

June 22, 1937.

E. PEREMI ET AL
WINDOW CONSTRUCTION

2,084,355

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1

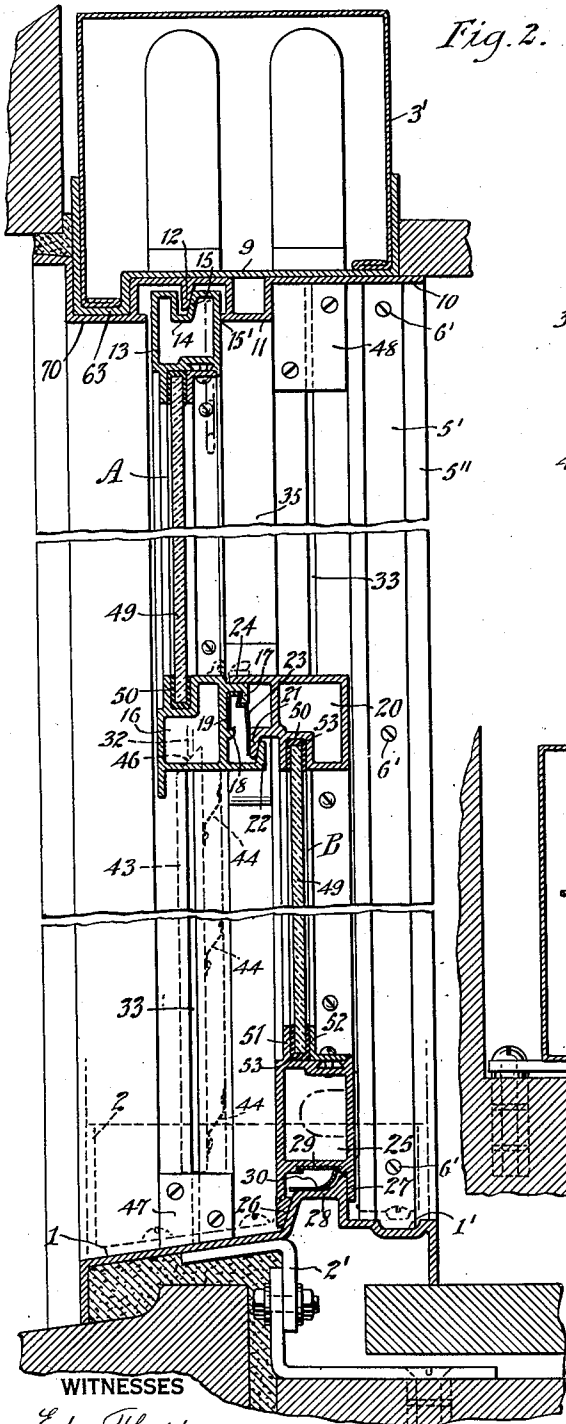


Fig. 2.

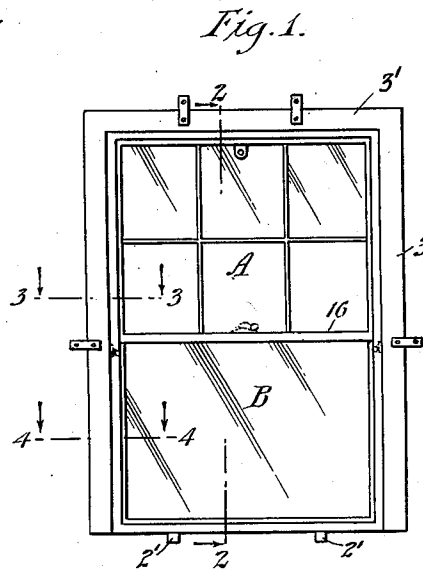


Fig. 1.

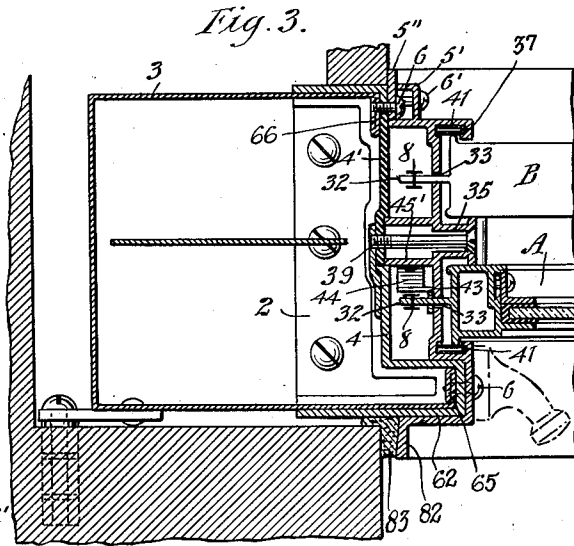


Fig. 3.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

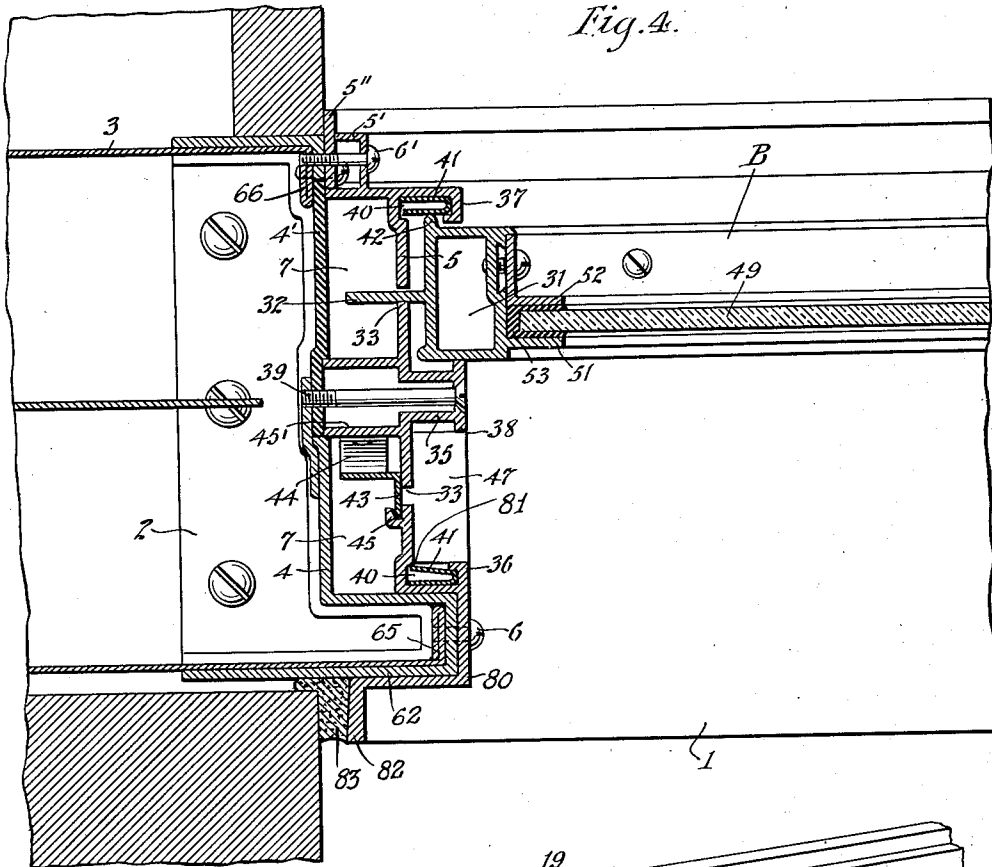


Fig. 4.

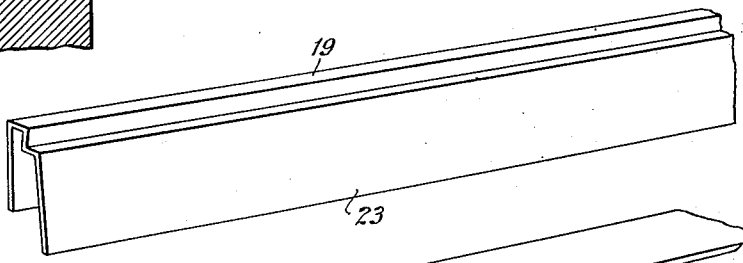


Fig. 5.

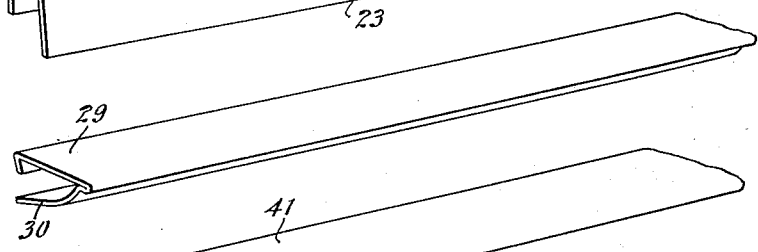


Fig. 6.

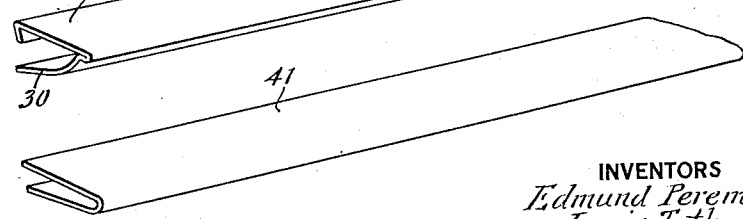


Fig. 7.

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2,084,355

WINDOW CONSTRUCTION

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Application September 29, 1933, Serial No. 691,555

33 Claims. (Cl. 189-72)

This invention relates to window constructions, and more particularly to windows of the sliding sash type, an object of the invention being to provide such a window which would be weatherproof when the sashes are closed by reason of the fact that the sashes at their side edges and at their meeting rails will have a three-point contact, one point of contact constituting a weather-strip.

A further object of the invention is to provide a window of the sliding sash type with sheet metal weather stripping of novel construction which permits the easy sliding of the sash but at the same time renders the window weather proof and prevents rattling.

A further feature of the invention has to do with the construction of the meeting rails of the sashes. In accordance with this feature the meeting rail of the lower sash is provided at its lower side with a down turned lip and the inner portion of the meeting rail of the upper sash is provided at its lower portion with an upturned lip adapted to extend around and engage against the lip of the lower sash. The meeting rail of the upper sash is also formed to house a weather strip which includes a resilient tongue, the free end of which normally engages the outer face of the lip or flange carried by said rail. When the window is closed the lip carried by the meeting rail of the lower sash wedges between the lip of the upper sash and the weather strip forcing them apart and causing firm sealing engagement to be had at both the inner and outer sides of the lower sash lip.

The meeting rail of the lower sash is further provided with an outwardly extending web which is adapted to extend over and engage the top surface of the extension of the meeting rail of the upper sash which houses the weather strip. This affords a still further point of sealing contacts and affords added assurance against ingress of rain or snow.

A further object is to provide a window construction in which the sash chains or cords are concealed.

A further object is to provide a window construction having a novel arrangement of shapes in the frame and the sash members, all of which result in a strong, durable and more or less inexpensive construction.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all of which will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation on a reduced scale of the improved window and frame;

Figure 2 is an enlarged broken view in vertical section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view in horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view in horizontal section on the line 4—4 of Figure 1;

Figures 5, 6 and 7 are perspective views illustrating the various shapes of weather-strip which are employed in the construction.

Referring to the drawings in detail which show one preferred embodiment of the invention chosen to illustrate the principles thereof—

1 represents the sill member of the frame, which may be secured to the masonry structure by well known types of knees 2', and upon or at the ends of this sill member 1 anchors or corner braces 2 are secured. Firmly secured to the anchors or corner braces 2 are inner vertical frame or jamb members 4 which are preferably of channel shape. At the sides of the jamb members towards the exterior of the building the jamb members are bent into projecting hollow or box-like form which may be referred to as a hollow flange 62. At the top of the frame is an upper frame or head member 9 which is also of channel shape like the jamb members 4 and which has a hollow flange 63 at the side thereof towards the outside of the building.

Sheet metal weight boxes 3 are attached to the jamb members 4, the forward edges of the weight boxes preferably being bent upon themselves as indicated at 65 and 66, and being secured to the frame members 4 by screws 6. The bent over forward edges 65 of the weight boxes are secured in the hollow flanges 62 as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Extending across the head of the window frame is a box member 3' similar to the weight boxes 3, the edges of this member 3' fitting into the channelled head member 9. The weight boxes 3 and box member 3' extend continuously around three sides of the window frame as shown in Figure 1, and constitute with the upright frame or jamb members 4 and head member 9 a strong and rigid buck capable of retaining its shape during transportation and use.

Mounted within the inner frame members 4 are outer or exposed frame or jamb members 5 which may be extruded, drawn, or otherwise suitably formed, preferably of non-corrosive metal. These inner and outer vertical frame members 4 and 5 form vertical chambers 7 in

which chains 8, connecting the respective sash with the ordinary weights in the weight boxes, are housed and hid from view and protected from the weather. The head member 9 of the frame is likewise provided with an outer or lower exposed frame member. The lower frame member 10 has a hollow parting strip 11 preferably integral therewith and a preferably integral depending wedge-shaped flange 12 for a purpose which will hereinafter appear. Said frame member 10 is also preferably provided with a hollow flange portion 13 enclosing the hollow flange 12 of the frame member 9.

The sill 1 is preferably a one-piece section which may be drawn or extruded, and so designed that it will provide on the outside of the sash an inclined water table on which no water will stay, and on the inside of this sill is provided with a groove or condensation gutter 1' to receive condensation and protect wood or any other stool from dampness.

The inner frame plate 4 has a removable section 4' to permit access to the weight boxes, the means for securing this removable section being a modification of the construction described in detail in our co-pending application, Serial Number 691,552, filed September 29th, 1933. In the construction shown one edge of the removable section 4' is received in a notch formed by the edge of the bent over box portion 36, the edge of the strip 5' and the edge of the member carrying the stop bead 37. The other edge of the removable section 4' extends under the member carrying the parting strip 35 and is secured thereto by one or more of the screws 39. The stop bead, of course, extends the entire height of the window and therefore is firmly secured in place to the jamb above and below the opening closed by the removable section 4'. The section 4' may be removed when desired by taking off the sections of the jamb carrying the stop bead 37 and the parting strip 35.

The outer or exposed frame or jamb members 5 are, as illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, formed in three vertically extending sections, separately removably secured to the inner frame members 4. These three sections comprise a first section carrying an inner stop bead 37. This section in the form shown has on its side towards the interior of the building an integral angle portion 5' which is clamped against a strip 5'' by means of screws 6' which also form the means for securing this section of the jamb to the frame member 4. This strip 5'' constitutes a plaster guard, sustains wind pressure and is removable as is the adjacent section of the frame member 5. The inner stop bead 37 has a pocket 40 in its inner face in which is mounted a resilient weather strip 41. As illustrated, particularly in Figure 7, the weather strip is preferably formed of a resilient sheet of metal bent along a longitudinal line so as to provide two separated walls, one of which is seated in the pocket in the frame member, and the other of which engages the sash. It is important that the sash engaging wall of the strip be substantially smooth or flat so as to have substantial flexibility and resilience so that it may follow the movements of the sash and fit irregularities of the sash or frame. The edge of this wall of the weather strip is preferably unstiffened by a bead or curl or the like and therefore may be termed a "raw" edge, that is, unbeaded or unstiffened edge. (See Fig. 7.)

The middle or second section of the outer frame or jamb member carries a parting strip 35 pref-

erably formed as an integral part thereof. The parting strip preferably carries projecting sash engaging flanges 38. (Fig. 4.) This parting strip section of the jamb is removably held in place by screws 39. The portions of the jamb sections carrying inner stop bead 37 and parting strip 35 which extend towards each other and form the bottom of the sash-receiving channel are spaced apart so as to provide a narrow slot 33 adapted to receive a flange projecting from the edge of a sash as will be described below.

The third section of the outer frame or jamb member 5 carries an outer stop bead 36, the portion of this section at the bottom of the sash receiving channel being spaced from the adjacent edge of the central jamb section to provide a space 33 for a sash flange. This third section of the outer jamb 5 is provided with a portion 50 which covers the hollow flange 12 of the inner frame member 4, this section of the outer jamb being secured in position by the screws 6. The outer stop bead 36 has a pocket 40 in its inner face which receives a resilient weather strip 41 similar to that already described. As shown in Figure 4, the free wall of the part of the weather strip when not in engagement with the sash springs outwardly until the edge of the weather strip engages the shoulder 31 adjacent to the stop bead and forming part of the pocket 40, which shoulder protects the edge of the weather strip, holds the outer wall of the strip under tension and assists in retaining the weather strip in its pocket. The outer margin of the portion 50 of the member carrying the outer stop bead 36 preferably is extended into an undercut flange 52 which forms a pocket adjacent to the outer wall of the building for receiving and retaining caulking material 53.

A and B represent the upper and lower sliding sashes respectively, and as the frame members of these upper and lower sashes are different in shape in cross section they will be separately described and given different characters of reference. All of the frame members of both sections are preferably hollow and may be formed by extruding metal or they may be otherwise formed if desired, and the upper horizontal bar 13 of the sash A has a groove 14 in its upper edge with a tapering wall 15 to engage the wedge-shaped flange 12 at the top cross bar and force the upper member of the sash against a flange 15' on the parting strip 11 to ensure a weather-tight anti-rattling fit. The lower cross bar 16 of the upper sash A is made with a pair of flanges 17 and 18 which together form a groove or recess for the accommodation of a weather-strip 19, and the lower rail 16 of the upper sash and the upper rail 20 of the lower sash have inter-engaging inclined or bevelled flanges 21 and 22 respectively, which, when in engagement, form a smooth metal-to-metal contact holding the sashes tightly together; furthermore, the flange 21 engages the free resilient portion 23 of the weather-strip 19 and the top wall or web 24 of the bar 21 engages over the flange 17 so that at the meeting rails or bars there is a three-point contact, one contact constituting a resilient weather-strip.

The lower horizontal bar 25 of the lower sash B has outer and inner integral flanges 26 and 27 respectively, which engage opposite sides of a raised portion 28 on the sill member 1. One of these flanges 26 is preferably bevelled or inclined engaging a correspondingly shaped face of the raised portion 28, forcing sash against the parting strip making the contact air tight. The bar 25 in its lower face accommodates and holds

a weather-strip 29 with a downwardly and laterally directed resilient portion 30 which bears against the upper face of the raised portion 28, and thus at the sill there is also a three-point contact, one of which constitutes a resilient weather-strip. The portion 30 may slide on the portion 28, as the flange 26 performs its function. Side bars 31 of both sashes A and B have integral flanges 32 which move in slots 33 in the outer side frame members 5 and project into the chamber 7 and have attached thereto the chains 8. The faces of the sashes adjacent to the parting strip engage the edges of the flanges 38 on the parting strip, while the opposite faces of the sashes are provided with ribs or beads 42 which engage the resilient weather strips 41 so as to render the engagement between the sashes and the frame weather proof.

As it is desirable to close the slots 33 in the frame members 5 below the upper and outer sash A, a movable strip 43 is located in the chamber 7 and normally positioned across the slot 33. This strip 43 is connected by springs 44 with a wall 45, which springs normally urge the strip 43 into a V-shaped groove 45 in the frame 5 and close the slot 33 below the upper sash. The upper end of the strip 43 is bevelled or inclined as shown at 46, in Figure 2, so that when the upper sash is lowered its flange 32 will engage this inclined or bevelled end 46 and force the strip 43 to one side, allowing the strip to move down in the slot 33. When the sash is moved upward to its closed position the strip 43 will again spring back to normal position, closing the slot 33.

Bumper plates 47 and 48 respectively are secured to the frame members 5 to limit the downward movement of the upper sash and the upward movement of the lower sash, as will be readily understood. In other words, the plates 47 are extended across the slots 33 and are engaged by the flanges 32 so as to limit the movement of the sashes.

The panes of glass 49 in the upper and lower sashes are fitted in grooves 50 in one bar, and the other three edges of the panes of glass are fitted in similar grooves, provided by integral flanges 51 and removable angle strips 52 on the side and bottom bars of the sashes. As illustrated the glass in the grooves is enclosed in suitable packing 53 so as to make a tight juncture between the parts without a strain on the glass.

It is noted that our improved window construction having its arrangement of steel frame members 4 and 9 and weight boxes 3 and lintel box 3' which, as a matter of fact, form a complete buck, presents a strong rigid construction. In this arrangement of parts the weather strips insure a resilient weathering contact. The improved automatic slot closing device prevents the entrance of rain and moisture to the interior of the frame, and a special tubular construction with weathering lips or flanges thereon creates a neat and economical construction.

While we have illustrated what we believe to be the preferred embodiment of our invention, it is to be distinctly understood that various slight changes may be made with regard to the form and arrangement of parts without departing from our invention, and hence we do not limit ourselves to the precise details set forth but consider ourselves at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the claims.

What we claim is:

1. In a window construction, upper and lower

sliding sashes each having a meeting rail, the meeting rail of one sash formed on its inner face with an open receptacle, a resilient weather strip in said receptacle, an upwardly projecting flange at the lower end of the receptacle toward which a free end of the resilient weather strip is movable, and a pair of flanges on the inner face of the meeting rail of the other sash, one of said flanges adapted to engage the upper portion of the meeting rail of the first mentioned sash and the second flange adapted to move between the resilient weather strip and the flange on the lower portion of the receptacle whereby a weather-tight joint is had.

2. In windows of the double hung type, a frame comprising a metal sill, and metal jamb and head members rigidly connected together to form a strong, self-sustaining buck, and facing members removably attached to said jamb and head members, said facing members being formed of extruded sections of non-corrosive metal and covering and concealing all exposed surfaces of the jamb and head members of the buck when the frame is set in place in the wall, said extruded sections being shaped to provide guide channels for the window sashes.

3. In windows of the double hung type, a frame comprising a metal sill, and metal jamb and head members rigidly connected together to form a strong, self-sustaining buck, and facing members removably attached to said jamb and head members, said facing members being formed of extruded sections of non-corrosive metal and covering and concealing all exposed surfaces of the jamb and head members of the buck when the frame is set in place in the wall, said extruded sections being shaped to provide guide channels for the window sashes, certain of said extruded sections being also shaped to provide pockets therein for receiving weather strips.

4. In windows of the double hung type, a frame comprising a metal sill, and metal jamb and head members rigidly connected together to form a strong, self-sustaining buck, and facing members removably attached to said jamb and head members, said facing members being formed of extruded sections of non-corrosive metal and covering and concealing all exposed surfaces of the jamb and head members of the buck when the frame is set in place in the wall, said extruded facing members for the jambs being formed in three sections, the outer section being formed to provide an outer stop bead, the middle section being formed to provide a parting strip, and the inner section being formed to provide an inner stop bead, whereby the outer and middle sections form a guideway for one sash in the window and the middle and inner sections form a guideway for a second sash in the window.

5. In windows of the double hung type, a frame including a jamb member comprising a strong, and rigid metal frame member of substantially the width of the frame from inside to outside of the window, said member being adapted to be mounted in the window opening and to constitute the main structural or strength giving member of the jamb, and a facing member of non-corrosive metal substantially concealing the face of said structural jamb member, said facing being formed of extruded sections separately removable and connected to said structural frame member and being unconnected with each other except through said structural frame member, said extruded sections being shaped to provide

complementary parts of a sash receiving channel.

6. In a window of the double hung type, a frame including a jamb member comprising a strong, rigid metal frame member of substantially the width of the frame from inside to outside of the window, said member being adapted to be mounted in the window opening and to constitute the main structural or strength giving member of the jamb, and a facing of non-corrosive metal substantially concealing the face of said structural jamb member, said facing being formed of three sections separately removably attached to said structural member, the outer section being formed to provide an outer sash retaining bead and a portion of a channel bottom for a sash receiving channel, the intermediate section being formed to provide a parting strip and partial channel bottoms for inner and outer sash receiving channels, and the inner section comprising an inner stop bead and a portion of a channel bottom for an inner sash receiving channel.

7. In a window of the double hung type, a frame including a jamb member comprising a strong, rigid metal frame member of substantially the width of the frame from inside to outside of the window, said member being adapted to be mounted in the window opening and to constitute the main structural or strength giving member of the jamb, and a facing of non-corrosive metal substantially concealing the face of said structural jamb member, said facing being formed of three sections separately removably attached to said structural member, the outer section being formed to provide an outer sash retaining bead and a portion of a channel bottom for a sash receiving channel, the intermediate section being formed to provide a parting strip and partial channel bottoms for inner and outer sash receiving channels, and the inner section comprising an inner stop bead and a portion of a channel bottom for an inner sash receiving channel, said channel bottom portions being spaced away from the face of said structural frame member, so as to provide chain receiving pockets and the edges of adjacent channel bottom portions being spaced to provide vertical slots, and sashes mounted in the respective sash receiving channels, said chain pockets, and chains attached to said flanges.

8. A window frame for double hung windows comprising a metal sill and rolled metal jamb and head members of channeled cross section, the legs of the channels extending outwardly from the window opening, the head and jamb members being formed to provide a hollow flange near the outside of the window, said flange extending for a substantial distance into the window opening, said head and jamb members having three sided sheet metal casings attached thereto, one leg of each casing extending outwardly into the hollow flange of the corresponding head or jamb member and being secured in the bottom of said hollow flange.

9. In a window of the double hung type, a frame including a jamb member comprising a strong rigid channel shaped frame member, the legs of the channel extending outwardly of the window opening, said channel being bent inwardly of the window opening near the outer side of the window opening, then outwardly and then towards the outside of the window opening to form the outer leg of said frame, thereby forming a hollow flange projecting inwardly of the

window opening near the outside of the window, said frame member being adapted to be mounted in the window opening and to constitute the main structural or strength giving member of the jamb, and a facing of non-corrosive metal attached to said structural member and shaped to provide a sash receiving channel.

10. In a window of the double hung type, a jamb construction including members forming a channel to receive a sash, said channel having a slot in the bottom thereof adapted to receive a flange projecting from the edge of the sash and a movable closure for said slot comprising an angle bar, one leg of which is adapted to cover said slot or to be moved laterally so as to uncover the same, and a series of inclined flat springs connected to the transverse leg of said angle bar and to a fixed wall of the window frame for supporting said angle bar and permitting the same to be moved so as to uncover said slot, the planes of said flat springs being at right angles to the plane in which the angle bar slides in covering and uncovering the slot.

11. In a window of the double hung type, a frame, including a jamb member, said jamb member comprising extruded sections shaped to form a channel for the reception of a sash, the extruded member at one side of said channel being formed to provide a pocket having an open side, the edges of the pocket along the margins of said opening being undercut, and a folded, resilient metal weather-stripping member mounted in said pockets and retained by said undercut portions, thereby providing a sealing joint and a rattle proof sash construction.

12. In a window of the double hung type, an upper sash composed of four closed hollow extruded metal sections, each of said sections being provided with a glass receiving rabbet, the head section being formed to engage in sealing engagement with a frame head and the meeting rail section having laterally projecting integral flanges at the top and bottom of the meeting side thereof, at least one of said flanges terminating in a hook-shaped portion having an inclined inner wedging surface.

13. A window sash including a member formed of a seamless hollow extruded section having an integral glass receiving rabbet therein, and having a narrow flange formed thereon near the edge opposite to the glass receiving rabbet and a glass retaining angle adapted to be seated in position to retain a pane of glass in said glass receiving rabbet, the edge of the transverse leg of said angle being adapted to seat behind said narrow flange, and the transverse leg being disposed to extend directly between the glass and said narrow flange and to bear against the sash.

14. In a sash of the character described, a member comprising a hollow integral extruded section having a glass holding flange projecting therefrom, the inner surface of said section which faces the edge of the glass having a dovetail groove therein and an inwardly projecting narrow flange at the side of said surface remote from the glass engaging flange, said construction being adapted to provide a seat for a removable glass holding angle, or, if it be desired, to retain the glass by means of putty, said dovetail groove and said narrow flange forming means to lock with the putty.

15. A sash for a double hung window including a bottom rail member comprising a hollow extruded shape, the bottom wall thereof having an undercut groove formed therein and a weather-

strip comprising a folded sheet of resilient metal, one leg of which is firmly seated in the said undercut groove, and the other leg of which constitutes a resilient sealing member.

5 16. A sash for a double hung window including a bottom rail member comprising a hollow extruded shape, the bottom wall thereof having an undercut groove formed therein and a weather-strip comprising a folded sheet of resilient metal,
10 one leg of which is firmly seated in the said undercut groove, and the other leg of which constitutes a resilient sealing member, said bottom rail member having inner and outer downwardly projecting flanges between which said weather-strip
15 is located.

17. A sash for a double hung window including a bottom rail member comprising a hollow extruded shape, the bottom wall thereof having an undercut groove formed therein, and a weather-strip comprising a folded sheet of resilient metal,
20 one leg of which is firmly seated in the said undercut groove, and the other leg of which constitutes a resilient sealing member, said bottom rail member having inner and outer downwardly projecting
25 flanges between which said weather-strip is located, the outer of said flanges being wider than the inner flange and having a shoulder thereon adapted to be engaged by the free edge of the
30 resilient leg of said weather-strip member when the window is open.

18. A sash construction including a meeting rail member comprising a hollow extruded section, said member having spaced flanges projecting from the meeting face thereof, the upper of said
35 flanges being wider than the lower flange, and the edge of the lower flange being downwardly hooked.

19. In a double hung window, a pair of sashes, each formed of hollow extruded metal sections, the hollow metal meeting rail section of the upper
40 sash having flanges projecting from the meeting face thereof, the lower of said flanges being wider than the upper flange and having an upwardly hooked outer edge and the hollow extruded metal meeting rail section of the lower sash having
45 flanges extending from the meeting face thereof, the upper flange being wider than the lower flange and overlying the upper flange on the meeting rail of the upper sash, and the lower flange on the meeting rail of the lower sash being
50 downwardly hooked and adapted to engage in meeting engagement with the upwardly hooked edge of the lower flange of the meeting rail of the upper sash whereby two spaced contacts between the flanges and the meeting rails are provided.
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20. In a double hung window, a pair of sashes, each formed of hollow extruded metal sections, the hollow metal meeting rail section of the upper
60 sash having flanges projecting from the meeting face thereof, the lower of said flanges being wider than the upper flange and having an upwardly hooked outer edge and the hollow extruded metal meeting rail section of the lower sash having
65 flanges extending from the meeting face thereof, the upper flange being wider than the lower flange and overlying the upper flange of the meeting rail on the upper sash, and the lower flange of the meeting rail of the lower sash being downwardly hooked and adapted to engage in meeting engagement with the upwardly hooked edge of the lower
70 flange of the meeting rail of the upper sash whereby two spaced contacts between the flanges and the meeting rails are provided, and resilient weather-stripping means carried by the upper
75 flange of the meeting rail of the upper sash and

engaging the lower flange of the meeting rail of the lower sash, thereby providing a resilient sealing engagement between the two points of sealing engagement between the rigid flanges on the respective meeting rails.

21. In a window of the double hung type a frame comprising a channeled jamb member having channel walls comprising a parting strip, an inner stop bead and an outer stop bead, resilient metal weather-strips carried by said inner and
10 outer stop beads, and upper and lower sliding sashes, the upper sliding sash having its end face disposed in the channel between the parting strip and the resilient weather-strip carried by said
15 outer stop bead and being urged by said resilient weather-strip into contact with said parting strip, and the lower sash having its end face disposed in the channel between said parting strip and the resilient weather-strip carried by said inner stop
20 bead and being urged by said weather-strip into contact with said parting strip, sealing contact being normally obtained between the sashes and said parting strip and between the sashes and the respective weather-strips at all times.

22. In a window of the double-hung type, a frame, including a channeled jamb member, having a parting strip thereon and a stop bead at
25 opposite sides of the channel, said stop bead having a pocket therein opening toward said parting strip, a U-shaped resilient metal weather-strip mounted in said pocket, and a sliding sash mounted to slide in the channel with its end face
30 disposed in the channel between said parting strip and said weather-strip and to be normally held in contact with said parting strip by the resiliency of said weather-strip, said sash having a flange projecting from its face into sealing contact with said resilient weather-strip.
35

23. In a window of the double-hung type, a pair of jamb members having a slot between them
40 adapted to receive a sash flange, a closure bar for said slot having a flat face movable in engagement with the jamb members, and means urging the closure bar yieldingly toward a position to cover the slot and overlap both of the jamb members, said closure bar being provided at one end
45 with a cam surface adapted to be engaged by the sash flange for camming the closure bar to one side of the slot.

24. In a window of the double-hung type, a pair of jamb members having a slot between them
50 adapted to receive a sash flange, a closure bar for said slot having a flat face movable in engagement with the jamb members, an offset flange on one of the jamb members forming a recess or pocket for receiving a margin of the
55 closure bar when the closure bar is in slot closing position, and means for yieldingly urging the closure bar toward seated position in said recess, the closure bar being provided at one end with
60 a cam surface adapted to be engaged by the sash flange for camming the closure bar to one side of the slot.

25. A structure as set forth in claim 24 wherein the flange and the closure bar are formed
65 to wedge the closure bar against the body of the jamb member as the closure bar moves toward slot closing position.

26. In a window of the double hung type, in combination, a rigid buck member, and a facing
70 of non-corrosive metal therefor, comprising a parting strip and two stop beads all individually removably attached to the buck member, said facing also including a facing strip permanently secured to the inner margin of the buck and
75

extending inward therebeyond to form a permanent plaster guard.

27. In a window of the double-hung type, in combination, a rigid buck member, a weight housing member secured thereto, said buck member having an opening in its front wall for affording access to the weight chamber, said housing member having a flange disposed in juxtaposed relation to the front wall of the buck member and overlapping the opening therein, a facing plate secured to the buck member along one margin of the front wall thereof and overlapping the opening in said wall to define with the flange of the housing and the buck member a notch for receiving a closure plate, a closure plate fitting in the opening in the buck member and having one margin received in the notch, a parting strip overlying the opposite margin of the closure plate and extending beyond the ends thereof, means securing the parting strip to the closure plate and means detachably securing the parting strip to the buck member above and below the closure plate.

28. In a window of the double hung type, in combination, a sash comprising a stile having a side flange, a parting strip and a stop bead forming a channel for receiving the stile and defining a slot in the bottom of the channel for receiving the stile flange, a resilient sealing and guiding member housed in the stop bead for pressing the sash toward the parting strip, the sash stile being provided with a narrow rib for engaging the sealing and guiding member and the parting strip being provided with a thin wall for engaging the stile flange and with a narrow rib for engaging the face of the stile whereby wide frictional surfaces are avoided.

29. In a window of the double hung type, in combination, a sash, means forming a channel for receiving the sash, comprising a stop bead, a longitudinally flexible metal sealing member having a substantially flat face for engaging the sash, said sealing member being housed in the stop bead and having its sash engaging face terminating in a freely flexible edge and means adjacent to the base of said stop bead forming a shoulder to cover and guard said edge.

30. In a window of the double hung type, in combination, relatively movable sash and frame members, a sealing member housed in one of said members for engaging the other, said sealing member having a substantially flat face which terminates in a freely flexible edge, and said

member in which the sealing member is housed being formed with a shoulder to cover and guard said edge.

31. In a window of the double hung type, in combination, a sash, a frame jamb comprising a stop bead member and a parting strip member, said members bounding a channel in which the sash runs, and a sealing strip of resilient sheet metal housed in one of said members and pressing the sash against the other member, said sealing strip having a raw edge which is longitudinally flexible, and the member in which the sealing member is housed having a flange for covering and guarding said edge.

32. In a double hung window, in combination, a frame, upper and lower sashes slidably mounted in the frame and each having a meeting rail, a sealing extension on the meeting rail of the upper sash having an upwardly extending lip or flange spaced inward from the rail, a sealing extension on the meeting rail of the lower sash having a downwardly extending lip or flange spaced outward from the rail, the lip of the lower sash being disposed to engage the outer face of the lip of the upper sash when the window is closed, and a sealing member housed in the extension of the upper sash rail and disposed to engage the flange of the extension of the lower sash rail when the window is closed and to have its edge covered and guarded by the flange of the extension of the upper sash rail when the window is open.

33. In a double hung window, in combination, a frame, upper and lower sashes slidably mounted in the frame and each having a meeting rail, a sealing extension on the meeting rail of the upper sash having an upwardly extending lip or flange spaced inward from the rail, and a sealing extension on the meeting rail of the lower sash having a downwardly extending lip or flange spaced outward from the rail, the lip of the lower sash being disposed to engage the outer face of the lip of the upper sash when the window is closed, and a resilient sealing member mounted in the sealing extension of the upper sash meeting rail and having a tongue portion normally in engagement with the outer face of the lip of said sealing extension but adapted to be wedged away therefrom by the lower sash lip when the window is closed.

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Disclaimer

2,084,355.—*Edmund Peremi* and *Louis Toth*, Manhasset, N. Y. WINDOW CONSTRUCTION. Patent dated June 22, 1937. Disclaimer filed June 16, 1951, by the assignee, *General Bronze Corporation*.

Hereby enters this disclaimer to claims 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of said patent.

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