

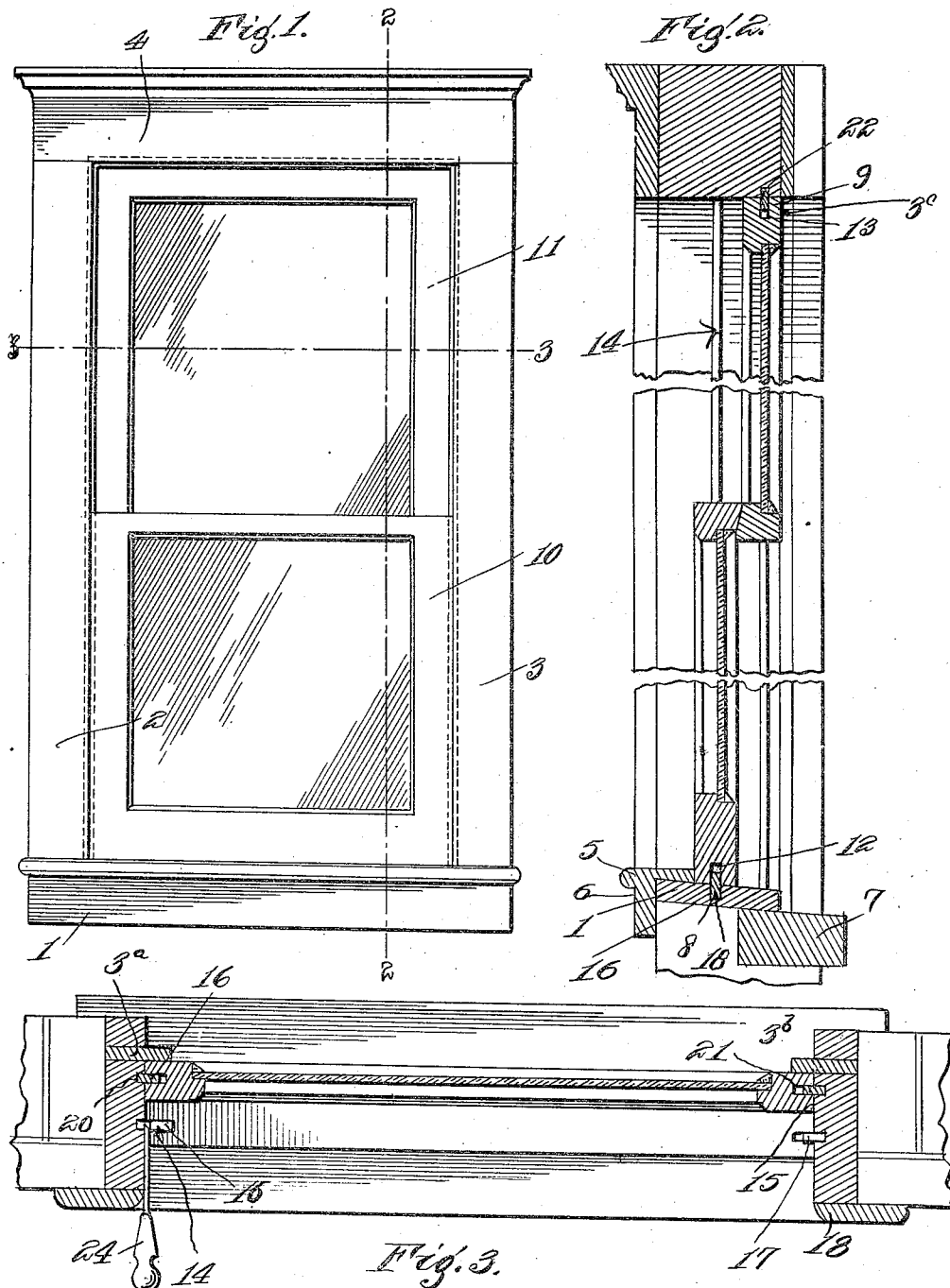
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WINDOW

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WITNESSES
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WINDOW

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My invention relates to windows, more particularly to windows of the conventional sliding type and it consists in the constructions, combinations and arrangements herein shown and described. It is common experience that it is often difficult to wash or otherwise work on windows of the conventional sliding type while the same are positioned in the frame. It is therefore a primary object of my invention to provide a window which is so mounted in its frame that the same may be easily removed by workmen or others by a simple operation.

It is a further object of my invention to provide a window of the conventional sliding type in which the mounting means for the same weather proofs the windows in its frame.

A further object of my invention is to provide a window of the type described in which the use of weights, commonly called sash weights may be done away with, leaving it to the option of the user as to whether said weights are to be used.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a device of the type described which is readily adaptable to window frames in conventional use without great modification thereof.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a device of the type described which has few parts, is simply and economically manufactured and does not get out of order easily.

Other objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds and the invention will be more particularly defined in the appended claim.

My device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application, in which:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of my device;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

In carrying out my invention I make use of a window frame having conventional portions, such as a sill 1, jambs 2 and 3, blind

stops 3^a, 3^b and 3^c and a head 4. In the embodiment illustrated, I also show a stool 5 having an apron 6 and a sub-sill 7 all of which are conventional parts of windows now in use and need not be further described.

To adapt this frame to the use of my invention, I form in the sill and the jambs thereof a longitudinally extending groove 8 and in the jambs and head a groove 9 which cooperate with certain portions of my device for guiding and retaining the window in position during its operation and when moved to its various operative positions.

For assuring maintenance of the windows 10 and 11 in position I provide along the outer edges thereof excepting the upper edge of the lower window 10 and the lower edge of window 11 grooves 12 and 13, respectively which are oppositely disposed but similarly formed to the grooves 8 and 9 respectively. An examination of Figures 2 and 3 will disclose that these grooves 12 and 13 are of greater depth than the grooves 8 and 9. In practice, I found it expedient to construct the grooves 8 and 9 of a depth of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch while the grooves 12 and 13 are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. This is done for purposes which will soon be described.

For engagement with the grooves 8 and 12 and 9 and 13 respectively sets of strips 14 and 15 respectively are provided. Each of these series of strips may consist of three strip members for engagement with the sill and the two jambs in one case and the head and two jambs in the other case as can be easily understood. The set of strips 14 comprise the strips 16, 17 and 18 while the set of strips 15 comprise the strips shown at 20, 21 and 22. These sets of strips it will be observed from Figure 2, are made of lesser width than the combined depth of the cooperating sets of grooves 8 and 12 and 9 and 13 respectively. In practice, I make these strip members $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide thus permitting them to be fully seated in the grooves 12 and 13 so that they are flush with the outer edges of the windows 10 and 11 in one of the operative positions and may be projected from said edges when desired. The strips may be made sufficiently thick to frictionally engage

the grooves 8 and 9 and 12 and 13 so that the windows may be positioned in variable operative positions and retained at such positions by means of this frictional engagement. From the foregoing description, the use and operation of my device will be easily understood. The grooves are cut in the frame in the window as heretofore set forth. The sets of strips 14 and 15 respectively are then positioned by the operator in the grooves 12 and 13 respectively of the windows 10 and 11 respectively, and forced downwardly in said grooves until the edges of said strips are flush with the edges of said window. The windows are then placed in the frames and the strips pried from the grooves in the window by any suitable means such as the putty knife shown at 24 until the same are brought into engagement with the grooves 8 and 9 in said window frame, as is easily understood. The windows can then be moved by the operator upwardly and downwardly, being maintained in position and guided by means of the cooperating slots and strips.

When the operator desires to remove the windows from the frame he simply leaves them in their normally closed position as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and by means of his putty knife or other suitable means pries the portion of the strip 14 situated above the window 10 out of its slot 8 in the window frame. He then keeps the putty knife in engagement with the strip and raises the window 10, thereby securing engagement of the groove 12 in said window with the upper portion of the strip 14, with the strip 14 fully seated in the groove 12 with its edge flush with the edge of the window. The operator then simply pries the lower portion of the strip away from its cooperating groove 8, maintaining the window in its elevated position all the while. After prying this strip loose from beneath, the strip is freed from the window frame throughout its entire length and permits ready removal of the window from said frame as will be easily understood.

The strip members in the head and sill of the window are moved in a similar fashion.

After removing one of the windows, say for example 10, it is a simple matter to remove the other window in a similar fashion.

It is thus seen that I have provided a means for mounting a window in its frame which by the use of a simple operation enables an operator to remove the same when desired.

It can also be seen that my window mounting further assures weather-proofing between the window and its frame.

It can also be easily understood that because of the frictional engagement of the strips in the grooves the use of sash weights or other weights may be done away with, if so desired by a user.

It is understood that my device besides being applicable to windows may be applied to doors or other members which are adapted to its use.

It can thus easily be seen that my device because of its means for securing the window in any desired position and thus doing away with the use of sash weights and inner framework reduces the cost of constructing windows to a considerable extent. It can also be easily seen that the strips will act as weather stripping, thus doing away with the mounting of weather stripping on the windows with consequent economy in the construction of the window.

I claim:

A window comprising a frame having a pair of grooves in the inner walls thereof, sashes adapted for reciprocation in said frame and having grooves in the outer edges thereof and guide strips frictionally held within said frame grooves and extending throughout the length thereof for retaining and guiding said sashes in said frame, and said grooves in said sashes being of a depth to fully seat said guide strips when moved thereinto to facilitate removal of the sashes.

JOHN L. TURNER.