

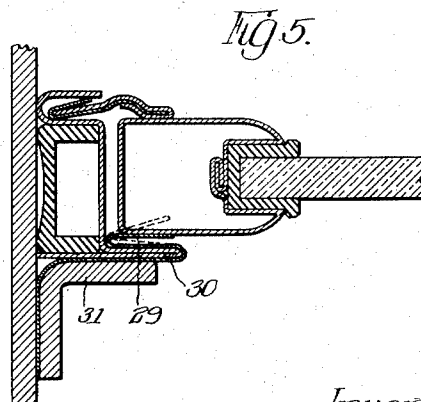
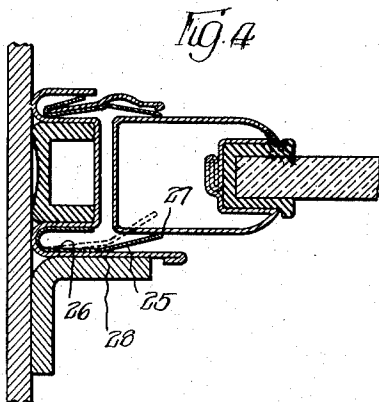
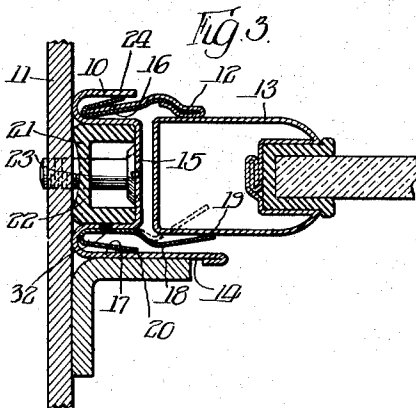
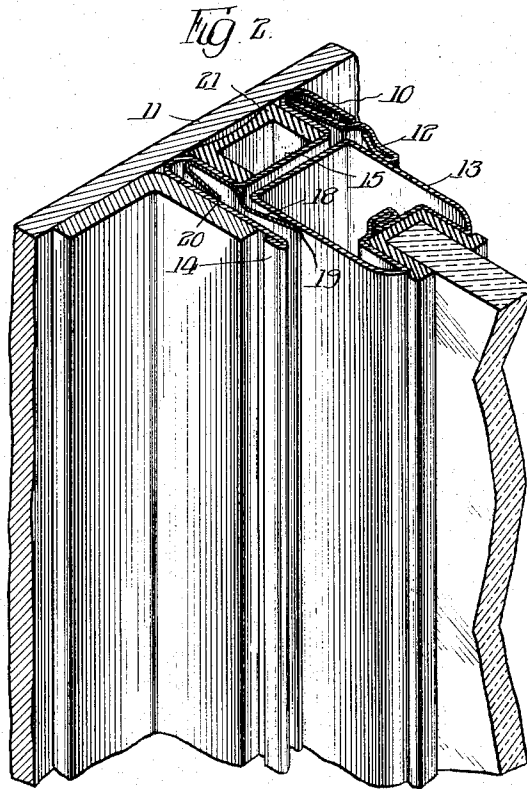
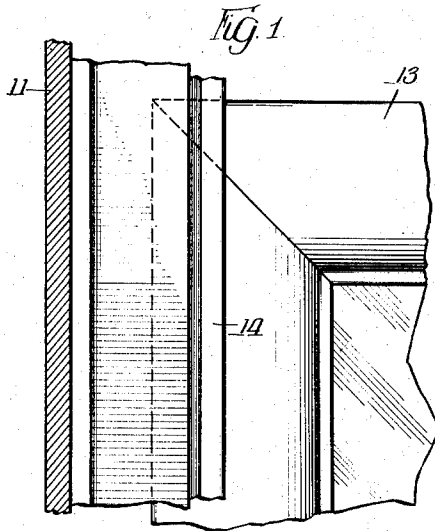
April 15, 1930.

W. S. HAMM

1,754,513

SASH GUIDE

Filed July 5, 1929



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SASH GUIDE

Application filed July 5, 1929. Serial No. 375,956.

The principal object of this invention is to provide an improved sash guide which will effectively exclude rain.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon a full understanding of the construction, arrangement and operation of the improved guide.

Three different forms of the invention are presented herein for the purpose of exemplification, but it will of course be appreciated that the invention is capable of embodiment in still other structurally modified forms coming equally within the scope of the appended claims:

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary side view of a sash and guide assembly embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a similar section, showing a modification; and

Fig. 5 is a similar section, showing still another modification.

The sash guide shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 includes a strip 10 which is fixedly attached to the jamb 11, and a strip 12 which is detachably secured to the strip 10 in engagement with one face of the sash 13. The strips 10 and 12 together present a guide of channel-like formation in which the edge of the sash 13 is received, the strip 12 constituting one side wall of the channel, and a flange 14 at the opposite side of the strip 10 constituting the other side wall of the channel. Upon removal of the sash-retaining strip 12, the sash 13 may be moved laterally into a position clear of the fixed strip 10.

The fixed strip 10 is provided with a central web portion 15, and with two grooves 16 and 17 at opposite sides of the web portion. The groove 16 receives the removable sash-retaining strip 12, while the groove 17 receives a supplemental spring strip 18 which is bent laterally at an angle and engages resiliently with the other face of the sash at 19 in outwardly converging line contact with

the same. The flange 14 on the fixed strip 10 limits the extent to which the spring strip 18 can yield away from the sash and protects the same against injury. The spring strip 18 is preferably made removable from the groove 17, and need not be placed therein until after the fixed strip 10 has been fitted and attached to the jamb and the sash made ready for installation. The position assumed by the outer edge of the spring strip 18 when the sash is removed, is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. The portion of the spring strip 18 contained within the groove 17 is reversely bent, and the edge thereof engages resiliently with the flange 14 at 20 in outwardly converging line contact with the same, with the result that fluid-tight seals are provided at both 19 and 20.

In order to prevent rain or air drafts from passing between the fixed strip 10 and the jamb 11, a rubber strip 21 of generally U-shaped cross section is inserted in the groove formed in the back of the fixed strip, with the web portion 22 of the rubber strip arranged in abutment with the jamb. When the guide is to be applied to the jamb, the rubber strip 21 is inserted in the groove in the back of the fixed strip and the latter is drawn up tightly against the jamb by screws 23 or other suitable fastening means, with the result that the rubber strip 21, which projects a little beyond the back of the fixed strip 10, is compressed to a certain extent and effectively seals off the space between the fixed strip and jamb.

The removable sash-retaining strip 12 is provided with a spring strip 24 for the purpose of causing the strip 12 to bear resiliently against the sash. The spring strip 24, by reason of its resilient line contact with the strip 10 in outwardly converging relation thereto, incidentally provides an additional fluid-tight seal for the guide. Inasmuch as the spring strip 18 increases the resiliency of the engagement between the guide and the sash, it will be understood that the spring strip 24 might be entirely done away with in a simpler embodiment of the invention and the spring strip 18 relied upon to produce the desired resiliency.

In Fig. 4 is shown a slightly modified form of the invention in which the portion of the supplemental spring strip 25 within the groove 26 in the fixed strip is reversely bent in the direction opposite to that in which it is bent in Fig. 3, with the result that the two seals 27 and 28 afforded by the spring strip are effected with closely adjacent portions of the same.

In Fig. 5 is shown a still different form of the invention in which the supplemental spring strip 29, instead of being seated in a groove in the fixed strip, is reversely bent about the side flange 30 on the fixed strip; extending first outwardly along the flange 30, then inwardly along the flange, and then laterally with respect to the inner edge of the flange, in which position it is securely held by means of an angle strip 31 which, like the fixed strip, is rigidly attached to the jamb.

In those forms of the invention wherein the supplemental spring strip seats in a groove in the fixed strip, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the spring strip may be held in position against accidental displacement by small bosses 32 which are punched at intervals in the spring strip, and are adapted to snap resiliently into indentations in one side of the groove in the fixed strip.

I claim:

1. In a sash guide, the combination with a strip adapted for fixed attachment to a jamb, and a sash-retaining strip removably carried by the fixed strip, of a thin readily yieldable strip of spring metal also carried by the fixed strip in opposition to the removable strip for resiliently yieldable engagement with a sash in the guide with the outer edge of the spring in outwardly converging line contact with the sash.

2. In a sash guide, the combination with a strip adapted for fixed attachment to a jamb, and a sash-retaining strip removably carried by the fixed strip, of a spring strip also removably carried by the fixed strip in opposition to the sash-retaining strip for resiliently yieldable engagement with a sash in the guide, and a stop behind the spring strip for limiting the deflection of the latter.

3. In a sash guide, the combination with a strip adapted for fixed attachment to a jamb, a sash-retaining strip removably carried by the fixed strip, of a spring strip also carried by the fixed strip in opposition to the removable strip for resiliently yieldable engagement with a sash in the guide, and means in the path of yield of the spring strip for limiting the extent to which the spring strip may yield in a direction away from the removable strip.

4. In a sash guide, the combination with a strip adapted for fixed attachment to a jamb, and a sash-retaining strip removably carried by the fixed strip, of a spring strip

also carried by the fixed strip in opposition to the removable strip for resiliently yieldable engagement with a sash in the guide, said fixed strip having an outwardly projecting portion which is so arranged with respect to the spring strip as to limit the extent to which the latter may yield in a direction away from the removable strip.

5. In a sash guide, the combination with a metal strip adapted for direct attachment to a jamb, of a rubber strip of U-shaped cross-section positioned in a groove in the back of the metal strip for compression between the latter and the jamb.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WILLIAM S. HAMM.