(No Model.)

R. LANGTRY.

WINDOW SASH.

No. 275,223. Patented Apr. 3, 1883.

Fig. 1.

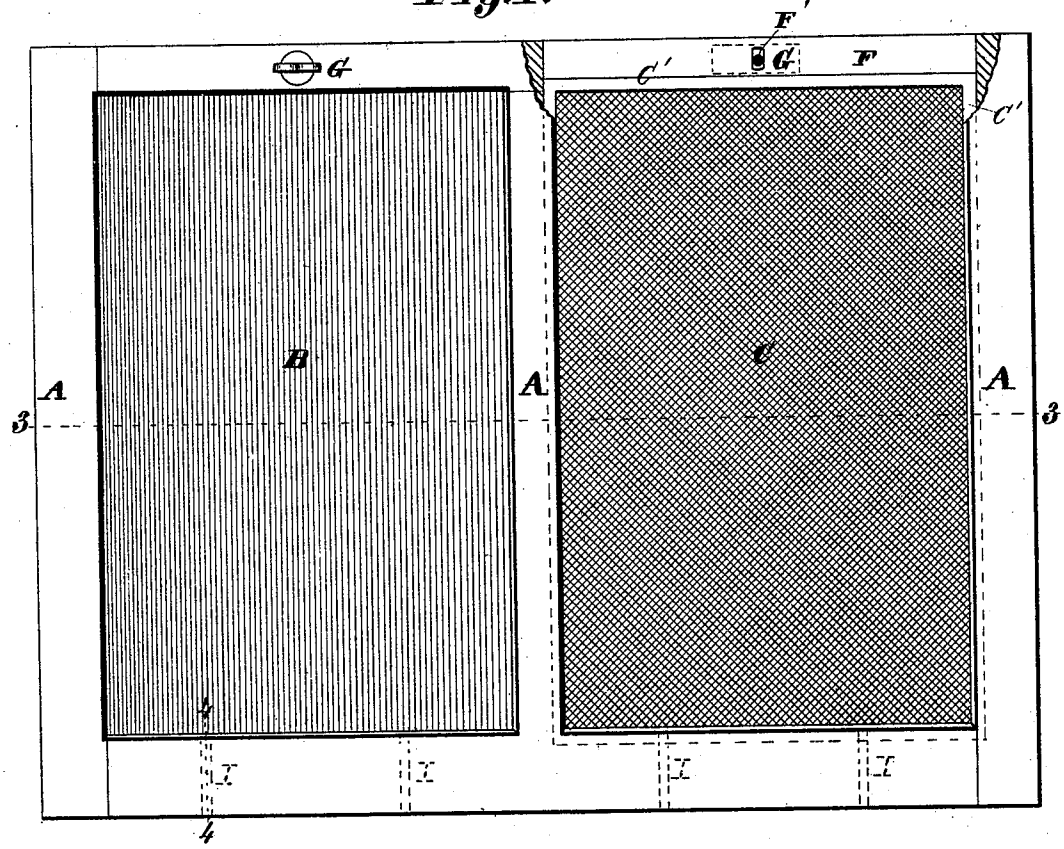


Fig. 2.

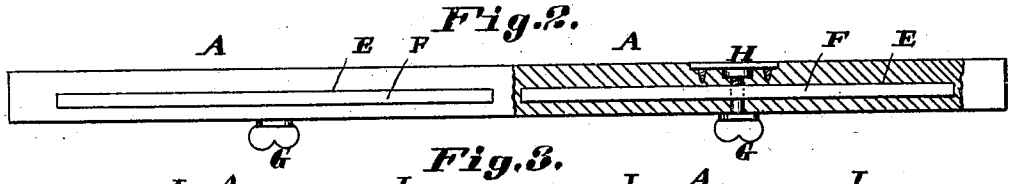


Fig. 3.

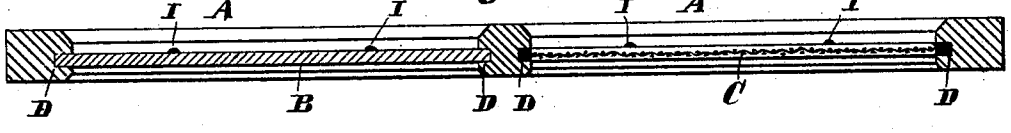
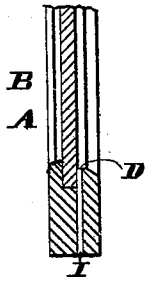


Fig. 4.



Attest:
Charles Pickle
Wm. J. Sayers.

Inventor:
Richard Langtry
By Knight Bros
attys.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD LANGTRY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES N. TRENHOLM, OF SAME PLACE.

WINDOW-SASH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,223, dated April 3, 1883.

Application filed December 22, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD LANGTRY, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Method of Securing Panes and Screens in Window-Sash, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is an inside view of a sash embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a top view, part in section. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on line 3 3, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a detail vertical section taken on line 4 4, Fig. 1.

My invention relates to a manner of securing in window-sash panes and screens in such a way that they can be easily removed and substituted one for the other, as may be required, or for the purpose of cleaning the panes; and my invention consists in the points of novelty hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a window-sash, the lower sash being shown constructed or formed to receive two panes of glass or two screens, or one of each, as may be desired. I have shown a pane, B, and a screen, C, the latter having a suitable frame, C′. The sides and bottom of the sash are provided with grooves D, to receive the panes or screens, as the case may be, and the top of the sash is provided with slots E, through which the panes or screens are slipped when placing them in the sash; and after they have been inserted the slots are closed by strips F, which are forced down tight against the panes or screens, and held there by thumb-screws G, which pass through the sash and screw into buttons H, let into the sash. (See Fig. 2.) The thumb-screws pass through slots F′ in the strips F, instead of round holes, the reason being to admit of the strips being forced down tight on panes or screens that happen to be a little short, thus holding the panes or screens from rattling.

It will be seen, from Fig. 2, that the slots E are nearer the inside than the outside of the sash, thus leaving more of the "meeting-rail" on the outside than on the inside, the object being to allow the inner parts to be pressed against the panes or screens by the thumb-screws, while the outer parts remain rigid and straight, so as to form a close fit with the meeting-rail of the other sash. With this construction the panes and screens can be easily and quickly removed and replaced.

I represents perforations through the lower part of the sash, for the purpose of allowing any water to escape that may collect in the grooves D. (See Fig. 4.)

I claim as my invention—

1. The window-sash having grooves D and slots E, in combination with strips F and thumb-screws G, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

2. The window-sash having grooves D and slots E, in combination with strips F, having slots F′, and set-screws G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

RICHARD LANGTRY.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. KNIGHT,
AUG. WEBER.