April 28, 1925.

1,535,977

J. WOROSILA

WINDOW STRUCTURE

Filed March 19, 1921

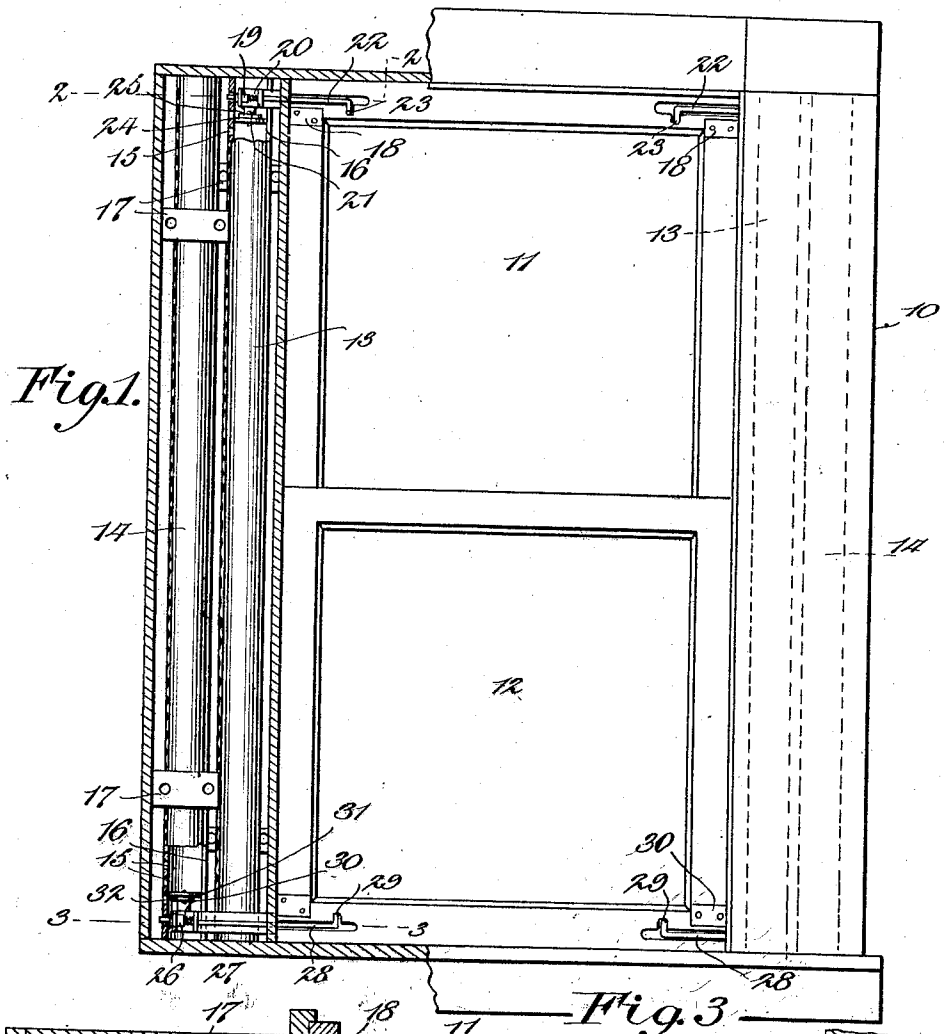


Fig. 1.

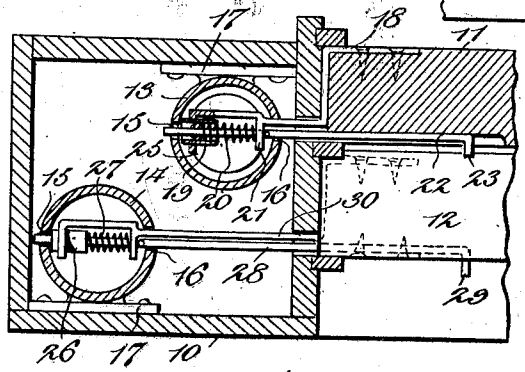


Fig. 2.

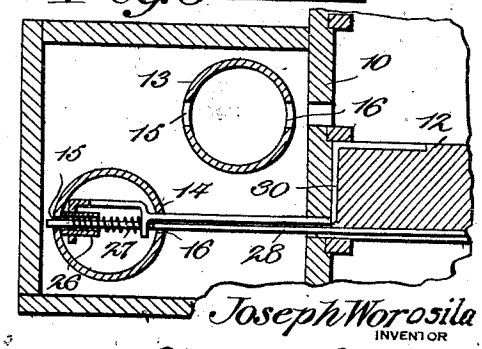


Fig. 3.

WITNESS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH WOROSILA, OF FORT HANCOCK, NEW JERSEY.

WINDOW STRUCTURE.

Application filed March 19, 1921. Serial No. 453,825.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WOROSILA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Hancock, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window Structures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window structures.

Some of the objects of the present invention are: to obviate the use of sash-weights and cords; to provide means whereby either of the sashes may be held locked in any desired position; to employ means to counteract the gravitational action of the sashes when the locking bolts are being manipulated during the raising and lowering of the sashes. With these and other objects in view the invention resides in the particular provision, combination and relative disposition of parts hereinafter more fully described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a window structure embodying the present invention.

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 2—2, Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 3—3, Figure 1.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing for details, it will be manifest that the structure of the present invention includes a frame 10 in which are mounted for movement sashes 11 and 12. In order that the sashes may be moved to and be locked against movement in any desired position in the frame there is provided or employed a plurality of hollow cylindrical members 13, 13, and 14, 14. The said cylindrical members are secured to the frame 10 and spaced from the sashes and from the frame parts. The members are arranged in pairs on opposite sides of the sashes. The members 13, 13 are arranged immediately adjacent the opposite sides of the sashes, whereas, the members 14, 14, are arranged further from said sashes. The members 13, 13, and 14, 14 are identical in construction. Each of the said members is provided with a series of alined holes 15 and a slot 16. Each of the said members is secured in place by straps 17. There are also employed brackets 18, 18 which are secured to the top sash 11. Each of the brackets 18, 18 has mounted for movement with relation thereto a bolt 19 which is actuated at times by a spring 20 interposed between the said bolt 19 and a collar 21′ on the bolt. Each bolt 19 has connected thereto a small rod 22 which is mounted for sliding movement. The free end of each rod 22 extends out from a cut-away in the top rail of the sash to provide a manipulating portion 23. Each of the brackets 18, 18 has secured thereto in any suitable manner a heavy felt disc 24 and a metallic disc 25 which is somewhat smaller in diameter than the diameter of the felt disc 24 to allow the marginal edge of the felt disc to flex and to fit the wall of the cylindrical member in which it is arranged, the two to act as a plunger. The lower sash 12 has bolts 26, springs 27, rods 28 with manipulating portions 29, and brackets 30 arranged thereon, which are similar to the parts 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 arranged on the top sash 11, except that the brackets 30 are longer than the brackets 18, and the rods 28 are longer than the rods 22. Each of the brackets 30 has secured thereto a felt disc 31 and a metallic disc 32. The arrangement and construction of the discs 31 and 32 is similar to the arrangement and construction of the discs 24 and 25.

Each of the brackets 18 and 30 extends outwardly from its sash through the slot 16 in its respective cylindrical member. The brackets 18, 18 and the cylindrical members 13, 13, are related, whereas, the brackets 30, 30, and the cylindrical members 14, 14 are related. It will be manifest that the bolts 19 of the top sash are disposed so as to be projected into and to be withdrawn from the holes 15 in the walls of the members 13, 13, thus allowing the top sash to be moved and to be held in any desired position in the frame 10. Likewise the lower sash may be moved and may be held in any desired position in the frame 10 by virtue of the bolts 26, capable of being projected into and to be withdrawn from the holes 15 in the walls of the members 14, 14.

The action of the felt discs 24 and 31 in their respective members 13, 13, and 14, 14, counteracts the gravitational action of the sashes 11 and 12 due to the fact that the air which accumulates in the said members is slow in its egress from the same.

Dwellings, barracks and out-houses in which sashes light in weight are used without sash weights may be equipped with win-

dow structures such as the structure described herein. The structure is simple, inexpensive and practical.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown it is to be understood that changes, alterations and modification within the scope of the claim hereunto appended may be resorted to whenever it is found necessary or desirable.

What is claimed is:

A window structure comprising a frame and a sash mounted for vertical movement therein, a vertically arranged tube extending alongside of the sash and provided in the wall adjacent the sash with a longitudinally extending slot and in the wall remote from said sash with a plurality of vertically aligned openings, a bracket secured to the sash and projecting through the slot into the tube, and a spring pressed plunger carried by the bracket and engageable in any desired one of said openings, said plunger being provided with operating means.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my signature.

JOSEPH WOROSILA.