

No. 639,106.

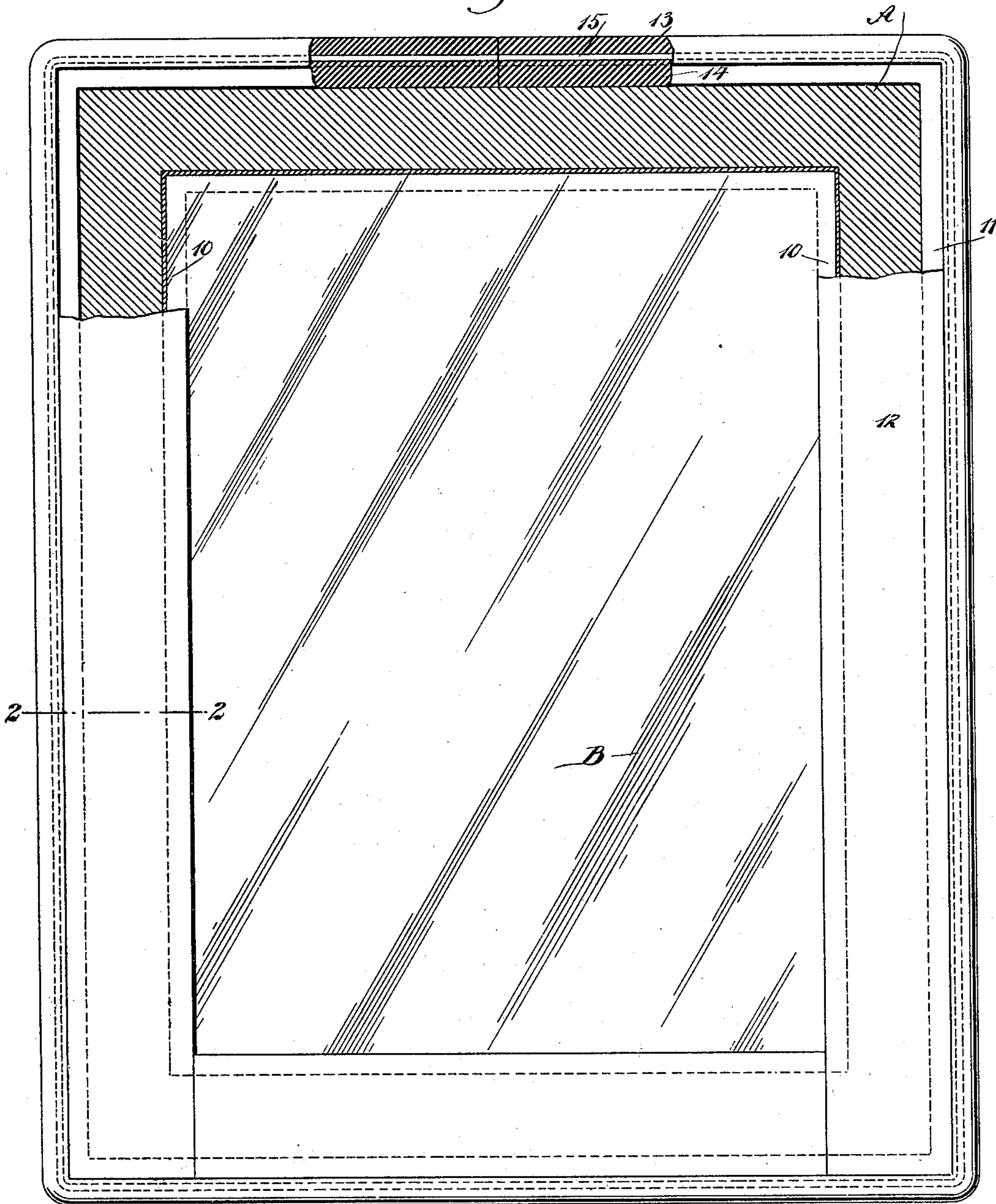
Patented Dec. 12, 1899.

G. T. SOPER.
WINDOW SASH.

(Application filed Feb. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)

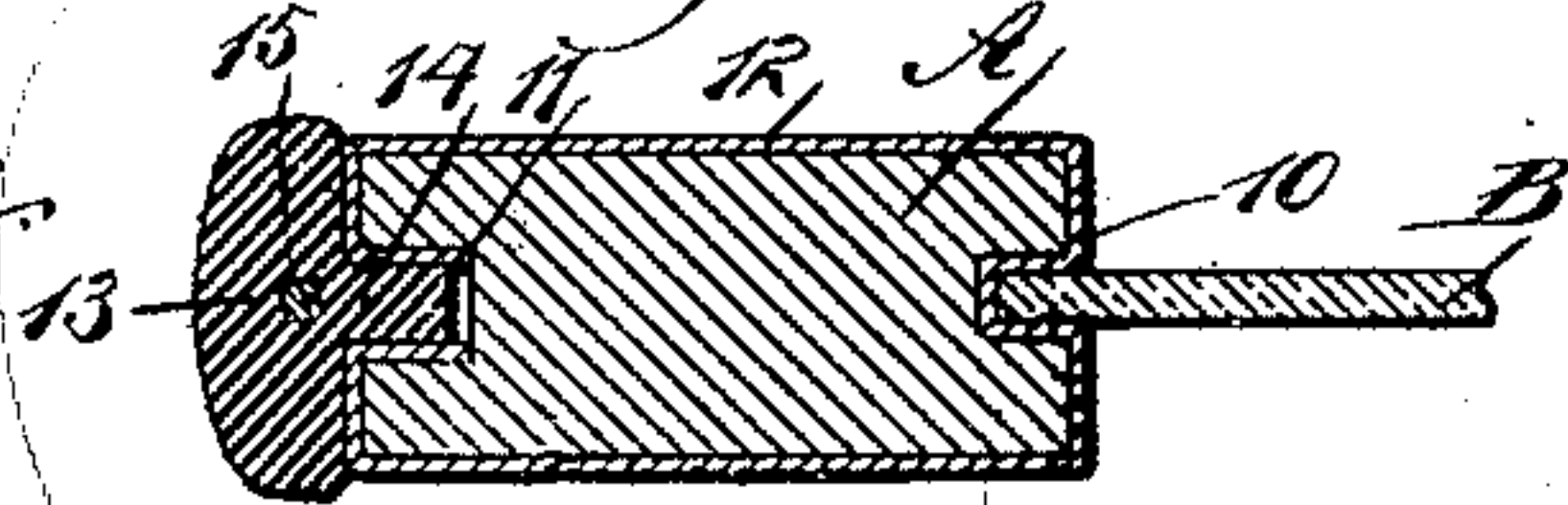
Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. SOPER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-SASH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 639,106, dated December 12, 1899.

Application filed February 17, 1898. Serial No. 670,674. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE T. SOPER, of the city of New York, (Far Rockaway,) borough of Queens, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sash, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved sash especially adapted for coach or carriage use and to so construct the sash that the covering therefor will be preserved to a maximum extent and prevented from becoming loosened from the sash.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the sash that it will be prevented from rattling, and whereby even should the sash be loose and should shake in the sash-ways the sash will be noiseless.

Another object of the invention is to construct a sash possessing the above characteristics in a simple, durable, and economic manner.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved sash, a portion thereof being in vertical section; and Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

The sash A is of the usual construction, being provided with the ordinary inner marginal groove 10, adapted for the reception of a transparent pane B; but the sash differs from other sashes of its kind in that it is provided with an outer marginal groove 11 in addition to the inner groove 10. Heretofore when coach-sashes have been covered the body of the material has been stretched over the outer edges of the sash and the edges of the material have been secured in the groove 10, which receives the pane B. Under this arrangement the cloth or covering 12 often becomes detached from the frame within the groove 10 and ragged edges appear at the said groove, and, further, since the sash is frequently handled at its inner edge the cov-

ering soon becomes detached to such an extent from the sash as to be unsightly. Under the improved construction of sash the body of the material is stretched across the inner groove 10, being pressed well into said groove and secured therein, while the edges of the covering material are carried into and secured within the outer marginal groove 11. The covering material is prevented from leaving the outer groove 11 by means of a binding-strip 13, which is preferably made of rubber or of suitable material. This binding-strip is also preferably of slightly-greater width than the thickness of the sash, so that it will extend slightly beyond the side faces of the sash and preserve the covering material on said side faces from the wear to which it is ordinarily subjected. The binding-strip 13 is provided with a central flange 14 upon its inner face, which flange is of such dimensions that it will just enter the outer marginal slot 11 after the covering material has been secured therein. The binding-strip extends entirely around the outer edge of the sash and is in effect an antirattler, since even though the sash have play in its frame it will move noiselessly.

In order that the binding-strip may stand securely in the position in which it is placed, a wire 15 of suitable gage is usually passed through the body portion of the binding-strip, as shown in the drawings.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A window-sash provided with an inner and an outer marginal groove, a covering material for the said sash, the body portion of which covering is pressed into the inner groove, the edges entering the outer groove of the sash, and a binding-strip of a yielding material covering the outer edges of the said sash, the binding-strip being provided with a flange which enters the outer groove in the sash, the body portion of said binding-strip being of greater width than the thickness of the sash, and a stiffening-rod passed longitudinally through the said binding-strip, for the purpose set forth.

2. A window-sash, having a longitudinal groove formed in its outer edge, a covering

for the sash, the covering extending around the same and having its edge introduced into the groove, and a binding-strip having a central flange or tongue fitting snugly in the
5 groove to hold the edges of the covering, the binding-strip having a width equal to the thickness of the sash and having its inner face snugly engaged with the adjacent edge of the sash.

GEORGE T. SOPER.

Witnesses:

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