March 1, 1932. H. E. CAMPBELL 1,848,045

POSITIONING MEANS FOR WINDOW STOOLS

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Fig. 1.

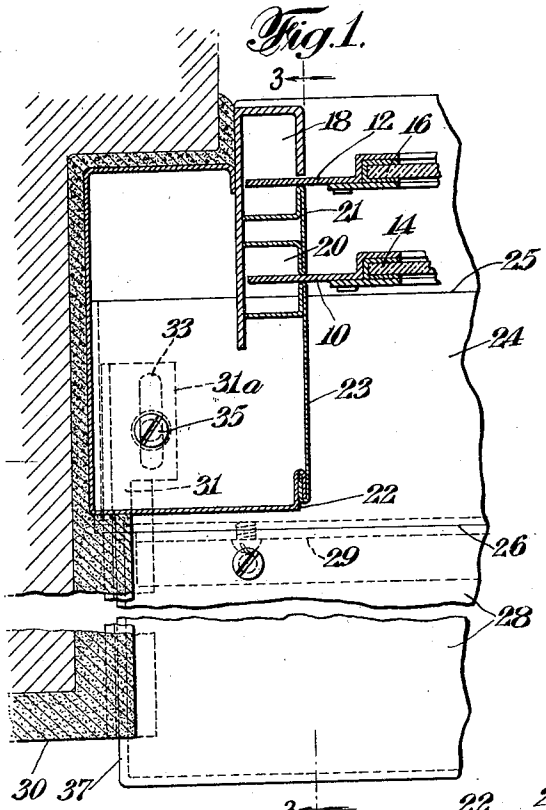


Fig. 4.

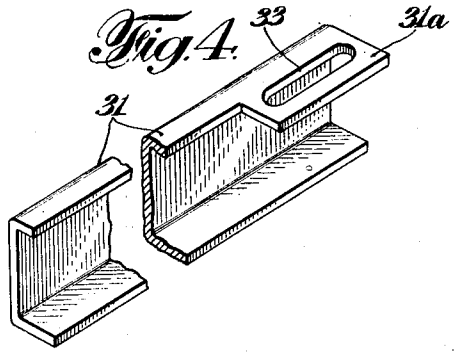


Fig. 2.

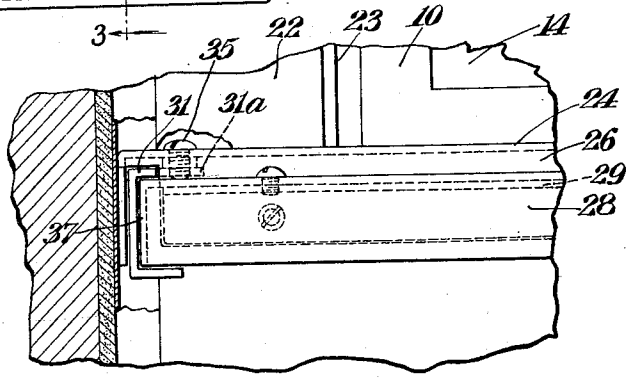
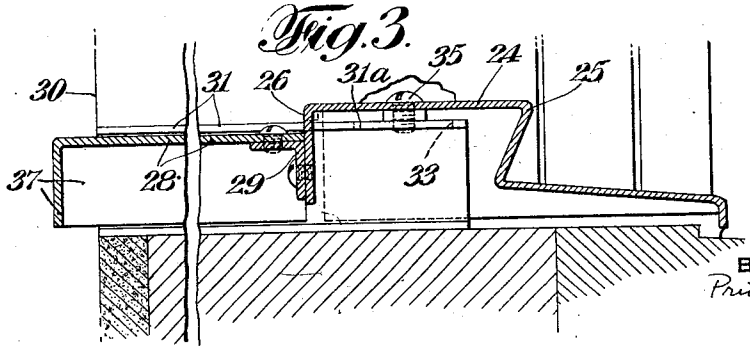


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 5.

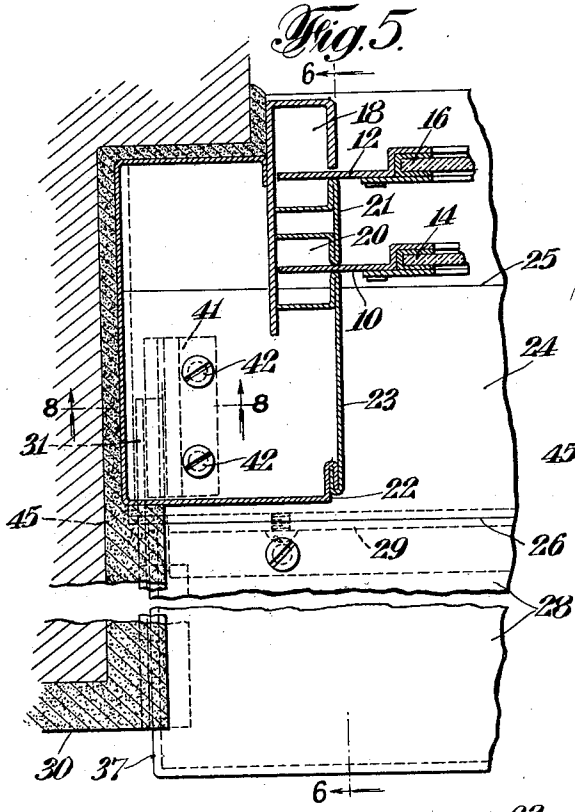


Fig. 8.

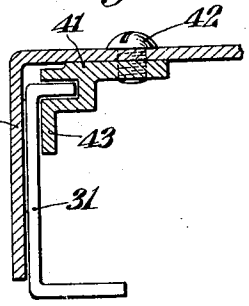


Fig. 6.

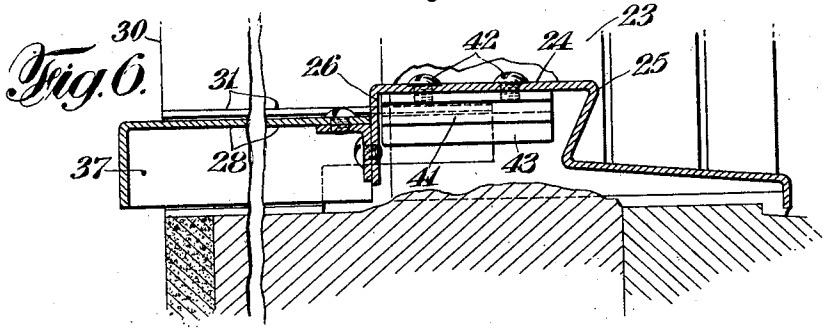


Fig. 7.

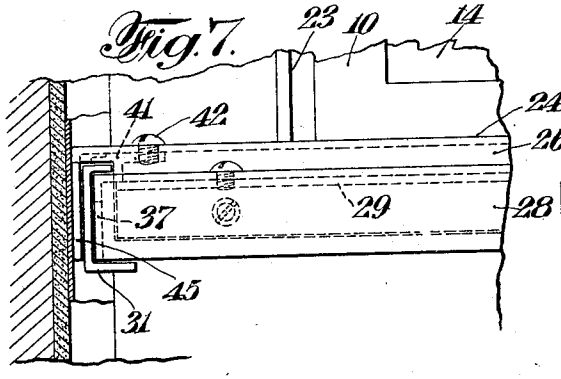
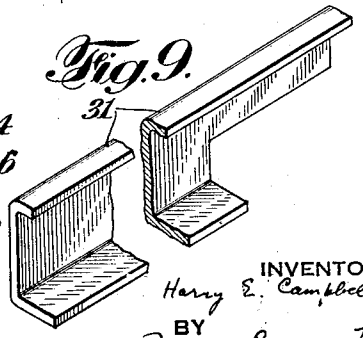


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HARRY E. CAMPBELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CAMPBELL METAL WINDOW CORPORATION, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND

POSITIONING MEANS FOR WINDOW STOOLS

Application filed August 29, 1930. Serial No. 478,677.

In metal windows the masonry work positions the jambs, lintels and sills, but ordinarily the sills are designed to project into the room. For the sake of appearance, the side edges of the sills should be set in the plaster of the side walls of the window openings. This sometimes creates difficulties, for the wall thickness at the various openings may vary greatly, and often the inside and outside lines of the masonry work are not absolutely parallel. In order to simplify the problem somewhat, metal windows have been assembled with the sills divided into two portions; a sill proper positioned by the brick work, and an extension into the room called a stool which is cut to measure in order to conform to the individual window openings. Heretofore the edges of the stools have been plastered into the side walls of the window openings to give a finished appearance to the work, but as in modern constructions, the plaster work is done in quick sequence after the wall work, great inconvenience and some times delay results because the window companies must measure and cut each stool to the individual window openings and the time allowed for this is very short.

To overcome this difficulty, I arrange so that the stool can be put in place at any time and may later be readily removable, by supplying channel members which preferably are attached to the sill and are plastered in place within the side walls of the window openings by the plasterers directly after the wall work is completed. Thereafter, while the plastering is being completed, the stools may be cut to measure and positioned by having their side edges slipped into the channel members so that the stool and sill may be bolted together and so that the side edges of the stools are concealed neatly within the plaster lines. The channel members are preferably of a U-shape and means should be provided so they may be adjusted in relation to the sill. This permits the channels to run exactly up to the plaster line of the room. This construction also possesses the advantage of allowing the ready removal of the stools because their side edges are not set in the plaster. Further, the channel members serve as a partial support to the stools.

In the accompanying drawings I show one form of my invention and a modification thereof, and it is to be understood that these are simply illustrative embodiments of my inventive idea and that the same may be modified greatly without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Fig. 1 represents a cross section of a partial window assembly with an adjustable U-shaped member for carrying the stool; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same partly broken away; Fig. 3 represents a vertical cross section taken upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the adjustable U-shaped member; Fig. 5 is a horizontal cross section of a partial window box assembly with a modified form of the U-shaped member; Fig. 6 is a vertical cross section upon the line 6—6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a front elevation of the same, partly broken away; Fig. 8 is a vertical cross section upon the line 8—8 of Fig. 5, and Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a modified form of the U-shaped member set out in Fig. 4.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only one side of the window assembly is shown inasmuch as the other side is a counterpart therefor. In the figures, 10 and 12 are respectively the inner and outer sash plates of the windows 14 and 16. The plates 10 and 12 extend into enlarged openings 18 and 20 behind the jamb, designated as 21. The weight enclosure 22 and cover 23 complete this portion of the window box assembly. A window sill 24 has the customary break 25 indicated.

In this type of construction a depending flange, indicated as 26 should be placed upon the inner side of the sill as a stiffener and in order that the stool may be attached thereto by an angle iron 29. This is best shown by Fig. 3.

After the jambs, weight boxes, sills and lintels are assembled as indicated in Fig. 1, these parts are positioned by the brickwork. I provide an adjustable U shaped member, designated as 31, which forms a channel within the plaster for the edges of the stool 28, said U shaped member being adjustably

attached to the underside of the sill so that it may extend inwardly of the room and be adjusted with room plaster line 30, as shown by Fig. 1.

U shaped member 31 has a slot 33 so that a suitable adjustment by means of a bolt 35 with the sill 26 may be made and so that the end of the U shaped member will definitely run to the edge of the room plaster line, but no further. This feature of adjustability is an important element of my invention as it provides for the variations of wall thickness in the various window openings. When U shaped member 31 is in position with the U facing the window opening it is plastered in place so that the edges of the stool 28 may be slipped into the U. This type of assembly hides the edges of the stool in a neat and workmanshiplike manner and provides a partial support therefor.

It is evident that the depending flanges 26 of the sill should be notched, or cut away at both ends, in order to admit the U shaped member 31.

The plaster work alone cannot support the stool and I preferably attach the stool to the sill by means of an angle iron 29, although this particular type of attachment is not necessary. A depending flange 26 strengthens the sill and makes a convenient place to affix the stool. I prefer to have a depending flange 37 upon the front and side edges of the stool (best illustrated by Fig. 2) as this gives a finished appearance to the stool which projects into the room, and also stiffens the same.

As shown by Figure 4, the U shaped member 31 will ordinarily have a larger lower flange than upper, but will have the upper flange provided with a wide end 31*a* to allow a slot 33 to be formed, but this mode of construction can be readily varied. It is to be understood that the novelty of this invention as shown by the illustrated structure, consists in the provision of adjustable channels for the edges of the stool. It is this provision of channel members which permits immediate plastering of the channels after the installation of the main window parts and I have shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, a simple modification of the preferred form.

The form of the adjustable means to attach the channel members to the sill and the shape of the channel members can be varied at will. As shown by Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, I have illustrated a type of adjustable channel member in much the same fashion as the other figures, and have numbered the common parts by the same numbers. However, as particularly shown by Figs. 8 and 9, the shape of the channel member 31 is modified and the channel member is made adjustable by being slipped into a U shaped slotted guide 41, said slotted guide preferably having a depending flange 43 so that the U shaped member may be firmly held between flange 43 and the depending flange 45 at the side of the sill. Slotted guide 41 should be supported by the under side of the sill by bolts or screws 42. It is apparent that more or less obvious equivalents for the member 41 could be improvised and that corresponding changes in the shape of the U shaped channel, even including a change in the depending flange 37 of the stool, could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

It will be observed from the foregoing description that my invention essentially consists, in this type of window, in the provision of adjustable channel members which may be plastered in the side walls of the window openings at once after the preliminary window work is done, thus avoiding the delays attendant in the cutting of the individual stools, these channel members further serving as a partial support to the stools, and allowing the stools to be installed, or to be removed if desired, without disturbing the side wall plaster of the window openings, although because of the channel members the side edges of the stools are buried within the plaster line of the side wall plaster of the window openings.

What I claim is:

1. In a metal window, a sill and a stool adapted for attachment thereto, channel members running perpendicular to the plane of the window adapted to receive the side edges of said stool within their channels, and means for adjustably connecting said members to said sill so that the members may be adjusted inwardly or outwardly with relation to the sill.

2. In a metal window, a sill adapted to be positioned by the masonry work, a still provided with means for attachment to said sill and adapted to project into the room, channel members adapted to be plastered within the side walls of the window opening and to receive the side edges of said stool, and means for adjustably positioning said channels relative to said sill.

3. A structure as specified in claim 2 in which the means for positioning said channels relative to said sill comprises members, attached to the underside of the sill, forming slots adapted to receive said channels and in which said channels may slide.

4. A metal window comprising a sill and a stool adapted to be attached thereto, adjustable U-shaped channel members provided with elongated slots for adjustable attachment to the underside of said sill by bolts and adapted to serve as channels for the edges of said stool, said channel members being longer than the distance from the sill to the plaster line of the room whereby said channel members may be positioned so that channels for said stool edges run from the plaster line of the room to the sill.

5. In a metal window, a metal sill having a depending flange upon its inner edge, a metal stool for attachment to said sill so that the stool extends inwardly of the room, and metal channel members longer than the distance from the sill to the wall plaster line being provided with slots for adjustable attachment to said sill, said channel members being adapted to be plastered within the plaster of the side walls of the window openings with the channel opening towards the window openings whereby the edges of said stool may be slipped into said channels.

6. In a metal window, a sill with a depending flange upon its room side, said flange being notched at both ends, a stool for attachment to said sill, channel members provided with a channel adapted to receive the side edges of said stool, said members being of sufficient length to run from the sill to the room plaster line, and means for attaching said channel members to the underside of the sill in adjustable relation thereto, whereby said channel members may run from the underside of the sill through the notches of the sill flange and be fixed in the plaster with the channels facing the window opening and running to the wall plaster line, thus permitting the stool edges to be slipped into said channels.

7. In metal windows, a sill partially filling the base of the window opening and having a depending flange upon its inner edge, a stool for attachment to said sill and adapted to project into the room, U-shaped channel members with channels wide enough to receive the side edges of said stool and long enough to run from the sill to the room plaster line and means for holding said channel members in adjustable relation with said sill upon its underside and adjacent the edges thereof with the U facing the window opening, said depending flange of said sill being notched to admit said channel members, whereby the channels may be plastered into the side walls of the window openings so that the stool may have its edges slipped into said channels and meet said sill.

8. A wall construction comprising a plastered wall, a window opening therein, a metal window comprising a sill built into the wall provided with a depending flange upon its room side, a stool for attachment to said sill, said stool being provided with depending flanges upon its side edges and upon its room edge and being slightly wider than the distance between the plaster walls of the window opening, metal channels set in the plaster at the sides of the window with their ends connecting with the sill and adapted to receive the sides of the stool, whereby the stool may be readily attached to or removed from the sill.

9. A wall construction comprising a plastered wall, a metal window comprising a sill built into the wall, a stool adapted to be attached to said sill, and channel members adapted to receive the side edges of said stool positioned in the plaster of the walls of the window opening whereby said stool may be attached to said sill with its edges lying within the channels and within the plaster line of the walls of the window opening and may be removed without disturbing the plaster work.

10. A wall construction comprising a plastered wall, a window opening therein, a metal window comprising a sill and a stool adapted for attachment thereto, channel members adjustably supported by said sill and adapted for plastering and setting into the walls of said window opening so that the members run from the sill to the room plaster line with the channels facing the window opening, said channel members being further adapted to receive the side edges of said stool whereby the stool edges may be slipped into the channel members and the stool brought to abut the sill.

HARRY E. CAMPBELL.