

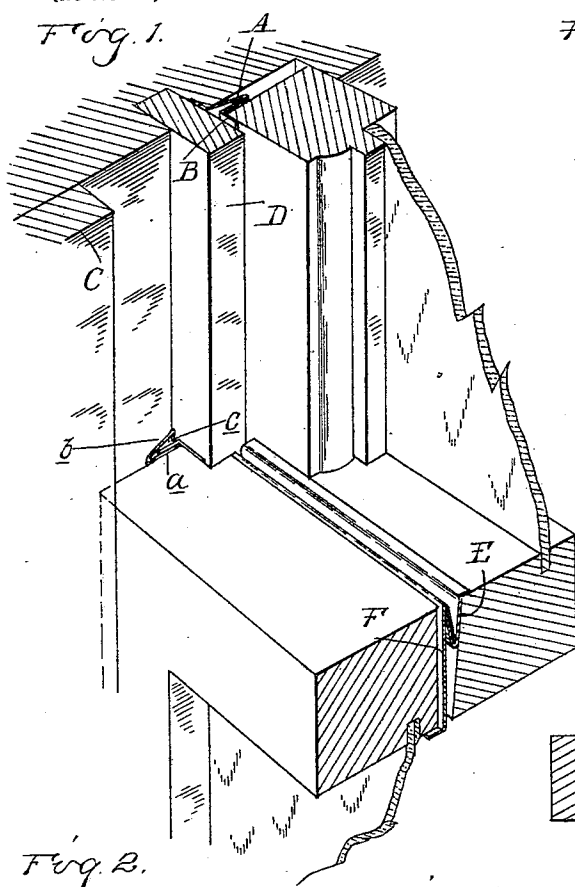
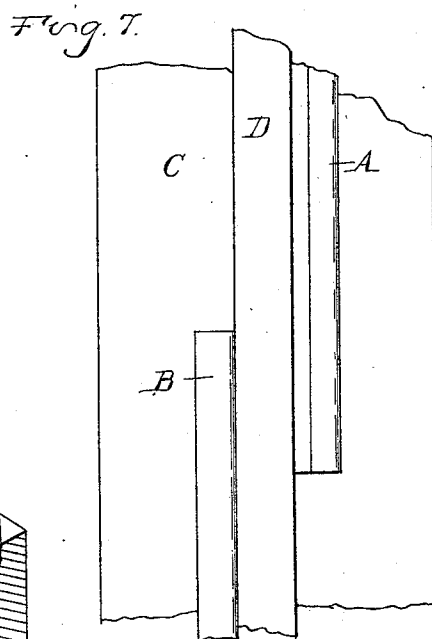
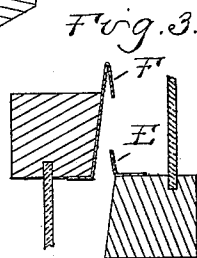
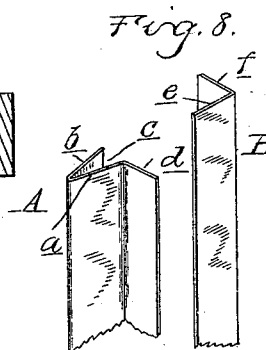
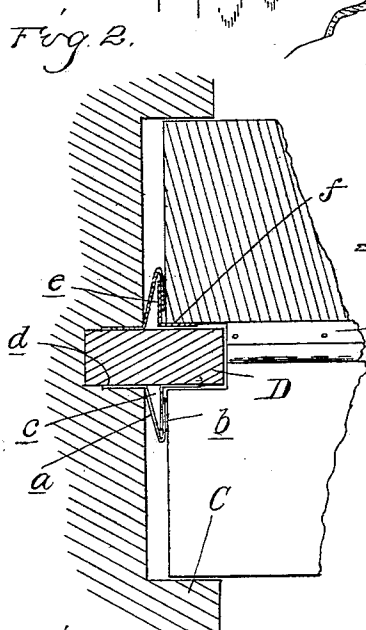
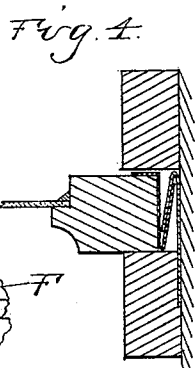
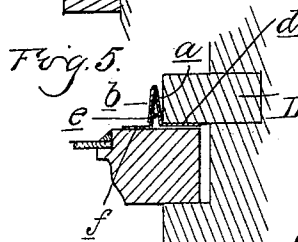
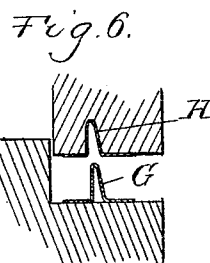
No. 623,365.

Patented Apr. 18, 1899.

G. W. GOLDEN:
WINDOW GUARD.

(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. GOLDEN, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

WINDOW-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 623,365, dated April 18, 1899.

Application filed October 31, 1898. Serial No. 695,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. GOLDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Guards, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

It is the object of my invention to obtain a window-guard which can be easily applied to windows of ordinary construction and when secured in place will form an effective guard, preventing not only the ingress of air and dust, but also the rattling of the window-sash and the sticking of the same in the frame.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction and engagement of complementary strips, and more particularly in, first, the construction and arrangement of strips for the side rails of the sash and frame; further, in the construction of strips for the horizontal rails of the sashes; further, in the peculiar construction of strips for the meeting-rails of the sashes, and, further, in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional perspective view of a window-frame, showing my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the meeting-rails, showing a slightly-modified construction. Figs. 4 and 5 are horizontal sections similar to Fig. 2, showing other modifications. Fig. 6 is a vertical section showing the sill-strip. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the side of the window-frame with the sashes removed, showing the frame-strips for the upper and lower sash. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the strips detached.

My window-guard comprises two complementary members, preferably formed of sheet metal, the one being preferably formed by folding a strip longitudinally, so as to produce a groove between the opposite sides of the fold, and the other member forming a tongue adapted to enter said groove. These strips are adapted to be applied to any window of ordinary construction and without the necessity of change in construction of either frame or sash. They may be applied both

to the sides of the sashes and frame and also to the meeting-rails of the upper and lower sashes.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, A is the grooved member, comprising the two portions of the fold *a* and *b*, with the groove *c* between and the securing flange *d* bent at substantially right angles to the portion *a*. B is the complementary member, which is in the form of an angle-strip, the wing or flange *e* of which forms the tongue for engaging with the groove *c* and the wing *f* forming the securing portion. In applying these strips to a window the sashes are detached by removing the inner stops C and the parting-strips D in the usual manner. The members B are then secured to the sides of the outer or upper sash by nailing or otherwise fastening their securing-flanges *f* to the inner face of said sash, with the tongues *e* projecting outwardly parallel to the edges of the side rails. The members A are then placed in the frame with their flanges *d* projecting into the grooves in the frame in which the parting-strips are secured, after which the sash is placed in the frame, engaging the tongues *e* with the groove *c*, and finally the parting-strips D are replaced in their grooves, leaving the flanges *d* of the members A between said parting-strips and the outer faces of their grooves. The inner or lower sash has preferably secured thereto the members B, arranged with the flanges *d* fastened to the outer faces of the side rail, while the members A are placed with their flanges *f* projecting in beside the parting-strips and the inner faces of their grooves. This sash can then be placed in the frame, engaging the tongues *e* with the groove *c*, and the inner stop C is replaced. It will thus be seen that the strips may easily be applied to any ordinary window and that when secured thereto they may form a complete weather and dust guard for the sides of the sash. At the same time they form slides which will prevent the sticking of the sash. Moreover, the shrinking or swelling of the sash cannot cause the slides to bind, as their engaging portions are always free to move laterally with the sash.

It is not necessary that the frame members should extend the whole length of the frame, but only the length of the sashes, the upper

and lower strips thus overlapping slightly at the center, as shown in Fig. 7, and remaining always in engagement with the sash-strips. The joints of the horizontal rails of the sashes are also preferably protected by guard-strips. In Figs. 1 and 3 I have shown the meeting-rails as provided with strips E and F, one of which is formed with a fold or return-bend and the other with a flange or tongue adapted to engage with the groove of said fold. These strips are secured to the upper and lower sashes, respectively, and may be arranged so as to have their engaging portions between the rails, as shown in Fig. 1, or, preferably, as shown in Fig. 3, with said portions projecting above the rails.

To insure a tight joint, the tongue member is inclined, so that when engaging with the fold it will wedge against the return-flange thereof. The lower sash member is preferably secured to the under side of the rail and extends up between the rails. It thus serves as a strengthening member for said lower sash-rail, which is often subjected to a considerable strain in lifting the sash.

In Fig. 6 I show guard-strips for the bottom rail of the lower sash and the sill, comprising the strip G, which has an upwardly-projecting tongue or flange and is secured to the sill, and the strip H, having the fold or return-bend, which is secured to the sill-rail with the fold projecting into the rail and forming a groove into which said tongue is adapted to engage. The tongue of the strip G is preferably inclined, so as to wedge against the strip H to make a tight joint. If desired, the top rail of the upper sash may also be provided with a strip engaging with a complementary strip on the frame, said strips being similar in construction to the strips for the meeting-rails and sill.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown different modifications of strips for the sides of the

window. Fig. 4 shows the frame and sash-strips as provided each with a fold or return-bend, the folded portion of one engaging with the groove of the other fold. Fig. 5 shows strips similar to Fig. 1, but arranged with their engaging portions parallel with the face of the parting-strip.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A window-guard comprising two sheet-metal strips having a longitudinal tongue-and-groove sliding engagement with each other, said strips being secured respectively to the sash and frame with their engaging portions projecting into the crevice therebetween and lying substantially parallel with the edge of the sash.

2. A window-guard comprising two sheet-metal strips having a longitudinal tongue-and-groove sliding engagement with each other, one of said strips being secured to the side of the sash adjacent to the stop, and the other strip being secured between said stop and the frame and the engaging portions of said strips projecting into the crevice between the edge of said sash and the frame.

3. A window-guard comprising two sheet-metal strips one being formed with a longitudinal fold or return-bend and an angle-flange on one of its sides, and the other forming an angle-bar, one wing of which is adapted to slidably engage with said fold, one of said strips having its angle-flange secured to the face of the sash and the angle-flange of the other being secured between the parting-strip and one edge of its groove in the frame, and the engaging portions of said strips lying between the edge of the sash, and frame.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. GOLDEN.

Witnesses:

M. B. O'DOHERTY,
OTTO F. BARTHEL.