

(No Model.)

E. F. WILCOX.
ADJUSTABLE STRIP FOR WINDOW JAMBS.

No. 431,500.

Patented July 1, 1890.

Fig. 1.

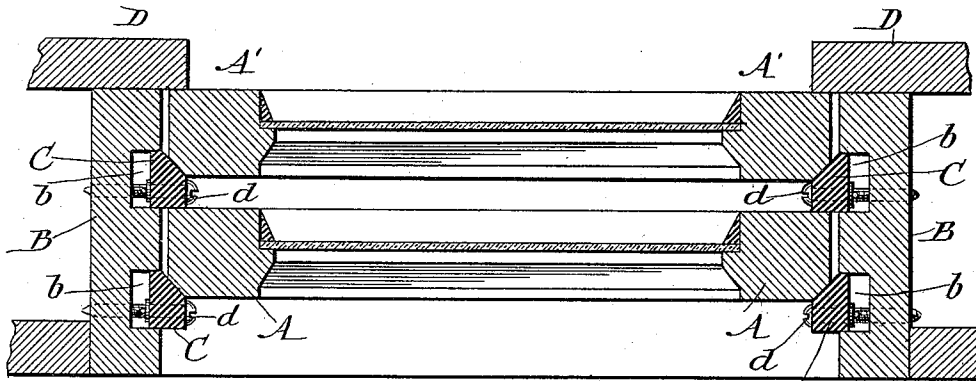


Fig. 2.

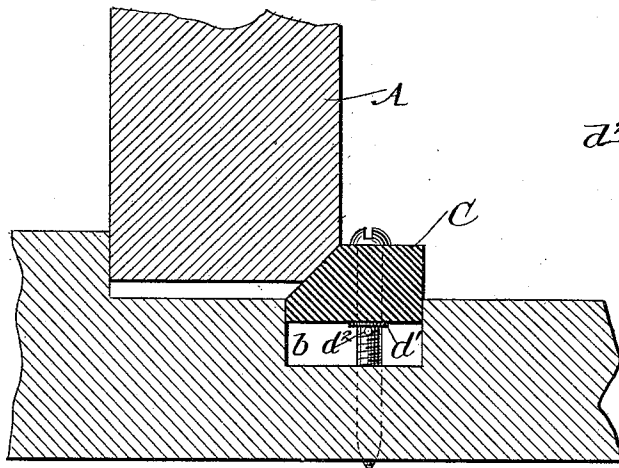
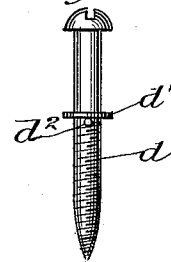


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE STRIP FOR WINDOW-JAMBS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 431,500, dated July 1, 1890.

Application filed October 31, 1889. Serial No. 328,879. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBERT F. WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Adjustable Pieces or Strips for Window-Jambs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in adjustable pieces or strips for window-jambs; and the object of my improvement is to provide pieces or strips of wood or other suitable material, made suitably adjustable so as to avoid the disadvantages arising from the expansion and contraction of the material in and about the window jamb or sash. I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of a window frame and sash, showing my adjustable piece or strip as applied to a window-jamb, also said adjustable piece or strip used as a parting-strip. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of part of a window frame and sash, showing a larger view of my adjustable piece or strip and an ordinary stop for the sash. Fig. 3 is a detailed view of a screw with its washer and pin, being a means whereby the strips are adjusted.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is the lower sash of a window, and A' the upper sash thereof; B B, the window-frames, having the rectangular recesses or grooves *b b* thereon for the reception of the adjustable pieces or strips C C C C. Said strips are made the same length as the window-frame, and are beveled on their side next to the sash, preferably at an angle of forty-five degrees, meeting a parallel bevel on the sash, but are otherwise rectangular to fit into the said recesses or grooves and slide therein.

D is the blind-stop. Screws *d d d d* are passed through the strips at suitable intervals, and over the end of each screw a washer is then placed close against the under side of the piece or strip. A pin *d²* is then driven into a transverse aperture in the screw, so as to fit tightly therein and hold the washer close against the piece or strip. As many screws

so prepared may be used as are necessary to hold the piece or strip firmly in position. The strip being placed in the recess or groove *b*, the screws are driven into the adjacent wood of the window-frame. The adjustable piece or strip will be firmly held between the heads of the screws and the washers, and by turning the screws it may be adjusted in the recess or groove as the parts expand or contract, so that the beveled part of the strip will always fit snugly against the bevel of the adjacent window-sash. A window-sash is liable to expand and contract in two directions. It is to meet this expansion and contraction in both directions that the adjustable pieces or strips and the adjacent window-sash are beveled, as shown, and the strips made adjustable. The strip, however, is beveled only on the side next to and at the side of the window-sash, and is substantially flat at the top. It extends beyond the window-sash in front of the sash inside the window, so that the adjusting-screw may be operated without raising the window.

It is obvious that by the use of this adjustable beveled strip, in combination with the other bearings of the sash, a guideway is formed having one of its sides adjustable in the direction of the width of the sash as distinguished from its thickness independently of the other sides of the guideway.

The strip is preferably not automatically adjustable by means of a spring or otherwise, but is adjustable, preferably, only at the pleasure of the operator. The disadvantage of the use of a spring to adjust a window-jamb is that, as the spring is always operating, its pressure cannot be properly regulated, and it is liable to cause the strip or jamb to press too far out or too strongly against the sash, preventing the sash from being easily raised or lowered. This disadvantage is avoided by the use of screws, which penetrate the wood and are operated only at the will of the operator. I do not, however, mean to confine myself to the use of screws which penetrate the wood.

The bevel on the strip and sash is preferably about forty-five degrees, for the reason that the strip with a bevel of forty-five de-

grees presses the window-sash equally in two directions, thus holding the sash more firmly against the parting-strip or the blind-stop, and at the same time against the frame or strip on the opposite side of the sash, preventing the sash from rattling and rendering weather-strips unnecessary, also permitting the sash to be freely raised and lowered.

The recesses or grooves on the window-frame for the reception of the strips are not necessarily cut into the frame, but may be formed by projections thereon.

My improved window-strip above described may also be used as a parting-strip, and because of the small space which it occupies is the first beveled adjustable parting-strip meeting a parallel bevel on the upper sash which has ever been made, so far as I am aware.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a window-sash having a beveled portion on its inner side and a window-frame having a groove, of an adjustable window-strip fitting said groove, but projecting outside of the same, and having on its projecting part a single beveled face meeting the bevel on the window-sash, whereby as the said strip is adjusted laterally it is adapted to regulate both the width and the depth of the guideway for the said sash, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a window-sash having at one edge a single beveled face, of a window-frame having a groove, an adjustable strip interposed between said frame and

sash, and having a single beveled portion meeting the said beveled face on the sash, and screws located in front of the window-sash, inside of the same, for adjusting said strip laterally, and thus regulating both the width and depth of the groove in which the sash slides as it is raised and lowered.

3. The combination, with the window-sash A, having beveled faces on its inner side, of the frame B, having grooves *b*, the adjustable strips C, fitting in said grooves, but projecting partly outside of the same, and having beveled portions meeting the beveled faces on the said sash, and screws passing through said strips on the inside of the sash and serving to adjust the strips in their grooves, and thus vary both the depth and width of the grooves in which the sash slides as it is raised and lowered.

4. The combination, with a window-sash having a beveled face, of an adjustable parting-strip arranged between the two sashes of a window and having a beveled portion meeting the said beveled face on the sash, whereby said strip, in addition to its usual function of separating the sashes, serves also as a means for varying both the width and the depth of the groove in which the sash having the beveled face meeting the beveled portion of the said strip slides as the said sash is raised and lowered.

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Witnesses:

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