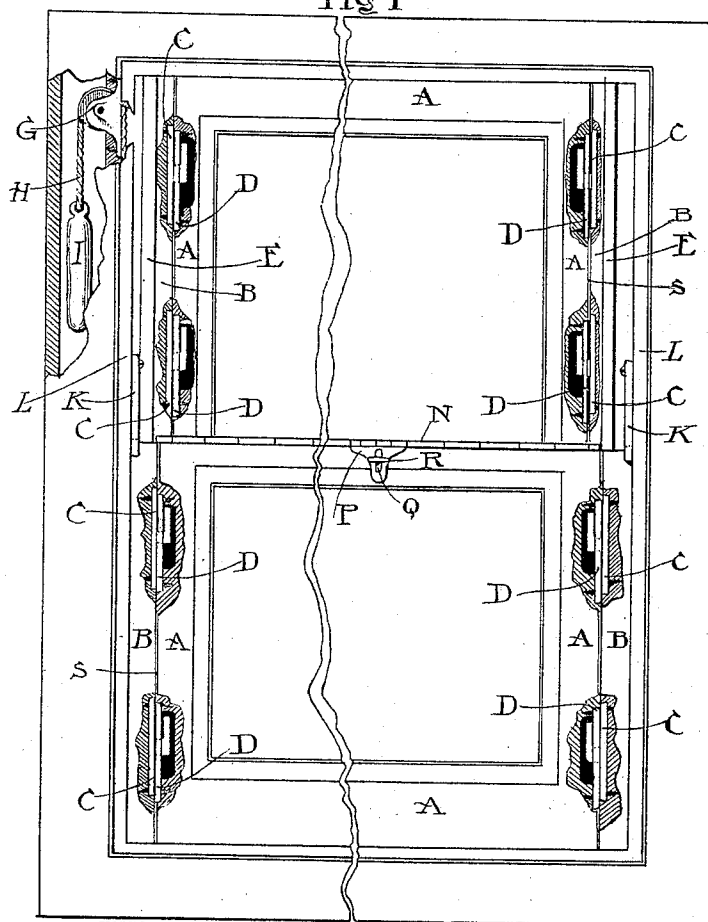
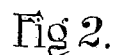
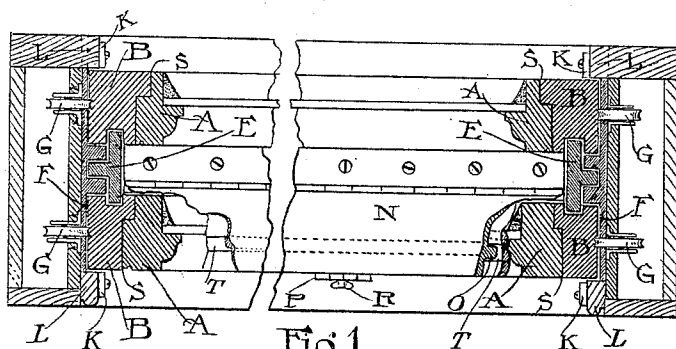


W. WALLACE.
WINDOW SASH.

No. 416,198.

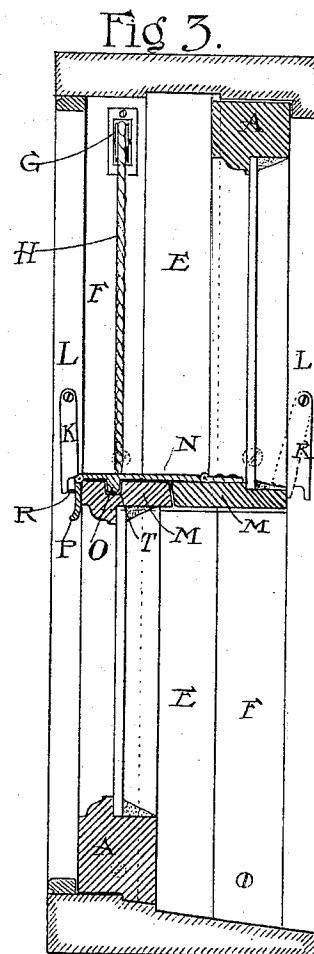
Patented Dec. 3, 1889.



WITNESSES:

Michael Gross

Leahurst Daily



INVENTOR

William Wallace

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 416,198.

Patented Dec. 3, 1889.

Fig 4.

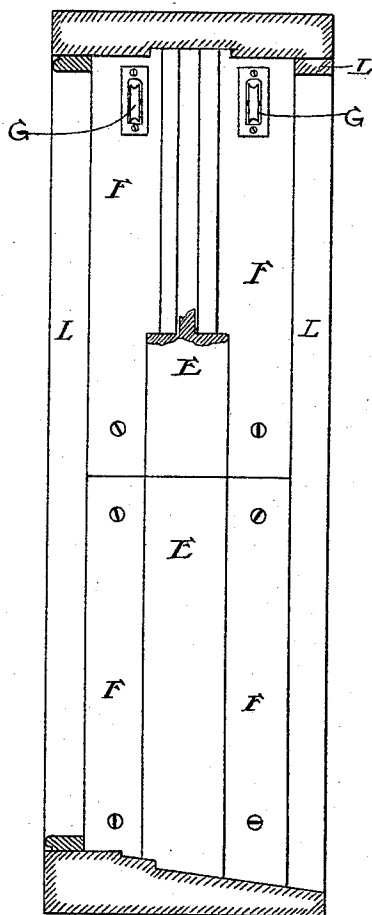


Fig 6.

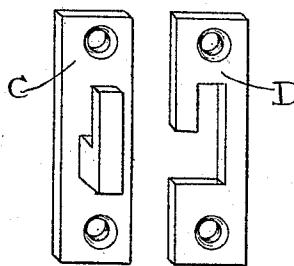
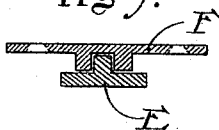


Fig 5.



WITNESSES:

Michael Gross

Lawrence Day

INVENTOR

William Wallace

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WALLACE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-SASH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,198, dated December 3, 1889.

Application filed September 14, 1888. Serial No. 285,431. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WALLACE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Sashes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical front projection or view, partly in section, of a sash containing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical side projection or view of a longitudinal section of same. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of same, showing adjustable parting-strip E and metal facing of pulley-stiles F. Fig. 5 is a horizontal or cross-section of the metal pulley-stiles F and adjustable parting-strip E. Fig. 6 is a perspective sketch of the metal bearer, C showing tongue and D showing socket.

The object of my invention is to furnish a device by which window-sashes may be made water, air, and dust tight.

In the drawings, the sashes A are the ordinary window-sash, with the addition of the loose stiles B. These loose stiles are rabbeted so as to fit the rabbet in the stiles of the sashes, as shown in Fig. 2 at S. The arrangement of these loose stiles B prevents air, dust, or water from coming to the inside of the window. The loose stiles B have two or more bearers C, (shown on Figs. 1 and 6,) each with a tongue of iron or other metal which fits into the iron or other metal socket D, Figs. 1 and 5. Each sash has two or more of these metal sockets D, which are screwed fast to the stiles of the sashes and correspond with the tongues and bearers C of the loose stiles. When the sash is placed in position between the loose stiles B, it and the loose stiles form substantially but one stile.

An adjustable parting-strip E runs from the bottom to the top of the window-frame and fits into the grooves of the loose stiles B and between the tongues of the pulley-stiles F. This parting-strip is not made fast to either the frame or the loose stiles or the pulley-stiles, but is kept in position by the loose stiles. The pulley-stiles F are faced with iron or other metal, and have two projecting tongues, which allow the adjustable parting-strip E to move freely without regard to the state of the weather. The loose stiles B and

the adjustable parting-strip E are placed in position together and prevent air, water, or dust from entering from outside around the window.

The meeting-rails M of both sashes, Fig. 3, are connected by means of an adjustable hinged and tongued weather-strip N. The outside edge of this weather-strip N is secured by hinges to the lower meeting-rail of the upper sash, allowing the weather-strip to turn up freely. The tongue O fits into a groove T in the meeting-rail M at the top of the lower sash and runs the whole width of the window. The weather-strip has also a folding arm P, containing a small opening Q near the end, arranged to fit over a revolving cap R on the inside of the meeting-rail M of the lower sash. This weather-strip, with its tongue O fitting into the groove T when closed, effectually prevents air, water, or dust entering through the space between the meeting-rails of the two sashes.

In order to open the window, it is only necessary to give the revolving cap R a half-turn and lift the arm P, and with it the weather-strip N, which turns back. The sashes can then be easily raised and lowered.

G shows the sash-weight pulleys; H, the sash-weight chain or cord; I, Fig. 1, the sash-weight itself, and K K braces or stops, one of which is hung at the center of each of the four stop-beads L. These braces fit over the top of the loose stiles B and prevent their sliding upward.

In case the adjustable parting-strip E should become worn, and it becomes necessary to replace it, both sashes may be removed. In order so to do, turn forward the braces K K and the sashes can readily be taken out and put aside. Then remove the loose stile B and the old adjustable parting-strip E, which replace with a new one, and put parts taken out in former position. In case it should become necessary to get at the sash-weight for any purpose, the same process may be gone through, with the addition, after removing the loose stiles B and adjustable parting-strip E, of removing the screws in the lower half of the pulley-stiles F, by which they are screwed to the frames. Then remove the pulley-stiles and take out the sash-weight. The pulley-stiles are faced with iron, brass, or other

metal. When they are placed in position, this metal makes a continuous facing the whole height of the window and prevents shrinking in the pulley-stiles, thus keeping the sash
5 always in good working order.

The paint on the windows is not disfigured by any of the above operations.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-
10 ent, is—

The combination of a window-frame, an up-

per sash, and a lower sash having a groove T in its meeting-rail, of the adjustable parting-strip E, the loose stiles B, the metal-faced pulley-stiles F, the braces K K, and the
15 weather-strip N, with tongue O, folding arm, and opening and revolving cap, all and each of same substantially as shown and described.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Witnesses:

TIMOTHY J. BRESLIN,

MATTHEW DALY.