May 2, 1933. J. F. MILLER 1,906,398

WINDOW FRAME

Filed Sept. 5, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

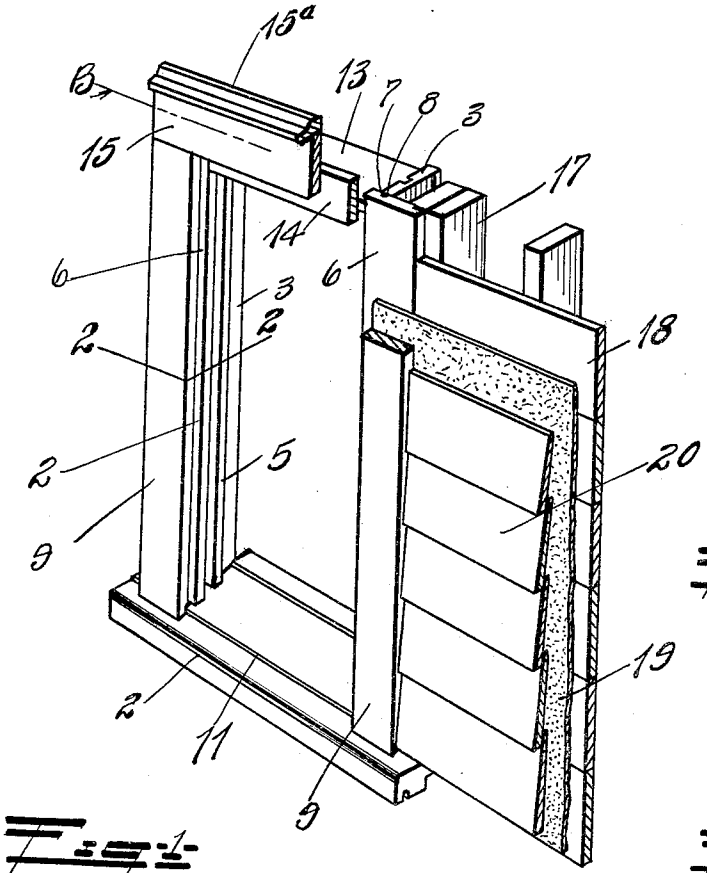


Fig. 1.

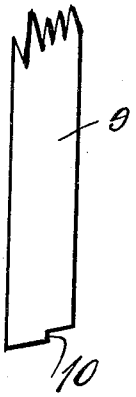


Fig. 2.

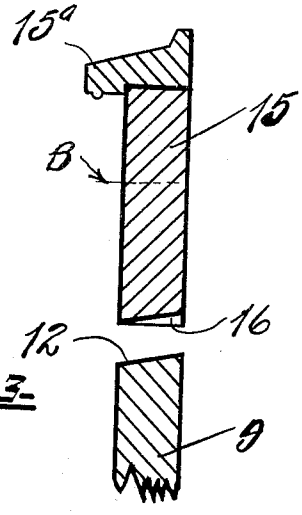


Fig. 3.

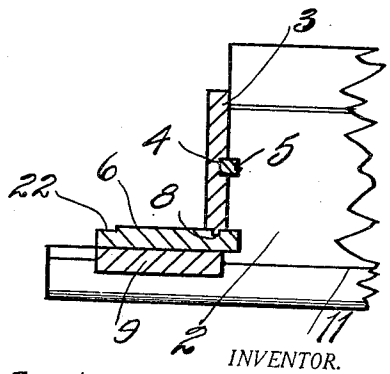


Fig. 4.

INVENTOR.

Jackson F. Miller

BY

Frank C. Searman.

ATTORNEY.

May 2, 1933.

J. F. MILLER

1,906,398

WINDOW FRAME

Filed Sept. 5, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

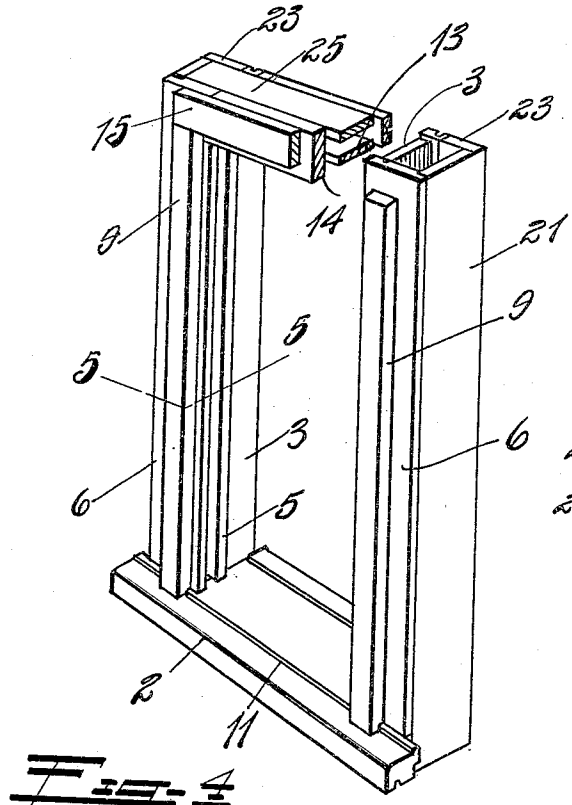


Fig. 4

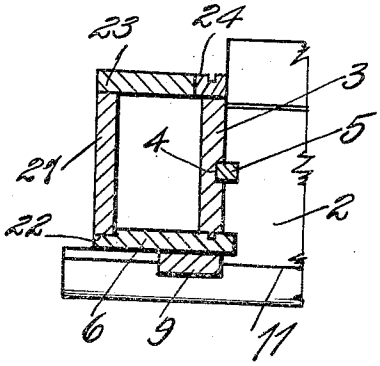


Fig. 5

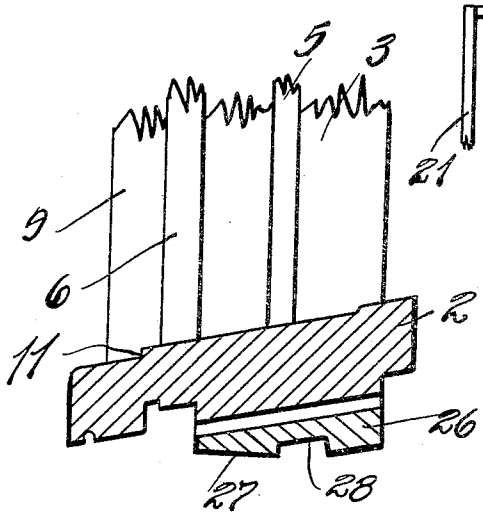


Fig. 7

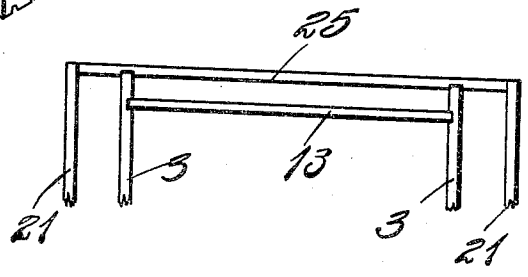


Fig. 6

INVENTOR.

Jackson F. Miller

BY

Frank C. Fearman.

ATTORNEY.

Patented May 2, 1933

1,906,398

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JACKSON F. MILLER, OF BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

WINDOW FRAME

Application filed September 5, 1930. Serial No. 479,874.

The prime object of the invention is to provide a standard stock window frame which is adaptable for frame building construction, and which can be easily and quickly converted to serve as a frame for brick veneer, or masonry construction, making it unnecessary for the dealer to carry several types of frames built especially for the particular type of building in which they are to be used.

A further object is to provide a shoulder on the sill and form the ends of the casing strips to fit said shoulder, thereby providing a tight joint, as well as facilitating the assembly of the frame.

Another object is to design a window frame so constructed that both the upper and lower end of the frame will be reinforced when used in buildings of brick veneer or masonry construction, which provides an air space to prevent deterioration and decay of the various frame members, which holds the frame in upright position without resorting to blocking and which also provides a convenient mortar lock.

With the above and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the form, size, proportion, and minor details of construction, without departing from the spirit, or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my improved window frame.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional plan view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of the drip cap.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the frame converted for brick construction.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional plan taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a plan showing the head reinforcing.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary transverse section through the sill.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary edge view of the lower end of one of the casing members.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, in which I have shown the preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 2 indicates a window frame sill which is mounted in side jambs 3 in the usual manner, these jambs are grooved as shown at 4 to accommodate the parting beads 5, and blind stops 6 are provided on the outer edge of the jambs and are grooved as shown at 7 to receive the tongue 8 which is formed on the edge thereof.

The blind stops 6 project inwardly beyond the jambs approximately the same distance as the parting beads, and form a seat for the outside blind of the window, casing strips 9 being secured to the face of said blind stop, the lower end being rabitted as shown at 10 to fit the shoulder 11 of the sill, the upper end being cut as an angle as shown at 12, and for a purpose to be presently described.

A head jamb 13 connects the upper ends of the side jamb 3 in the usual manner, and a relatively narrow blind stop 14 is provided at the top of the frame, a head casing 15 being placed thereover and is provided with a drip cap 15^a as usual, the end sections of the lower edge of said casing being angled and shouldered as at 16, (see Fig. 3), the distance between the edges of the shoulder insuring correct spacing and facilitating the assembly, and this frame constructed as above described is now complete for use in frame buildings.

In practice the frame is inserted between the studding 17 to which the sheathing 18 is nailed, building paper 19 is usually laid over this sheathing and in under the casing 9, and siding 20 is laid thereover, the ends of the siding butting against the edge of the casing to provide a weather-proof and air tight construction.

In Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the drawings, I have shown the frame coverted for use with brick veneer or masonry construction, and this includes the sash weight pockets which

are formed by fitting a piece of standard stock 21 to the rabitted edge 22 of the blind stop to form the outer wall thereof, a ground casing 23 together with a grooved strip 24 forming the back wall of the pocket, said groove serving as a plastic lock. I next cut the head casing on the line "B" (see Figs. 1 and 3), add the reinforcing member 25, the side jambs being suitably grooved to receive them, and this provides an air space between the members 13 and 25 and prevents deterioration.

A similarly grooved reinforcing member 26 engages the lower ends of the side jambs to reinforce the sill, and provides an air space, the front edge of the member being angled as shown at 27, so that the frame requires no blocking, the groove 28 acting as a mortar lock. The workman then rips one of the side casing members so that two relatively narrow casing members are provided and the frame is now converted for use with brick veneer or masonry construction.

This conversion requires a minimum of time and labor, there is no wastage of material, the members are all suitably marked, and there is no possibility of mistake, and the shouldering of the edge of the head casing insures a uniform and accurate spacing of the side casing members on the blind stop. It is only necessary for the dealer to carry one type of frame in stock, as it can be quickly and easily converted, so that the dealer can supply all demands for window frames for both frame and brick veneer construction from the single type of frame.

What I claim is:—

1. A window frame comprising a sill, side and head jambs thereon, sash weight pockets, blind stops forming the front wall of said pockets, casing strips secured to said stops, a reinforcing strip spaced above the head jamb and engaging the upper ends of the side jambs and the opposite side walls of the pockets, and a similar strip engaging the lower ends of said side jambs, the front edge being angled to eliminate blocking.

2. A window frame comprising a sill, side and head jambs thereon, sash weight pockets, blind stops forming the outer wall thereof, outside casing strips secured to said stops and having angled upper and lower ends, inside grooved strips forming the inner wall of said pockets, a reinforcing member spaced above the head jamb and rabitted to engage the upper end of the side jambs, and a similar grooved and rabitted strip engaging the lower ends of said side jambs, the front edge being angled to eliminate blocking.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JACKSON F. MILLER.