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WINDOW

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My invention more particularly relates to a window provided with means for carrying away water which accumulates on the inside thereof to the outside of the building in which the window is used.

My invention will best be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which I have illustrated a preferred embodiment of my invention, and in which Fig. 1 is a front view of two continuous window runs comprising a plurality of window lights arranged in alignment; Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an enlarged view similar to Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken through two adjacent window lights of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view of one of the windows shown in Fig. 3, and Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

Referring now to the drawings, A indicates generally a window of the continuous type and which is formed of a plurality of sections A¹, A², A³, A⁴, as indicated in Fig. 1.

A portion of the building structure is indicated generally at 10 and comprises an angle iron 11 from which the window A is suspended. The window comprises an angle 12 from which the window is supported, and which is hinged as at 13 on a strap or hinge butt 131 which is, in turn, secured to the vertical flange of the angle iron 11 as by bolts 14.

The lower member 15 of the window is preferably in the general form of an angle iron as indicated in Fig. 5 having an upwardly extending flange 16 at its inner side and is, in the embodiment illustrated, formed at its opposite end with a flange 17.

The upper and lower members 12 and 15 of a given window are secured together by end rails 18 which are preferably in the form of angle irons and which may be tenoned or welded at their upper and lower ends to the members 12 and 15, respectively. One of such members is shown in Fig. 4.

Intermediate T members or muntins 19 are also secured at their upper and lower ends to the members 12 and 15. The connection between one of the T's 19 or end rails 18 and

the lower member 15 is indicated in Fig. 6.

A window light 21 is mounted against one flange of the end rail or angle 18 and a flange of the T 19 as indicated in Fig. 4, putty or the like being interposed between the window light 21 and the adjacent metal parts as indicated at 22. The light is preferably clamped in position at the sides by angles 23 which are, in turn, secured to one flange of the angle 18 and to the web of the T 19 as by bolts 24.

The lower edge of the window light 21 is mounted in the member 15, suitable putty or the like 25 (see Fig. 5) being interposed between the window light and the flange 17.

The window light thus forms, with the flange 16 and the bottom of the member 15, a gutter or channel 26 which serves to carry away any water resulting from condensation on the inside of the window, or water that may leak through the window between the window light and the frame in which it is mounted.

The lower portion of the member 15 overlaps, at its lower portion, the building structure which is indicated generally at B and which, in the embodiment illustrated, comprises an angle iron 27.

The bottom portion of the member 15 is provided with a plurality of weep holes 28 which serve to carry such water as is received in the gutter or trough to the outside of the building, and thus prevents any water which may find its way to the inside of the window from dripping on machinery or products such as silk or woolen goods or whatever may be in process of manufacture within the building.

Hitherto, with windows of this general character, it has been necessary to provide a separate metal flashing gutter to prevent the foregoing difficulty. My invention overcomes the foregoing difficulty by the provision of means, and specifically a gutter or trough, formed directly in the bottom member on which the window light or lights are mounted for carrying away the water. Obviously, said member may comprise one or more pieces.

In the embodiment illustrated, a series of window lights are provided to make up a con-

tinuous run. Referring, for example, to Fig. 4, a plurality of window lights 211 are mounted between T's, and an end rail or angle 18 is mounted at the opposite end of the continuous window run, each comprising, as it does, a plurality of window lights.

It will also be understood that in windows of this general character, a number of continuous runs which may, for example, be twenty feet in length, may be arranged end to end to form a continuous window, which may be several hundred feet in length. If any of the weep holes or openings 28 become clogged, the water will run along to the next hole or opening, or run to the end of the panel, which may, for example, be twenty feet in length, and there be discharged as there is about an inch space between panels.

The lower member 15 is illustrated as having an operator arm 29 which is actuated by suitable mechanism indicated generally at 30 for opening and closing a window, and which has nothing to do with my present invention.

It will, of course, be understood that my invention is equally applicable to a stationary or to a movable window, and is also applicable to one comprising a single run or, in fact, a single window light.

I claim:

1. In combination, a wall having an opening therein, a window closing said opening and having its lower edge disposed outside said wall and extending below the lower edge of said opening, said window comprising a light and a member extending along the lower edge thereof, said member having a portion extending inwardly from said light and terminating in an upwardly extending flange said portion and said flange forming the bottom and one side of a gutter, said bottom having an opening therethrough spaced inwardly from said light, whereby moisture may drain from the gutter through the opening and discharge inwardly of said light.

2. In combination, a wall having an opening therein, a window closing said opening and having its lower edge disposed outside said wall and extending below the lower edge of said opening, said window comprising a light and a member extending along the lower edge thereof, said member having a portion extending inwardly from said light and terminating in an upwardly extending flange, said portion and said flange forming the bottom and one side of a gutter, said bottom having an opening therethrough spaced inwardly from said light, whereby moisture may drain from the gutter through the opening and discharge inwardly of said light, and means forming a tight joint between the lower edge of said light and said member.

3. In combination, a wall having an opening therein, a window closing said opening and having its lower edge disposed outside

said wall and extending below the lower edge of said opening, said window comprising a light and a member extending along the lower edge thereof, and a gutter extending inwardly from said light and adapted to contact with the outside of said wall, the bottom of said gutter having an opening therethrough disposed between said light and said wall, whereby moisture may drain from the gutter through the opening and discharge between said light and said wall.

4. In combination, a wall having an opening therein, a window closing said opening and having its lower edge disposed outside said wall and extending below the lower edge of said opening, said window comprising a light and a member extending along the lower edge thereof, a gutter extending inwardly from said light and adapted to contact with the outside of said wall, the bottom of said gutter having an opening therethrough disposed between said light and said wall, whereby moisture may drain from the gutter through the opening and discharge between said light and said wall, and means forming a tight joint between the lower edge of said light and said member.

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