

Nov. 26, 1929.

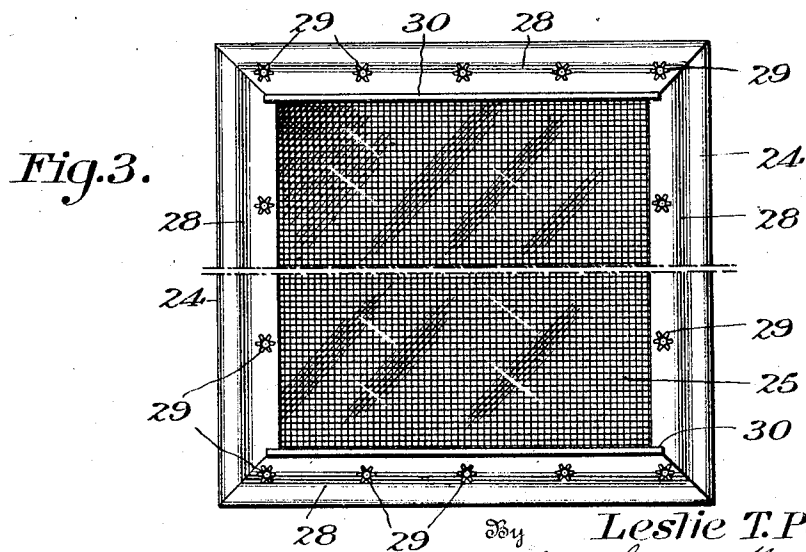
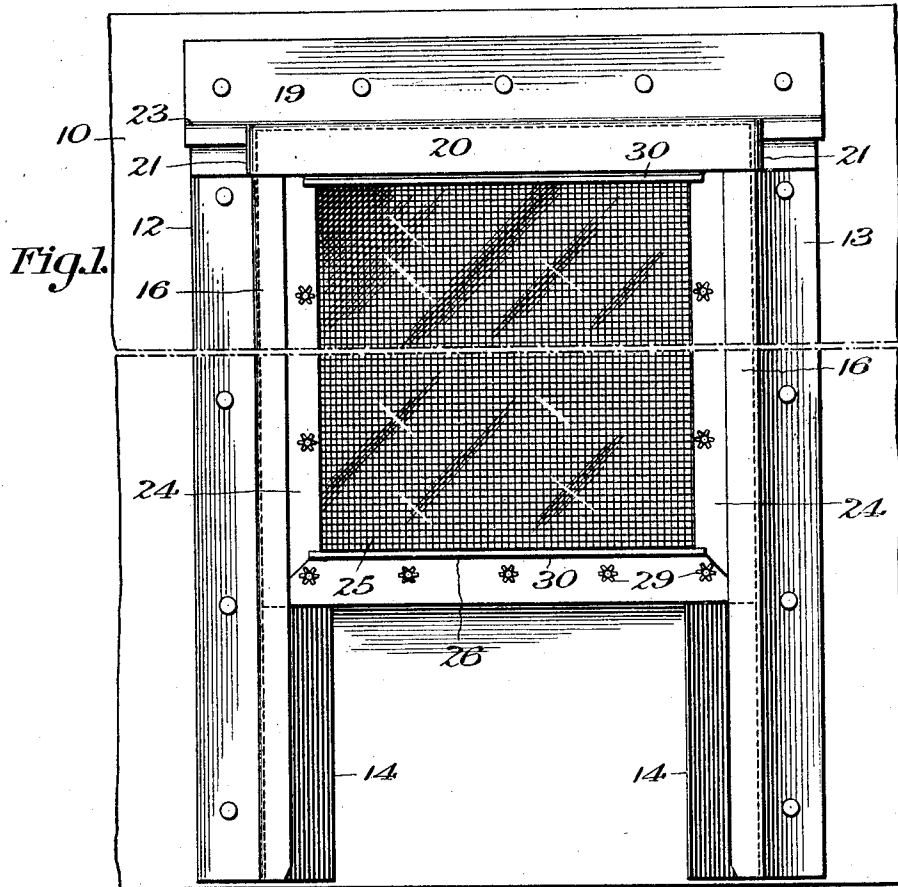
L. T. PETERSEN

1,737,515

CHICKEN HOUSE WINDOW

Filed Feb. 10, 1928

2 Sheets-Sheet. 1



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Fig. 2.

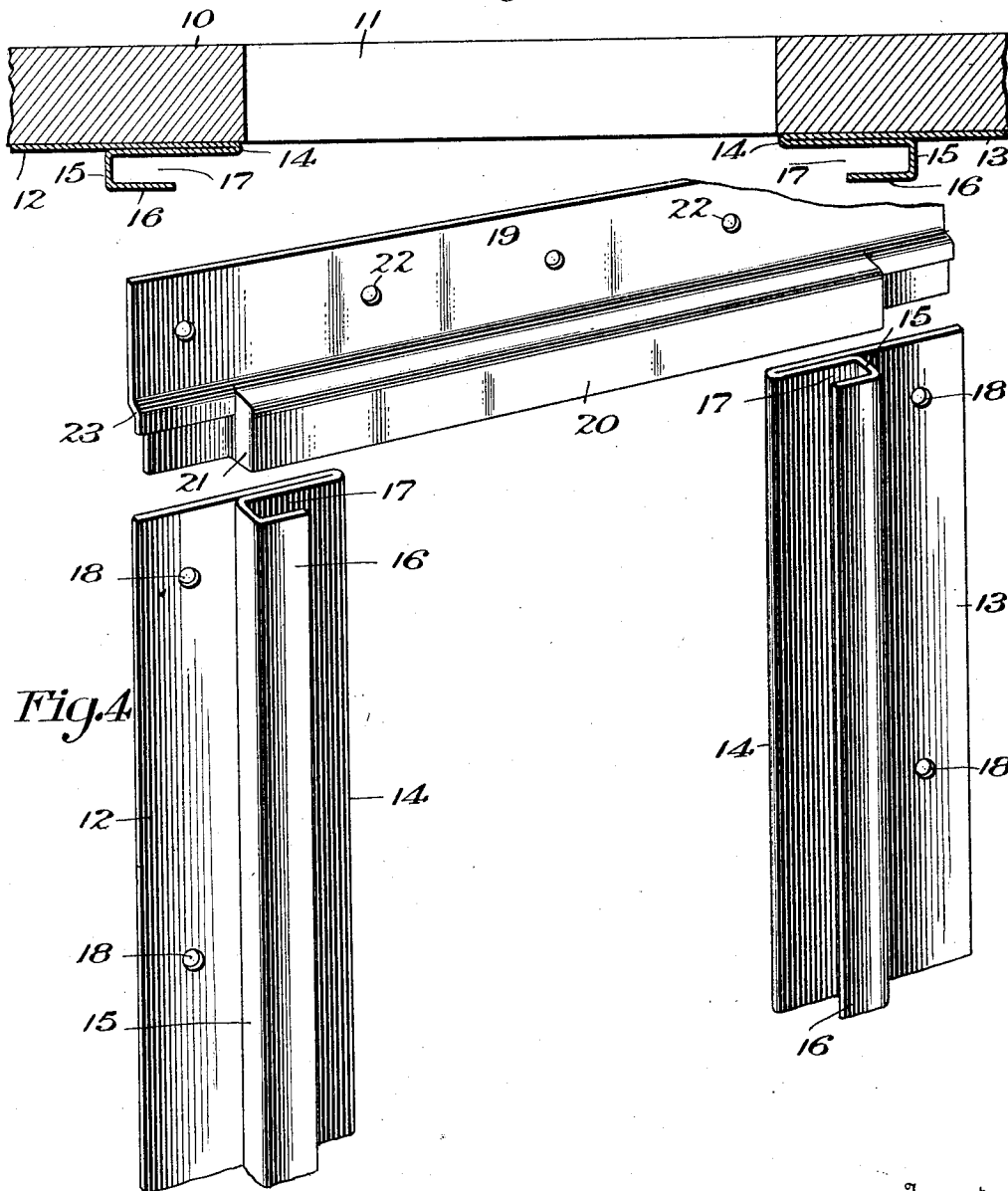
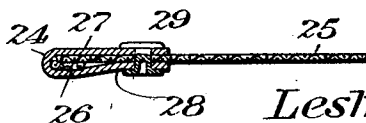


Fig. 4

Fig. 5.



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CHICKEN-HOUSE WINDOW

Application filed February 10, 1928. Serial No. 253,398.

The present invention relates to building construction, and more particularly to an improved window and sash adapted to be applied to chicken houses and other like structures of a somewhat rough construction.

An object of the invention is to provide a window frame and a sash therefor which may be easily applied to the walls of a building about an opening in the wall without the necessity of building the frame into the wall, and which may be quickly and easily secured against the outer side of the wall about the opening, and a construction which may be used in combination with the flexible glass structures which are at present on the market and utilized in chicken houses and the like.

Another object of the invention is to provide a window frame of this character which may be made from sheet metal and produced economically in knock-down sections, so that the sections may be easily stored and shipped and may be quickly and easily set up and secured in place and in interlocking position.

A further object of the invention is to provide a window frame of this character which supports a sash frictionally in any position of adjustment, and which requires no special formation of the wall to which the device is applied.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention will be more fully described hereinafter, and will be more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

In the drawings, wherein like symbols refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is an outer side elevation of the wall of a building having a window, constructed according to the present invention, applied thereto.

Figure 2 is an enlarged horizontal section taken through an intermediate portion of the window frame as applied to the wall of the building.

Figure 3 is a detail fragmentary elevation of the sash removed from the window frame.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary detail view of the frame members separated, but shown in

their relative positions ready for interlocking engagement with each other.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary sectional view of one side of the sash frame, showing the mounting of the flexible transparent panel therein.

Referring to the drawings, 10 designates the side of a building which may be a chicken house or any other structure in the wall of which it is desired to mount a window. As shown in Figure 2 the wall 10 has an opening 11 cut therethrough, or otherwise formed in the wall, and which is adapted to be closed by the window of this invention. The wall 10 requires no special frame structure about the opening 11 and the window of this invention is applied wholly to the outer side of the wall. The window frame comprises a pair of side members 12 and 13 which are similar in form but are of reverse construction, so that they may be placed at opposite sides of the window frame. As shown, the members 12 and 13 are of like construction and may be merely reversed in an endwise position to form the right and left members of the window frame. This construction facilitates installation, particularly where the person installing the window lacks the proper mechanical skill to determine the proper relation between the parts in the ordinary window construction. Each member, such as the member 12, comprises a strip or plate of metal which is bent intermediately at 14 on a longitudinal line and returned upon itself a short distance from which point the sheet of metal is bent outwardly at substantially right angles to provide a spacing flange 15 from the outer edge of which is bent a guide flange 16. The flange 16 together with the spacing flange 15 provides a resilient side wall to a guide groove 17 which lies between the flange 16 and the overturned portion of the strip 12. It will be noted that the flange 16 is inclined at its free end toward the returned portion of the strip 12, so as to form a yielding jaw adapted to frictionally engage a sash hereinafter described. The base portion of the strip 12 is provided at its outer free edge portion with openings 18 through

which nails or other suitable fastening devices may be passed for securing the strip 12 flat against the outer side of the wall 10 at one side of the opening 11. The strip 13 is of similar formation and is adapted to be placed at the opposite side of the opening 11, so that the two strips provide a pair of guide grooves 17 one at each side of the window opening 11 and in which a sash is adapted to be slidably mounted. As shown in Figure 1, the guide strips 12 and 13 are carried downwardly below the window opening 11 a suitable distance, so that the sash may be moved down out of line with the opening 11 when it is desired to clear the opening. The frame is provided with a top member 19 also preferably of sheet metal and of a length sufficient to extend entirely across the opening 11 and to also overlap the free edge portions of the side strips 12 and 13. The top strip 19 is provided at its lower edge portion with an outwardly offset housing 20 which may be pressed outwardly from the strip 19, as shown in Figure 4, and which is of sufficient depth to engage over the flanges 15 and 16, so as to cover the upper ends of the same and prevent access of rain and the like to the tops of the side or guide strips 12 and 13. The end walls 21 of the housing 20 are substantially of the same depth as the flanges 12 and are spaced apart a distance such that the walls 21 engage the upper ends of the flanges 15 and determine the proper spacing of the members 12 and 13 apart. The top strip 19 is provided with a number of openings 22 for the reception of nails or the like by means of which the top strip may be secured against the outer side of the wall 10 and across the top of the opening 11.

The top strip 19 is also provided with an offset or shoulder 23 which extends lengthwise of the strip and adapted to seat upon the upper edges of the side members 12 and 13 so that the side members and the top member may be interfitted together and maintained in tight relation against the wall 10 and about the opening 11.

The window frame thus constructed is provided with a sash, and the sash comprises a frame 24 preferably of sheet metal which, as shown in Figures 3 and 5, may be in four sections or strips, each of which is over-turned upon itself to provide an annular groove opening at the inner side of the frame 24 to receive the edge portion of a window pane 25. The frame 24 may be of any suitable construction for holding the pane 25 therein, but preferably the edge 26 of the pane 25 is overturned to a short distance to provide a double thick bead portion in the inner end of the groove. The frames strip 24 has one side 27 flat while its outer side has a longitudinal crease 28 directed inwardly to reduce the width of the outer end of the groove and hold

the bead portion 26 of the pane in the frame 24. Rivets 29 or other suitable fasteners may be secured through the free edge portions of the frame strips 24 and through the pane 25 to secure the latter in the frame and to hold the frame strip together. The pane 25 may be of any suitable material and is shown in Figures 1, 3 and 5 as comprising a flexible reinforced glass substitute which is on the market and which comprises a screen like base carrying a substantially transparent body or coating of celluloid, gelatin or other suitable substance. The sash 24 is of sufficient width to project at its outer edges beyond the rivets 29 into the grooves 17 of the guide frame when it is assembled, and the sash 24 is of sufficient thickness to frictionally bind beneath the flanges 16 so that the flanges may hold the sash 24 in adjusted position. The sash 24 may be provided at the top and bottom with outstanding flanges 30 by means of which the sash may be raised and lowered and which also serves to reinforce the sash against buckling when subjected to impact or hard usage.

It is thus seen that the window may be put up in a package which contains the sash and the side and top members and that the application of the members may be easily effected without the exercise of skill and that the formation of the top piece is such as to determine the proper spacing apart of the side members under all conditions. The opening 11, therefore, does not have to be made of any particular size within the limits of the size of the window frame and, therefore, but few sizes of the window frames need be carried by the retailer.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction and design of the above specifically described embodiment of this invention without departing from the spirit thereof, such changes and modifications being restricted only by the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. A knockdown window frame, comprising three flat strips of metal adapted to be secured on the outside of a building respectively along the opposite sides and across the top of an opening in the building, each side strip being returned and overturned upon itself at its inner edge portion to provide a pair of opposed guide channels to slidably receive a window sash, the top strip adapted to overlap the upper ends of the side strips and having the intermediate portion of its lower edge offset outwardly to embrace the upper ends of said channels to hold the same flat against the building and cover the channels and provide shoulders determining the spacing apart of the side strips.

2. A knockdown window frame, comprising three flat strips of metal adapted to be secured on the outside of a building respectively

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5 slidably receive a window sash, the flat top
strip adapted to overlap the upper ends of the
side strips and having its lower edge bent out-
wardly to receive and close the upper ends of
said channels and provide shoulders to hold
10 the side strips from spreading.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
LESLIE T. PETERSEN.

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