

M. E. TOOTHAKER.  
 WINDOW SASH FASTENER.  
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1910.

966,063.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

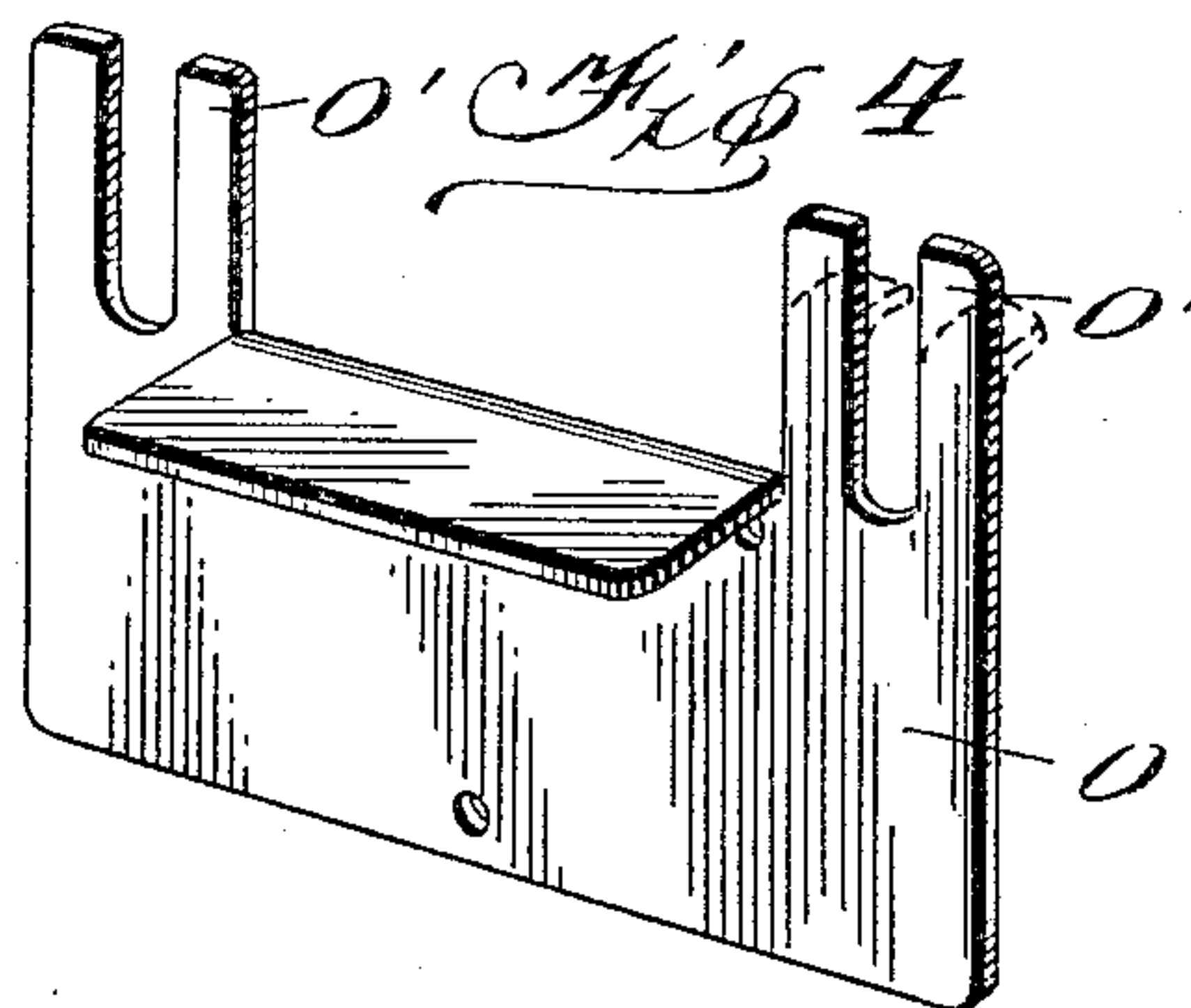
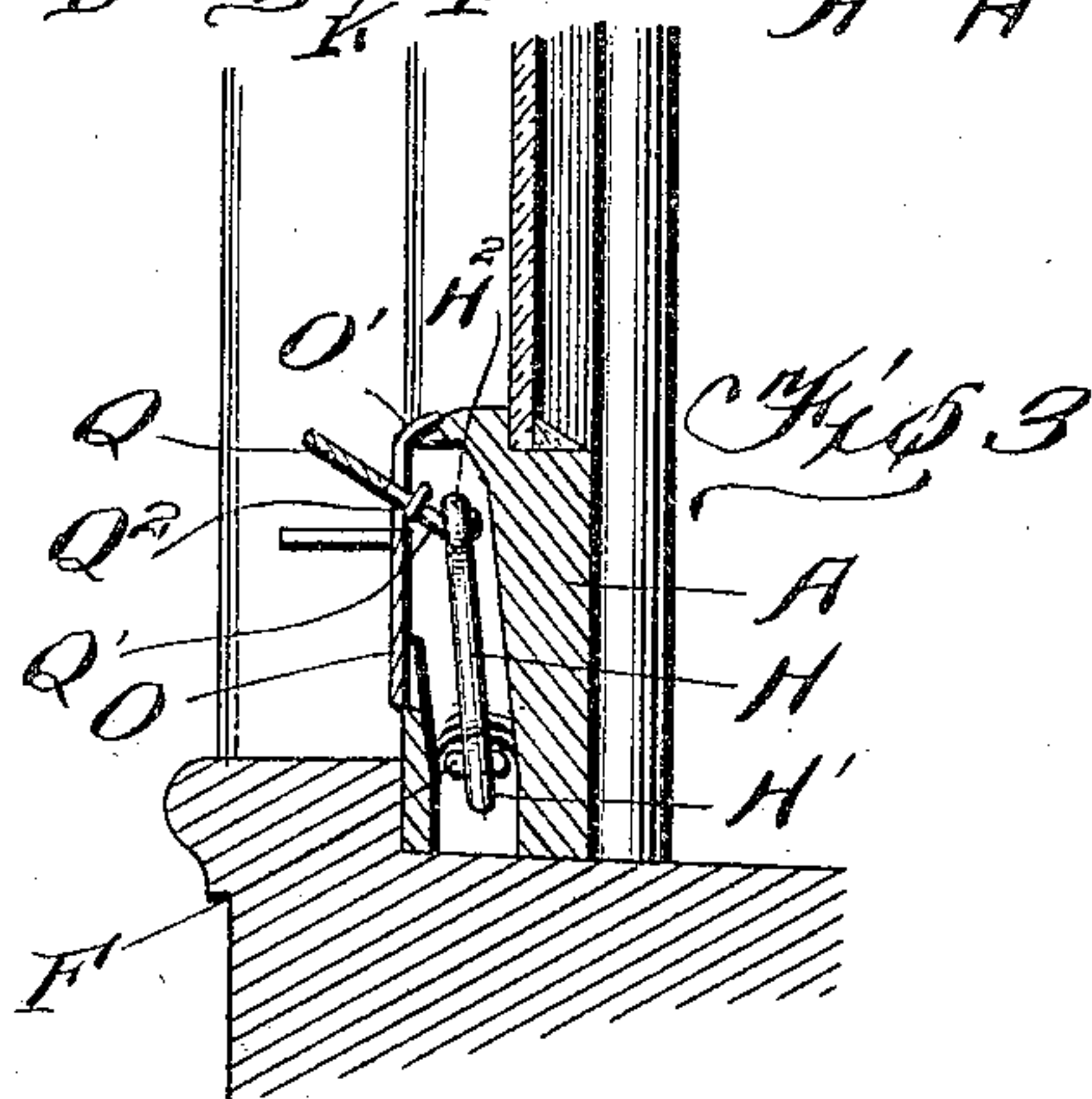
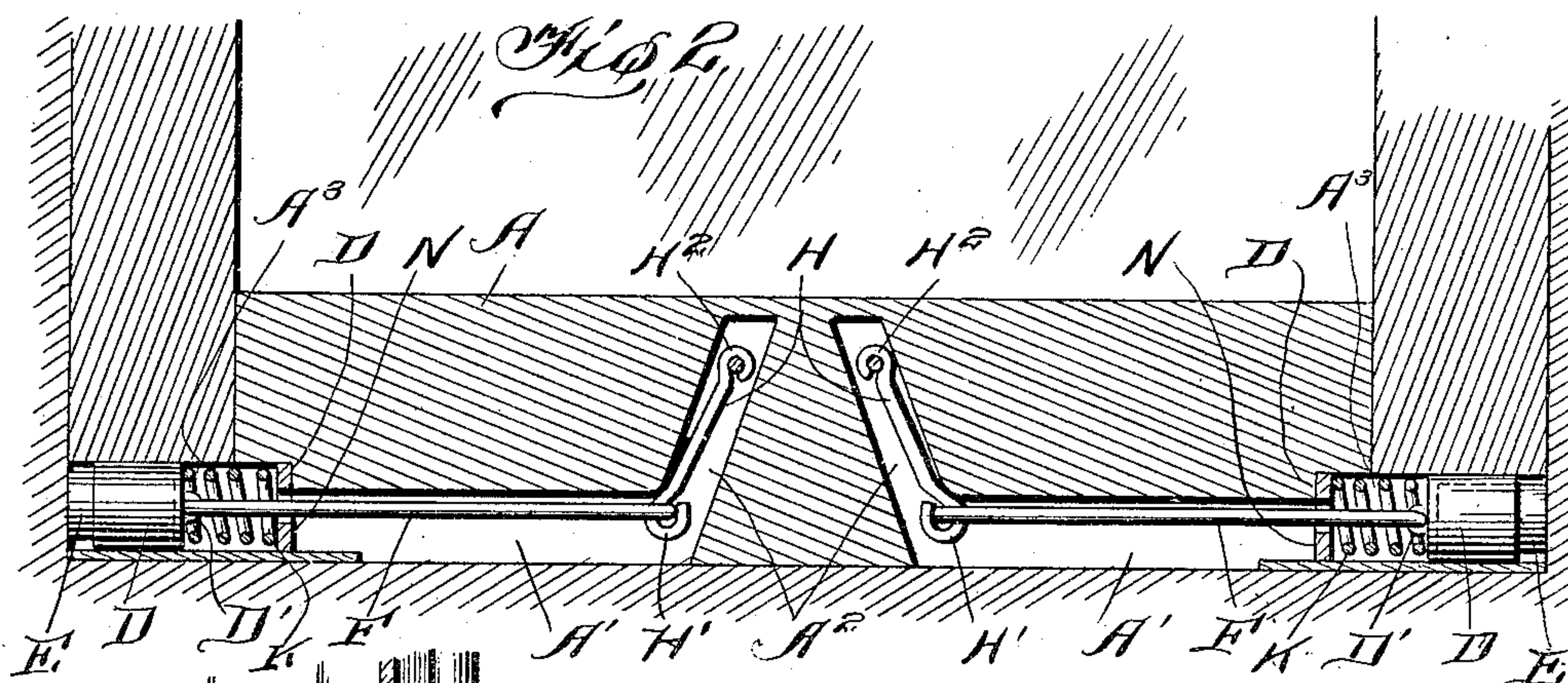
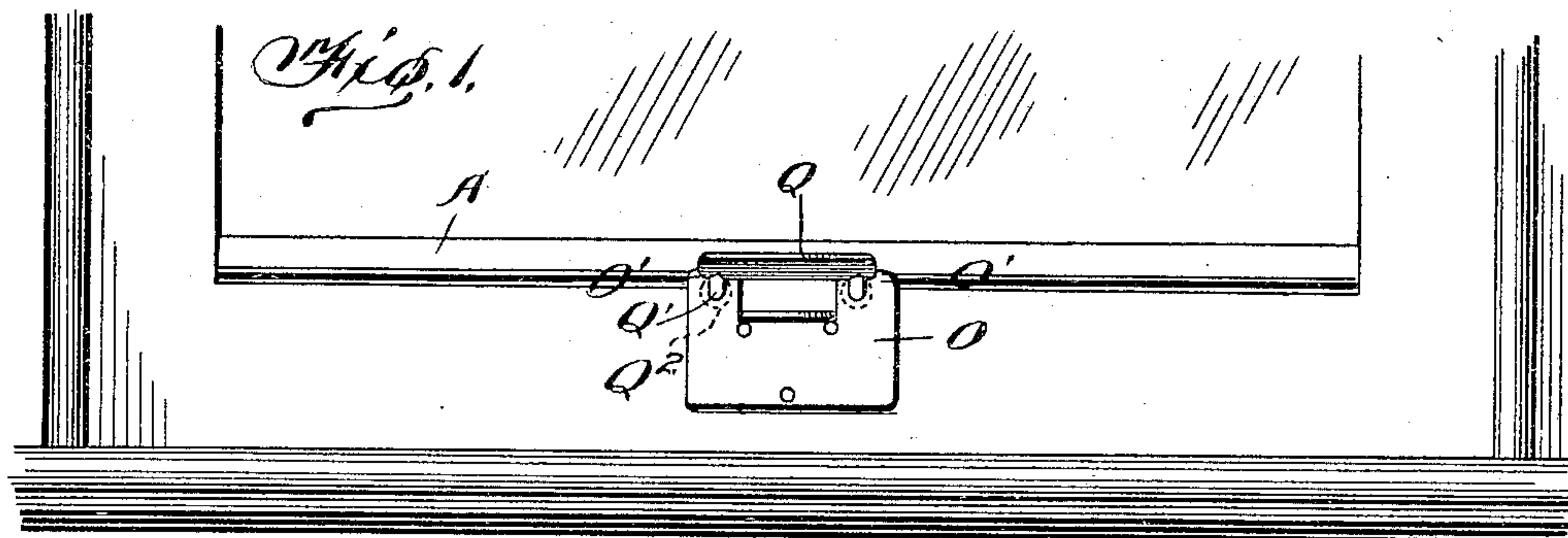
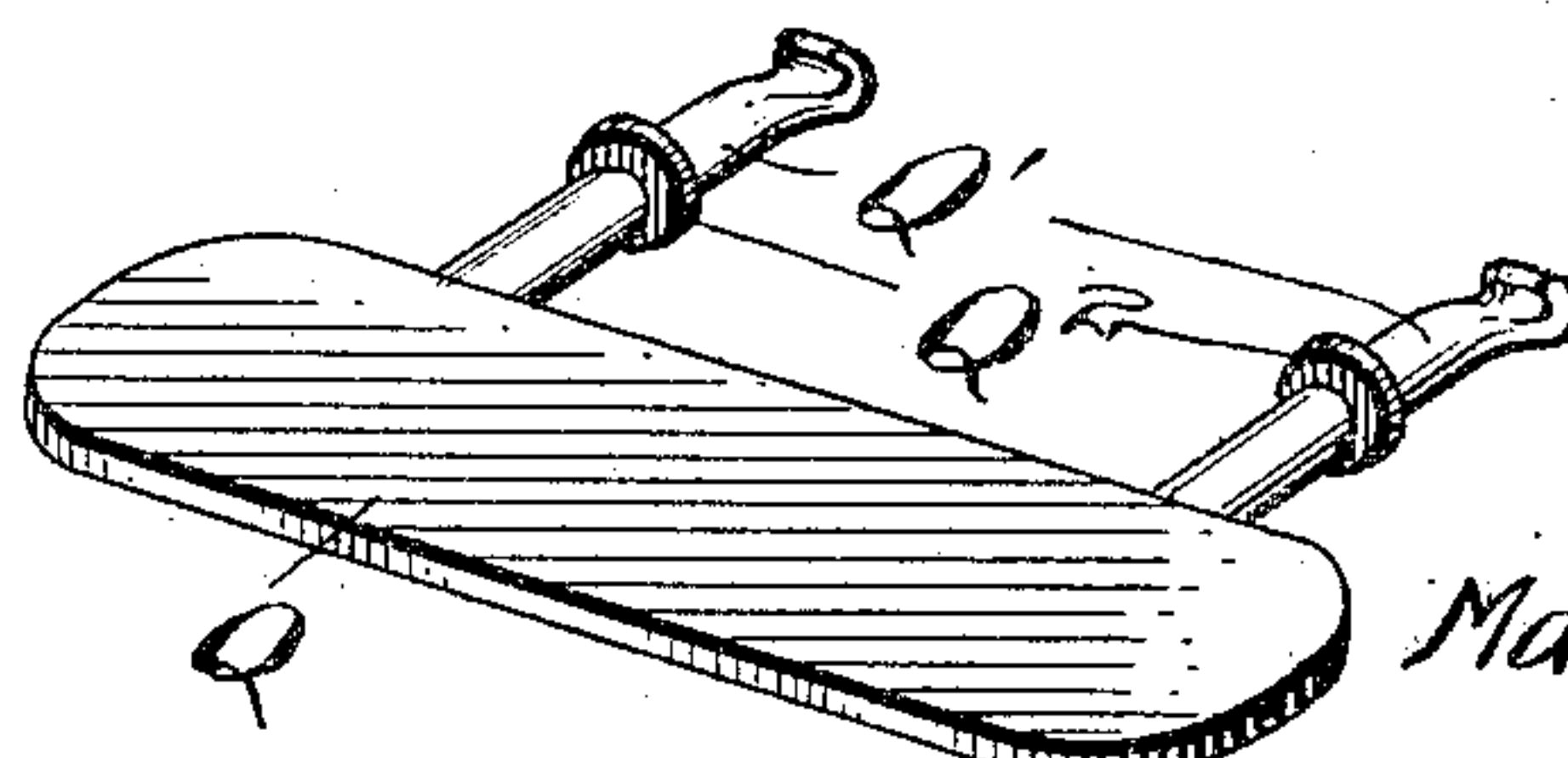


Fig. 5



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY EMMA TOOTHAKER, OF OLATHE, COLORADO.

WINDOW-SASH FASTENER.

966,063.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed March 28, 1910. Serial No. 551,938.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARY E. TOOTHAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Olathe, in the county of Montrose and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Fasteners; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in devices for holding window sash at different elevations without the use of weights and cords as commonly employed and comprises a simple and efficient device of this nature which may be readily attached to any window sash without appreciably marring the same and so positioned that the fastening device may be operated conveniently.

The invention comprises various details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claim.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing the device as applied to the sash of a window. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the lower sash. Fig. 3 is a vertical central cross sectional view through the sash. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a plate adapted to be held to the sash upon which a tilting member is adapted to be fulcrumed, and Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of the tilting member.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the bottom sash of a window having longitudinally disposed channels A' therein which are angled at A<sup>2</sup> and pass diagonally nearly through the said sash. Said channels are provided with shoulders D. In Fig. 2 of the drawings, I have shown two of said channels similarly constructed and opening through each end of the sash.

Mounted in the enlarged chambered portion A<sup>3</sup> at each end of the lower sash is a cup or casing D having an eye D' at one end, and E is a buffer fitting snugly within

said cup and projecting beyond the open end thereof and designed to frictionally engage the side of the window frame for the purpose of holding the sash in an adjusted position. A rod F is fastened at one end to the eye D' and its other end is fastened to an eye H' formed at one end of the rod H, the other end of the rod H also being provided with an eye H<sup>2</sup>. A coiled spring K is mounted upon the rod F and is adapted to bear between the closed end of the cup or casing D and a washer N which is also mounted upon the rod F.

O designates a metallic plate which is adapted to be fastened to the face of the lower sash of the window and is provided with laterally curved arms O' at its upper end, which arms are spaced apart and arranged in pairs and adapted to fit over the upper edge of the lower sash rail. Said plates O may be fastened to the rail of the sash in any suitable manner as by screws.

Q designates a thumb plate having fingers Q' projecting from one edge thereof near its ends and these fingers extend through the spaces intermediate said arms, and Q<sup>2</sup> designate shoulders, one upon each of said fingers and adapted to engage against the inner edges of the arms of the plate O to hold said fingers fulcrumed over the edge of the plate intermediate the arms. A similarly constructed buffer and attachments is mounted in each channel and recess in the lower rail of the sash and each buffer is operated by the tilting of the plate Q.

The operation of my device will be readily understood and is as follows:—The parts being adjusted in their proper relative positions as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the washers N will bear against the shoulders B. When the thumb plate Q is tilted, the rods F will draw the buffers toward each other and against the coiled springs, thus allowing the window sash to be raised to the desired height. When the pressure is relieved from the thumb plate, the springs will throw the buffers frictionally against the side of the frame and hold the sash in its adjusted position.

What I claim to be new is:—

A sash holding device comprising, in combination with the rail of the sash, channels formed therein and opening through the upper edge of the rail, said channels having shoulders in the walls thereof, cups fitted in the outer ends of said channels, a buffer

mounted in each of said cups, a rod connected to each cup and positioned within said channels, washers bearing one against each shoulder, a spring interposed between  
5 each washer and adjacent cup and serving to normally hold the buffer frictionally against the window frame, a plate fastened to the channeled sash rail and having integral arms arranged in pairs and spaced  
10 apart and engaging over the upper edge of

the channeled sash, a thumb plate fulcrumed between said arms and having connections with said rods.

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

MARY EMMA TOOTHAKER.

Witnesses:

AZEL DICKERSON,  
F. M. SCHECK.