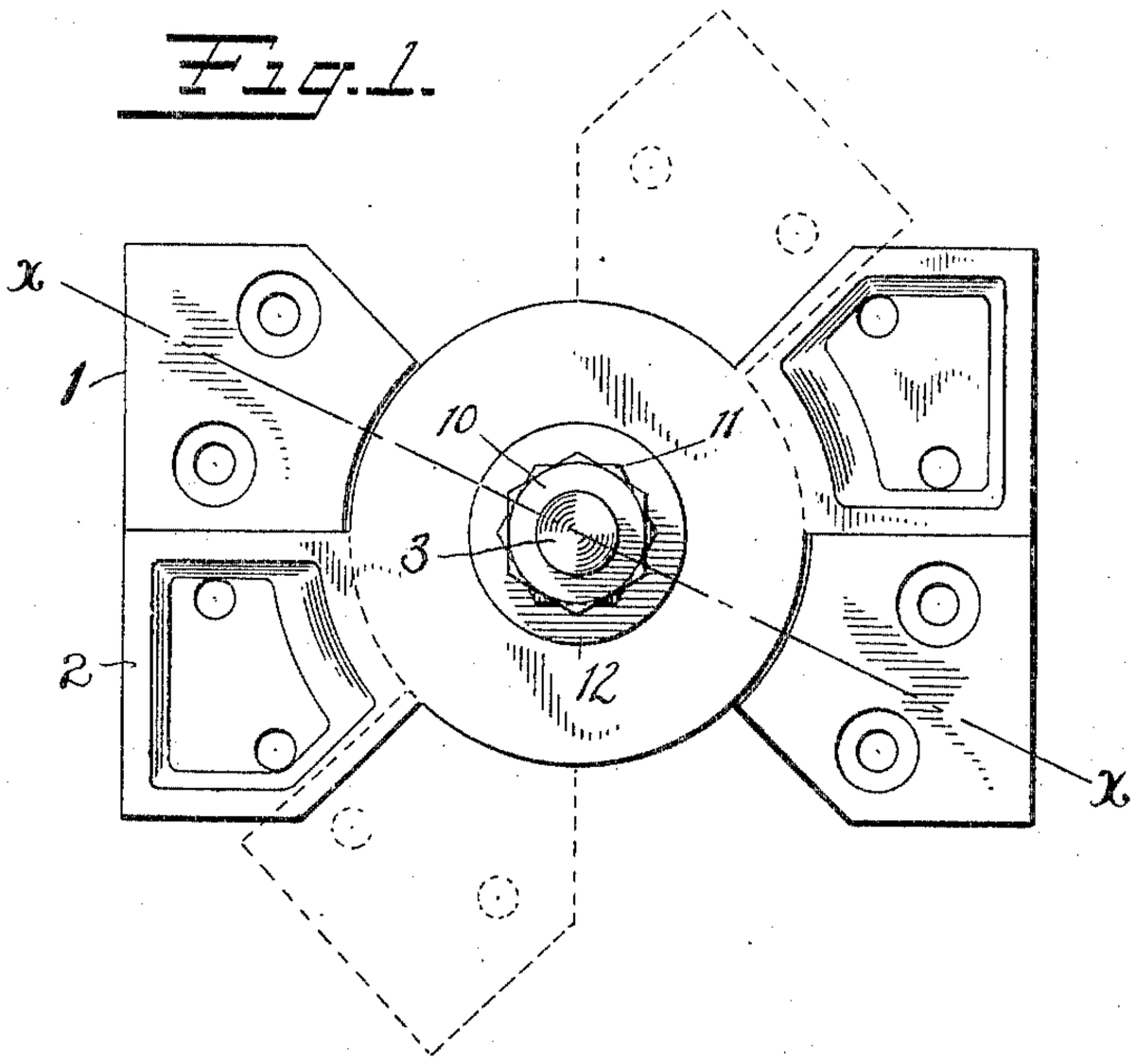


Fig. 2.

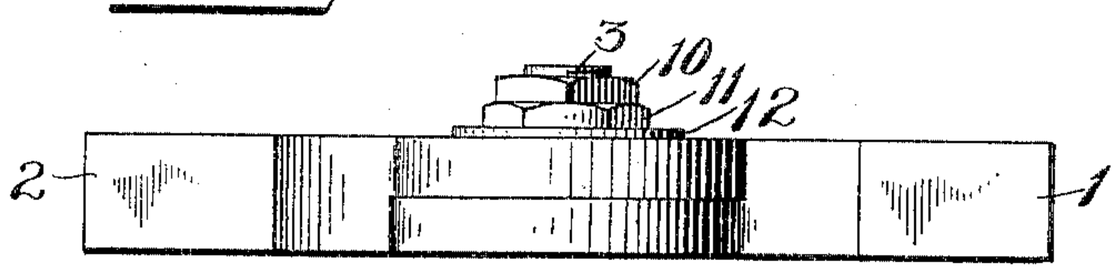


Fig. 3.

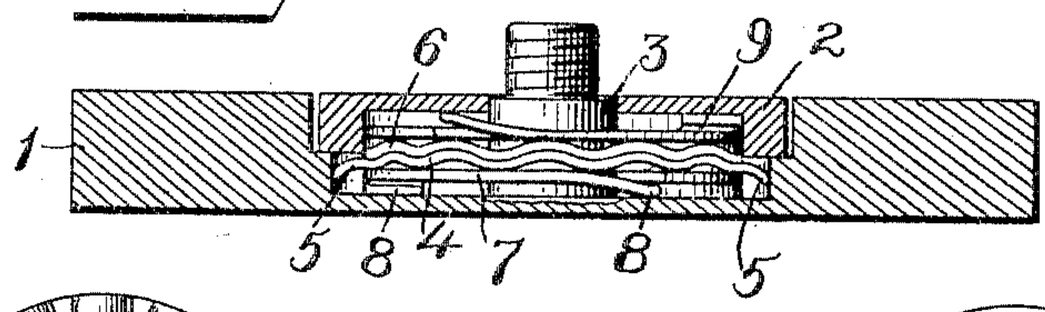


Fig. 4.

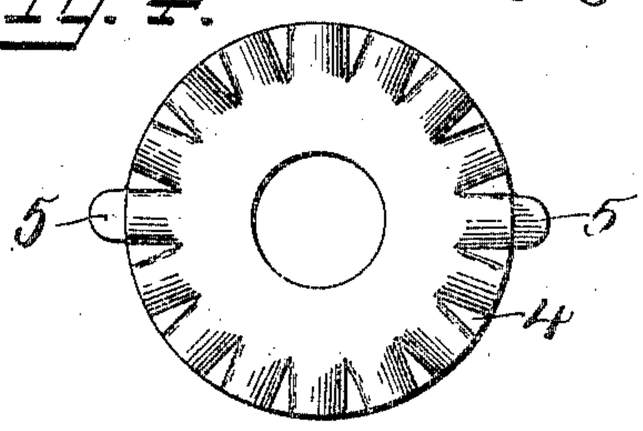
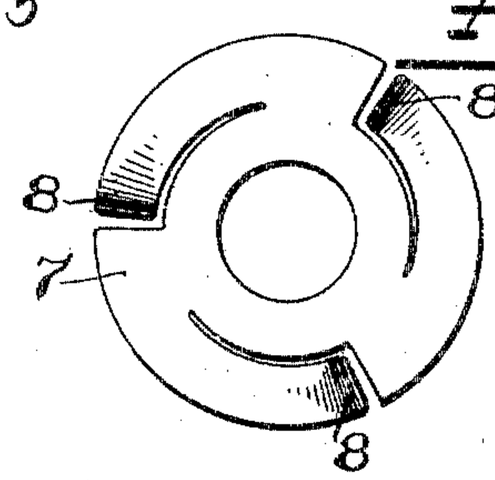


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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No. 784,104. Patented March 7, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. CALEY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

SASH-CENTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 784,104, dated March 7, 1905.

Application filed October 19, 1904. Serial No. 229,078.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. CALEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Centers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in hardware, and particularly to a sash-center.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, durable, and efficient device for serving as the pivotal center of a swinging sash or window-frame and which will serve to hold the sash in position when swung at different angles.

The invention consists in improvements the principles of which are illustrated in the accompanying single sheet of drawings.

The form illustrated consists of a pair of blocks adapted to be secured one to a stationary member and the other to the movable sash or frame member, together with a pair of spring-pressed corrugated members coöperating between the blocks for giving a plurality of possible holding positions.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a device embodying the improvements of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the plane of the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail plan of one of the friction-plates. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a spring holding member.

1 and 2 are blocks similarly formed, one of which is adapted to be secured to the stationary frame or body of the window or sash opening and the other of which is to be secured to the sash or frame itself.

3 is a post or stud which is secured to one of the members, in this instance the block 1, and projects upwardly through the other block and has a screw-threaded portion. The blocks have cavities in their adjacent faces for housing and supporting the friction members.

4 indicates one of the friction-plates, which is corrugated about its periphery, particularly as shown in Fig. 4. This plate has one or more projections, as 5 5, which extend into recesses in the block 1. The other friction-plate, 6, is similarly formed and adapted to turn with the block 2. The corrugations in the plates 4 and 6 are so arranged as to give the blocks a relative normal position as shown in Fig. 1. The blocks may, however, be swung one upon the other, particularly as indicated in Fig. 1 in dotted lines, and retained there frictionally by the two friction-plates engaging one another with their corrugations properly coinciding. A plurality of these corrugations is provided in order that there may be several stopping or adjusted positions of the block.

To hold the blocks forcibly in engagement with one another and yet yieldingly, I have provided a pair of spring devices, particularly as illustrated in Fig. 5. 7 is the body of the spring, which has preferably a plurality of concentrically-arranged arms 8 8 8, which are adapted to bear against the bottom of the cavity in the block. Preferably two of these spring devices are provided, one below and another, 9, above the friction-plates.

When the parts are assembled, they are held in place by the nuts 10 and 11.

12 is a washer which is preferably provided to prevent the nuts from working loose or interfering with the blocks when being adjusted.

The pressure of the springs may be varied by loosening or tightening the nuts on the post 3.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that many changes of construction may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. A sash-center comprising the combination of a pair of similarly-formed pivot-blocks having recesses in their adjacent faces, a screw-threaded stud carried by one of said blocks and projecting through the other of said blocks, a separately-formed, spring-pressed, corrugated friction-plate mounted in each of said recesses, and secured against rotation relative to the respective blocks, and a clamping-nut carried by said stud for the purpose specified.

2. A sash-center comprising the combination of a pair of blocks having recesses in their adjacent faces, a spring-plate 7 having circumferentially-arranged arms 8 and a corrugated friction-plate mounted in each of said recesses for coöperation substantially as described.

3. A device of the character described comprising the combination of a pair of blocks pivotally mounted with relation to one another and a pair of corrugated friction-engaging plates each separate from but inclosed by and adapted to remain stationary with relation to its corresponding block.

4. A device of the character described comprising the combination of a pair of blocks pivotally mounted with relation to one another and a pair of separate corrugated friction-engaging plates each adapted to remain stationary with relation to its corresponding block and two spring-plates for holding said corrugated plates in contact with one another.

5. A device of the character described comprising the combination of a pair of blocks pivoted with relation to one another and having recesses in their adjacent faces and separate spring-pressed corrugated means housed in said recesses for holding said blocks in any one of a plurality of definite angular positions.

Signed at New Britain, Connecticut, this 15th day of October, 1904.

CHAS. J. CALEY.

Witnesses:
M. S. WIARD,
C. E. RUSSELL.