

No. 891,625.

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A. O. LEGER.
ANTIRATTLER FOR WINDOWS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1907.

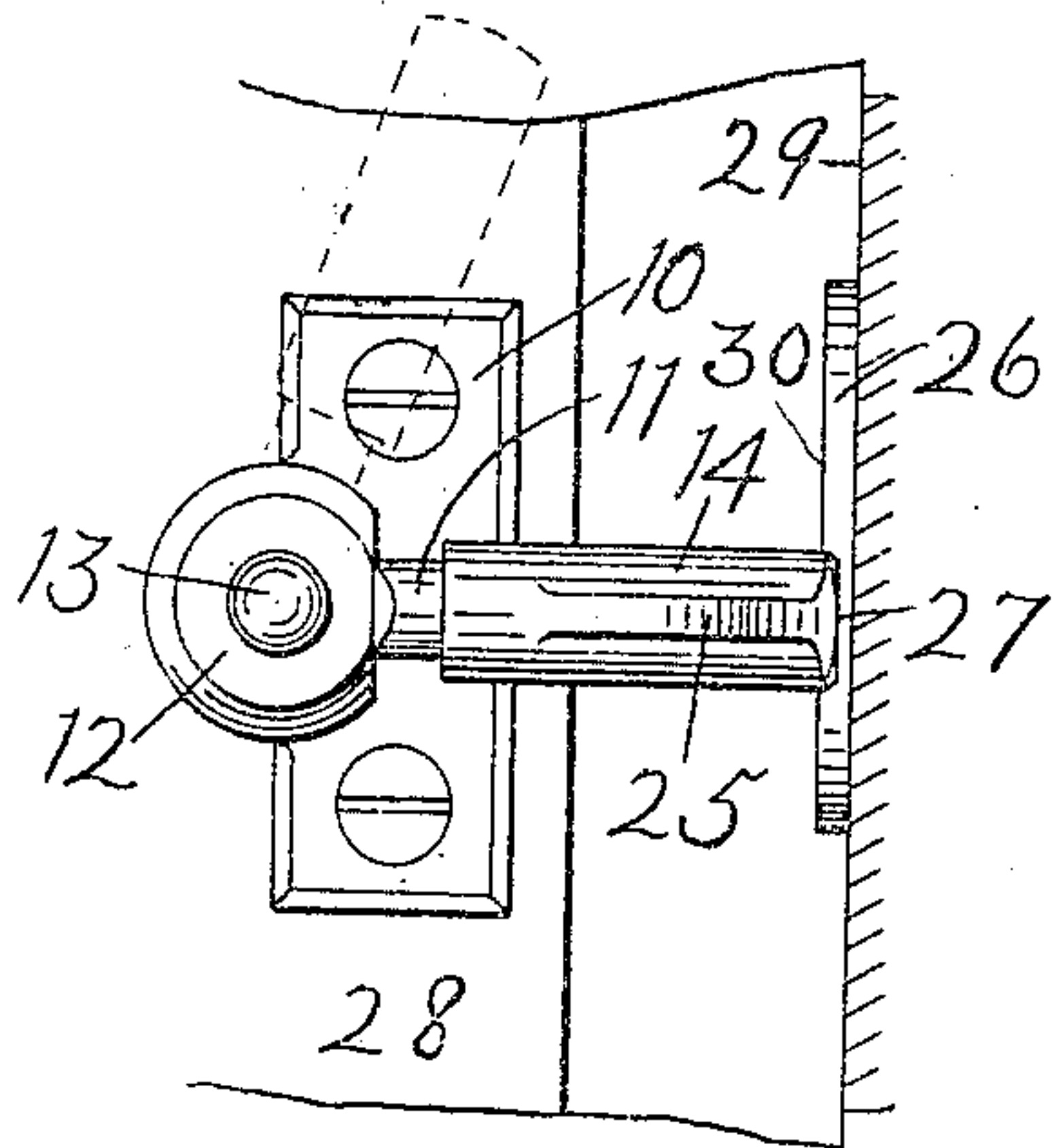


FIG. 1.

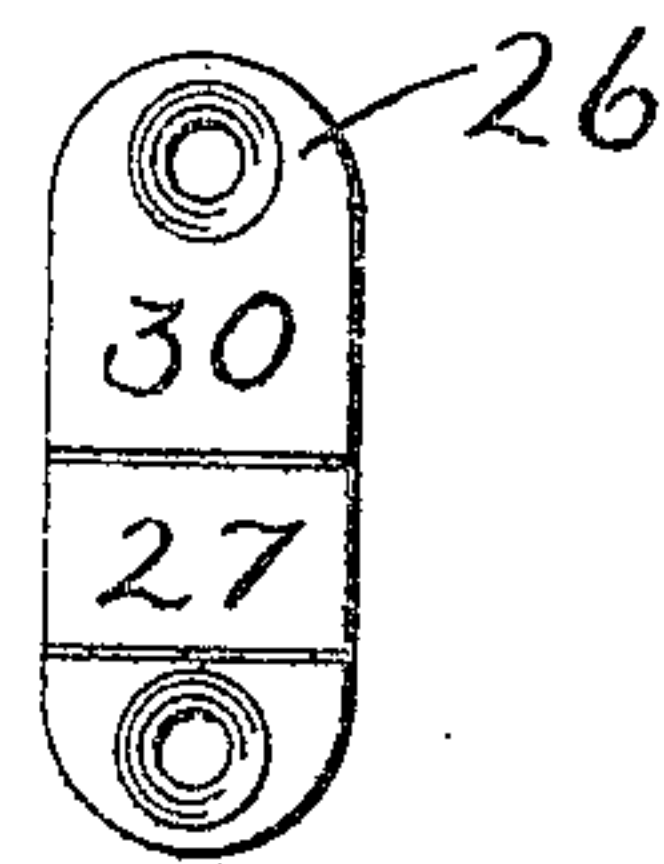


FIG. 2.

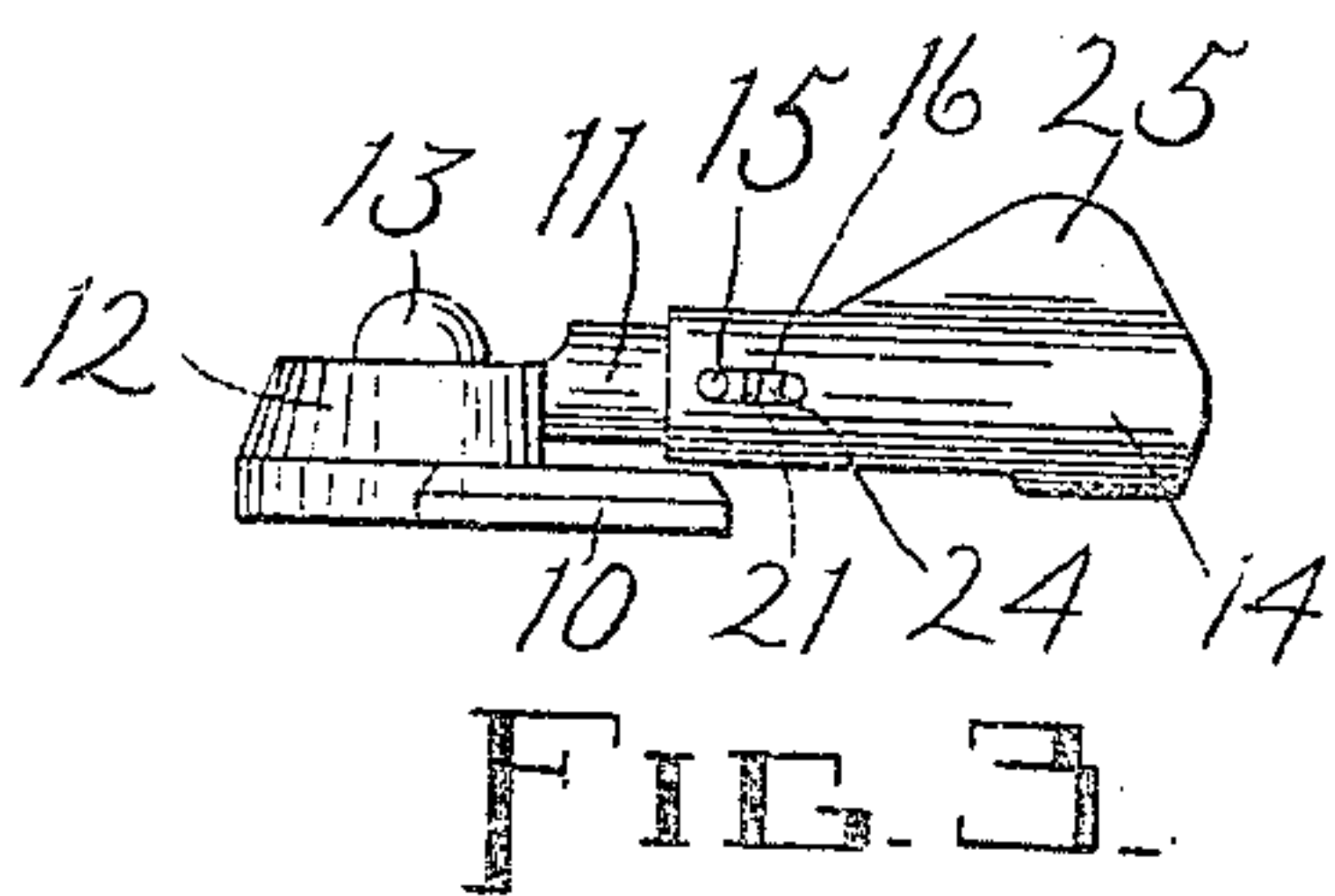


FIG. 3.

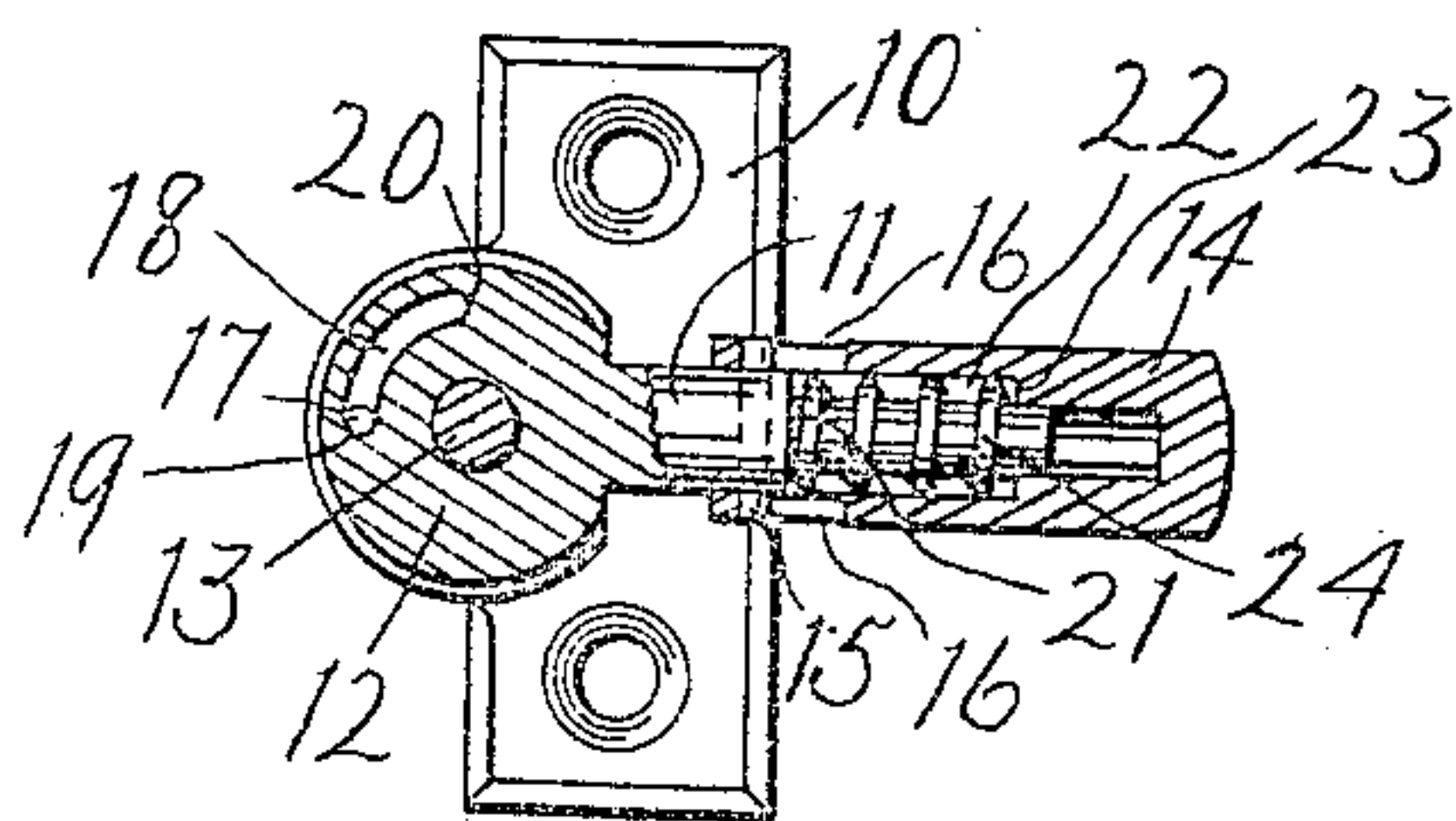


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES

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ANTIRATTLER FOR WINDOWS.

No. 891,625.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed May 1, 1907. Serial No. 371,295.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBANE O. LEGER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Antirattler for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in devices designed for the purpose of preventing the windows of automobiles, carriages, and other closed vehicles from rattling, and consists essentially of a member pivotally mounted on a suitable backing-plate and having its range of movement limited, with a spring-pressed member carried by said pivoted member, all as hereinafter set forth.

The invention may also include a friction-plate, and such friction-plate may serve as a locking-plate and thus convert the anti-rattler into a fastener.

While riding in automobiles and other vehicles much annoyance is occasioned by the noise made by the windows of the vehicle which are more or less loosely arranged therein so as to enable them to be opened and closed readily, and the primary object of my invention is to remove the cause of such annoyance by preventing the windows from vibrating or rattling. To this end I provide a comparatively simple and inexpensive device adapted to be attached to the casing of a window and to bear with a yielding pressure against said window, when in operative position, and so constructed that it can be easily and quickly brought into engagement with the window and thrown out of such engagement at will.

A further object of my invention is to afford means, when desired, for fastening or locking a window as well as for preventing the same from rattling.

I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my device showing the application of the same to a window, its inoperative position being indicated by dotted lines; Fig. 2, a face view of the sash plate which in this case is a combined friction- and locking-plate for the anti-rattler; Fig. 3, a bottom view of the anti-rattler, and, Fig. 4, a sectional view of the same.

Similar figures refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings I have shown the device

applied at the left-hand side of a window which opens downward, but by inverting the device and applying it at the right-hand side it is adaptable to a window which opens upward. By relocating the abutments in some of the devices, in the manner hereinafter explained, the anti-rattler can be made in rights and lefts so that a pair having abutments in the two different positions, when placed on opposite sides of a window, will both operate in either an upper quadrant or a lower quadrant of a circle, as the case may be. Slight modifications of this kind and various changes, in the shape, size and construction of my device may be made without departing from the nature of my invention.

Referring to the drawings it will be observed that the device consists of a suitable backing-plate 10, an arm 11 having its inner terminal or head 12 flattened and pivoted at 13 to said backing-plate, and a cap 14 slidably mounted on said arm and held thereto by a pin 15 extending through the arm into slots 16—16 at the top and bottom of said cap. The pin 15 prevents the cap 14 from turning on the arm 11 and limits the reciprocating movement of said cap thereon. A stop pin 17 projects outward from the backing-plate 10 into a slot 18 in the head 12, and the ends of said slot form abutments 19 and 20 to limit the movement of the arm 11. The slot 18 is concentric with the pivot 13. The outer terminal of the arm 11 is made smaller than the body part of the arm to form a shoulder 21. There is a longitudinal passage 22 in the cap 15 for the arm 11, and that part of such passage which receives the end of the smaller terminal of said arm is smaller than the other part so that an internal shoulder 23 is formed between which and the shoulder 21 a spring 24 is located. This spring encircles the smaller part of the arm 11 and bears at opposite ends against the aforesaid shoulders with the result that the cap is thrust outward normally as far as the pin 15 and the inner ends of the slots 16 will permit, but by applying sufficient force to said cap to overcome the resiliency of such spring the cap can be actuated inward toward the pin 13 or retracted until the opposite ends of said slots encounter said pin. The cap is provided with a projection 25 on one side, which may be grasped between the thumb and finger to facilitate operating the device in either direction.

In order to protect the window sash with which the anti-rattler is used from the abrasive action of the engaging end or nose of the cap 14 I prefer to provide a friction-plate 26, and by indenting or grooving the face of this plate crosswise as at 27 I make the same serve also in the capacity of a locking-plate; if, however, it is not desired to lock the window a plain friction-plate without the indentation or groove may be employed.

In the first view a fragment of a window casing is represented at 28 and a fragment of a window sash at 29, the latter being part of a window which must be drawn inward and then lowered in order to open it. The backing-plate 10 is fastened against the side of the casing 28 by means of screws in the usual manner and the friction-plate 26 is fastened against the front of the sash 29 in the same way, and the arrangement of parts is such that the centers of the pivot 13 and the groove 27 are in substantially the same horizontal plane with each other, when the window is closed, and the diameter of a circle having said pivot for a center and being tangent to the grooved surface of said friction-plate is less than the normal length of the reach of the arm 11 with its cap, hence the latter when in engagement with the friction-plate must be retracted to some extent and the spring 24 compressed more than when said cap is out of engagement with the friction-plate. Owing to the presence of the spring 24 the window is held against vibration and prevented from rattling when the anti-rattler is in direct and positive engagement therewith, because said spring bearing as it does against the shoulders 21 and 23 forces the cap hard against the window or the plate thereon and holds said window tight against the outside bearing members therefor.

The window cannot be opened from the outside in the present instance because the shoulder 19 is in contact with the pin 17 and prevents the arm 11 from being swung below a horizontal line passing through the pivot 13, and the upper edge of the groove 27 cannot pass the nose of the cap 14. The window can, however, be unlocked and released from the inside by simply forcing inward the cap until its nose is in a position to clear the upper edge of the groove 27 and turning the arm upward on its pivot, thus throwing the oscillating members into the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The abutment 20 is now in contact with the pin 17 and limits the movement of the arm in this direction. The window is now free to be opened and closed at will. To again secure or re-fasten the window swing the arm and cap into the horizontal position once more, the nose of the cap meanwhile riding down on the friction surface 30 of the sash plate 26 and snapping into the groove 27, and the

abutment 19 coming into contact with the pin 17.

For a window which opens upward and which it is desired to lock, either the members must be inverted and placed at the other side of the window or else the abutments 19 and 20 must be relocated so as to confine the motion of the arm to a lower quadrant of the circle instead of an upper quadrant as in the drawings; and by properly placing these abutments the devices can be made in rights and lefts, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Although the device is shown and described as being placed contiguous to one side or the other of a window, it is obvious that it might be located contiguous to either the top or bottom, and arranged in either of these positions to lock the window if desired.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, an anti-rattler for windows, comprising a suitable backing-plate, an arm pivotally-mounted on said backing-plate and provided with an abutment, a stop on the backing-plate projecting into the path of said abutment to determine the active position of such arm, a spring-pressed cap slidably-mounted on said arm, and means to limit the sliding movement of said cap on the arm.

2. The combination, in an anti-rattler for windows, with a grooved or indented plate adapted to be fastened to a sash, of a backing-plate adapted to be fastened to a casing, an arm pivotally-mounted on said backing-plate and provided with an abutment, a stop on the backing-plate projecting into the path of said abutment to determine the active position of such arm, a spring-pressed cap slidably-mounted on said arm and capable of locking engagement with the grooved or indented part of the sash plate, and means to limit the sliding movement of said cap on the arm.

3. The combination, in an anti-rattler for windows, of a suitable backing-plate, a shouldered arm pivoted at one terminal to said backing-plate, a slotted cap slidably-mounted on the other terminal of such arm, such cap having an internal shoulder, a projecting member extending from said arm into the slotted part or parts of such cap to limit the reciprocal movement of the cap, and a spring in said cap between the shoulder therein and the arm shoulder to tension the cap outward.

4. The combination, in an anti-rattler for windows, of a suitable backing-plate, an arm having one terminal pivoted to said backing-plate and provided with an abutment, a stop on said backing-plate projecting into the path of said abutment to determine the active position of the arm, a cap slidably-

mounted on the other terminal of such arm, means to limit the reciprocal movement of such cap, and a spring in said cap arranged to bear against both the arm and cap and to
5 tension the latter outward.

10 5. The combination, in an anti-rattler for windows, of a suitable backing-plate, an arm having one terminal pivoted to said backing-plate and provided with abutments, a stop on said backing-plate projecting into the path of travel of said abutments to limit the movement of the arm, a slotted cap slidingly-

mounted on the other terminal of such arm, such cap having an internal shoulder, the arm also having a shoulder within the cap, a 15 pin projecting from said arm into the cap slots to limit the reciprocal movement of the cap, and a spring in said cap between the two shoulders therein to tension the cap outward.

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Witnesses:

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