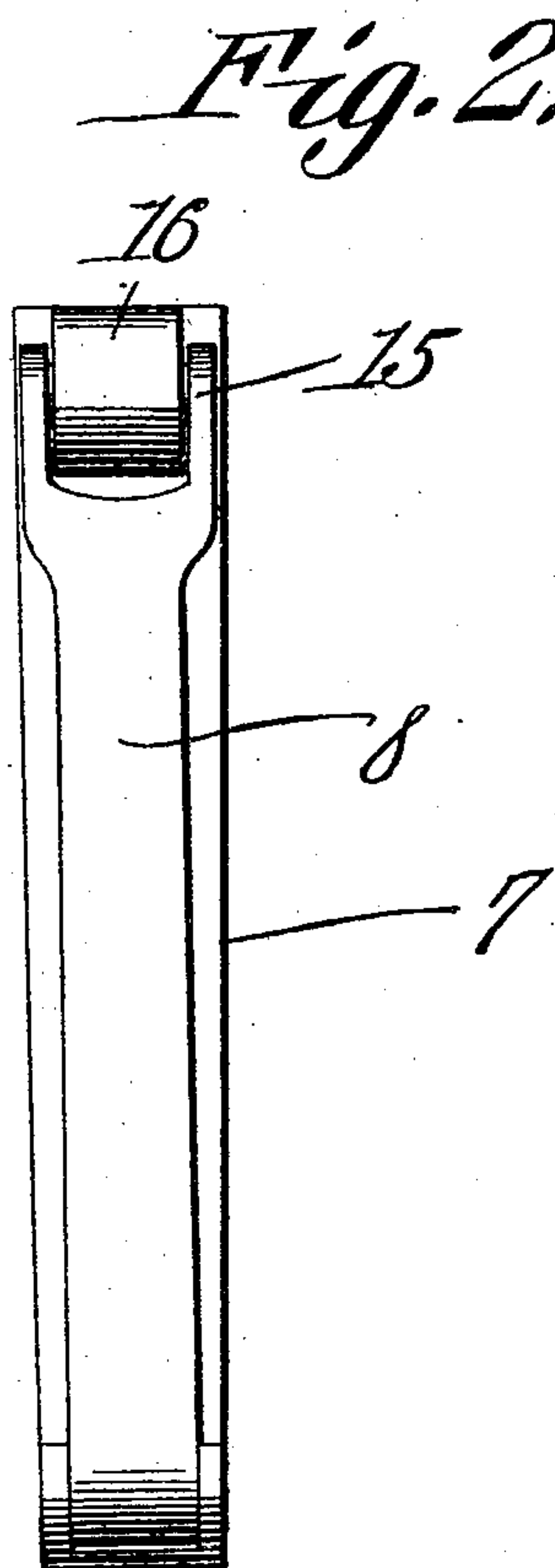
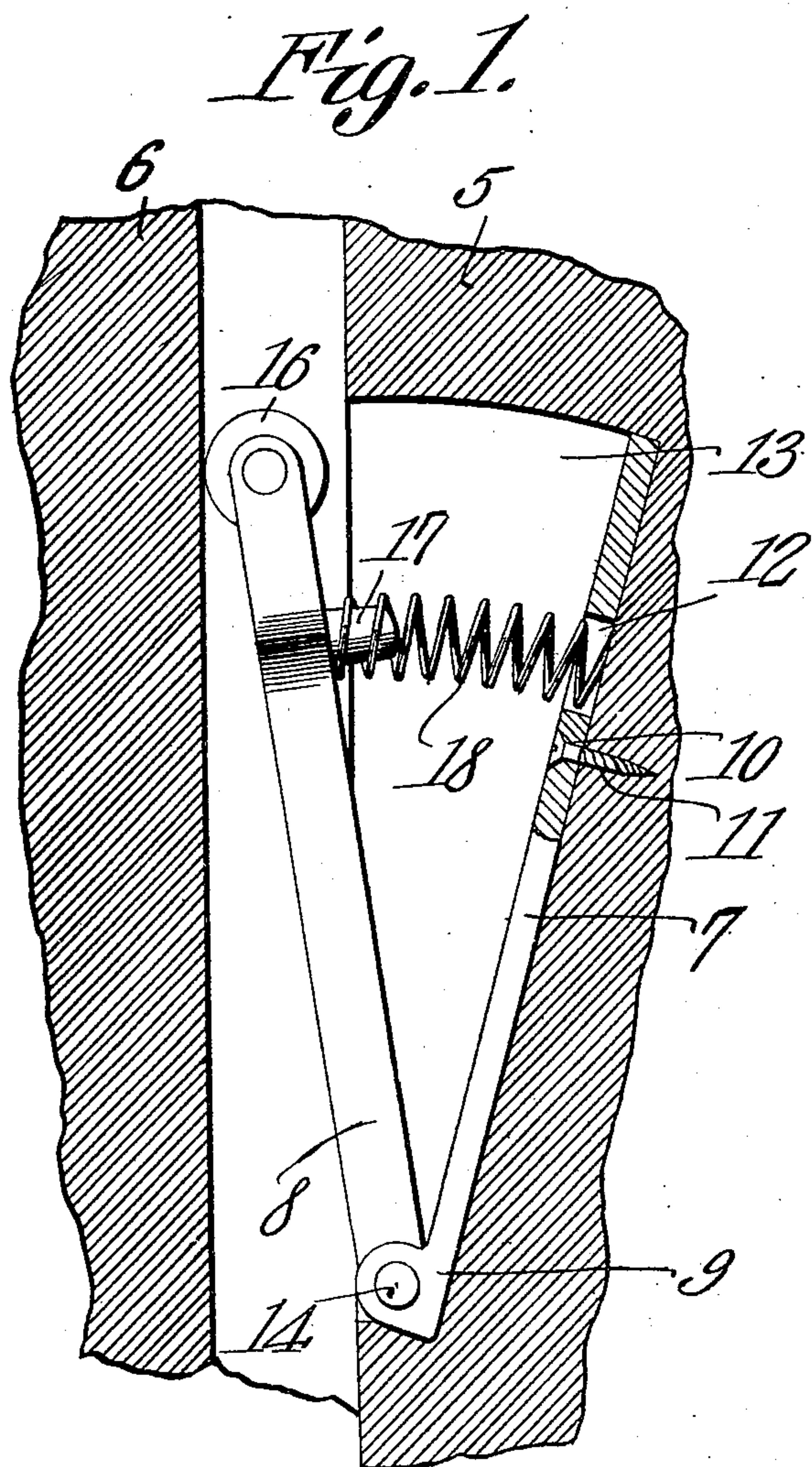


968,589.

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SASH HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1910.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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DAVID P. McQUISTON, OF ATOKA, TENNESSEE.

SASH-HOLDER.

968,589.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

Application filed January 3, 1910. Serial No. 535,954.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID P. McQUISTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atoka, in the county of Tipton and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Sash-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved construction of sash holder and the invention is directed more particularly to that class of such devices in which a member carried either by the sash or the window frame is provided with a roller which bears frictionally against the sash or the window frame as the case may be and is held in such frictional engagement through the medium of a spring, to hold the sash at various elevations in its frame.

One aim of the present invention is to provide a device of this class which may be applied to any ordinary window and will operate successfully regardless of the space between the stiles of the window sash and the stiles of the window frame.

Another feature of the present invention resides in the provision of a device of this class embodying two pivoted members which are so relatively constructed and connected that they may be folded to occupy a minimum space when packed for transportation and further to permit of folding of these members when they are mounted upon a window sash or frame, so as to adapt the device for application to a window regardless of the space between the stiles of the window sash and the window frame, as above pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a view in side elevation and partly in section of the sash holder embodying the present invention, the same being shown as operatively applied to a window sash and window frame, the sash and frame being shown in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the device embodying the present invention. Fig. 3 is a view in elevation of a window-sash and frame parts being broken away to show the manner of arranging the holders thereon.

In the drawings, there is illustrated, in vertical section, a portion of one stile of a window sash indicated by the numeral 5 and also a portion of one stile of a frame in which the sash is mounted, indicated by the numeral 6. Before proceeding to a specific

description of the structure of the device embodying the present invention, it may be here stated that while the numeral 5 is intended in the present instance to indicate one stile of a window sash and the numeral 6 to indicate one stile of the window frame in which the sash is mounted, it is to be understood that the members 5 and 6 may be any two relatively movable members or any two members, one of which is movable with respect to the other, or the member 5 may be the stile of the window frame and the member 6 the stile of the window sash, under some conditions.

The device embodying the present invention is comprised in part of two pivoted plates, one of which is indicated by the numeral 7 and the other by the numeral 8. The plate 7 is formed at its lower end with spaced ears 9 located preferably one at each lateral edge of the plate at its said lower end but lying wholly within the planes of the two said edges. This plate 7 is formed with a number of openings 10 for the passage of securing screws 11 which serve to secure the plate to the member 5 as will be presently explained, and, for a purpose which will also presently be explained, the plate is formed, adjacent its upper end, with a circular opening indicated by the numeral 12. In securing or attaching the plate 7 to the member 5 which, in this instance, is one stile of a window sash, the said stile or other member has a recess 13 cut in its outer edge face which recess, in addition to the side walls, has an inclined rear wall, the extent of which wall results in the recess being of considerably greater depth at its upper end than at its lower end. The recess 13 is preferably of a width substantially exactly equal to the width of the plate 7 so as to exactly receive this plate and after the plate 7 has been disposed within the recess, the securing screws 11 are passed through the openings 10 in these plates and are screwed into the material of the sash stile whereby to secure the plate firmly against the rear wall of the recess in inclined relation with respect to the plane of the outer end face of the sash stile. The other plate 8 of the device is pivoted at its lower end as at 14 between the ears 9 at the lower end of the plate 7 and is in this manner adapted to be swung toward or from the plate 7 as will be readily understood.

It will be observed from an inspection of

the two figures of the drawings that the lugs or ears 9 are offset forwardly from the plate 7 and that the plate 8 throughout the greater portion of its length is of a width less than the plate 7 and is of such dimensions otherwise as to permit of its being folded or swung to lie substantially flat against the plate 7. At its upper end, the plate 8 is bifurcated as at 15 and mounted to rotate in the bifurcated upper end of the said plate is a friction roller 16 which is intended to bear frictionally against the member 6, in this instance, one stile of the frame in which the window sash is mounted. At a point below its upper end, the plate 8 is formed or provided with a stud which is indicated by the numeral 17 and projects from that face of the said plate which opposes the plate 7 and this stud 17 is located in the arc of a circle having as its center the pivot 14 and passing through the stud and axially through the opening 12 in the plate 7. In other words, the stud 17 and opening 12 are so relatively located upon their respective members that when the two members are folded to lie substantially flat against each other, the stud 17 will project into the opening 12.

In order to hold the plate 8 normally in a direction away from the plate 7 and thereby cause the friction roller 16 to bear frictionally and firmly against the stile of the window frame 6, a spring indicated by the numeral 18 is interposed between the two members and at one end fits over the stud 17 and at its other end fits within the opening 12 and bears at its last mentioned end against the rear wall of the recess 13 in the sash stile 5. The advantage of this construction will be readily apparent when it is considered that as the spring is compressed, where the space between the sash stile and frame stile is comparatively slight, its helices will be received in the opening 12, the plate 7 being comparatively thick. Furthermore, the stud 17 will partly enter the opening 12 when the plate 8 is swung to lie close with the plate 7 and the plate 8 may therefore have comparatively great latitude of movement with respect to the plate 7. It will further be observed that the plate 8 at no point is of greater width than the recess 13 so that it

and the roller 16 carried at its upper end may be partly or wholly received within the recess where the space between the two members 5 and 6 is comparatively slight.

While in Fig. 3 of the drawings two of the devices are shown as arranged in the stiles of the sash, one in each stile, it is to be distinctly understood that more or less than two of the holders may be employed if desired and also that the arrangement may differ from that shown in the said Fig. 3.

What is claimed is:—

In a device of the class described, a pair of members, one of said members having parallel side edges and formed at one extremity with spaced ears located within the bounds of said edges, the said member being formed with an opening near its opposite end, the other member throughout the greater portion of its length being of less width than the first mentioned member and pivoted at one end between the ears of the first mentioned member, the second mentioned member at its end corresponding to that end of the first mentioned member adjacent which the opening therein is formed being broadened to a width equal to the width of the first mentioned member and in its broadened portion being bifurcated, a roller journaled in said bifurcation, a stud formed upon that face of the second mentioned member which opposes the first mentioned member, and a spring fitted at one end upon the stud and at its other end projecting entirely through the opening in the first mentioned member and designed to engage at its said end with an element to which the said first mentioned member is secured, the said opening in the first mentioned member being of greater diameter than the stud upon the second mentioned member and in the same arc as the said stud when the members are moved upon their connecting pivot.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID P. McQUISTON.

Witnesses:

THOS. S. JACKSON,
R. T. WILSON.