

(No Model.)

C. C. MacKUBIN.
ATTACHMENT FOR WINDOWS.

No. 380,126.

Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

FIG. 1.

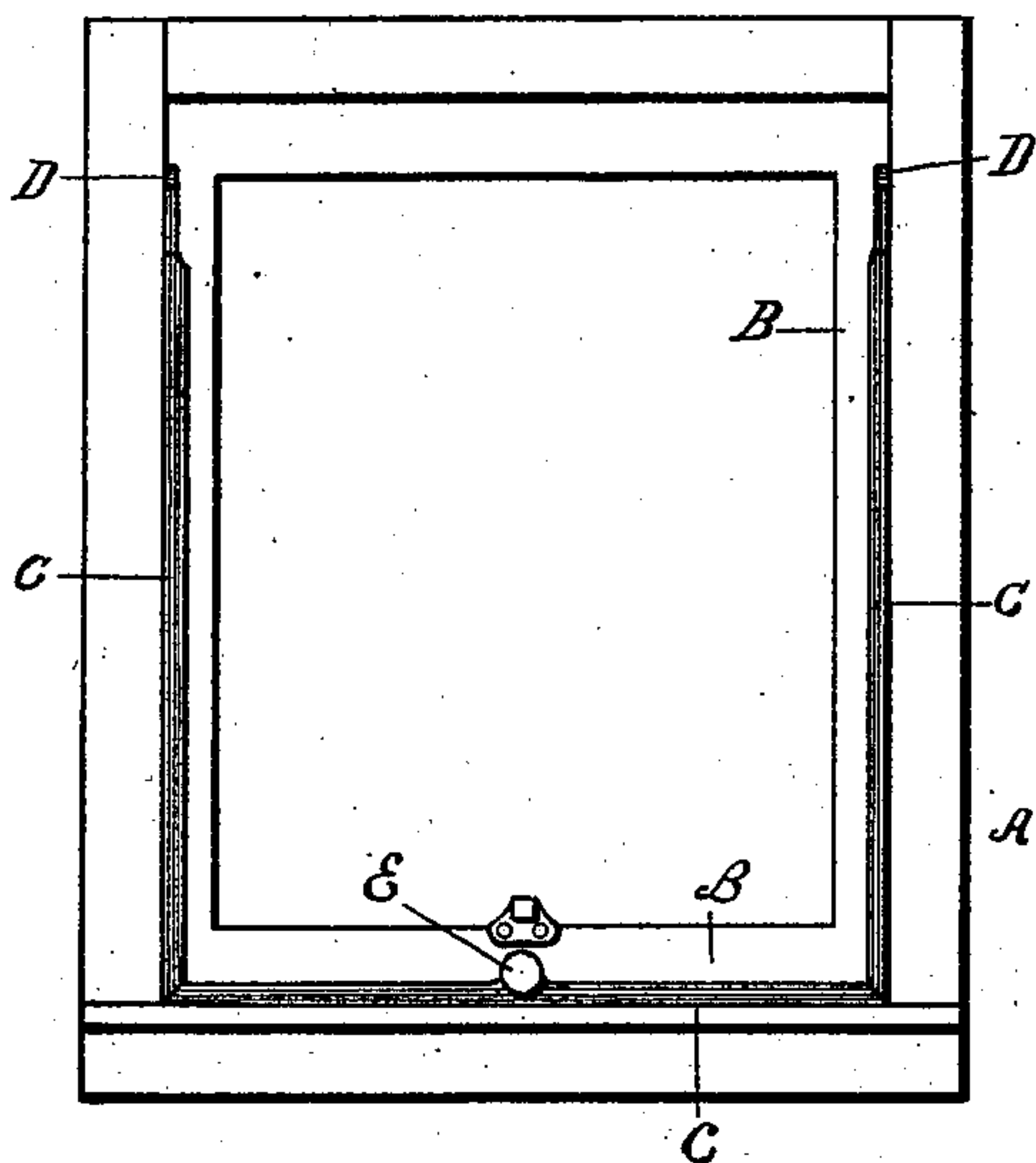


FIG. 2.

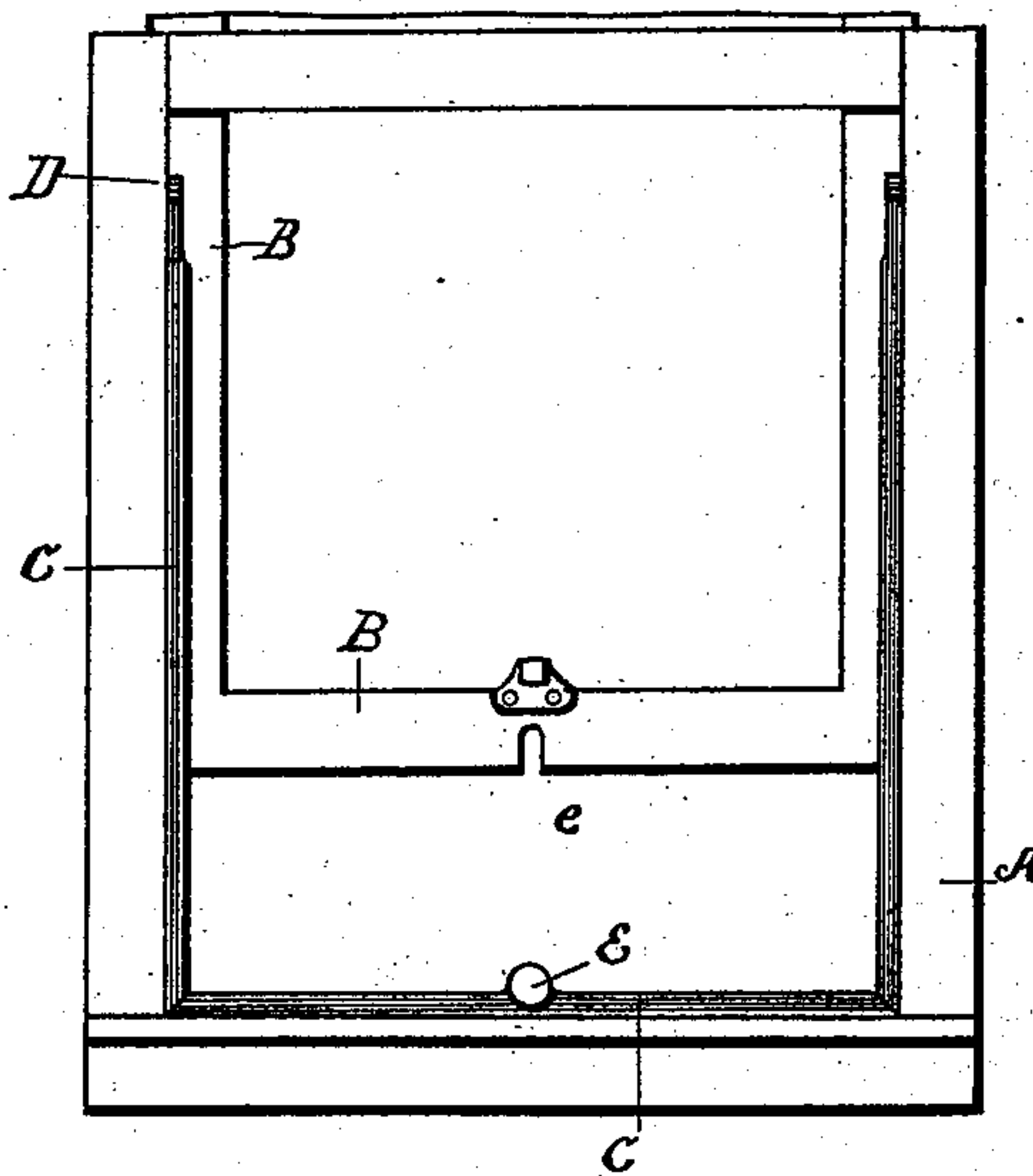


FIG. 3.

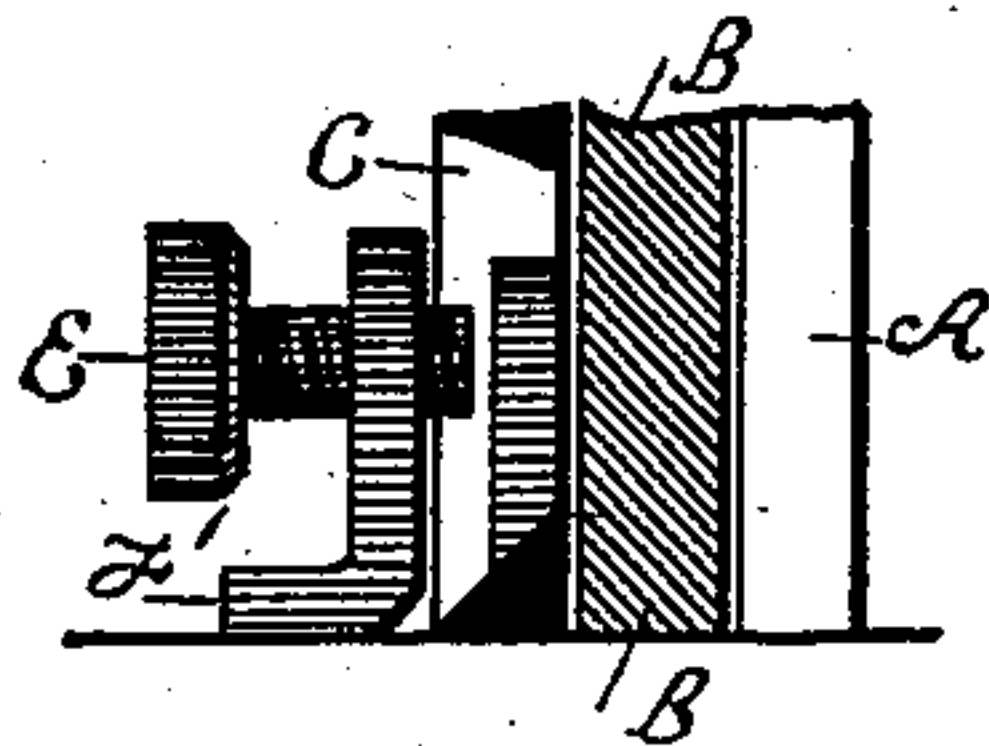


FIG. 4.

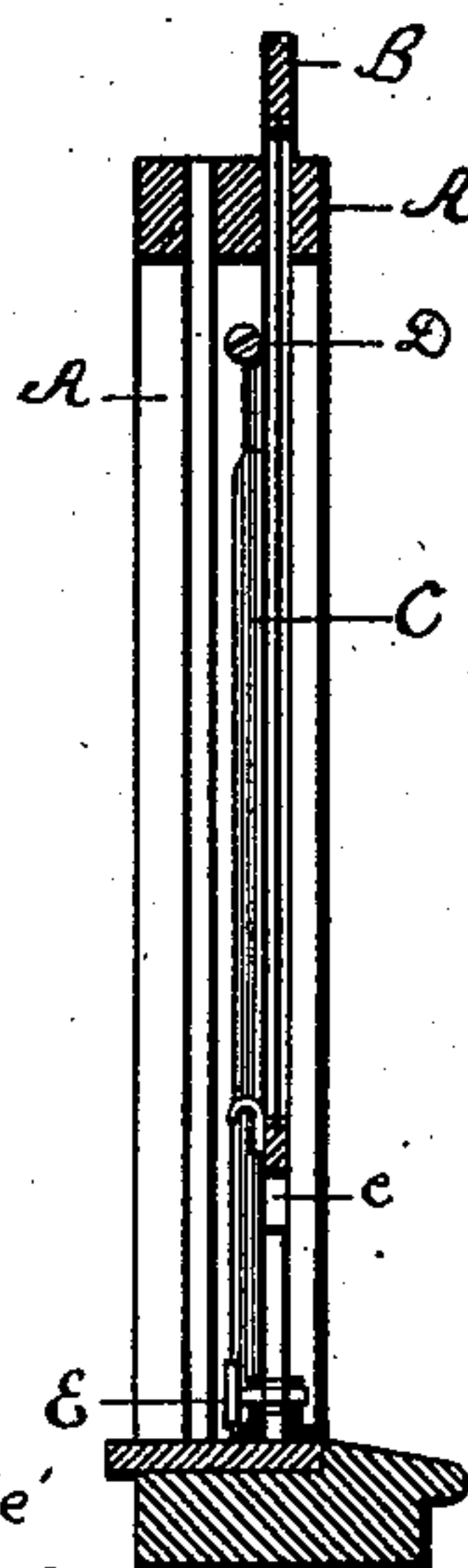


FIG. 5.

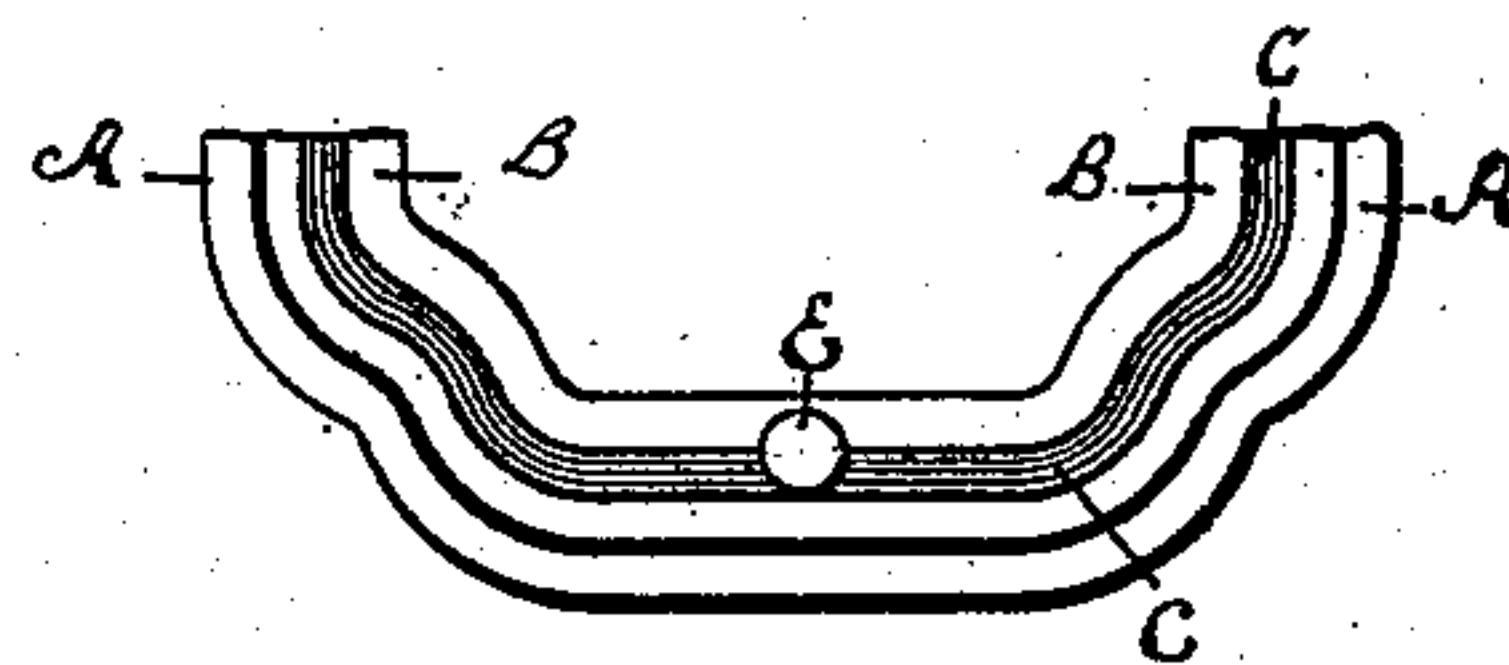


FIG. 6.

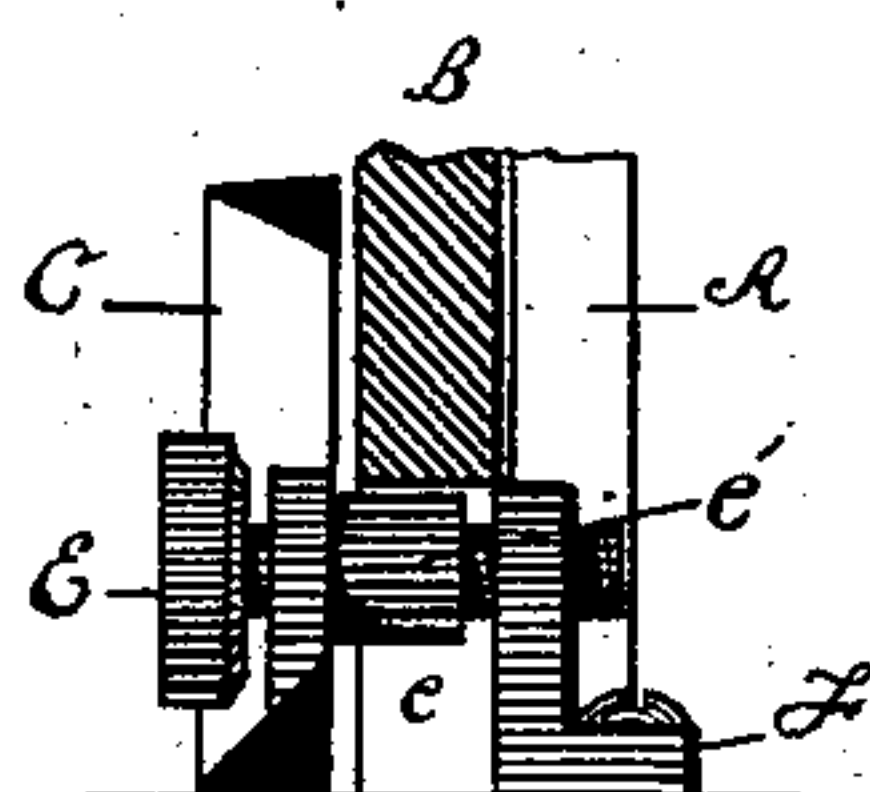


FIG. 7.

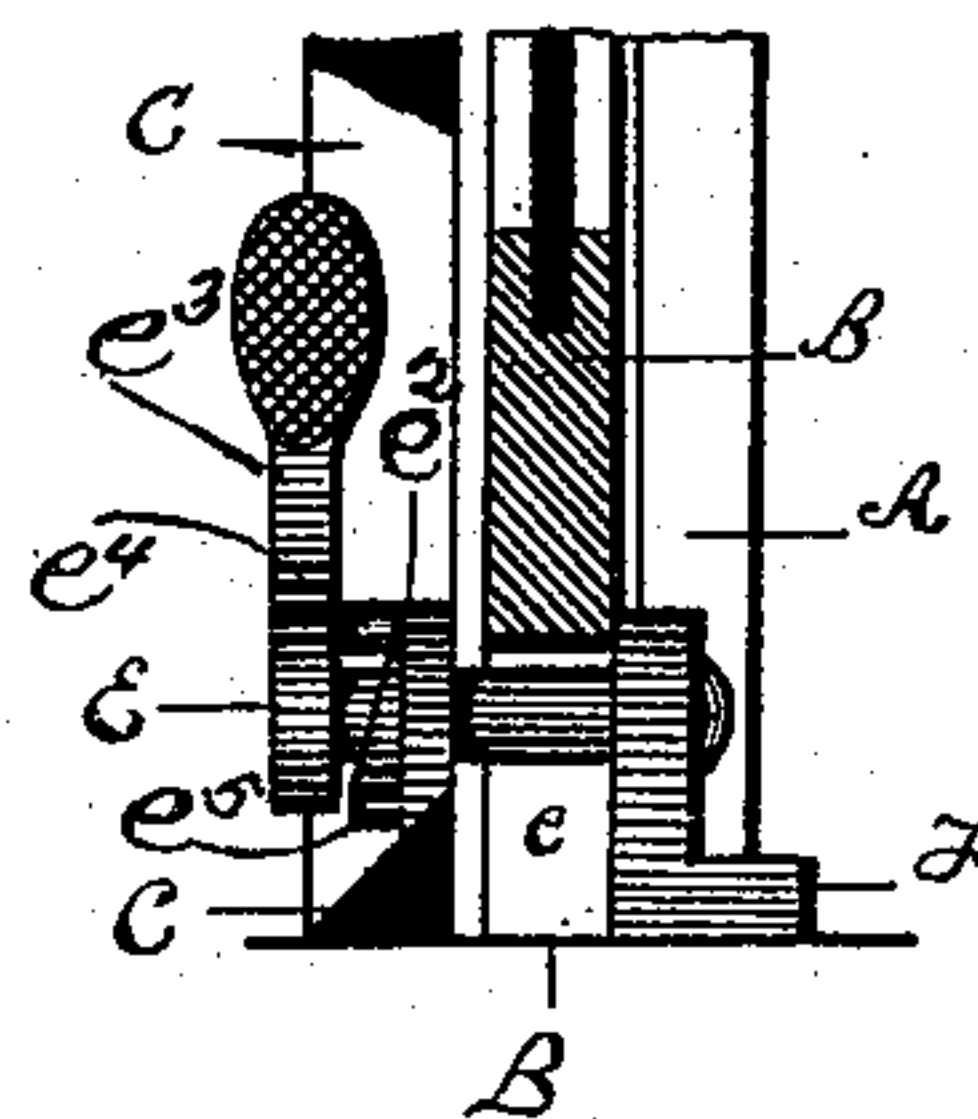
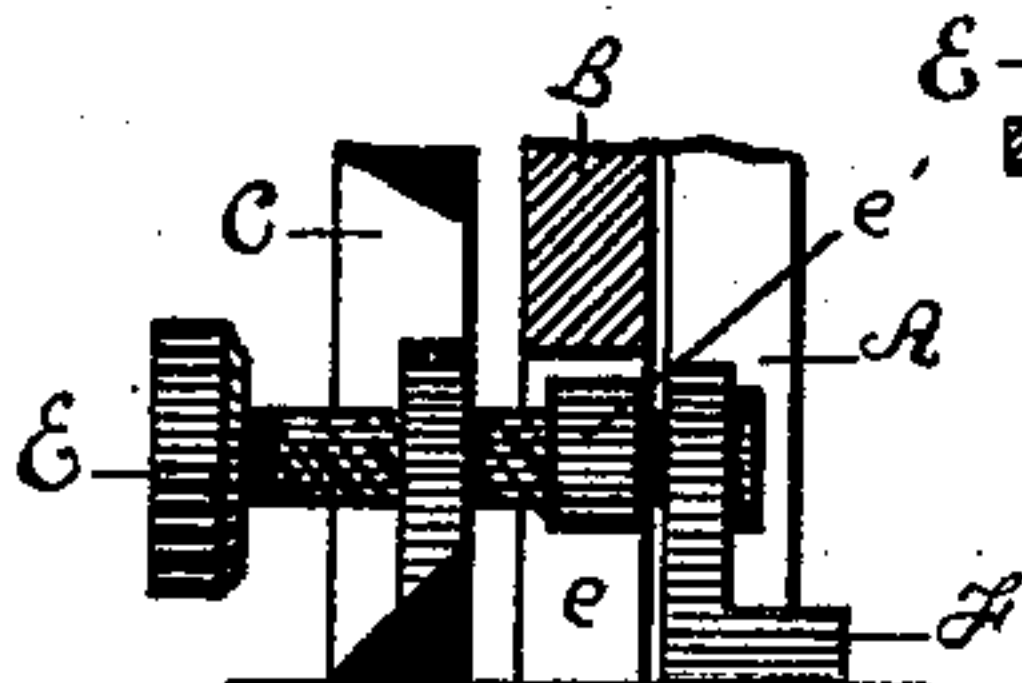


FIG. 8.



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ATTACHMENT FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 380,126, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed December 22, 1887. Serial No. 258,651. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CARROLL MACKUBIN, of the city of Baltimore, and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Attachment for Windows, of which the following is a full description.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention, of which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a window with its frame and sash with the attachment in place. Fig. 2 is a view of the same with the window partly raised and held by the attachment. Fig. 3 is a side section of frame and sash and showing one side of the strip as it is swung upon the frame. Fig. 4 is a view of a fastening device, showing a thumb-screw passing through the strip, and a bracket, into which its threaded end enters for tightening and releasing the strip. Fig. 5 is an upright side view of frame with sash in section and showing the strip operated by a cam and lever. Fig. 6 is a front view of a window having an irregular configuration to which the strip is applied; Fig. 7, another fastening device for pressing the strip against the sash, which may be used without slotting the sash. Fig. 8 is a view of the fastening device, showing a thumb-screw with bracket and collars, with the strip C threaded to receive the screw of the bolt.

In the accompanying drawings, A is a window-frame, and B the sash.

C is a strip, of metal or other suitable material, having three sides of a parallelogram when adapted for a square window-sash, or otherwise constructed to conform in outline to the sides and bottom of the sash. This strip is pivoted to or swung from a suitable part of the frame, as shown at D, and hangs upon and around the sash or the joints between the sash and the frame. At the lower part of the strip is placed a device, E, for pressing the strip against the sash and releasing it at will. This device may be constructed of any suitable material, and any device suitable for the purpose may be used. In Figs. 3, 4, and 7 it is shown in the form of a thumb-screw. In Figs. 3 and 4 a bracket, as F, is secured to the outer sill of the window, and provided with a thread to receive the bolt of the thumb-screw. The bolt passing through the strip C is provided with a collar operating against the strip, while the sash passes between the bracket and the strip, as shown in Figs. 2, 3,

and 4. A better form of device is that shown in Fig. 8, wherein the strip C is threaded to receive the screw of the bolt and the collars are placed upon the bolt on either side of the bracket. The sash is slotted, as shown at e, so as to pass the bolt when closed. The stop or collar e', as shown in Figs. 4 and 8, performs also the function of preventing the strip from being pressed too far when the window is up to avoid bending the strip. In Fig. 6 the bracket F' is placed on the inner sill and provided with a screw-thread for the bolt of the thumb-screw. As thus arranged the end of the bolt forces the strip against the sash. When constructed in this way, the slot e in the frame may be dispensed with. The device shown in Fig. 5 for tightening the strip is a lever, e³, and cam e⁴, operating against a cam, e⁵, on the strip. The object of these devices is to permit the strip to remain free from the sash when raising or lowering the window and to compress or tighten it against the sash at will.

The strip C may be made of any suitable form in cross-section—a round metallic bar will answer the purpose; or it may be made square to fit the angle formed by the junction of the sash with the frame and sill. The form I prefer, however, is triangular, which will give the necessary rigidity to the strip and at the same time fit into the joint surrounding the sash and act as a weather-strip to keep out dust and air. The strip in any form will have this effect, as when tightened it forces the sash backward against the sides of the groove formed in the frame and makes a good joint. This strip may be covered with cloth, india-rubber, or other soft material, if desired.

By means of this device a window may be secured at any position to suit convenience, and when secured prevents the rattling frequently so annoying in the trainway or other cars in motion.

What I claim is—

A window-sash, in combination with a swinging strip passing around the sides and bottom of the sash, and means for pressing the strip against the sash and releasing it therefrom, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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