(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. V. PHILLIPS.

WINDOW FRAME POCKET.

No. 483,968. Patented Oct. 4, 1892.

Fig. 1.

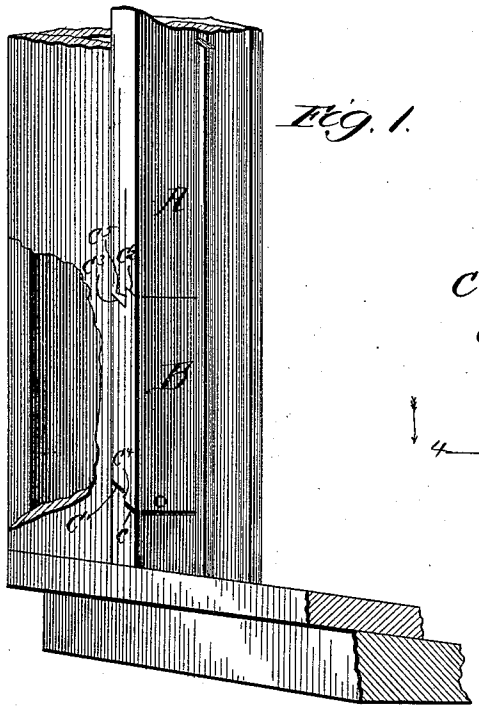


Fig. 2.

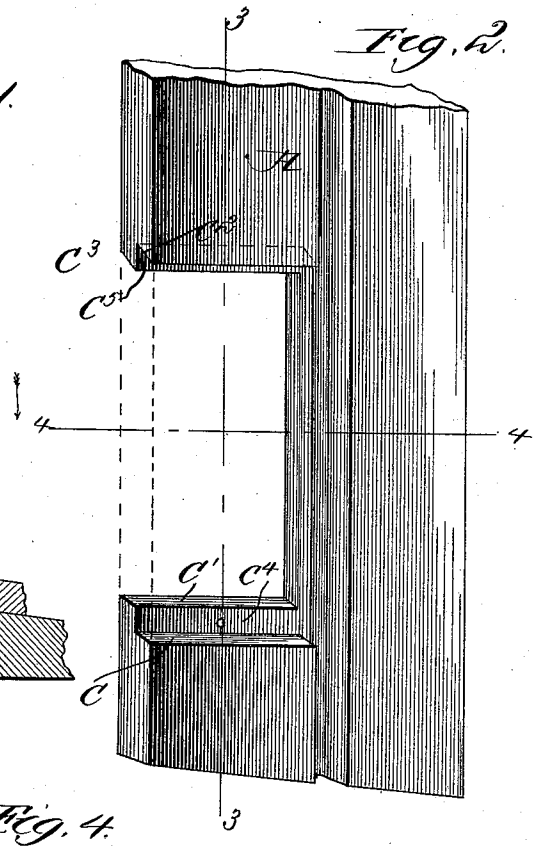


Fig. 3.

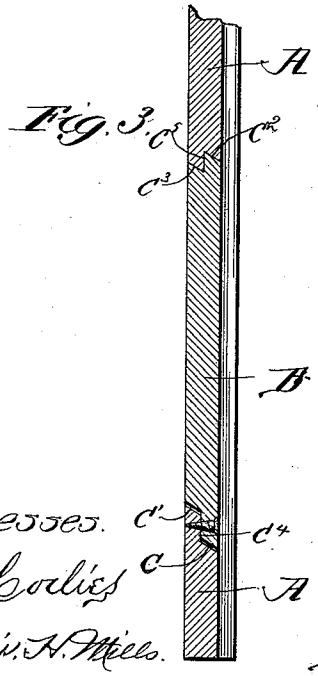


Fig. 4.

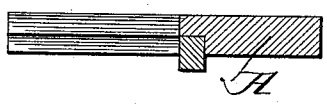
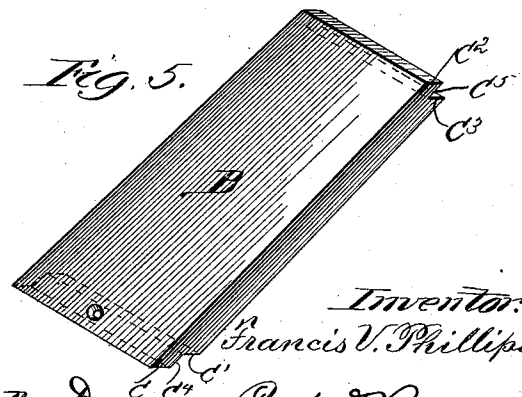


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
W. C. Corlies
Fredk. H. Wells.

Inventor:
Francis V. Phillips
By Dayton, Poole & Brown
his Attys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. V. PHILLIPS.

WINDOW FRAME POCKET.

No. 483,968. Patented Oct. 4, 1892.

Fig. 6.

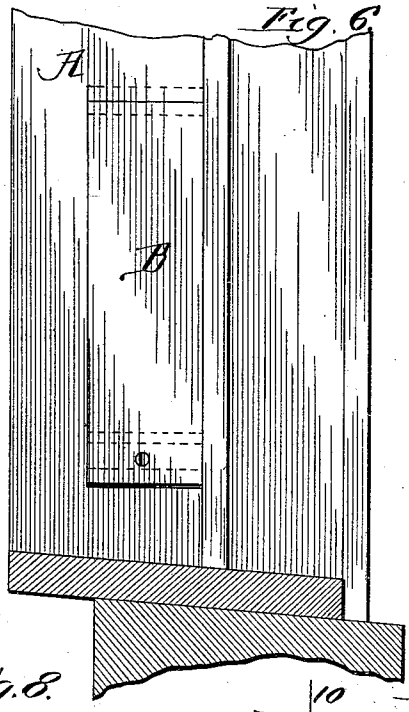


Fig. 7.

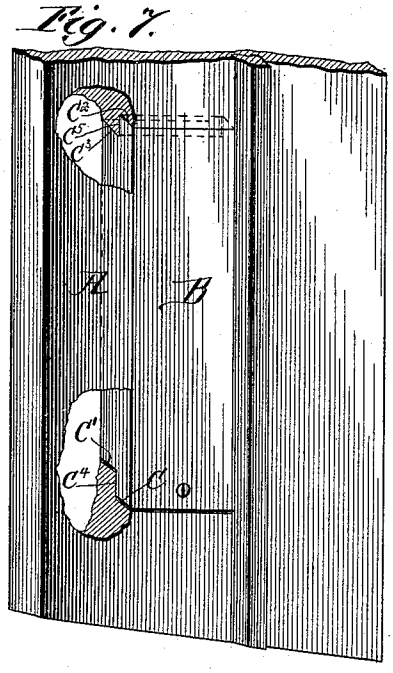


Fig. 8.

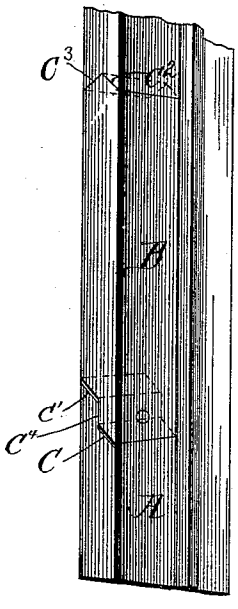


Fig. 9.

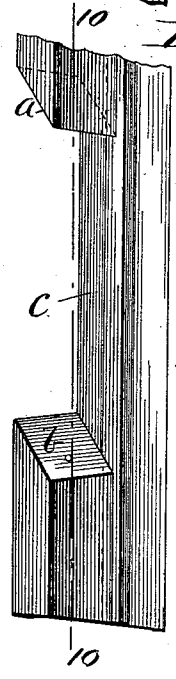


Fig. 10.

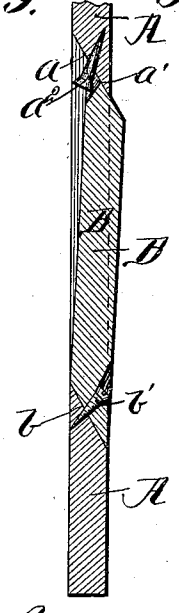
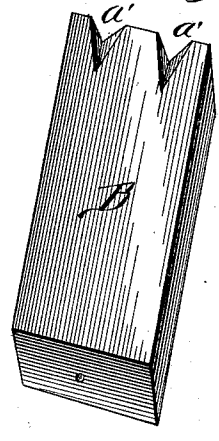


Fig. 11.



Witnesses.
W. C. Corlies
Fredk. A. Mills.

Inventor.
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By Dayton, Poole & Brown
his Attys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS V. PHILLIPS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE SMITH & PHILLIPS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WINDOW-FRAME POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,968, dated October 4, 1892.

Application filed October 21, 1891. Serial No. 409,440. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS V. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Frame Pockets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the form of and the mode of forming window-stile "pockets;" and it consists in the matters hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 to 5, inclusive, illustrate a pocket-piece severed, according to my invention, from the edge to the parting-stop groove of a stile. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 illustrate a stile having the pocket extending laterally from the parting-stop groove only part way to the edge or margin of the stile. Figs. 9, 10, and 11 illustrate the old style of pocket and the method heretofore practiced in forming such a pocket, the disadvantages of such old style being made apparent by these illustrations. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a window-frame containing a stile having a pocket formed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of the stile having my improved pocket cut therein, the pocket-piece being removed. Fig. 3 is a vertical section in the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section in the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, looking downward. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the pocket-piece detached. Fig. 6 is a front elevation. Fig. 7 is a perspective, parts of the stile being broken away to illustrate the joint formed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 8 is a modification within my invention. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a stile, showing the pocket-piece removed. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the old style of pocket-piece detached and notched preparatory to its replacement in the style, and Fig. 11 is an edge view showing the pocket-piece replaced ready to be planed off flush with the stile.

A represents a window-stile, of which B is the pocket-piece cut from the stile near the lower end of the latter for the purpose of giving access to the sash-weight box which is provided in the window-frame exterior to the stile, as shown in Fig. 1.

Referring first to Figs. 9, 10, and 11, which illustrate the form of and mode of forming the pocket as heretofore made, it will be noticed that the pocket-piece B is severed at its ends from the style A by two saw cuts or kerfs at *a b*, which are inclined in the same direction or downwardly toward the sash-face of the stile. The pocket-piece B so formed at its ends is also cut from the stile by a longitudinal kerf or cut at *c*. After the pocket-piece has been removed it is notched at a' a', Fig. 10, at its upper inner edge. Its lower end is secured to the lower end of the opening in the stile, from which it was taken by means of a screw passed through the overlapping lower end of the pocket-piece into the underlapping portion of the stile, as shown, and nails a^2 are driven into the upper inclined face of the opening in the stile in position to hold the pocket-piece firmly outward against the inclined wall of the stile-opening, and after the pocket-piece has been thus secured in the stile its projecting face is planed down flush with the sash-face of the stile.

Formed in accordance with my improvement the pocket-piece does not protrude beyond the face of the stile and no subsequent planing thereof is required.

In my improved construction one or both ends of the pocket-piece are severed from the stile by two transverse cuts or kerfs extending inward from the opposite faces of the stile only part way through the latter, and a fracture of the wood is made lengthwise of the grain, extending from one of said cuts to the other. These two cuts have the offset relation illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, in which the cut C at the lower end of the pocket made from the front of the stile is a short distance below the cut C′ made from the rear face of the stile. The cuts or kerfs C and C′ may be horizontal, but if at the lower end of the pocket are preferably inclined downwardly toward the sash-face of the stile, as shown. Two oppositely-arranged cuts are shown as severing the upper end of the pocket-piece from the stile. The direction of the cuts C^2 and C^3 at one end (usually the upper end of

the pocket) may be varied; but they may better be so arranged and directed as to give interlocking relation between the end of the pocket-piece and the end of the opening in the stile, so that the said end of the pocket-piece may be retained easily against inward movement and desirably against both inward and outward movement without fastening, and so, also, that the front sash-face of the pocket-piece shall be flush with the sash-face of the stile when said pocket-piece is returned to its place in the latter. In the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 7, which is preferred, both partial cuts or kerfs C^2 and C^3 incline downwardly toward the sash-face of the stile and are offset or located in different planes, like the cuts C and C′ at the opposite end of the pocket. The cut C^3 may, however, be directed upwardly instead of downwardly, so as to meet the inner end of the upwardly and inwardly directed cut C^2, as shown by full lines in Fig. 8, or, being made at a point somewhat lower down than the cut C^2, it may reach inward to the plane in which the cut C^2 terminates. The kerfs which do not intersect are located at such a distance from each other that a hammer-blow struck upon the pocket-piece after such kerfs have been made will result in breaking or splitting the wood from one of these kerfs to the other. Such splitting of the wood of course gives a separation in a plane substantially parallel with the faces of the stile and pocket-piece without the removal of material, so that when the pocket-piece is reinserted its faces are in their original planes and flush with the faces of the stile.

In practice the non-intersecting kerfs will preferably be made about half an inch apart in order to give a split of that length.

The through vertical cut or cuts detaching the side or sides of the pocket-piece from the body of the stile may be made either before or after the partial transverse kerfs; but should be made before the vertical fracture is made.

It is plain that when, in the construction above described, the pocket-piece is replaced in the stile and secured by a screw at its overlapping end or ends the face of the pocket-piece will be flush with the face of the stile and that no planing or dressing of the pocket-piece is required. By this means the cost of constructing the stile with the pocket is materially reduced, while the pocket is better, for the reason that the pocket-piece will always have its front face flush with the sash-face of the stile whenever and by whomsoever it may be replaced.

I claim as my invention—

1. A pocketed window-stile and pocket-piece formed of the same board, the stile-opening and pocket-piece joining at one or both ends in an indirect division-line comprising two offsets, transverse cuts extending inwardly from the opposite faces of the stile to a plane between said faces, and a vertical fracture extending from one of said cuts to the other.

2. A pocketed window-stile and pocket-piece formed of the same board, the stile-opening and the pocket-piece having interlapping surfaces at their upper ends and having at their lower ends an indirect line of division which comprises two offsets, transverse cuts extending inwardly from opposite faces of the stile to an intermediate vertical fracture which connects them.

3. The method of forming a pocket in a window-stile, which consists in cutting the stile inwardly part way through from opposite faces and in different planes and then splitting the wood from one of such cuts to the other.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS V. PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:
M. E. DAYTON,
TAYLOR E. BROWN.