M. P. DYSART.

WINDOW ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1919.

1,339,178. Patented May 4, 1920.

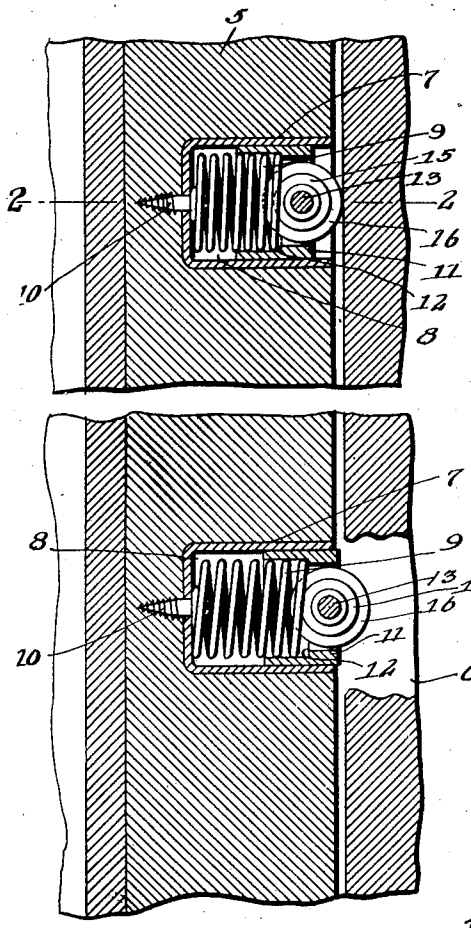


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

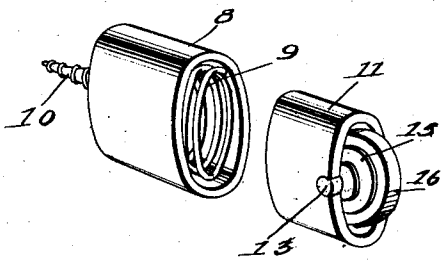
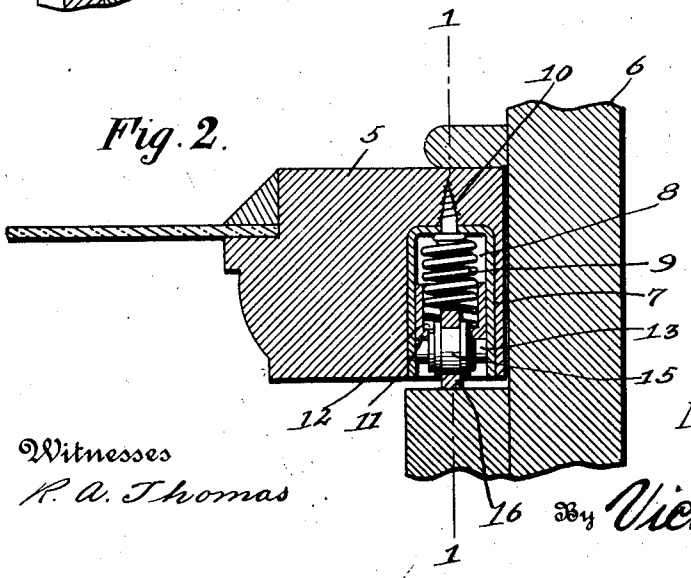


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WINDOW ATTACHMENT.

1,339,178. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 4, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARBY P. DYSART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Huntington, in the county of Angelina and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a sash attachment.

The object of the invention is to provide means for steadying the sash in its movement on the window casing, to guide said sash and prevent the rattling thereof by lateral movement and to insure a practically air-tight engagement between the sash and casing.

A further object of the invention is to simplify and improve the existing art by producing a device of this character which shall be of an extremely simple construction, cheap to manufacture, easily applied, thoroughly efficient in operation, and which may be marketed at a nominal selling price.

Other objects and advantages will present themselves as the nature of the invention is better understood, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view approximately on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2, illustrating the application of the improvement.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view approximately on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the improvement.

In the drawings a sash is indicated by the numeral 5, and the frame or casing for the sash by the numeral 6. The vertical stiles of the sash, at a desired or at any number of desired points are provided with one or more sockets 7 which are designed to receive the improvement. In this connection, it is to be understood that while I have illustrated and will describe the improvement as applied between a sash and window casing the improvement is not to be thus restricted in its useful application, as the same may be employed in connection with sliding doors or any other desirable article to reduce friction between the parts contacted thereby and to prevent sagging and the rattling noises incident to a loose connection between a slidable member and the guide therefor, as well as to insure a practically air-tight joint between the slidable and the stationary members.

The improvement contemplates the employment of an elliptical casing 8 which may be constructed of any desired material. The casing has its outer end open and its inner closed end provided with a reduced orifice. Within the casing 8 is arranged a compression spring 9 which has its inner end convolution extended inwardly to form an eye through which passes the shank of a screw 10, the said screw also passing through the central reduced opening in the casing, and this screw is designed to enter the sash 5 to secure the casing in the socket and the spring in the casing.

The numeral 11 designates a hollow member which I will term a follower, the same being of a cross sectional shape corresponding to that of the casing 8 and the said follower is freely slidable through the casing. The follower has on its inner surface a continuous enlargement or flange 12 against which the inner end of the outer convolution of the spring 9 contacts to normally force the follower outward of the casing. The follower 11, at the outer edge thereof is provided with slots or openings that form bearings for a transversely arranged shaft 13, and on this shaft is secured a friction wheel 15. The wheel may be constructed of metal and may have its outer surface or periphery provided with a band of compressible material 16, or the wheel may, if desired, be wholly constructed of compressible material. The wheel, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drainings is brought into frictional contact with the guide bead on the frame or casing 6 for the sash 5.

The sockets are arranged laterally from one of the sides of the vertical stiles of the sash and the frictional engagement of the wheel with the parting or guide bead of the window casing or frame, forces the sash in tight engagement with the adjacent or outer guide bead so as to insure a weather tight joint between the sash and frame. The device also serves as a guiding means and an anti-rattler for the sash. In Fig. 1 I have broken away part of one of the beads to show the friction wheel projected fully from the casing. The cross-section elliptical formation of the hollow body or casing holds the same against turning in the socket provided therefor in the window sash. In a like manner the follower, having a cross sectional contour corresponding to the elliptical bore of the casing is held against turn-

ing in the casing, so that the friction wheel will at all times properly contact with the parting or guide bead of the window frame or casing. The wheel may be readily removed from the follower, should the friction surface thereon become worn, either for the replacement of a friction strip or for the substitution of a new wheel. The follower may be likewise easily removed from the casing, and the casing readily removed from or inserted in the socket in the window stile, and it is believed, from the foregoing description, when taken in connection with the drawings, the simplicity and advantages of the construction will be readily apparent without further detailed description.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

In combination with a slidable member and a guide in which the said member slides, and the said member having an elliptical socket entering from one of the sides thereof, of an elliptical casing having its outer end opened received in said socket and said outer end flush with the side of the slidable member, a compressible spring in the casing having its inner end convolution formed with an eye, a securing element passing through this eye, the inner wall of the casing and entering the slidable member, an elliptical-shaped hollow follower member in the casing having parallel notches at the outer end thereof and having a shouldered portion upon its interior to receive the outer convolution of the spring, a grooved wheel, a compressible band in the groove thereof, a laterally extending shaft therefor, and said shaft finding bearings in the notches in the follower.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MARBY P. DYSART.