

Oct. 4, 1927.

1,644,223

G. I. BARCLAY

WINDOW

Filed Aug. 9, 1926

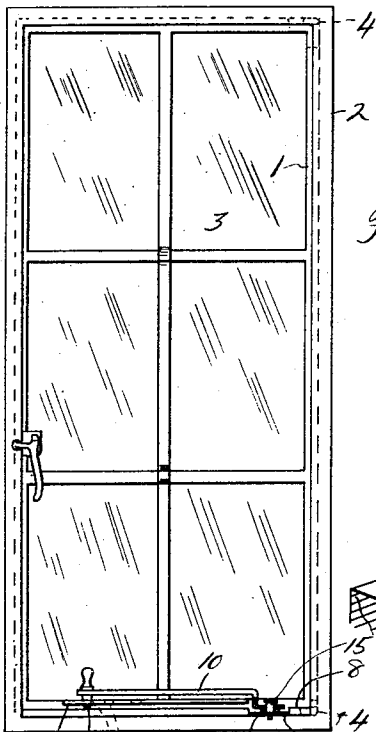


Fig. 1.

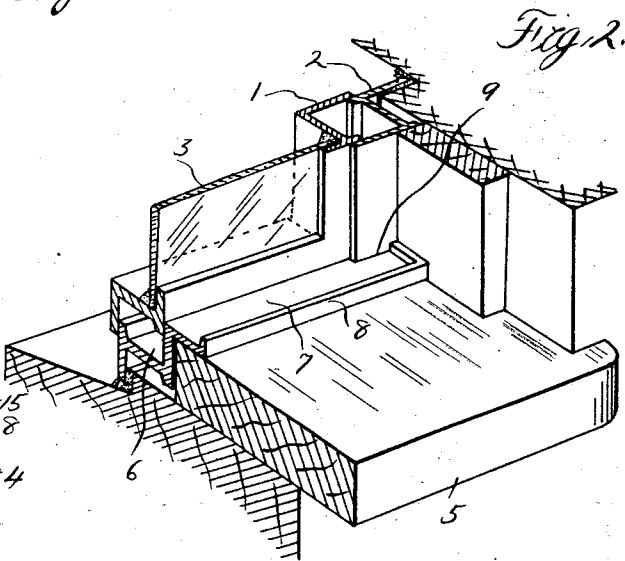


Fig. 2.

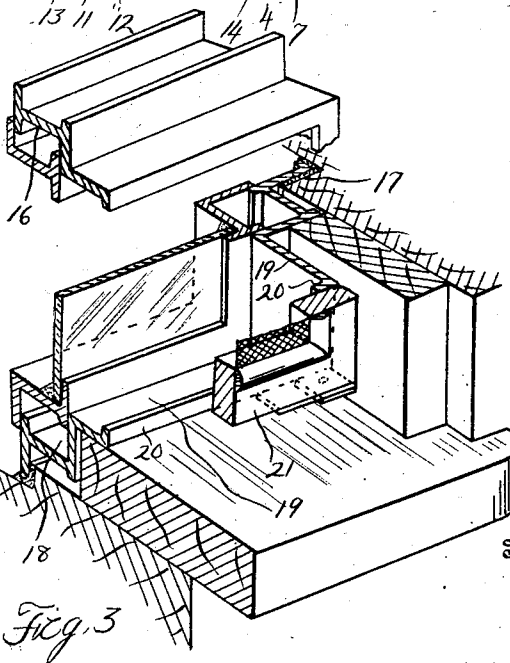


Fig. 3.

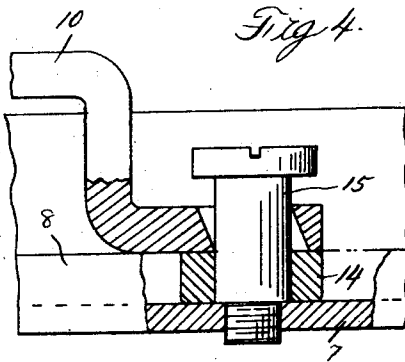


Fig. 4.

Inventor
Gustaf Ivar Barclay

Whitman, Hall & Whitman

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAF IVAR BARCLAY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO DETROIT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

WINDOW.

Application filed August 9, 1926. Serial No. 128,206.

The invention relates to windows and is particularly applicable to windows having metallic sashes and frames. One of the objects of the invention is to provide means for collecting moisture flowing off the inner side of the sash or frame to prevent this moisture flowing upon the stool formed by the interior finish. Another object is to provide means for concealing the joint between the stool and the sill of the frame. A further object is to provide a support integral with the frame for the device which is engageable with the sash to retain the same in a predetermined position of adjustment. With these as well as other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts as more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an interior side elevation, partly in section, of a window construction embodying my invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective sectional view thereof;

Figure 3 is a perspective sectional view of a modified construction;

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of the adjusting device.

The window comprises the sash 1, the frame 2 and the glass 3 directly carried by the sash. The bars of the sash and frame are of general Z-shaped cross section and arranged so that when the sash is in closed position its bars having a pair of broad flat weathering contacts with the bars of the frame. In the present instance the sash is pivotally connected to the frame by suitable means such as the hinges 4. There is also a suitable finish of wood work or other material for the window opening in the wall, of which the stool 5 is a part. The stool extends laterally inward from the lower bar or the sill 6 of the frame 2.

It is important, especially with windows having a metallic sash and frame, to prevent moisture which comes into contact with the inner sides of the sash and frame as well as the glass panel, from flowing onto the stool and marring its finish. In the present instance I have formed upon and preferably integral with the sill 6 of the frame the lateral flange 7, which extends transversely of the inner upright flange having contact with the lower bar of the sash. This lateral

flange extends over the stool and terminates at its free edge and its ends in the continuous upright flange 8, the end portions of this upright flange being located adjacent the upright members of the interior finish and abutting and being preferably welded to the inner sides of the jambs 9 of the frame. It will thus be seen that the upright flange 8 forms a shoulder which is substantially co-extensive with the lower bar of the sash 1 and is laterally spaced from this lower bar so that condensation collecting upon the inner side of the sash and the glass panel, as well as upon the inner side of the frame will flow upon the lateral flange 7 of the sill of the frame and be held from flowing off this lateral flange onto the stool. This moisture may, however, upon swinging the sash to an open position be permitted to drain off the lateral flange. It will also be seen that this lateral flange conceals the joint between the stool and the sill of the frame, thereby avoiding the necessity of accurately forming the joining face of the stool.

Suitable hardware is usually used for holding a swinging sash in various positions of adjustment, this hardware in certain instances being supported upon the sill of the frame and being adjustably connected to the lower bar of the sash. As shown in the present instance, 10 is an arm which is pivotally mounted at one end upon the sill of the frame and which has at its other end the pin 11 engageable in suitable apertures 12 formed in the lateral flange 13 secured to the lower bar of the sash. The lateral flange 7 provides a very suitable form of support for this arm inasmuch as it permits of locating the pivot for the arm at a number of different points across the window. As specifically shown, 14 is a block which rests upon the lateral flange 7 between the upright flange 8 and the lower bar of the sash when the latter is closed. This block directly supports an end of the arm 10, both the arm and the block being secured in place by suitable means including the shouldered screw 15 threadedly engaging in the lateral flange. The hole in the arm, through which this screw passes, is arranged to permit of the necessary angular movement of the arm for being connected to the sash in its various positions of angular adjustment.

In the modification shown in Figure 3, 110

the upper bar 16 and also the side bars or jambs 17, in addition to the sill 18 of the frame, have lateral flanges 19 terminating in the transverse flanges 20 secured at their ends. These transverse flanges may serve as stops for the screen 21 when secured in place, it also being apparent that they prevent moisture from flowing off the sash or frame upon the stool.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a neat and simple appearing window construction provided with means for preventing moisture from flowing onto the stool forming part of the interior finish. It will also be seen that this means conceals the joint between the stool and the sill of the frame and furthermore that this means affords a support for the window hardware, which secures the sash in various positions of adjustment.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a window, the combination of a sash and a frame having bars adapted to lie laterally adjacent to each other, one of said bars being provided with a shoulder laterally spaced from the other bar for preventing moisture flowing off said first-mentioned bar in a direction away from said second-mentioned bar.

2. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a frame having a sill provided with a shoulder laterally spaced from the lower bar of said sash for preventing moisture flowing off said sill in a direction away from said sash.

3. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a frame and a stool, said frame having a sill provided with means for concealing the joint between said stool and sill.

4. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a frame and a stool, said frame having a sill provided with a lateral flange extending over a portion of said stool and provided with a shoulder laterally spaced from said sash for preventing moisture flowing off said sill and upon said stool.

5. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a cooperating frame of a general Z-shaped cross section and having a lateral flange extending from one of the flanges of the Z and terminating in an upwardly extending flange.

6. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a cooperating frame having a sill

provided with a lateral flange substantially co-extensive with the width of said sash and formed with a shoulder laterally spaced from said sash for preventing moisture flowing off said flange in a direction away from said sash, and means supported upon said lateral flange and engageable with said sash for holding the latter in a predetermined position of adjustment.

7. In a window, the combination with a swinging metallic sash, of a cooperating metallic frame and a device carried by said frame and engageable with said sash for holding the same in a predetermined position of adjustment, said frame having a sill provided with an integral lateral flange at the upper edge thereof extending away from said sash and substantially co-extensive with the width thereof, and terminating at its free edge in an upwardly extending flange, said lateral flange supporting said device.

8. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a frame having continuous flanges spaced laterally from said sash to collect moisture and serve as stops for a screen.

9. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a co-operating frame including jambs, a sill extending therebetween, and means for preventing moisture flowing off said sill in direction away from said frame including a continuous upwardly extending flange spaced from said sash, and means for closing the spaces between said flange and jambs comprising a flange projecting laterally from the top edge of said sill.

10. In a window, the combination with a sash, of a frame having a sill provided with a flange extending inwardly from the top edge thereof and terminating in an upstanding flange for preventing moisture flowing off said sill in a direction away from said sash.

11. In a window the combination with a panel, of a frame for carrying said panel and a stool adjacent said frame, said frame having a sill provided with a gutter at one side of the lower edge of said panel for concealing the joint between said stool and sill and for preventing moisture flowing off said sill and upon said stool.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GUSTAF IVAR BARCLAY.