Sept. 20, 1932. J. B. ROWLAND ET AL 1,877,977

WINDOW FRAME

Filed Nov. 24, 1930

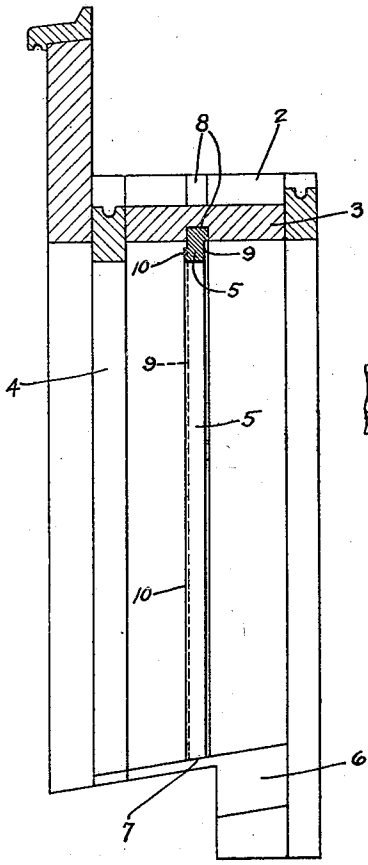


FIG. 1

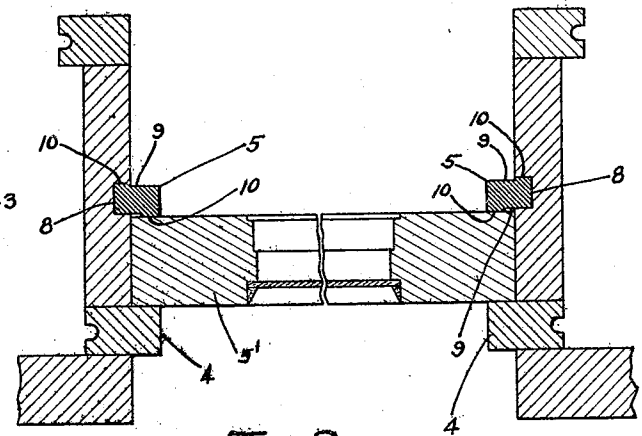


FIG. 2

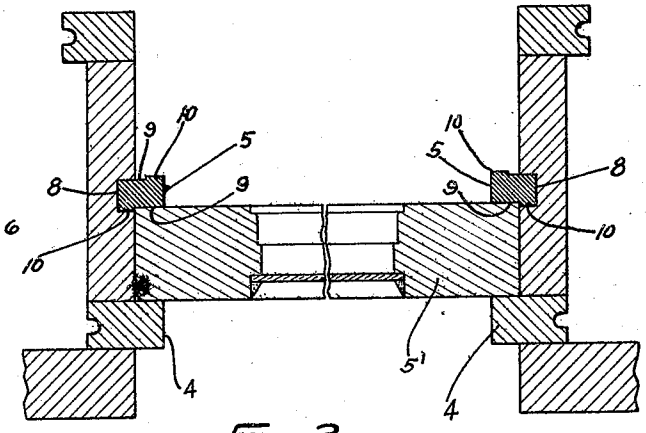


FIG. 3

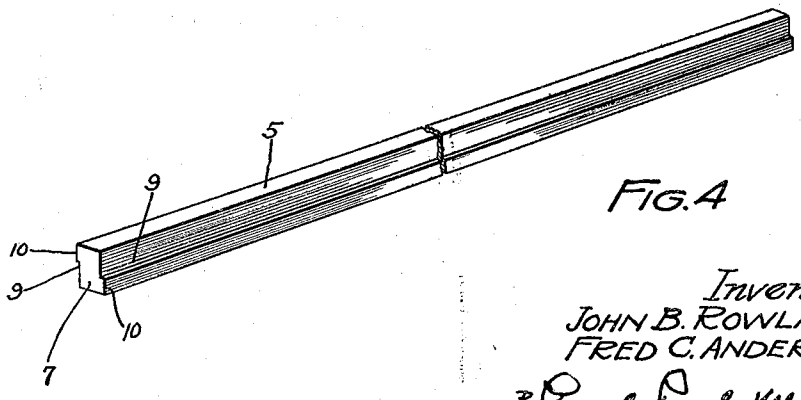


FIG. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN B. ROWLAND, OF NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK, AND FRED C. ANDERSEN, OF BAYPORT, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNORS TO ANDERSEN FRAME CORPORATION, OF BAYPORT, MINNESOTA, A CORPORATION OF WISCONSIN

WINDOW FRAME

Application filed November 24, 1930. Serial No. 497,785.

In the manufacture of a window frame of the sliding sash type, a parting bead is inserted in the inner face of the side and head jambs, separating, as is well known in this art, the upper and lower sash. A space or run is provided between the bead and the blind stop wherein one of the sash is adapted to slide, the sash stile fitting between the bead and the blind stop and guided thereby in their vertical movement. The window frames are usually the product of one manufacturer and the sash of another and when the frames and sash are assembled in the erection of a building, it often happens that the carpenter will find the sash stiles a little too thick for the run in the jambs, thereby causing binding or sticking in the movement of the sash, or there has been sufficient deviation from the standard dimensions of the stile to allow them to be loose in the runs and permit the sash to rattle. Both of these conditions are objectionable and must be remedied by the carpenter installing the window frame in the building. If the sash sticks in the frame, then it is usually necessary to remove it and plane off a surface to reduce its thickness. On the other hand, if the sash is too loose and rattles in the frame, then a new parting bead may be necessary.

The primary object therefore of our invention is to provide a parting bead to be made in such a way by the frame manufacturer that the carpenter installing the frame in the building can easily and quickly adapt the frame for use with a sash having stiles that are either slightly in excess of the standard dimensions or under such dimensions, and thereby avoid changing the dimensions of the sash and effect a considerable saving in the time and labor required for setting a window frame.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a window frame embodying our invention;

Figure 2 is a cross section of a side jamb showing one position of the parting bead therein, to decrease the width of the sash run;

Figure 3 is a similar view showing the other position of the bead, to increase the width of the run;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the parting bead removed from the window frame, the depth of the rib being somewhat exaggerated for convenience of illustration.

In the drawing, 2 represents one of the side jambs and 3 the head jamb; 4 a narrow blind stop and 5 a parting bead for one of the side jambs spaced from the blind stop as usual in sliding sash window frame construction, to provide a vertical run or way for a window sash stile 5′. The lower end of the side jamb has an inclined recess 6 for interlocking with the sill, not shown, and the lower end of the bead is beveled at 7 to correspond with the bevel at the top of the inclined recess. The other side jamb is formed in a similar manner and has a similar bead except that the bevel is oppositely inclined to correspond to the recess of the jamb on that side of the window frame. These beads each fit within vertical recesses 8 provided in the inner faces of the jambs, being held by frictional engagement with the walls of the recesses or grooves. In making these beads, we provide a shallow rabbet 9 in the opposite faces of the beads so that diagonally opposite ribs 10 will be formed, one at the inner edge of each bead on one side thereof, and the other at the outer edge of the bead on the opposite face or side, and when the beads are assembled in the frame, one of these ribs will always be exposed, while the other will be concealed within the vertical groove in the jamb, the width of the rib corresponding substantially to the depth of the groove.

If the carpenter assembling the sash in the frame, the rib on the bead being on the exposed face thereof forming one guide of the sash runway, finds the sash stile sticks and does not slide easily, it will only be necessary for him to transpose the two beads and reverse the position of the ribs so that the rabbeted surface of the bead will be exposed and the smooth face in contact with the sash stile. This will slightly widen the run for the stile and prevent binding. This transposition of the beads is necessary in order that the bevel

at the lower end of the bead may correspond with the bevel or incline in the recess formed at the lower end of the jamb. If the ends of the beads in the side jambs were square, it would only be necessary to turn them over to obtain the desired adjustment.

If instead of the sash being tight in the runway, the carpenter finds it is too loose and may rattle when the window is installed, he will adjust the beads so that the ribs on the faces thereof will be at the outer edge and make the run in which the sash stile slides slightly narrower to take up the lost motion that may be caused by the dimensions of the sash stile being slightly under standard. Thus by simple transposition of the parting beads, the frame is adapted for a sash having dimensions a little in excess or a little under standard without the necessity of providing a new bead or making any changes in the dimensions of the sash stile.

The head jamb is provided with a parting bead 5 as previously described, made in the same way with a rib in the diagonally opposite corners of the bead. The ends of this bead, however, are square and it is only necessary to turn the bead over to provide a rabbeted or ribbed face for engagement with the upper rail of the sash.

The rabbets formed in these beads preferably are only about 1/64th of an inch in depth to provide a corresponding depth of rib, but it will be understood that we do not confine ourselves to any particular depth of rabbet or width thereof, as variations may be made in these dimensions to suit different conditions and different styles of windows and hence we do not wish to be confined to the specific details of construction herein shown and described.

We claim as our invention:

1. A window frame jamb having a groove therein and a parting bead to fit said groove, said bead having ribs formed in its diagonally opposite faces whereby upon reversal of the bead and transfer thereof to an opposite jamb the width of the run for the sash stile may be increased or decreased.

2. A window frame having its side jambs provided with vertical grooves and beveled recesses in the lower ends of the jambs, parting beads fitting within said grooves and having beveled lower ends corresponding to the bevel of said recesses, said beads having their opposite faces rabbeted to form diagonally opposite ribs in the faces of the beads, whereby upon transposing the beads their beveled lower ends will correspond to the bevel in the recesses of the jambs and the run for the sash stile between the beads and blind stop increased or decreased in width.

3. A window frame having side jambs provided with vertical grooves and parting beads fitting within said grooves, each bead having its opposite face rabbeted longitudinally to form diagonally opposite ribs in the exposed faces of the beads, whereby upon reversing the position of a bead in its groove, the width of the sash runway may be increased or decreased to compensate for variations in the standard dimensions of the sash stiles.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, JOHN B. ROWLAND, this 3rd day of November, 1930, and FRED C. ANDERSEN, this 6th day of November, 1930.

JOHN B. ROWLAND.
FRED C. ANDERSEN.