No. 748,905. PATENTED JAN. 5, 1904.

C. W. WRIGHT.

WINDOW PARTING STRIP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1903.

NO MODEL.

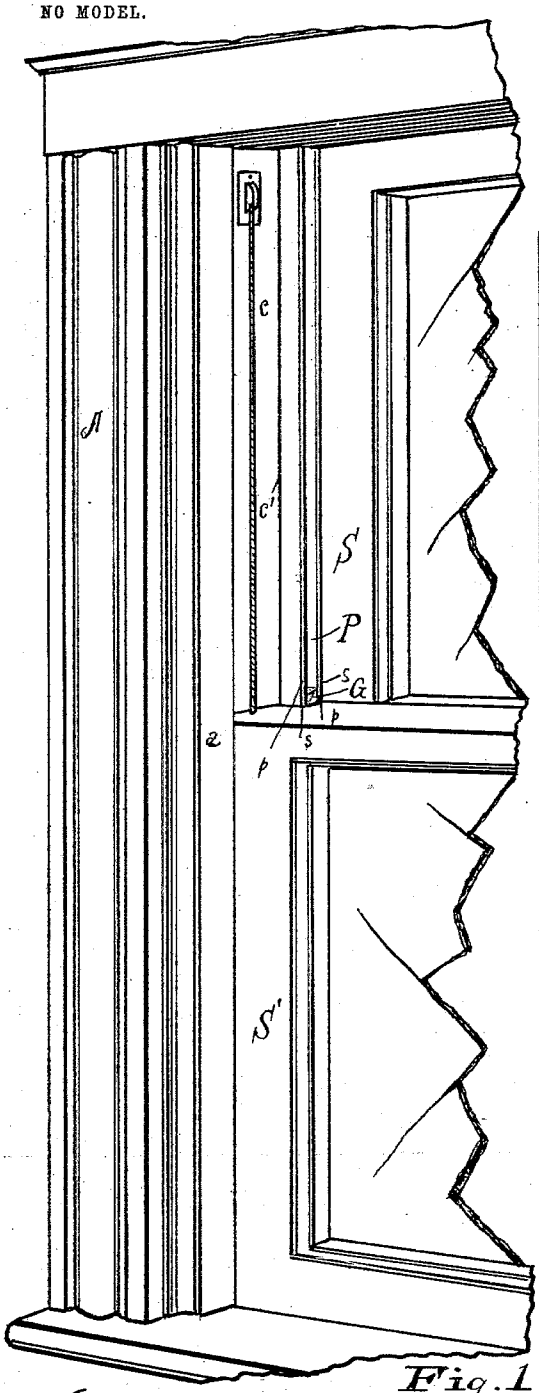
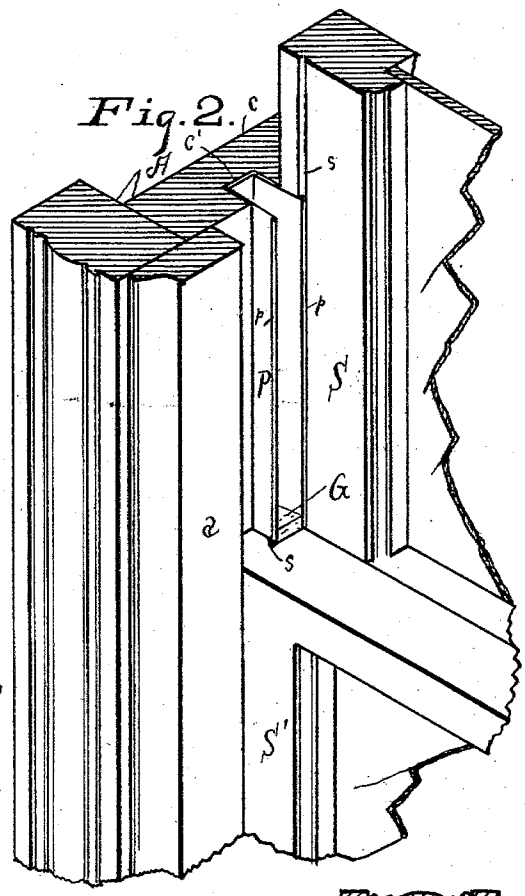


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



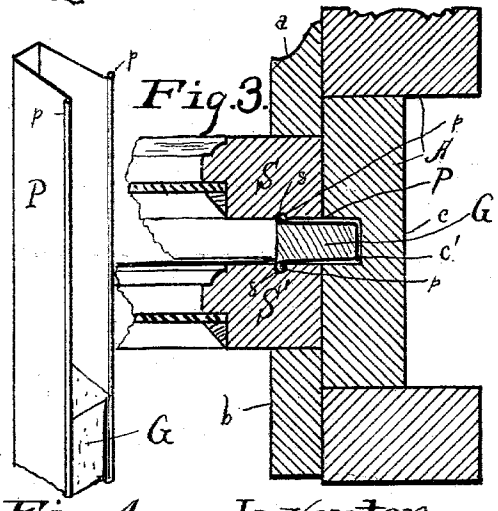


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

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his Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 748,905. Patented January 5, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. WRIGHT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WINDOW PARTING-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 748,905, dated January 5, 1904.

Application filed August 20, 1903. Serial No. 170,201. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window Parting-Strips; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to window-frames, and has reference especially to the employment of a metallic resilient parting-strip employed as a substitute for parting-strips of other types.

The objects of my invention are to provide a parting-strip which is self-sustained and one which is continuous and integral in all its parts, being formed of a single piece of metal of proper resiliency.

My invention consists in a resilient self-sustaining parting-strip snugly fitting the ordinary parting-strip groove of a window-frame, so as to be self-supporting and having its resiliency unchecked throughout its operative parts or length on account of its peculiar formation and the manner of inserting it, as will be hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of one side of a window-frame with its sashes, illustrating the location and adaptation of the parting-strip. Fig. 2 is an isometric view of a segment of the frame and sashes, illustrating more clearly constructive features of the parting-strip and the preferred manner of grooving the sash at its sides to receive a beading, preferably formed on the metallic parting-strip. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken through a portion of the frame and both sashes at their meeting-rails. This view illustrates an interposed block which may be employed at this portion only to close the space formed at this part when the windows are closed. Fig. 4 illustrates a portion of a resilient metallic parting-strip as I prefer to construct it, illustrating the same with the stop-block inserted.

In the drawings, A represents a window-frame provided with the inside and outside beads *a* and *b*, respectively, and the pulley-piece *c*. The pulley-piece *c* is grooved vertically, as at *c'*, to a sufficient depth to receive the parting-strip, the depth of this groove and its width depending upon the size of the frame and sash.

S and S' represent, respectively, the outer and inner sash-stiles. Between the outer and inner sash-stiles S and S' are located parting-strips, one on each side of the frame, and it is with these parting-strips and their action in connection with the sash-stiles that this invention has reference.

In carrying out my invention I employ a continuous piece of resilient metal and form it U-shaped or approximately U-shaped in cross-section of sufficient width to snugly fit the groove *c'* and of sufficient depth to extend snugly into the groove and for a considerable distance out from the pulley-strip, so as to press against the stiles of the sash in both directions. This forms the parting-strip P of the window sash and frame, and inasmuch as it snugly fits the groove *c'* in the pulley-strip *c* it is self-supporting and does not necessitate the introduction of any cleats or supporting-beams to hold it in place, leaving the full depth of the metal free to spring and making the contact between the inner faces of the sash and the strip firm, but nevertheless not binding them in any manner. Also by making this parting-strip P continuous both in length and in cross-section the resiliency of the metal is greatly augmented, its insertion in the groove *c'* and its removal therefrom is greatly simplified, and less wear and better action is attained throughout the structure.

As an auxiliary to the parting-strip P, I find it valuable to add small beads *p p* to the outer edge of the same, the same extending outward in opposite directions and fitting grooves *s s* of the continuous faces of the sash. These beads may be of any suitable cross-section, but are preferably grounded on their contacting faces so as to, as far as possible, eliminate unnecessary friction.

Where the sashes meet, as illustrated in Fig. 3, I may, if found necessary, insert a stop-piece G to prevent wind or dust from entering at this point. This, however, is not absolutely essential, but preferable construction, and inasmuch as it is but a short piece does not in any manner effect the resiliency

of the parting-strip throughout its operating length, and its function is only to act as a shield against dust or wind.

By constructing a strip as above set forth and as illustrated in the drawings I attain a perfect action in combination with a window-sash, great simplicity in placing and removing the strip, and obviate all rattling and the entrance of dust or air.

What I claim is—

1. An integral resilient metallic parting-strip formed continuous throughout its length and adapted to snugly fit and be self-sustaining in a groove in the pulley-piece of a window-frame, said strip having free resiliency from its point of contact with the window-sash to the bottom of the groove substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with a window-frame, its pulley-piece and groove therein, of a parting-strip continuous or integral throughout adapted to fit the groove so as to be self-sustaining, and so as to give it free resiliency, said parting-strip formed approximately U-shaped in cross-section, and contacting with the opposed stiles of the sash at its outer ends, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, this 31st day of July, 1903.

CHARLES W. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:
E. B. DONNELLY,
L. C. MARBACH.