

No. 855,696.

PATENTED JUNE 4, 1907.

W. CORBETT.
METALLIC WINDOW SILL.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1906.

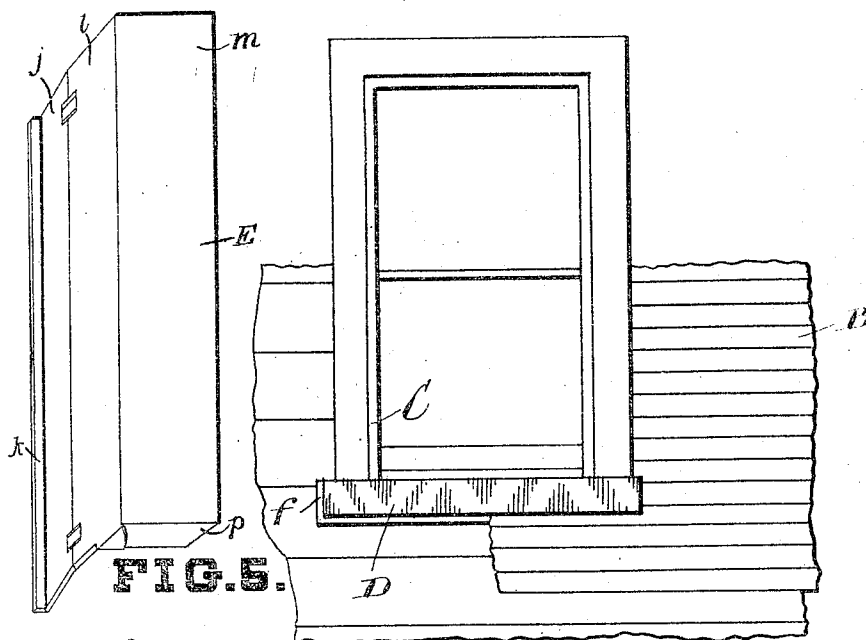


FIG. 1.

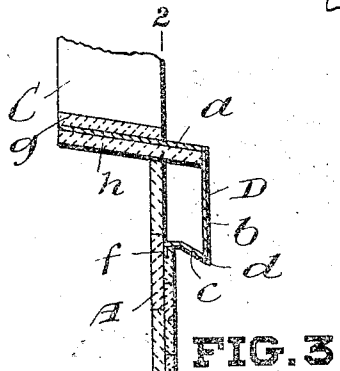


FIG. 3.

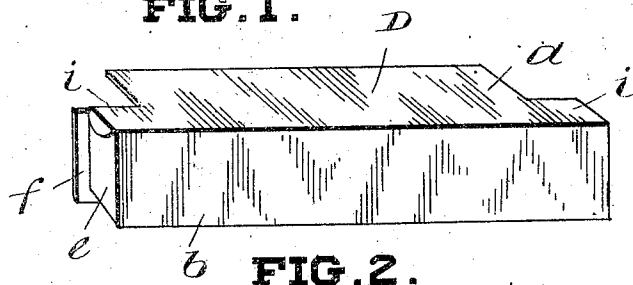


FIG. 2.

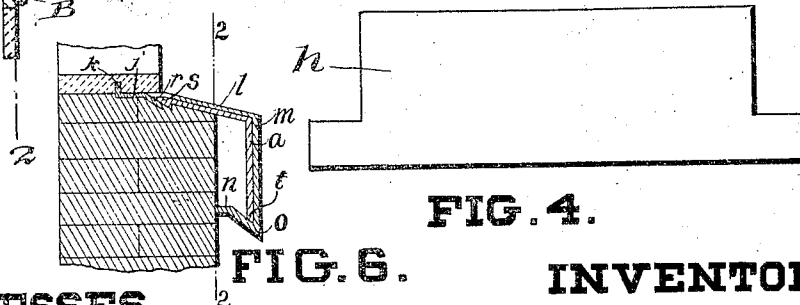


FIG. 4.

FIG. 6.

WITNESSES

J. H. Allen
R. Smart

INVENTOR
W. CORBETT

BY

Frank L. Luntz
ATT'Y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CORBETT, OF SMITHS FALLS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

METALLIC WINDOW-SILL.

No. 855,696.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1907.

Application filed April 2, 1906. Serial No. 309,513.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CORBETT, of the town of Smiths Falls, in the county of Lanark, Province of Ontario, Canada, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Window-Sills, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in metallic window sills and the objects of my
10 invention are to provide certain improvements in the window sill on which I have made application for patent dated the eighteenth day of February, 1905, under Serial
15 No. 246,344, whereby the same may be more conveniently attached to a wooden building, and it consists essentially of the improvements herein more particularly described and specifically set forth in the accompanying claims.

20 Figure 1 is a plan view of my sill applied to a frame building. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sill by itself. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through the sill and wall. Fig. 4
25 is a plan view of the board which I insert beneath the bed of my metallic sill. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the form of my sill preferably employed in connection with brick or stone buildings. Fig. 6 is a sectional view
30 through the sill as applied to a brick building.

In the drawing like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the rough board sheeting of a frame building
35 and B the finished covering of clapboarding as usual in this type of building. This covering, however, may be formed if desired of metal or other suitable form of finished covering well known to those skilled in the art.

40 C represents the window frame of the usual construction and I may here mention that in shipping these window frames from the factory it is necessary to temporarily nail a one-inch rough board to the bottom of
45 the frame which corresponds in shape to the sill which will afterward be placed below the frame. I make use of this rough board as an attaching means for my sill as will be herein-
50 after described.

55 D is my improved form of hollow metallic sill which may be constructed of any suitable metal that I consider preferable being crimped galvanized sheet steel of thickness from gage 26 to 18. The construction of the sill comprises a suitable bed *a*, slightly inclined to the horizontal, and from the upper

edge of which downwardly extends the front or breast *b* of the sill which may be made flat or with any desirable molding or corrugation. Integral with the bottom of the breast
60 of the sill is an inclined flange *c* which is inclined slightly to the breast whereby the joining edge *d* will form a water drip for the sill. Integral with the inner side of this
65 flange is a plate or flange *f* extending parallel with the wall of the building and which is adapted to be used in securing the sill to the building by being inserted between the
70 sheeting and the finished covering. This flange preferably extends along the ends of the sill as shown and being securely held between the two coverings of the building will firmly hold the sill in position.

Suitable end plates *e* are provided at each end of the sill preferably being integral with
75 the breast *b* thereof and simply bent into the required position. The horizontal bed of the sill is not rectangular but has protruding portions *i* at each end thereof which extend laterally on each side of the window frame.
80

To further assist in holding the sill in position the bed *a* thereof which is placed beneath the bottom member *g* of the frame has
85 secured to the underside thereof the rough board *h* which as hereinbefore mentioned is temporarily nailed on the bottom of the frames as they come from the factory. Just before the frames are placed permanently in
90 buildings this board is withdrawn, placed inside the metal sill and secured by nails or other suitable means to the bottom member *g* and will thus hold the bed *a* of the sill securely in position. The form of this rough
95 board is indicated in Fig. 4 and it will be seen that it will extend completely under the horizontal bed of the sill.

Referring to the form shown in Figs. 5 and 6 E represents the form of my sill comprising a substantially horizontal bed *j* integral with
100 the inner end of which is a small upwardly extending flange *k* adapted to enter into the groove provided in the lower member of the frame and so prevent any leakage of water through the sill. Integral with the outer
105 edge of the bed is an inclined water shed *l* and integral with the outer edge of this is the vertically extending breast *m* of the sill. To the lower edge of this breast is secured the inwardly extending flange *n*, the juncture *o*
110 forming the water drip for the sill. Suitable end members *p* are formed integral with the breast *m*. To strengthen the sill I provide

intermediate of its length a plurality of angular strengthening bars *q* which conform to the interior surface of the sill. These strengthening bars are held in position by means of small tongues *r* which are downwardly stamped out from the bed of the sill and which abut the underside of the ends *s* of the strengthening bars. The opposite ends *t* of the strengthening bars extend into the juncture between the lower flange *n* and the breast *m* of the sill. As many of these strengthening bars may be employed as will be necessary to give the required degree of rigidity to the sill.

In the sectional view in the drawings the line 2—2 represents the wall line of the building.

By the employment of special dies and machines to cut and form my sills in standard sizes they may be turned out very cheaply as articles of manufacture and by nesting them together great economy may be carried out in the freight charges. The sill is practically indestructible as when formed of suitable metal there is no liability to rust or otherwise deteriorate.

While I have described with great particularity of detail one specific embodiment of my invention yet certain changes may be made in the construction thereof within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A metallic window sill comprising a suitable bed an overhanging outwardly protruding hollow central portion integral there-

with and a flange integral with said central portion outwardly extending parallel with the wall of the building and adapted to be used to secure and hold the sill in its required position as and for the purpose specified.

2. In the window sill the combination with a hollow metallic sill comprising a suitable horizontal bed, an overhanging outwardly protruding hollow central portion integral therewith, of a flange outwardly extending parallel with the wall of the building and formed integral with the lower surface and ends of the central portion as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a window sill the combination with the frame of a metallic hollow window sill having the bed thereof adjacent to the underside of the frame, of a board cut to fit the bed of the sill and secured to the underside thereof and to the bottom member of the frame as and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination with a hollow metallic window sill comprising a substantially horizontal bed and an overhanging outwardly protruding hollow central portion integral therewith, of an upwardly extending flange integral with the inner edge of the horizontal bed and a plurality of strengthening angle irons secured to the underside of the sill as and for the purpose specified.

Signed at the city of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, this 17th day of March, 1906:

WILLIAM CORBETT.

Witnesses:

JESSIE KILBORN.

HARRY ANSON LAVELL.