June 2, 1936. J. W. EWING 2,042,707

WEATHER STRIP

Filed April 2, 1935

Fig. 1.

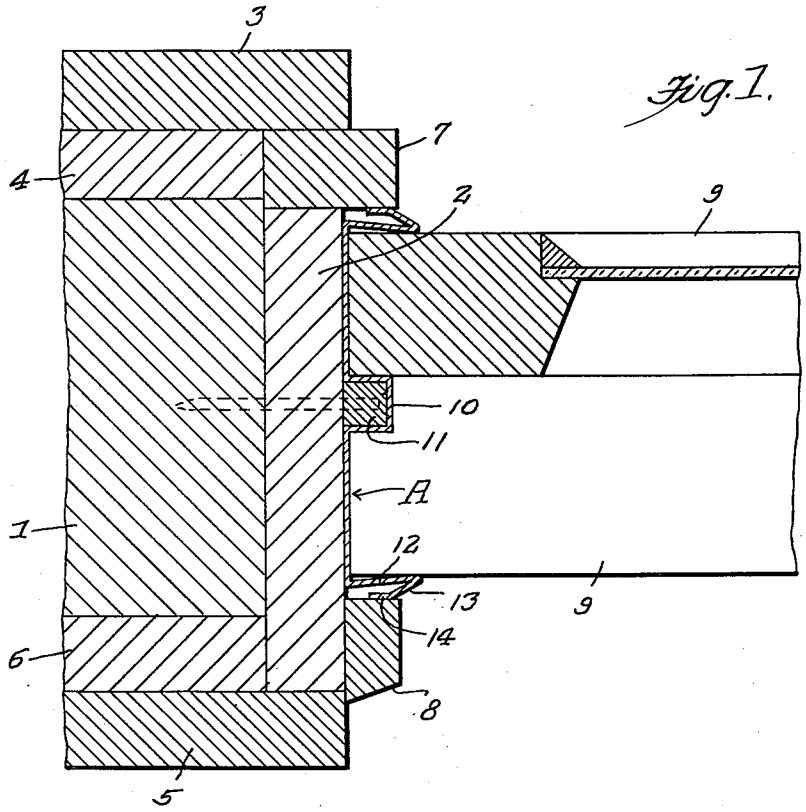


Fig. 2.

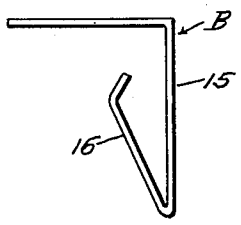
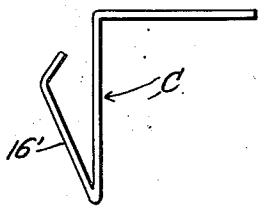


Fig. 3.



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WEATHER STRIP

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1 Claim. (Cl. 20—69)

This invention relates to weather strips for sliding sashes, casement windows and other kind of windows, the general object of the invention being to provide a metal strip having the projecting parts extending between a part of the sash and a part of the frame which will frictionally hold the sash in place and prevent rattling of the sash and the entrance of air and the elements and which will also act when used with a sliding sash to hold the sash against movement, when open so that the weights and the like are eliminated.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view through a part of a window and the upper sash with the lower sash in plan.

Figure 2 is an edge view of a strip used with the top and bottom of windows and also for use with casement or hinge windows.

Figure 3 is a similar view of the strip for stationary sash.

In Figure 1 the numeral 1 indicates the studding to which the frame 2 is attached directly as the invention eliminates the use of weights so that it is not necessary to use the pockets between the frame and the studding for the sash though it will of course be understood that this invention can be used with sashes operated by weights and the like. The numeral 3 indicates the outside window casing placed over the siding 4, and 5 indicates the inside casing placed over the plaster 6 or the like. The outside stop is shown at 7 and the inside stop at 8 and the sashes are shown at 9. The metal strip is shown at A and has a substantially U-shaped projection 10 intermediate the ends which receives the filler strip 11, these parts 10 and 11 fitting in the notches formed in the sash and provide the inner guide between the sashes. The member A is fastened in position by the nails or the like, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, which pass through the part 10 and the strip 11, the member A being only connected to the frame by these nails. Each edge of the strip is bent substantially at right angles as shown at 12 and then bent outwardly to provide the return part 13 which terminates in a straight part 14, as shown in Figure 1. This part 14 will engage the stop 7 or 8 with the extremity of the part 12 engaging the sash and as it will be seen the part 12 is located at a slight incline to the sash so that these parts will firmly engage the sash and the stop strips to provide a frictional engagement which as before stated will hold the sash in open or partly open position and prevent entrance of the elements and rattling of the sash.

Each strip for the top and bottom of the window is shown at B in Figure 2 and is formed by the angle part 15 with the bent part 16 substantially of the same shape as the parts 13 and 14 of Figure 1, the parts 15 and 16 fitting between the sill or top part of the frame and the lower or top part of a sash. Figure 3 shows a strip C which is of substantially the same shape as the strip B with the part 16' located outside of the angle instead of inside as in Figure 2. This strip C is used for stationary sash and the strip B can also be used for casement or hinge windows.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:—

In a window including inner and outer stop strips and a filler strip, and sashes guided by said strip, a metal strip having a substantially U-shaped part intermediate its edges for receiving the filler strip, means for fastening the metal strip to said filler strip, the edges of the metal strip being bent to form outwardly extending flanges that slightly converge, with their inner portions slightly spaced from the outer faces of the sashes, and the outer portions yieldingly contacting said outer faces and each flange having a return bend which provides a substantially straight edge portion for contacting one edge of a stop strip adjacent a sash and a sloping portion connecting said straight portion with the outer edge of the flange, said flanges and their return bends contacting directly portions of the sashes and stop strips.

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