

(No Model.)

W. A. HOLBROOK.
BLINDWAY FOR WINDOWS.

No. 344,527.

Patented June 29, 1886.

Fig. 1.

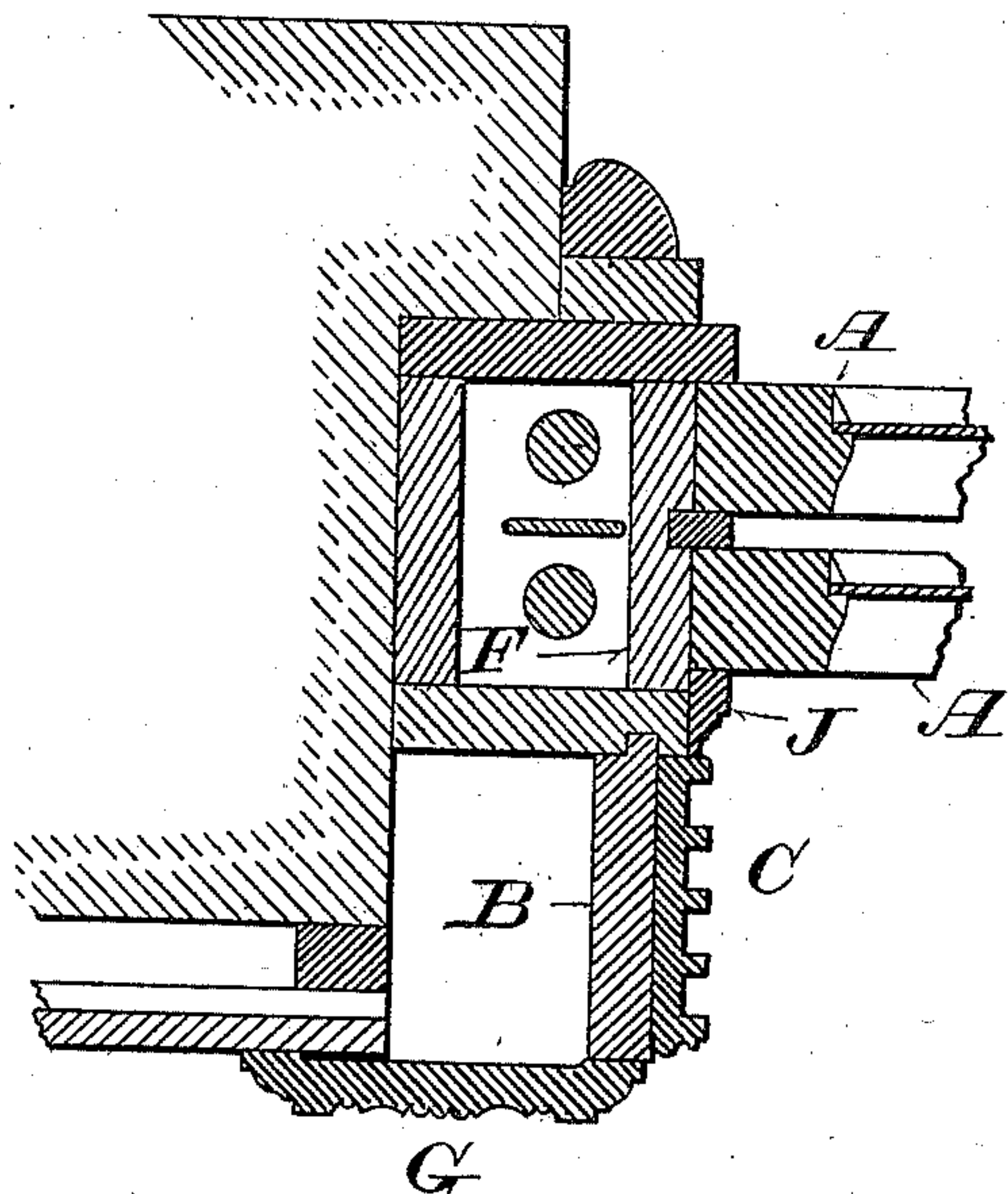


Fig. 3.

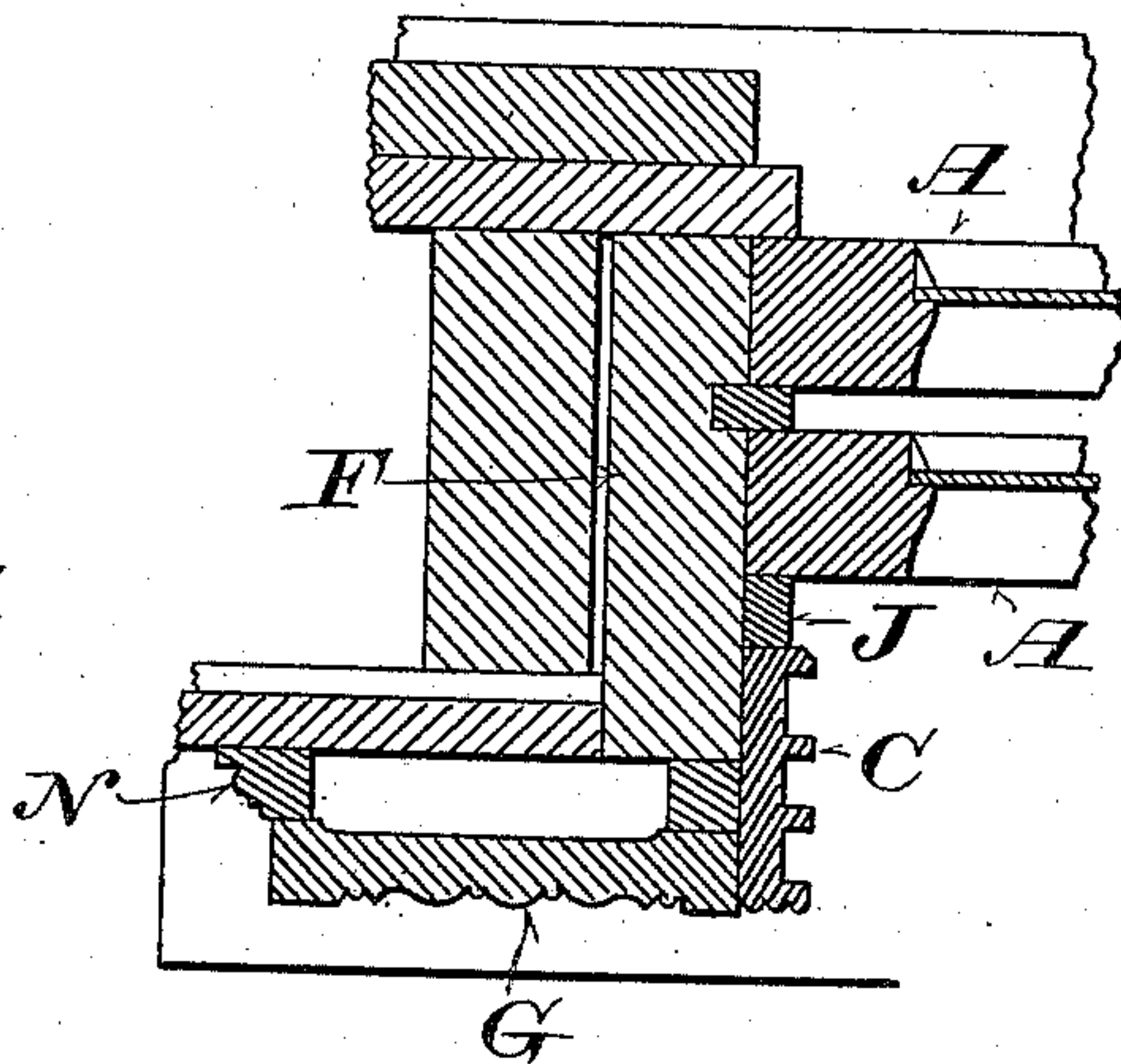
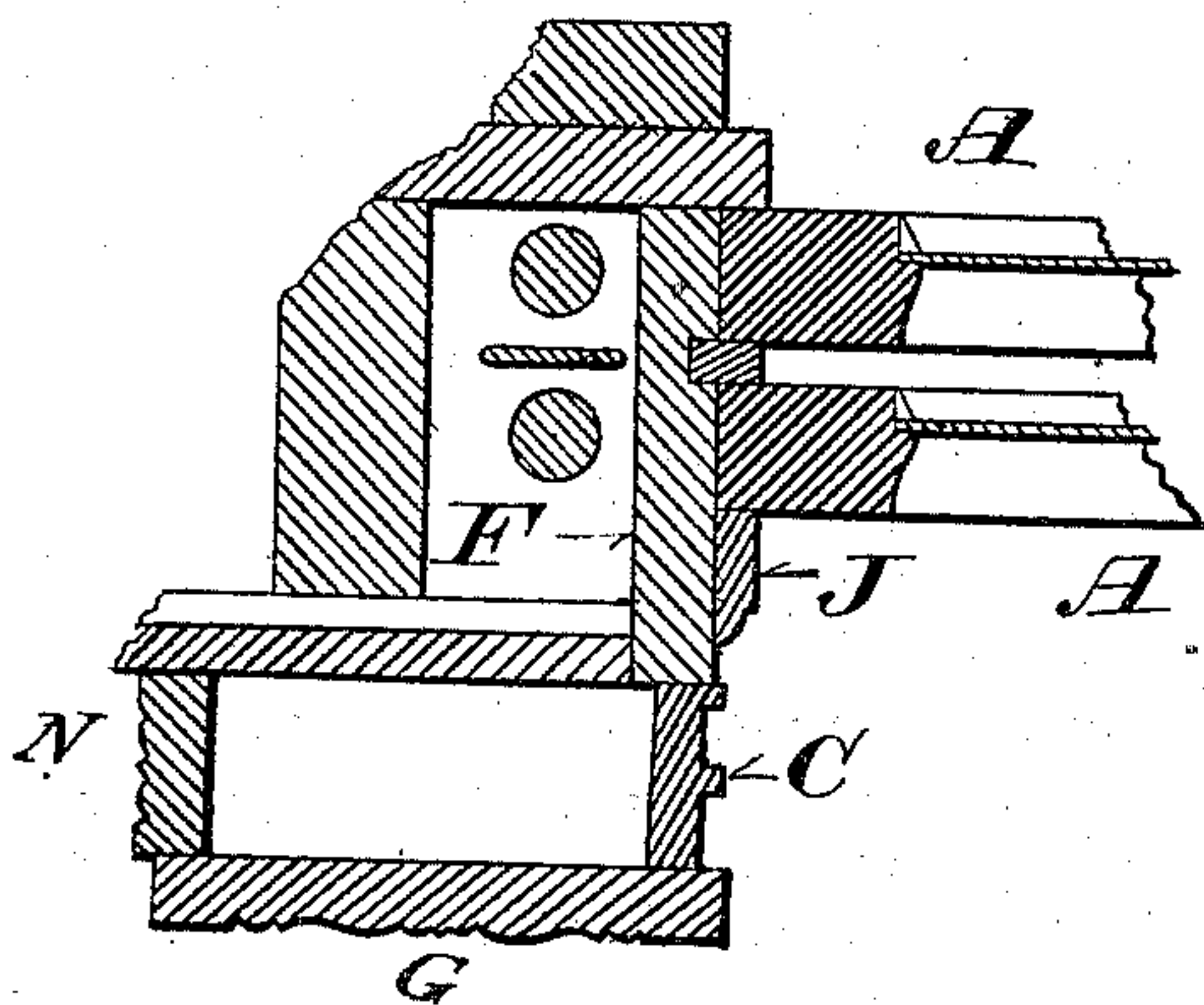


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Chas. L. Goss.
George Goll.

Inventor,

Walter A. Holbrook
By C. H. Bottom
His attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER A. HOLBROOK, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

BLINDWAY FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,527, dated June 29, 1886.

Application filed February 3, 1886. Serial No. 190,731. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. HOLBROOK, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blindways for Windows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of my invention are, first, to cover the unsightly corners of the window-frame; second, to avoid unnecessary fitting and at the same time to conceal distortion of the window-frame and irregularities noticeable where a narrow face or margin is left between the blindway and the inner edge or corner of the jamb or part of the finish against which it is placed; and, third, an arrangement which permits of the removal of the sash-stops without disturbing the blindways, and vice versa.

It consists, essentially, of the peculiarities of construction and the relative arrangement of the window-frame and blindway, hereinafter specifically described, by which the foregoing objects are attained.

In the accompanying drawings, like letters refer to the same or similar parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of one side of a window-frame, blindway, and the parts therewith associated, embodying my invention in an arrangement particularly adapted for use with brick or stone walls. Fig. 2 is a like view of a modified arrangement adapted for use in frame buildings, and Fig. 3 is a similar section of another modification.

By the term "inner" when used in this specification is meant toward the center of the window, and by the term "front" is meant toward the interior of the room.

It is well known that window-frames frequently become distorted while the building is being constructed, and when the blindways and sash-stops are made to overlap each other a great deal of extra fitting is required. If a margin or space is left between the inner face of the blindway and inner face of the

jamb, the irregularity caused by the distortion of the window-frame will be very noticeable, owing to the lack of parallelism between the edges or lines thus brought near each other. When the blindway is made to overlap the sash-stop, the removal of the latter necessitates the removal of the former, and when the sash-stop is made to overlap the blindway the joint between them is exposed to view and accurate fitting becomes necessary, as any imperfection in that joint would be very noticeable.

Sash-stops to be readily removable are usually fastened to the window-frame with nails, and after a few removals they become warped, the joints between them and the window-jamb open and unsightly cracks of varying dimensions are disclosed. These difficulties and imperfections I overcome by making the blindway project beyond or inside of the inner front corner of the window-jamb, jamb-lining, sash-stop, or part of the window-finish against which its back edge abuts, and in front of the joint between the sash-stop and window-frame.

Referring to the drawings, in the several figures of which but one side of the window-frame is shown with the parts associated therewith, F represents the jamb, A A the sashes, J the sash-stop, C the blindway, and G the inside casing.

In Fig. 1, B is the jamb-lining commonly employed in buildings having stone or brick walls to fill the space between the window-frame and the casing. The blindway is here attached to said jamb-lining and abuts at its back edge against the front face of the window-frame, beyond or inside of the inner face of which and the inner front corner of the sash-stop J it projects, covering the joint between said sash-stop and window-frame and concealing any imperfections in said joint or defects in the window-frame, which always becomes battered and nicked and more or less discolored in putting up the building. The sash-stop J is interposed between the back edge of the blindway C and the lower sash, A, covering the remaining exposed face of the window frame or jamb F. Said sash-stop is molded or beveled on its inner front edge, so as to meet the back edge of said blindway C back of its inner face, thereby concealing the

joint between said sash-stop and blindway and obviating the necessity of exact fitting.

In Fig. 2 the blindway C abuts at its back edge against the jamb F, the inner face of which it projects beyond, as previously described in connection with Fig. 1. The casing G is set out from the face of the wall or plaster and overlaps the front edge of the blindway C. The space left between the outer edge of said casing and the wall or plaster is closed and finished by the back piece, N. The sash-stop J in this case does not extend forward to meet the back edge of the blindway C, and therefore does not require to be fitted on the front edge. That portion of the face of the jamb thus left uncovered, as well as the joint between said sash-stop J and jamb F, is, however, concealed by the projecting back edge of said blindway C. This arrangement is convenient whenever it is desired to make and put up the casings and blindways independently of the window-frames and where the jamb does not present sufficient space for the requisite width of blindway.

In Fig. 3 the blindway C is attached to the inner face of the jamb F and extends forward beyond the plaster, as shown, to give the requisite width for the desired number of grooves and blind-sections.

To brace the blindway and reduce its apparent projection into the room the casing G is set out from the wall or plaster, the space between which and the outer edge of said casing is filled and symmetrically finished by the back piece, N. The casing G may be set out from the plaster more or less, and may meet the outer face of said blindway in advance of, flush with, or back of, the front edge of said blindway, or may be made to overlap the same, as shown in Fig. 2, more or less, according to the requirements of each particular case.

The back piece, N, may be plain or variously molded and of different widths, according to the distance of the casing from the plaster.

The window frame or jamb F may be, if desired, extended forward to meet said casing G.

A sash-stop, J, of the ordinary thickness—about one-half inch—is interposed between the back edge of the blindway C and the lower sash, A. It may be made to fill the space between said sash and blindway, as shown in and described in connection with Fig. 1, or it may not extend forward to meet said blindway, as shown in Fig. 2. In either case the blindway, made from three-fourths to seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, to permit of sufficient depth of groove to allow the blind-sections to be readily removed in the usual way, projects inwardly sufficiently to conceal the joint between the window frame or jamb and said sash-stop and that part of the face of said window-frame exposed between said sash-stop and blindway, thereby obviating the necessity of extra fitting and permitting the removal of either sash-stop or blindway without disturbing the other.

It will be seen that the several arrangements hereinbefore described are well adapted for finishing in hard woods where it is desirable to conceal the window-frame, which is generally made of some soft cheap wood and becomes bruised, disfigured, and discolored, as before described, in the erection of the building.

In this application I do not intend to claim blindway-strips set with their inner faces flush with the inner faces of the jambs, blindway-strips set with their inner faces back or outside of the inner faces of the jambs, or blindway-strips projecting forward past the front faces of the casings with stay-strips placed in the angles formed by the outer faces of said blindway-strips and the front faces of said casings, such constructions being old. Neither do I claim herein the casing G, set out from the plaster and staying the front edge of the blindway, in connection with the back piece, N, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, but make that construction the subject-matter of a claim in an application for Letters Patent filed by me February 9, 1886.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a window-frame, of a blindway the inner face of which projects toward the center of the window beyond the inner front corner of that portion of the window-frame or finish in front of which said blindway is placed, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with a window-frame, of a blindway the inner face of which projects toward the center of the window beyond the inner front corner of that portion of the window-frame or finish in front of which said blindway is placed, and the sash-stop J, either said blindway or sash-stop being removable independently of the other, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination, with a window-frame, of a blindway, C, projecting toward the center of the window beyond the inner front corner of the window-jamb, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination, with a window-frame, of the sash-stop J and the blindway C, abutting against said window-frame, the inner face of which it projects beyond and overlapping the front edge of said sash-stop, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The combination, with a window-frame, of a blindway the inner face of which projects toward the center of the window beyond the inner front corner of that portion of the window-frame or finish in front of and against which said blindway abuts, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER A. HOLBROOK.

Witnesses:

CHAS. L. GOSS,
GEORGE GOLL.