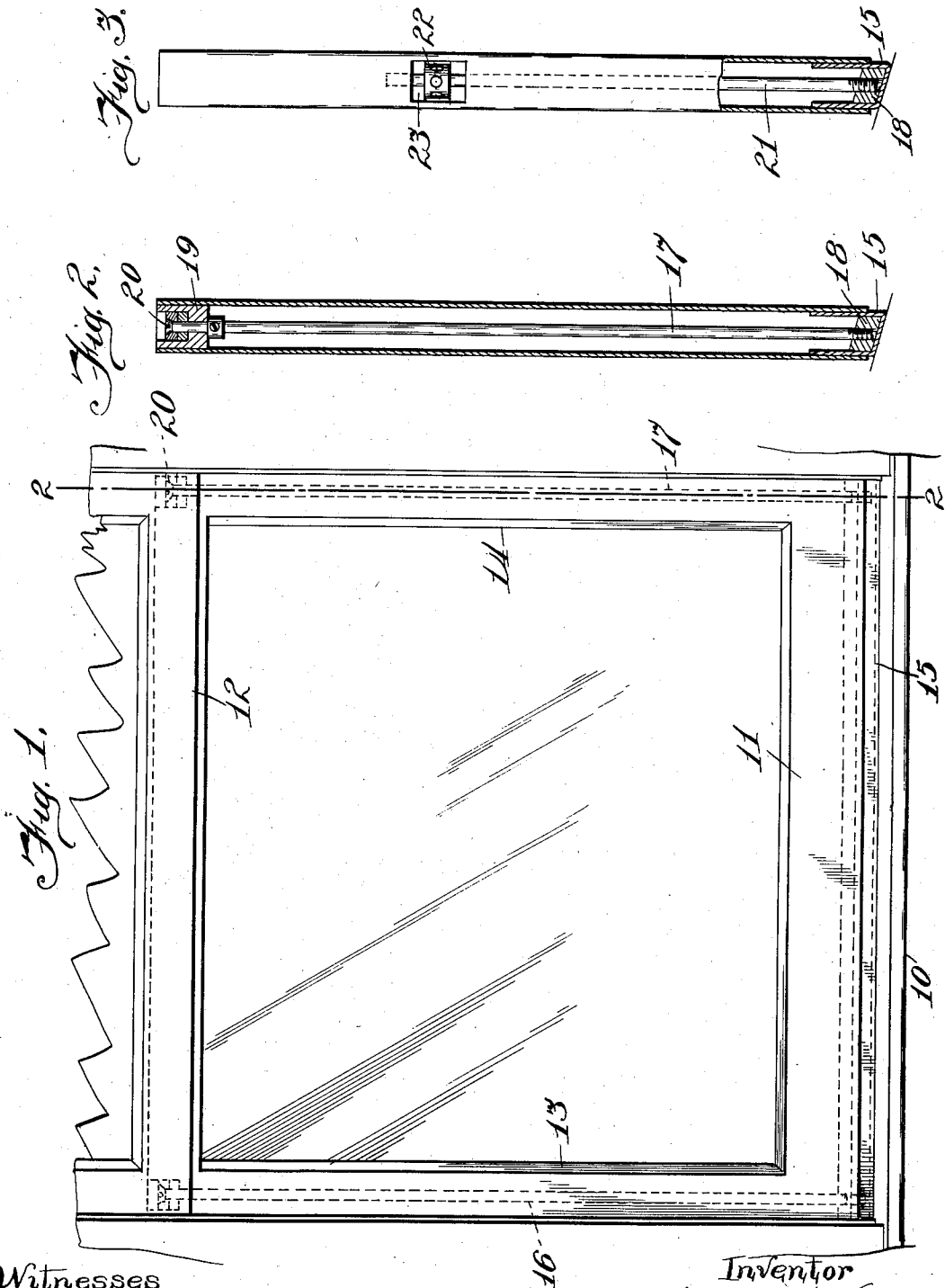


A. H. NEWPHER.
WINDOW SASH.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1909.

973,546.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WINDOW-SASH.

973,546.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.

Application filed August 11, 1909. Serial No. 512,379.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED H. NEWPHER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sashes, of which the following is a specification and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to sashes for windows, which may be used in any building, but the invention will find its applicability more particularly in connection with car construction, the object of the invention being to provide means for insuring a close fit of the bottom rail of the sash to the window sill even though the latter may be improperly positioned or distorted.

The invention consists in the structure hereinafter described and which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,—

Figure 1 is a detail elevation of the window and its sill; Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a modified form of construction.

The window sill is represented at 10. The sash comprises a lower rail 11, an upper rail 12 and stiles 13 and 14, and, as shown, the sash is made of sheet-metal, the several rods being tubular.

A cross bar 15, here shown as of sheet-metal and substantially U-shaped in cross section, the cross member of the U, however, being shown as inclined to conform to the usual inclination of a window sill, is located immediately below the rail 11, the side flanges of the bar leading between the inner and outer plates of the said stiles 13 and 14 and the inner and outer plates of the lower rail 11, and being free to slide vertically. This bar is slightly flexible, and is carried by a pair of rods 16, 17 in threaded engagement with a block 18 fixed within the bar and extending upwardly through the stiles 13, 14, in the preferred form of construction these rods extending to the upper end of the stiles of the sash and having a bearing in blocks, as shown at 19, fixed with-

in the rail. The upper ends of the rods 17 and 18 are so fashioned as to be conveniently engaged by a manipulating tool, as shown, being slotted at 20 to receive a screw driver.

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 3, in lieu of the long rod 17, there is shown a shorter rod 21 carrying adjacent its upper end a block 22 adapted to receive a special form of wrench by which it may be turned. The edge face of the stile of the sash is apertured, as shown at 23, to afford access to the block 22.

By the manipulation of the rods 16, 17 or 21, the bar 15 may be adjusted to insure its conformity to the sill 10 should the latter be out of "true." That is to say, if the sash is inclined from end to end, one of the screw rods may be turned to raise the bar 15, and the other to depress it.

I do not herein broadly claim a two-part bottom-rail for a sash, for the reason that such claim is made in a pending application made by myself. The device herein described is of special value in connection with comparatively narrow windows.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination, a window sash having a bottom rail and stiles, a bar located below the bottom rail, and rods journaled within the stiles of the sash and in threaded engagement with the bar.

2. In combination, a window sash having a bottom rail and stiles, a bar located below the bottom rail, and rods journaled within the stiles of the sash and in threaded engagement with the bar, such rods extending to the top of the stiles and being adapted for engagement by a turning tool.

3. In combination, a window sash having a bottom rail and stiles, a bar located below the bottom rail, and rods journaled within the stiles of the sash and in threaded engagement with the bar, the upper portions of the rods being adapted for engagement by a turning tool.

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Witnesses:

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