(No Model.)

W. H. DILL & S. DOWNEY.

WINDOW SLIDE.

No. 364,224. Patented June 7, 1887.

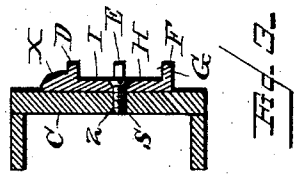


Fig. 3.

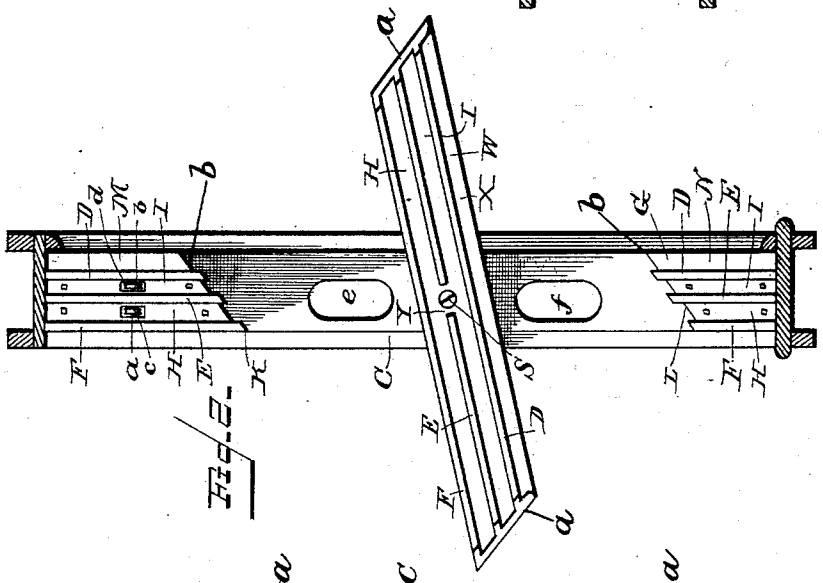


Fig. 2.

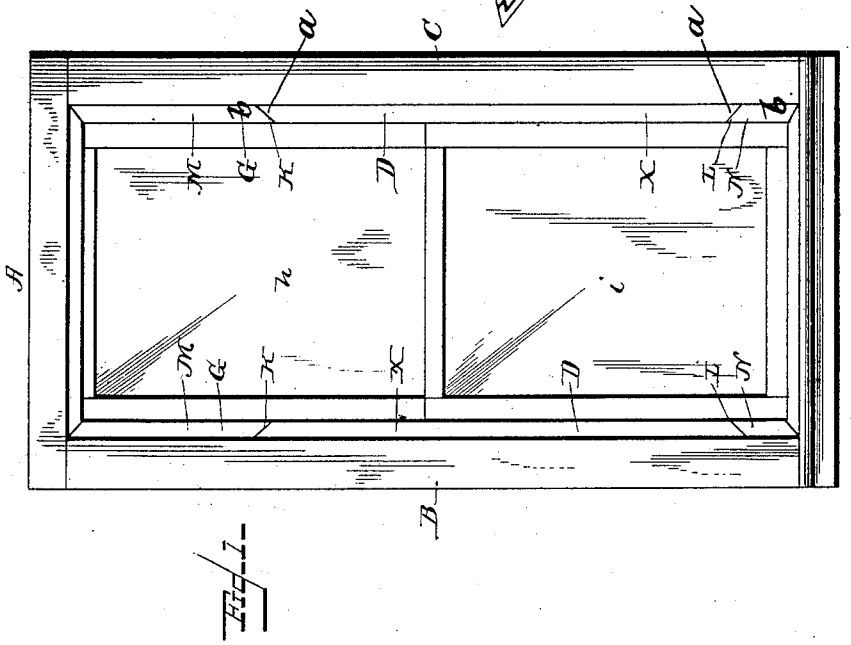


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

B. Fugitt.

P. Bellasi

INVENTORS.

W. H. Dill.

S. Downey.

by Anderson & Smith

ATTORNEYS

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. DILL AND SILAS DOWNEY, OF BUFFALO, INDIANA.

WINDOW-SLIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,224, dated June 7, 1887.

Application filed November 6, 1886. Serial No. 218,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. DILL and SILAS DOWNEY, citizens of the United States, residents of Buffalo, in the county of White and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Slides; and we do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front view of a window with our improved slides. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, showing middle strip turned to receive the sash. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view.

Our invention relates to improvements in windows; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A designates the sash-frame, the jambs B and C of which are provided on their inner or opposing faces with the inside guard-strips, D, the parting-strips E, and the outside guard-strip, F. The guard-strips and parting-strips for the sash-frame are made of a single piece, X, of material, G, which is grooved longitudinally throughout its entire length at H I to form said guard-strips and parting-strip. The piece forming the several strips above mentioned are then cut the proper length to fit the sash-frame, and are then cut entirely through and across on the parallel miter-lines K L, near the upper and lower ends of the piece X, and the upper and lower pieces, M N, are then securely nailed to place upon the opposite inner faces of the sash-frame at the upper and lower ends of the jambs B and C. The parting-strips of each piece X are then cut away at Y, and a screw-hole, Z, is made in the middle pieces, W, of each of the pieces X at this point, and screws S are passed through said holes Z into the jambs B and C, said screws forming pivots upon which the middle pieces, X X, turn when necessary to insert or remove the window-sashes from the sash-frame.

The upper pieces, M M, of the sectional strips are provided with recesses *a b* for the cord-pulleys *c d*, said recesses *a b* being aligned with recesses in the jambs B C of the sash-frame.

The jambs of the sash-frame are each provided with oval-shaped openings *e f*, through which the weights are introduced to the hollow walls of the sash-frame. These openings *e f* are covered by the middle pieces, X X, when the latter are turned to the vertical position.

It will be observed by reference to Figs. 1 and 2 that the pivoted middle sections, D, not only have their ends cut on a miter, as described, but that these ends are also beveled transversely at *a a*, forming male interlocking portions adapted to tightly enter recesses formed by beveling the ends of the stationary sections at *b b*.

To introduce the window-sashes *h i* to place, the middle strips, which are longer than the window-sashes, are first turned out of their vertical positions into parallel inclined or parallel horizontal positions, so that the sashes may be slipped into their respective grooves, and when the sashes have been introduced and the cords attached to their respective weights the middle strips containing the sashes are turned or pushed back to their normal or vertical positions, and the window-sashes move, one up and the other down, slightly, so that the upper edge of the upper sash will pass the miter-line K and the lower edge of the lower sash will pass the lower miter-line, L, and will thus lock the middle strip in the vertical positions. The sashes will then work as ordinary weighted sashes do.

When it is desirable or necessary to remove the window-sashes, they are simply run into the grooves in the middle strips, said strips being then turned out of their vertical positions, the weight-cords detached, and the sashes easily and quickly removed.

It will be seen that by cutting away the ends of the parting-strips on the pivoted portion of the guides and having the said strips

extended on the fixed portions of the guide-strips an upper and lower catch will be formed, by which strain is removed from the pivot-bolts and the said strips are held steadily in position.

Having described this invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a window-casing and the sashes, of the two guides D D, pivoted to the casing, as described, and having their ends beveled longitudinally and also transversely, and the stationary guide-sections, having their ends also beveled longitudinally and transversely, and adapted to receive the double beveled ends of the said pivoted sections, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. DILL.
SILAS DOWNEY.

Witnesses:
C. F. NEEL,
S. D. ROULS.