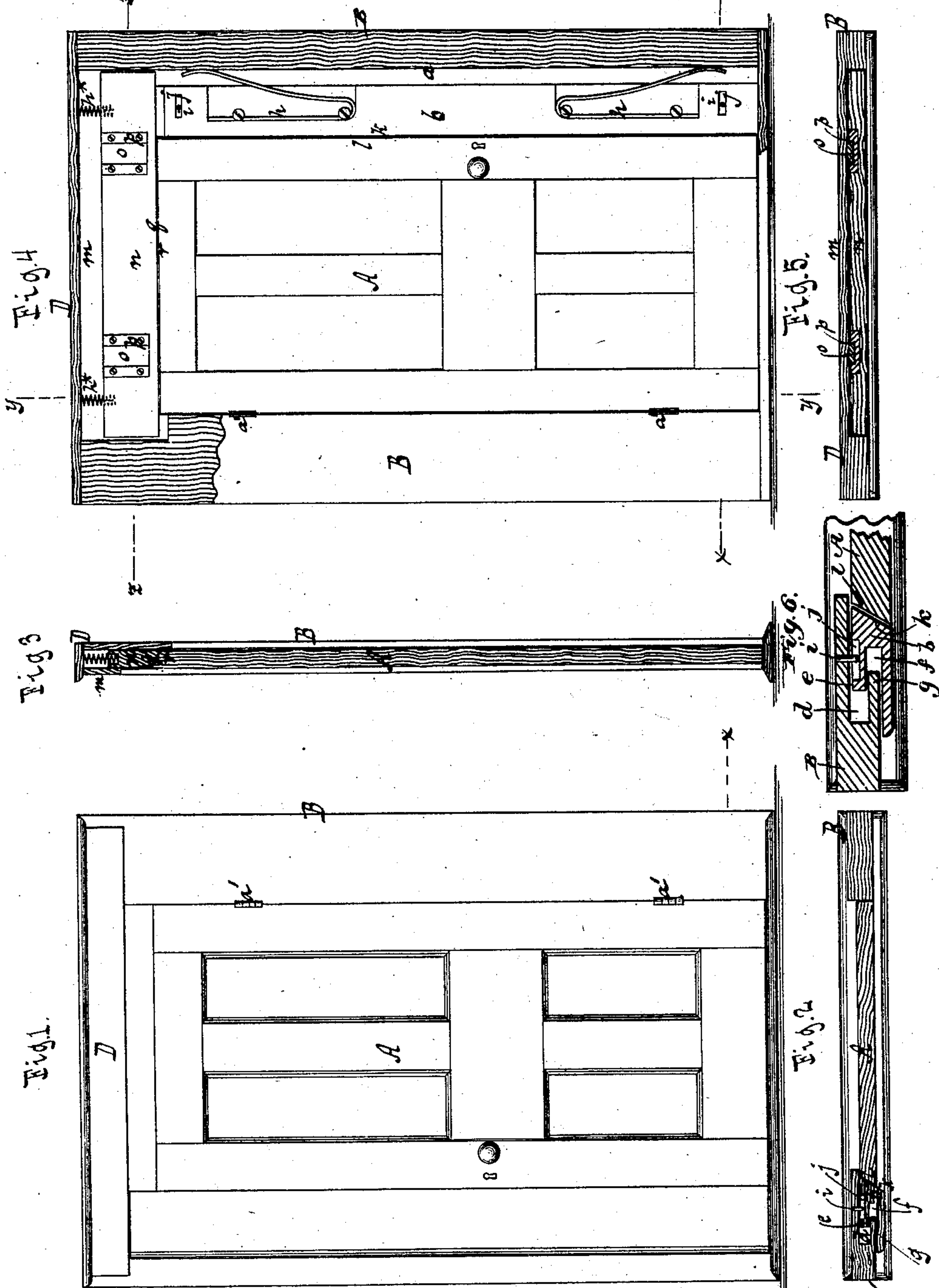


(No Model.)

C. H. WILLSON.
FRAME FOR DOORS OR WINDOWS.

No. 258,839.

Patented May 30, 1882.



Witnesses
Otto Stufeland
William Miller

Inventor
Charles H. Willson
by Van Santvoord & Haupt
his attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. WILLSON, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

FRAME FOR DOORS OR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,839, dated May 30, 1882.

Application filed December 28, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. WILLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Frames for Doors or Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in door or window frames; and it consists in the combination, with the surrounding frame of a door or window, of a jamb or lintel composed of a movable section, springs acting on the movable section, suitable stops for limiting the motion of said movable section, and beveled edges on the movable section and the door or window, respectively.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a face view of a door provided with my frame. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same in the plane $x x$, Figs. 1 and 4. Fig. 3 is a vertical section in the plane $y y$, Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a partly-sectional front view of the door. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the same in the plane $z z$, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a view on an enlarged scale of a part of the construction shown in Fig. 2, in order to more clearly illustrate the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In these drawings, the letter A designates a door, which swings on hinges $a' a'$ in the casing B. C is the jamb, and D the lintel. The frame B is provided with a vertical groove, d , to receive a tongue, e , projecting from the movable jamb-section b , and the latter is provided with a vertical groove, f , to receive a tongue, g , projecting from the frame B, so that the said frame and the movable jamb-section b are so connected that no aperture appears in the face of the frame. The movable jamb-section b is subjected to the action of springs $h h$, which may be made in the form shown in Fig. 4, or in any other form suitable for the purpose, and in the frame B are secured stops $i i$, which engage with grooves $j j$ in the movable jamb-section, so that the latter cannot be forced inward by the springs $h h$ beyond the desired limit. The inner edge, k , of the movable section b is beveled, Figs. 2 and 6, and the corresponding edge, l , of the door is also beveled, so that when the door is being closed the movable section b is gradually forced back, and after the door has been closed the two edges k and l are held in close contact by the action of the

springs $h h$. If any shrinkage takes place in the door or in its casing, the movable section b of the frame adjusts itself automatically, and the beveled edges $k l$ remain in close contact.

The lintel D is provided with a movable section, n , and the section m may be connected with the lintel in the same manner as above described for the jamb-section b and the frame B; or they may be connected by providing the lintel D with dovetailed cleats o , Fig. 5, which engage with corresponding guides, p , in or on the movable section n , and which are provided with suitable stops to limit the forward motion of said movable section. The springs $h^* h^*$ act on the movable sections, and these springs have the spiral form; but they may be made in any other suitable form. The cleats o and guides p may be formed of metal, if desired.

The edge q of the movable section n of the lintel is beveled, (see Fig. 3,) and the corresponding edge, r , of the door is also beveled, so that in closing the door the movable section n is forced back gradually, as above described.

If the edges k and q of the movable sections b and n , respectively, and the corresponding edges of the door or window, are not beveled, my frame cannot be used with advantage for doors or windows which swing on hinges.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the surrounding frame of a door or window, of a movable section, b , both the said section and the frame being provided with tongues $e g$ and grooves $d f$, respectively, the stops $i i$, and springs $h h$, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the surrounding frame of a door or window, of a jamb or lintel composed of a movable section, b , springs $h h$, acting on the movable section, suitable stops for limiting the motion of said movable section, and beveled edges $k l$ on the movable section and door or window, respectively, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. H. WILLSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
OTTO HUFELAND.