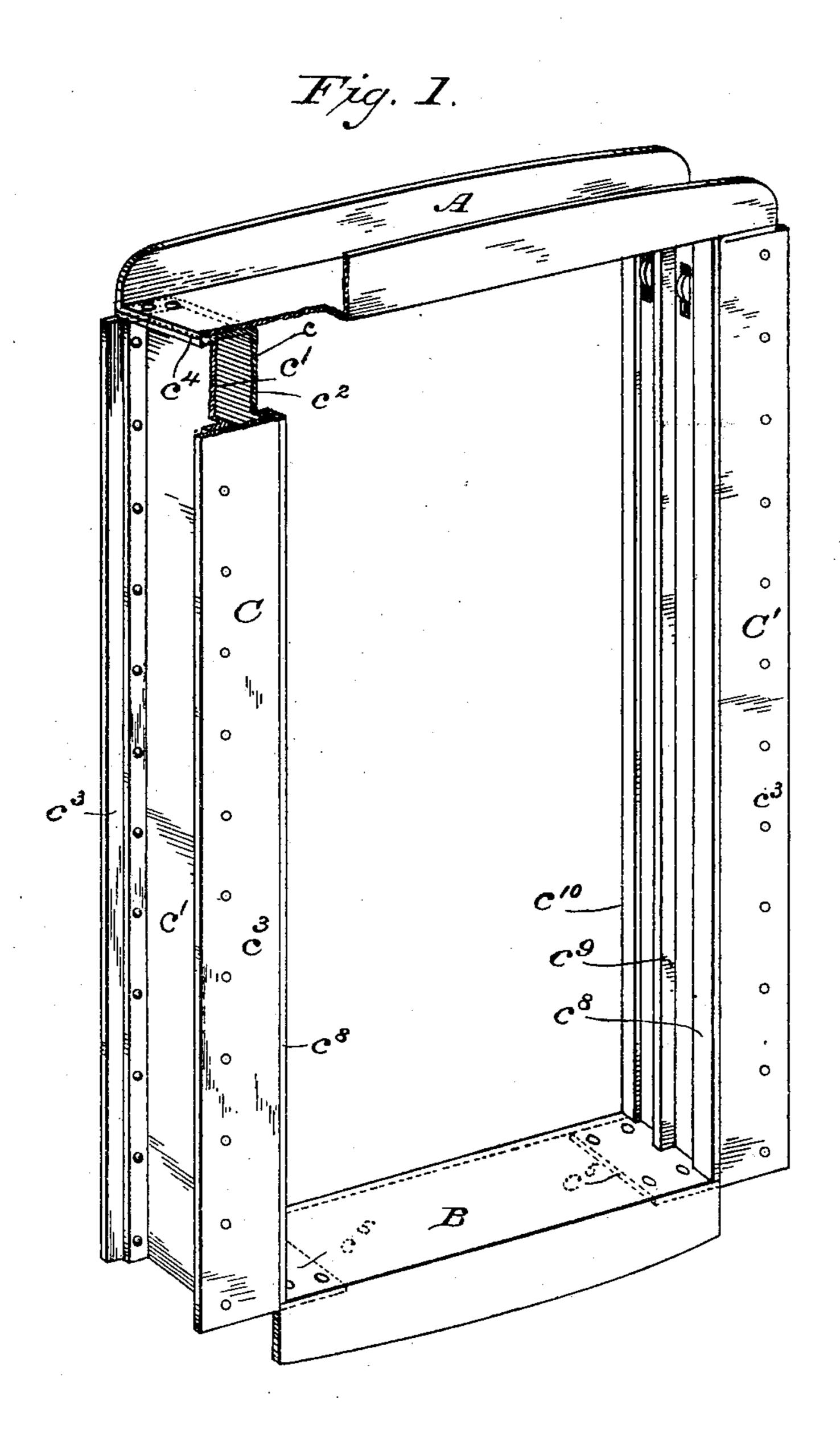
# N. E. PARISH. WINDOW FRAME.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



MINESSES: Silbavies SMSaywell INVENTOR:
Meff & Parish

by his attorney

J-Defay

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NO MODEL.

Witnesses.

E.B. Filchust

Meff E. Parush

By his attorney

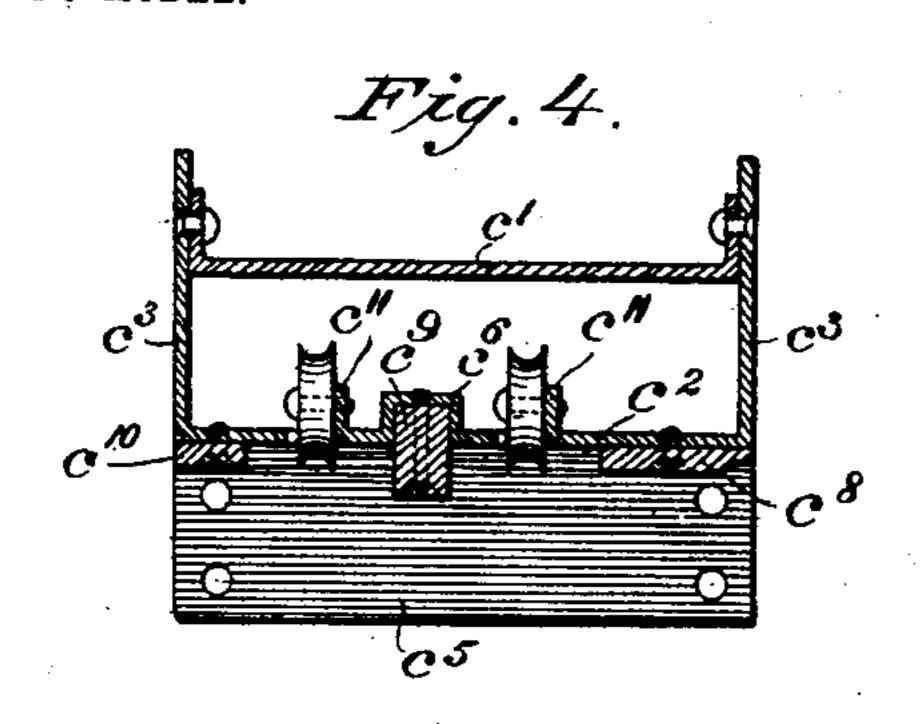
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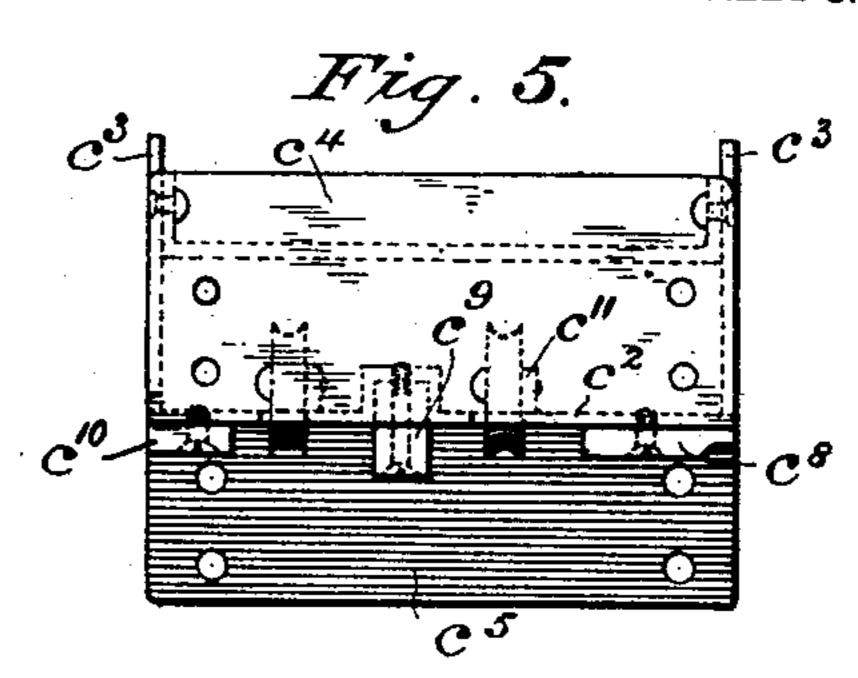
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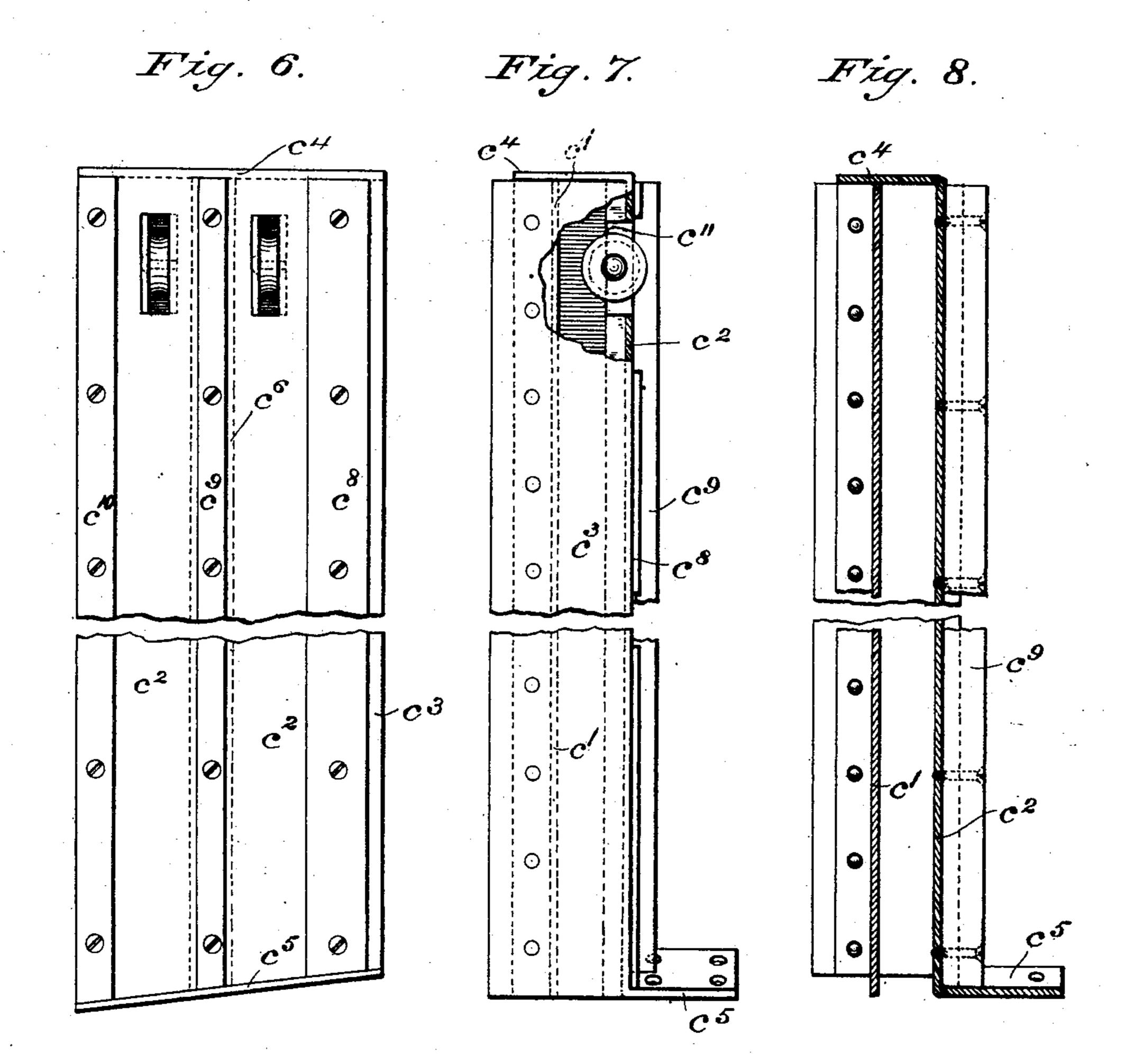
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3 SHEETS-SHEET 3.







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### United States Patent Office.

NEFF E. PARISH, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

#### WINDOW-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,651, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed September 25, 1903. Serial No. 174,603. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEFF E. Parish, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga and State of 5 Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Frames, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying 10 that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to metallic windowframes, its object being to provide a windowframe structure which may be readily built 15 up from separate elements, and hence readily transported in knock-down form, and which may be durable and economical in its manufacture and construction.

The said invention consists of means here-20 inafter fully described, and particularly set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail certain means embodying the invention, such disclosed <sup>25</sup> means constituting but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the inven-

tion may be used.

In said annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a window-frame 3° embodying-my invention, showing a portion thereof broken away. Fig. 2 represents an enlarged broken elevational view of the blank used for forming the main portion of one of the side members of the frame. Fig. 3 rep-35 resents a perspective view of the sill-piece forming part of such frame. Fig. 4 represents a horizontal transverse section, and Fig. 5 a plan view, of one of said side members. Fig. 6 represents a broken side elevation of 4° one of such side members; and Figs. 7 and 8, respectively, represent a front elevation, partly broken away, and a vertical longitudinal section of same.

The frame embodying my invention com-45 prises four metal parts, which are chiefly struck up from sheet metal by means of suitable dies. These parts are the crown-piece A, the sill-piece B, and the two side pieces CC'. In the form of frame illustrated these 50 side pieces are exactly similar in construc-

tion, one being a "left" and the other a "right," as will be understood. A detailed description of but one such side piece will hence be necessary. Each side piece consists of a main member c and an auxiliary member 55 c'. The main member c is struck up from a blank, Fig. 2, having a main wall  $c^2$ , two lateral rectangular flanges  $c^3$   $c^3$ , a rectangular top flange  $c^4$ , and a rectangular bottom flange  $c^5$ . A groove  $c^6$ , Fig. 4, is stamped in the blank lon- 60 gitudinally, as shown in Fig. 2, terminating near the bases of the top and bottom flanges. Flanges  $c^3$   $c^3$  are bent outwardly to form two parallel lateral walls, as shown. Top flange  $c^*$ is also bent outwardly at right angles to the 65 plane of the main wall  $c^2$ . The lateral flanges terminate in different horizontal planes. The bottom flange is bent inwardly to assume a position at right angles to the plane of said main wall, thus forming a flange inclined to a 70 horizontal plane. Upon such two inclined flanges is placed and suitably secured thereto the sill-piece B. This sill-piece is of inverted-U-shaped cross-section, Fig. 3, having two parallel walls inclined relatively to the base, 75 as will be readily understood, so as to cause them to lie in vertical planes when the frame is placed in its required vertical position. The width of such sill-piece is made equal to that of the side pieces C and C'. Extending 80 across the top of the two side pieces, resting upon and secured to the top flanges  $c^*$ , is the crown-piece A, also of U-shaped cross-section and placed with its walls extending upwardly from its base, as shown. Intermediately of 85 the lateral wall ends of the side pieces C and C' is secured the secondary member, a channel-plate c' forming a weight-well. Near the top of the main wall of each side piece and laterally of the groove  $c^6$  thereon are cut two 9° semicircular ears  $c^{n}$   $c^{n}$ , which are bent inwardly, referring to the wells, at right angles to the wall. Secured to each such ear is a pulley for receiving a weight-cord. Upon the outer face of each main wall are secured by means 95 of flat-headed screws three parallel metal strips  $c^{8}$ ,  $c^{9}$ , and  $c^{10}$ , forming the sash-guide grooves. Strip  $c^9$  is placed in the groove  $c^6$ , as shown, by means of which arrangement it is very securely held against displacement. During the 100 process of forming the described elements rivet or bolt holes are punched at the proper places, so as to register with each other, as required, after the manner employed in all structural metal-work.

The strips  $c^8$ ,  $c^9$ , and  $c^{10}$  may be made of wood, if desired, the holes for receiving and securing the screws being properly countersunk.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by any one of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and dis-

tinctly claim as my invention—

1. A window-frame comprising a metal crown-piece, a separate metal sill, and separate metal side pieces, all secured to each other, each such side piece being provided with top and bottom flanges bent in opposite directions.

2. In a metallic window-frame, a metallic side piece comprising the combination with a main member having a main wall, two lateral sides integral with such wall, and top and bottom flanges bent in opposite directions, of a plate secured between such sides and forming a weight-well.

3° 3. In a metallic window-frame, a metallic element, comprising a main wall, two lateral longitudinal walls integral with said main wall, and integral top and bottom flanges bent in

opposite directions.

4. In a metallic window-frame, a metallic element, comprising a main wall, two lateral longitudinal walls integral with said main wall,

an inwardly-projecting integral bottom flange, and an outwardly-projecting integral top flange.

5. A window-frame consisting of the combination of two metallic side pieces, each formed with an inwardly-projecting integral bottom flange, an outwardly-projecting top flange, a crown-piece secured to such top flanges, and a 45 sill-piece secured to said bottom flanges.

6. A window-frame, consisting of the combination of two metallic side pieces provided with top and bottom flanges bent in opposite directions, a crown-piece and a sill-piece secured to such top and bottom flanges, respectively, of said side pieces, and metallic sashguides secured to said side pieces and forming sash-grooves.

7. In a metallic window-frame, the combi- 55 nation with a metallic side element having a main and two integral lateral walls, said main wall provided with inwardly-projecting integral ears, of cord-pulleys mounted upon

such ears.

8. In a metallic window-frame, the combination with a metallic side piece having a main and two lateral integral walls and a plate secured between the latter forming a weightwell, said main wall formed with apertures 65 communicating with said well and with integral ears projecting into the latter, of cordpulleys mounted upon such ears.

Signed by me this 11th day of September,

1903.

NEFF E. PARISH.

Attest:

G. W. SAYWELL, A. E. MERKEL.