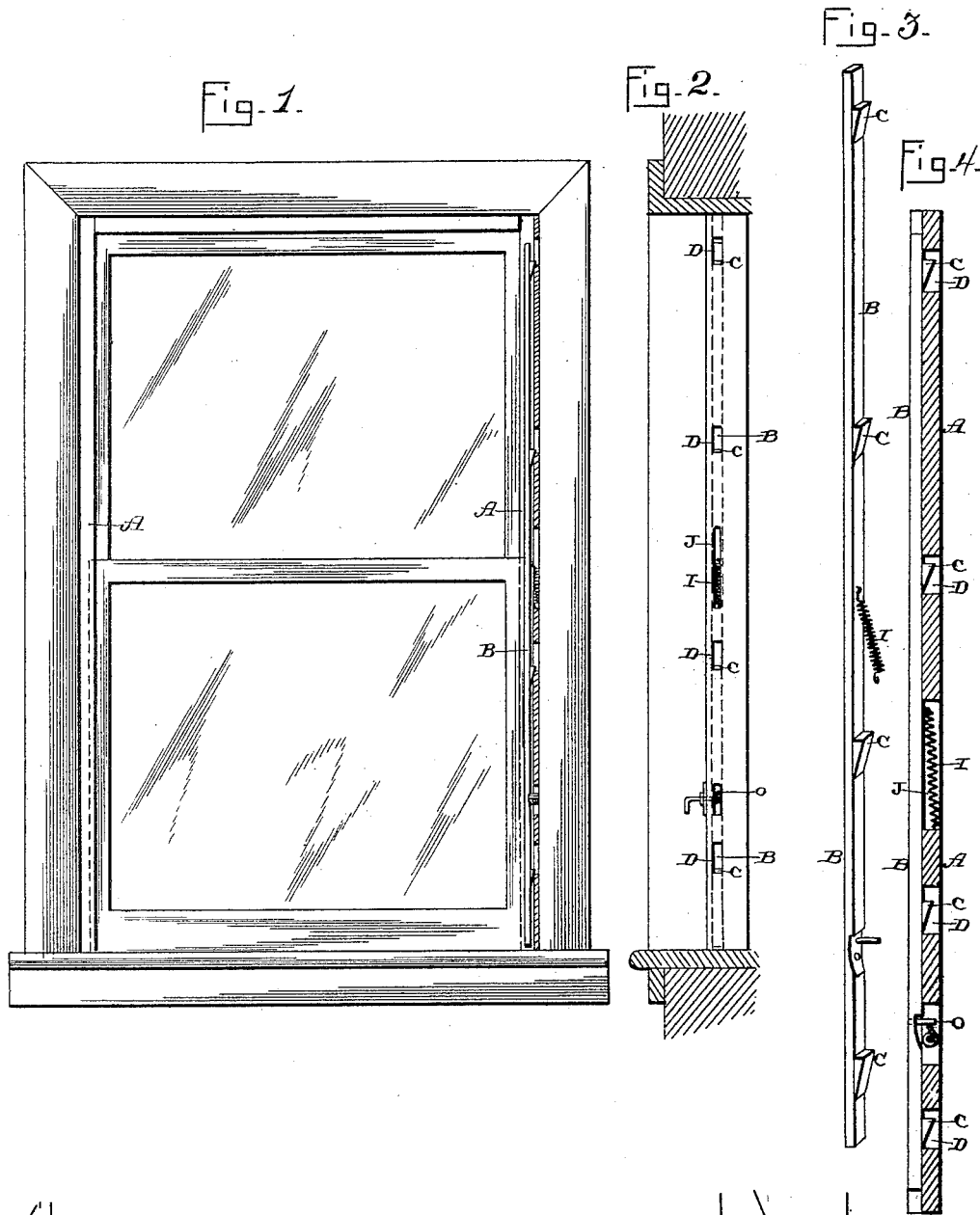


(No Model.)

J. A. BALDWIN.
SASH HOLDER.

No. 419,134.

Patented Jan. 7, 1890.



Witnesses:

E. P. Ellis,
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Inventor:

J. A. Baldwin,
per
J. A. Lehmann,
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUDSON A. BALDWIN, OF WINOOSKI, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR TO BALDWIN & CHENEY, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,184, dated January 7, 1890.

Application filed September 26, 1889. Serial No. 325,213. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUDSON A. BALDWIN, of Winooski, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding Blinds and Window-Sashes; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in sliding blinds and window-sashes; and it consists in the combination, with grooved pieces which are placed inside of the window-frame and in which the screen or window-sashes are to be made to move, and which can be used as stop-beads for the window-sash when blinds are being used, one of the said pieces being provided with slots, of the endwise-moving strip which is placed in one of the grooves and provided with cams or wedges upon its inner side, so as to catch in the slots, and a spring for returning the strip to position after having been moved, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The objects of my invention are to place inside of the window-frame a frictional device which is moved upward when the blind or sash is raised, so as to offer no obstruction to the movement of the blind or sash, but which is made to bear against the edge of the sash or blind with sufficient force to prevent it from descending from its own weight, and to provide a substitute for the weights and springs which have hitherto been used for holding window-sashes and blinds at any desired elevation.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-frame to which my invention is applied, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken at right angles to Fig. 1, showing the slots in the grooved piece. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the endwise-moving strip provided with cams upon its inner surface. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view showing the strip in a raised position.

A represents grooved pieces of wood of any suitable width and thickness and which

are designed to be placed inside of the window-frames, and which are made to take the place of the ordinary stop-beads when a sliding blind is to be used in connection with the window-sash. These pieces are grooved, so as to receive the edges of one or more window sashes or blinds in the usual manner. In the edges of one of the pieces in one side of the window are placed the endwise-moving strips B, which are just sufficiently wide to fit in the grooves and move freely and easily as the blinds are being raised and lowered. Each of these strips has both an endwise and a lateral movement, the lateral movement taking place only when the strip is moved endwise by the raising or lowering of the blind. For the purpose of causing this lateral movement there are secured to the inner side of each strip at suitable points cams or wedges C, and in the grooved piece in which the strips are placed are made corresponding slots D, into which the upper ends of the cams or wedges move. Also secured to the inner side of each strip is a suitable spring I, and these springs are placed in suitable grooves J, made to receive them, and the springs have their lower ends fastened to a grooved piece for the purpose of causing the strips to sink downward in position as soon as they are left free to move. One of the edges of each of the window-blinds bears against one of these strips, and as the blind is moved upward the frictional contact of the blind against the strip overcomes the tension of the spring and moves the strip upward at the same time that the upper ends of the wedges or cams enter the slots, as shown in Fig. 4, and allow the strip to move backward, and thus offer no resistance to the raising of the blind. As the strip moves with the blind, and at the same time moves backward, there is nothing more than the mere weight of the blind to be raised. As soon as an attempt is made to lower the blind not only the tension of the spring, but the frictional contact against the strip, causes the strip both to sink downward and outward against the edge of the blind, so as to exert sufficient frictional contact to hold the blind at any desired point. The moment the blind is released the pressure of this strip against

its edge causes the blind to be held with sufficient force to prevent its moving any farther, and thus doing away with all necessity for stops and fastenings to hold the blind in any desired position. As the strip moves downward with the blind the cams or wedges leave the slots and force the strip laterally against the edge of the blind, so as to push it over against the grooved strip in the other side of the inner edge of the frame. The wedges are here shown as the cheapest and simplest devices for causing this strip a lateral movement at the same time that it is being moved endwise; but I do not limit myself to this exact device, as other devices—such as links—may be used, if so preferred.

In order to release the blind from the frictional contact of one of these strips, a pin or projection O is secured to the inner side of the strip, and this pin or projection is made to pass over the top of the cam or any other suitable device which, when turned or moved, will cause the strip to rise and the cams or wedges to enter the slots, and thus cause the strip to move out of contact with the edge of the blind. Various devices may be substituted for this cam, and I do not, therefore, limit my invention to this particular device. If a cam is used, it will have a handle attached to it, which projects through the window-frame, and by the turning of which will either release or raise the strip, as may be desired. If it is desired to have the blind sink downward without any opposition whatever, it is only necessary to move the cam or other device which raises the strip, and then the blind will drop from its own weight all the way down or any desired distance, as may be preferred. These endwise and laterally moving strips are adapted to be used in window-sashes for the purpose of holding the sashes in any desired position, and thus do away with the weights and springs which have heretofore been used for that purpose. These strips when used will also do

ceive the weights, the guide-rollers, and the ropes, and also render the window-frames much easier to clean and repair. When these strips are used, it is only necessary to push the blind or the window-sash to one side, and then they can be taken out without the necessity of removing the stop-heads, as is the case with the windows and blinds now in ordinary use. This renders the cleaning of the window-frames and windows much easier than has heretofore been possible, owing to the fact that the stop-heads had first to be removed, and, if weights were used, to detach them and then prevent their ropes from being drawn through into the boxes.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of a grooved piece, a sash or blind having its edge made to catch in the groove, an endwise-moving strip, a spring applied to the strip for returning it to position, and means for causing the strip to move laterally at the same time that it is moved endwise, either by the friction of the blind or sash against it or by the action of the spring, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the grooved piece provided with slots, the endwise laterally moving strip placed in the groove, and cams or wedges for catching in the slots, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the grooved and slotted piece applied to the inner side of the window-frame, an endwise laterally moving strip provided with means upon its inner side for causing it to move laterally at the same time that it is moved endwise, and a spring for returning the strip to position when left free to move, substantially as specified.

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

J. A. BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

B. F. VAN VLIET,
F. A. LEHMANN.