

A. KASELOW.

WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 5, 1907.

934,185.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

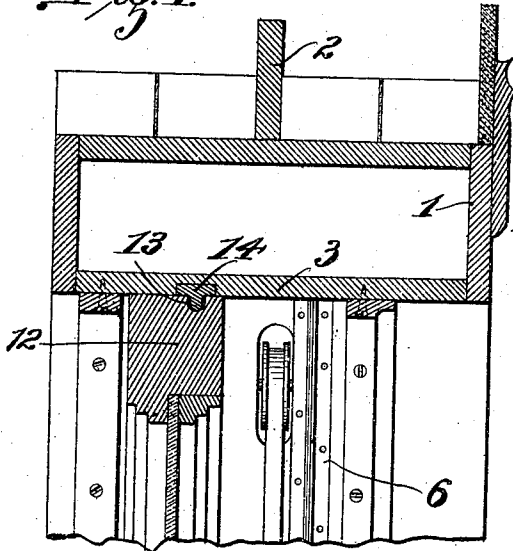


Fig. 2.

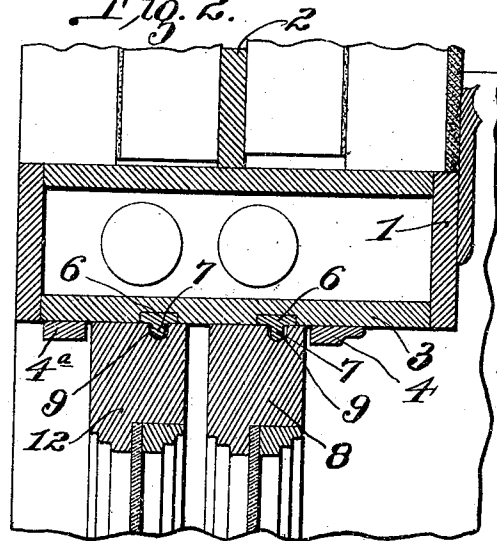


Fig. 3.

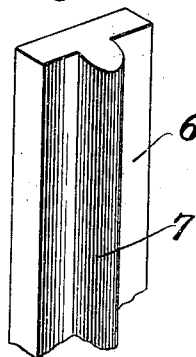
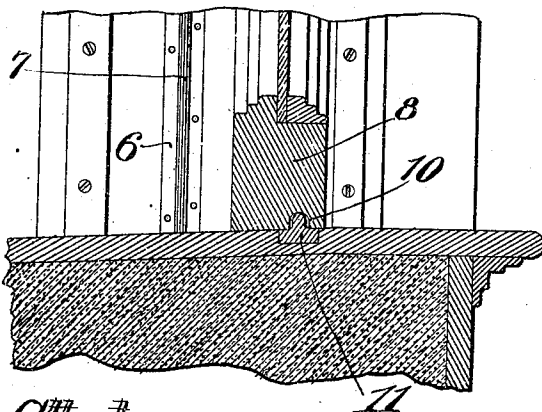
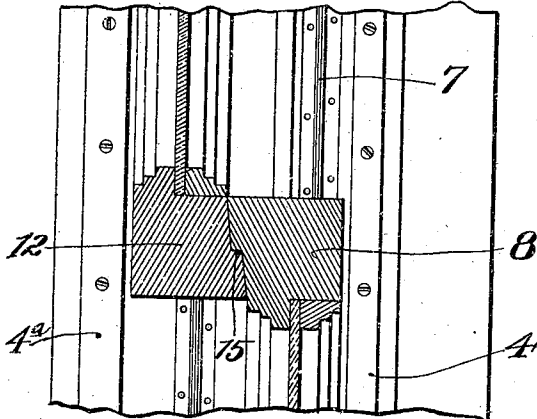
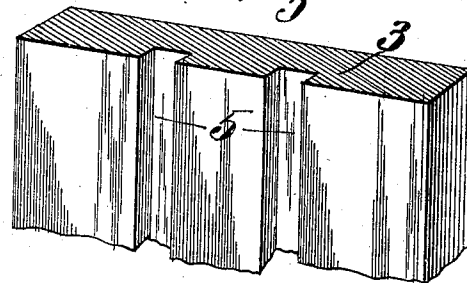


Fig. 4.



Attest.

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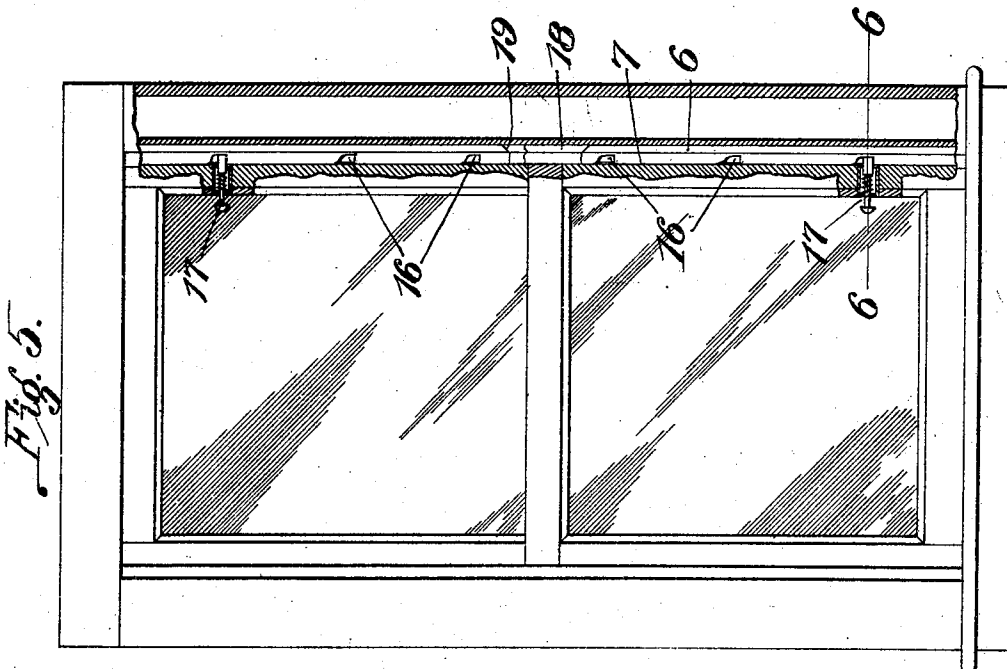
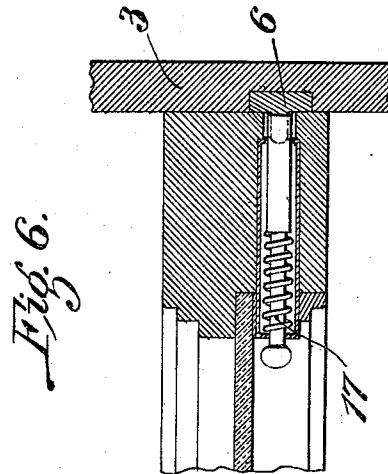
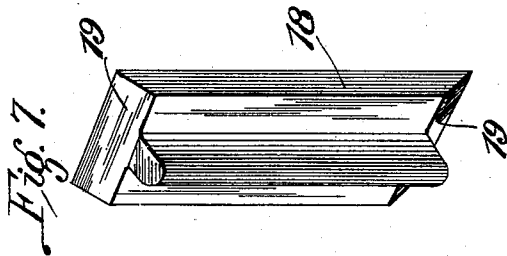
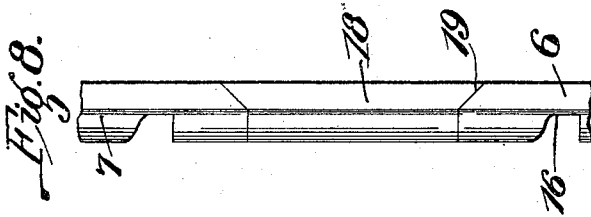
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT KASELOW, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WINDOW.

934,185.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT KASELOW, a citizen of the United States, and resident of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates generally to improvements in windows, and more particularly to combined guide and weather strips which are arranged between the sash rails and the window frame, and by the use of which a weather and dust proof joint is formed between the sashes and frame.

A further object of my invention is to provide means whereby the parting strips of windows are done away with, and the window strips being positioned so that the sashes will operate freely and not adhere to the stops when freshly painted.

A further object of my invention is to locate combined anchors and weather strips on the sides and top of the window frame, which anchors and weather strips project into the wall of the building in which the frame is positioned to effectually prevent the passage of wind and dust between the wall and window frame.

To the above purposes, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in the claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical section taken through the center of a window of my improved construction; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken through one side of the window frame and showing the side rails of both sashes in section; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the combined guide and weather strips I make use of in carrying out my invention; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the pulley stiles of a window; Fig. 5 is a front elevation, partly in section, of a weightless window constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 6 is an enlarged horizontal section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a joint member utilized in connection with the combined guide and

weather strip; Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the joint member in position between the adjacent ends of the guide and weather strip.

The frame 1 of my improved window is of the ordinary box form, and located on the top and sides of the frame are the outwardly projecting battens 2, which project between the brick work of the wall to act as an anchor for the window frame and to prevent dust and wind from blowing through any cracks or space which may be left between the brick and the frame.

Located in the usual manner on the pulley stiles 3 and on the under side of the head of the frame are the outer and inner stops 4 and 4^a; and formed in the pulley stiles 3 between said stops are the vertically disposed parallel grooves 5. Seated in said grooves and fixed to the stiles in any suitable manner are strips 6, of hard wood or analogous material, the outer faces of which are flush with the faces of the pulley stiles; and formed integral with the outer faces of said strips are vertically disposed tongues 7. These strips and tongues form the combined guides and weather strips of the window.

8 designates the lower sash of the window, which is arranged for operation in the frame in such a manner as that a slight space is formed between the inner stop and the adjacent faces of the side rails of said sash. This lower sash is provided with the usual counterbalancing weights, and formed in the edges of the side rails of said sash are vertically disposed grooves 9, which receive the tongues 7 of the corresponding strips 6.

Formed in the under side of the bottom rail of the lower sash is a groove 10, which receives the tongue of a strip 11, identical in construction with the strip 6, and which strip 11 is seated in the base of the window frame.

12 designates the upper sash, which is arranged to operate in the usual manner in the frame, and said upper sash being arranged so that there is a slight space formed between the inner edge of the outer stop 4^a and the adjacent faces of the side rails of said upper sash.

Formed in the upper side of the top rail of the sash 12 is a groove 13, which, when the sash is closed, receives the tongue of a strip 14, identical in construction with the

strips 6 and 11, and which strip 14 lies flush with the under side of the head piece at the top of the window frame.

The engaging faces of the meeting rails 5 of the sashes are provided with the oppositely arranged shoulders 15, which, when the sash are closed, form a comparatively tight weather and dust proof joint.

In Figs. 5 to 8, inclusive, I have shown the 10 strips 6 applied to weightless sash, and where this construction is employed, the strips are provided with notches 16, which receive suitable lugs or latches 17 arranged in the side rails of the sashes.

15 To facilitate the assembling of this form of window, a joint piece 18 is formed to fit between the adjacent ends of two sections of the strip, and which joint piece is provided with beveled ends 19 which engage corresponding beveled ends on the adjacent sections of the strips.

In order to bring out more clearly the use of the joint pieces 18 above referred to, I may state that in the practical assembling of 25 my window I first put in the strip 14 in the head of the frame. I then put in the two side strips from the head piece down to the meeting rail for the upper sash. Then I insert the upper sash from beneath up over 30 these strips. After I have inserted the top sash in its proper location over the side strips, I then insert in the proper grooves in the pulley stiles the joint pieces 18, which are properly pushed up in the grooves in the 35 upper sash, and then I complete the guide-way for the upper sash, thus making a complete guide-way from the head to the stool. I then put in the piece 11 in the stool of the window frame, and I then put on the two 40 side strips for the lower sash. I then insert the lower sash from above down over these last mentioned side strips, and then I place in above these side strips for the lower sash the joint strips, such as 18, and I then complete the guide-way for the lower sash from 45 said joint strips to the head of the window casing. From this it will be seen that the joint pieces 18 are essential in order to install the sash and make a complete and 50 unbroken guide-way for each sash from the stool to the head of the frame, and they are also necessary in order to remove the sash, it being noted in this connection that these joint pieces are removably located in the 55 window casing adjacent the meeting rails of the sashes, so that if it is desired to remove

the lower sash it is only necessary to take out one side strip and the joint piece and to remove the upper sash one side strip and the joint piece.

In a window of my improved construction, the sashes operate freely, and by the arrangement of the tongue and groove connections between the rails of the sashes and the frame, a perfect weather and dust proof 65 joint is maintained between the sashes and the frame when said sashes are closed. By providing the spaces between the window stops and both sashes, the latter operate freely and without sticking, even after the 70 stops and the sashes have been freshly painted.

The combined guides and weather strips located in the pulley stiles of a window do away with the parting strips ordinarily employed in windows having double sashes, and 75 the consequent cutting away of the ends of the meeting rails to accommodate said parting strips.

I claim:—

The combination with a window frame of a top sash and lower sash operating therein, the top sash being provided with a continuous unbroken groove around its top and side rails, the lower sash being provided with a 85 continuous and unbroken groove around its bottom and side rails, sectional strips seated in the faces of the pulley stile of the window frame, the faces of which strips lie flush with the faces of the pulley stiles, ribs integral with the faces of the sectional strips, which ribs engage in the grooves formed in the side rails of the sash, a strip seated in the head of the window casing provided with an integral rib adapted to be seated in 95 the groove formed in the top rail of the top sash, a strip seated in the stool piece of the window frame provided with a rib adapted to be seated in the groove in the bottom rail of the lower sash, removably located joint 100 pieces seated in the pulley stiles between the sectional strips carried by said pulley stiles, said joint pieces being positioned in the pulley stiles adjacent the meeting rails of the sash when closed.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT KASELOW.

Witnesses:

M. P. SMITH,
E. M. HARRINGTON.