

No. 808,640.

PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

W. A. DAVIS & W. H. SAMELIUS.

AIR STOP FOR WINDOWS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1905.

Fig. 1.

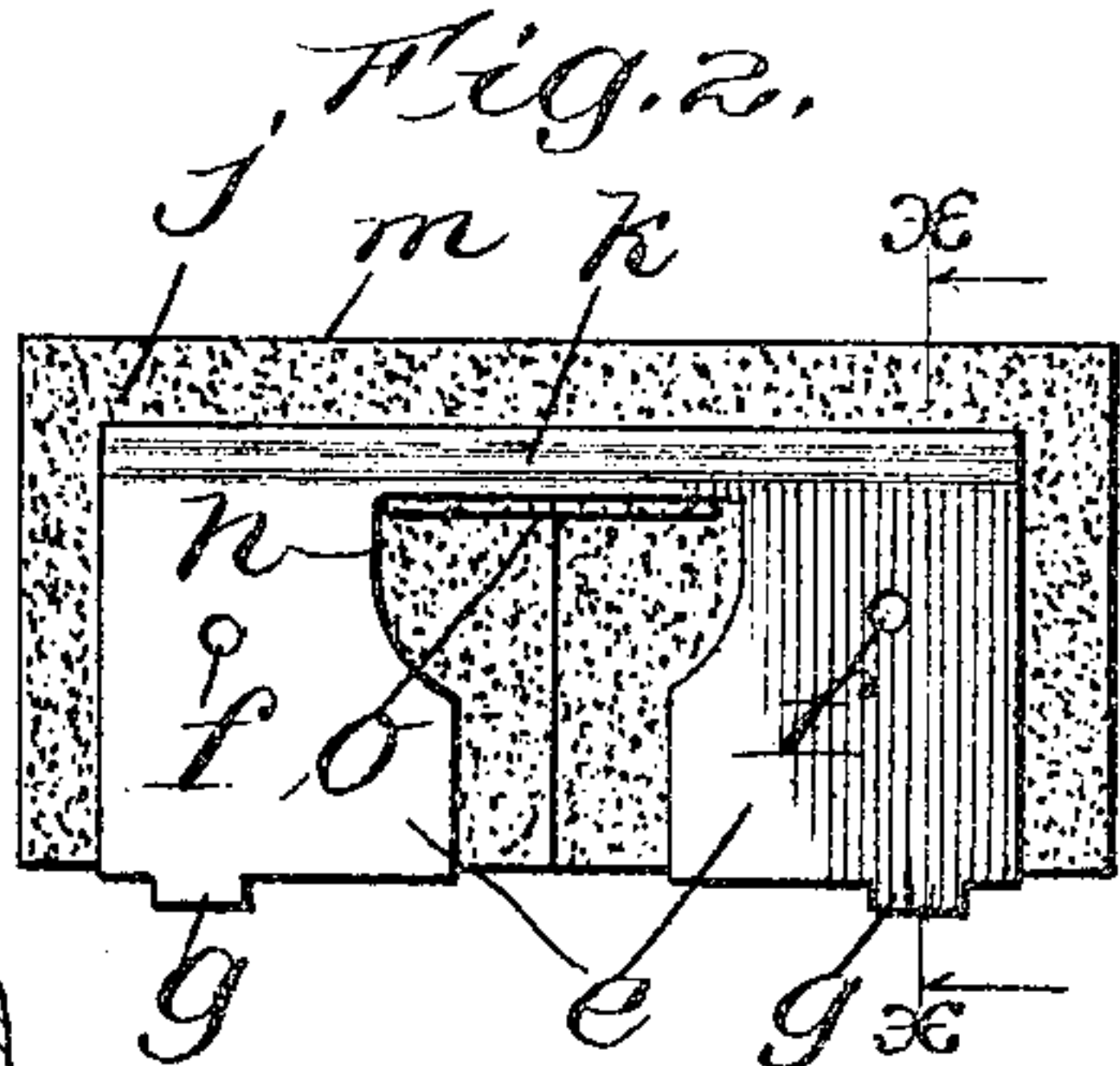
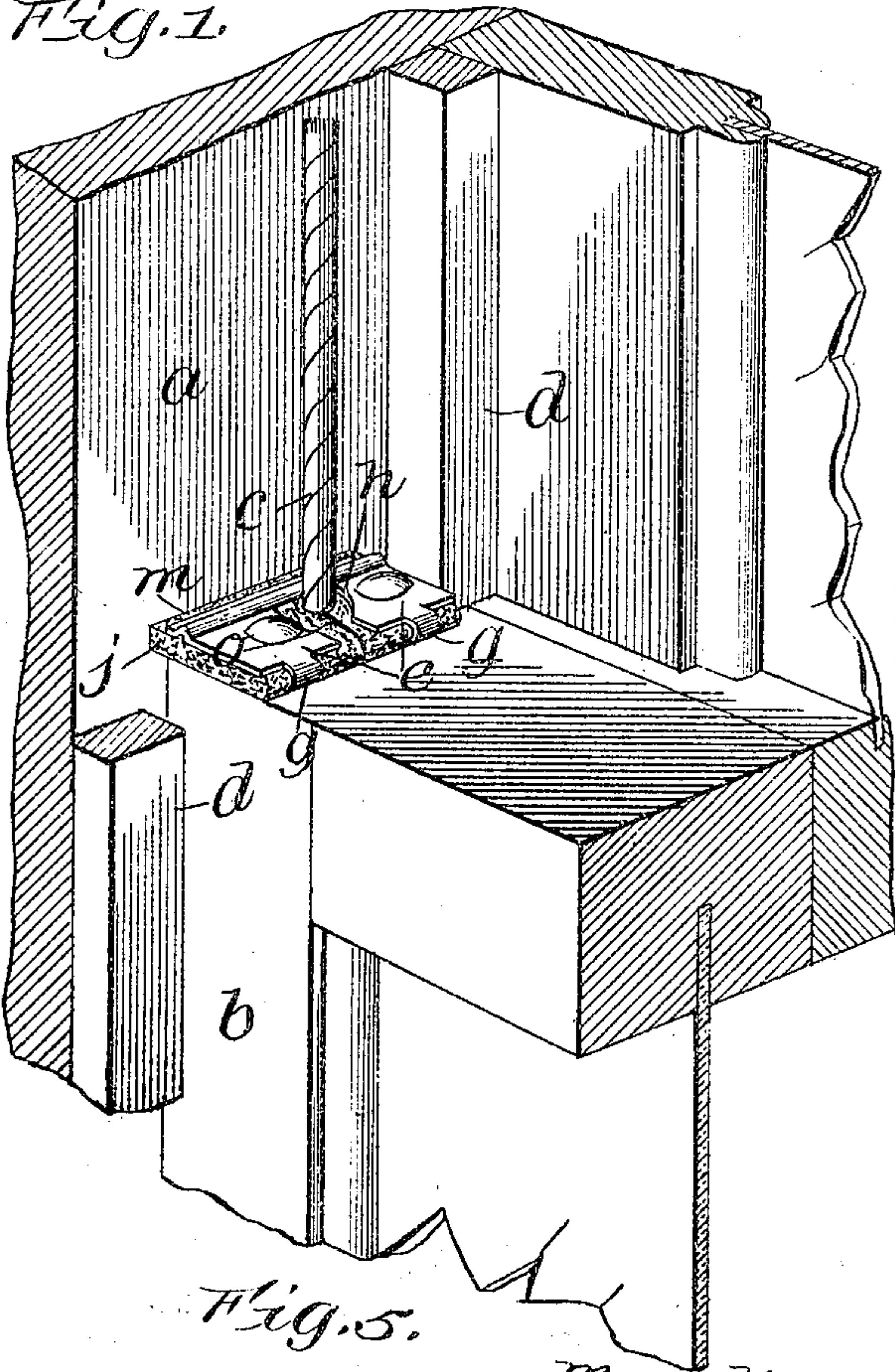


Fig. 5.

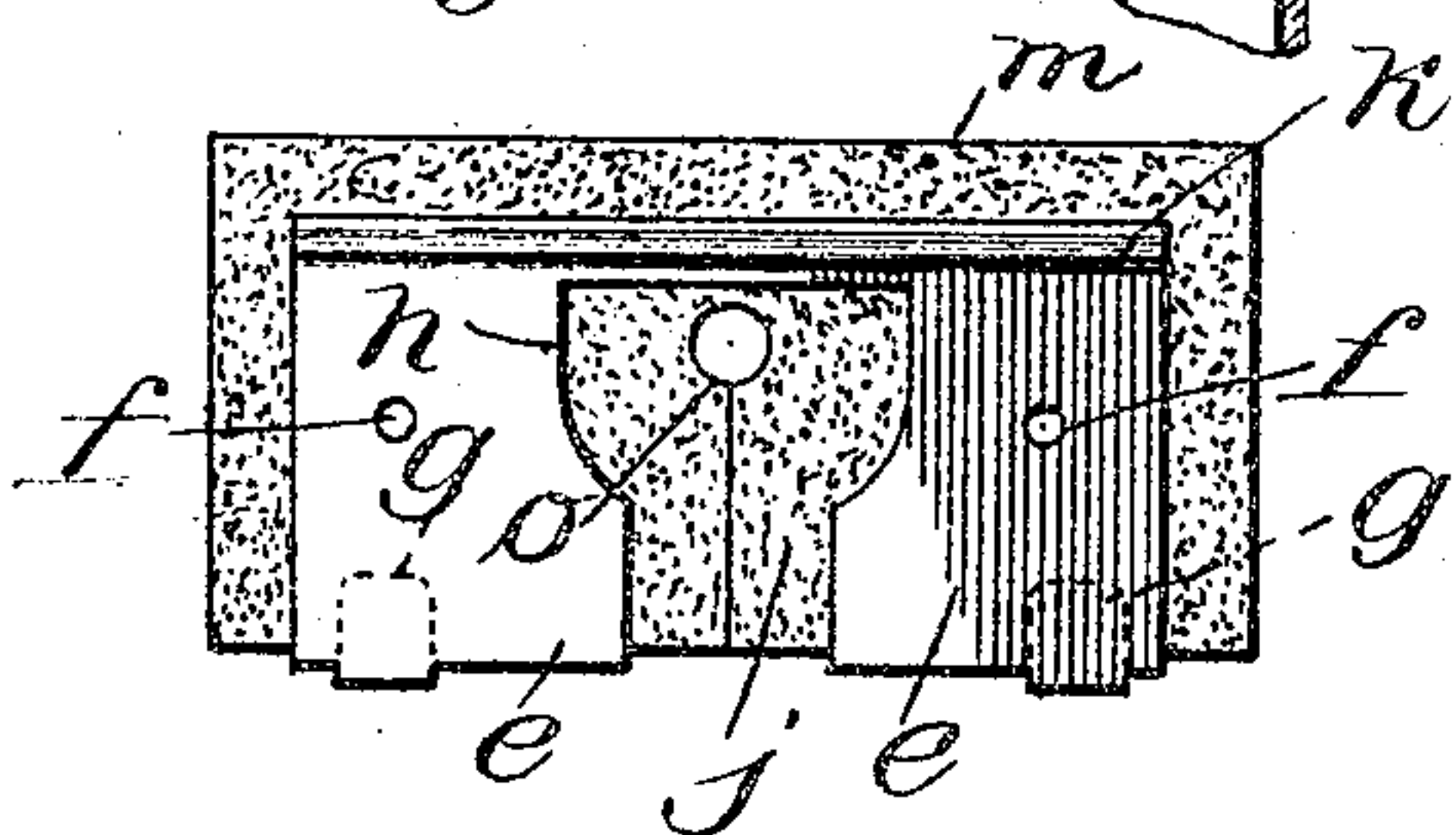


Fig. 3.

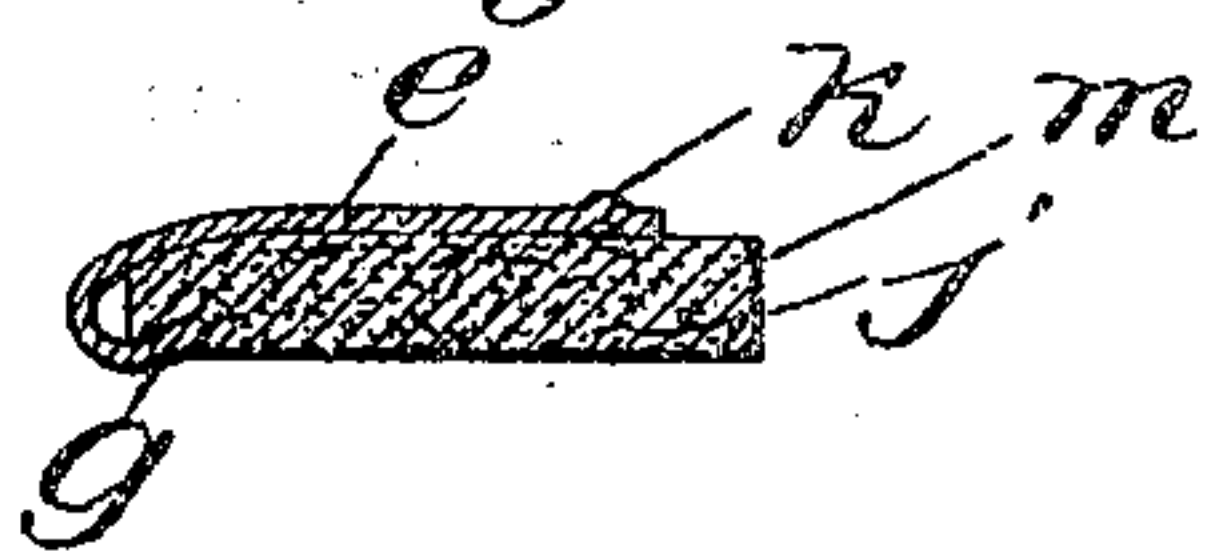
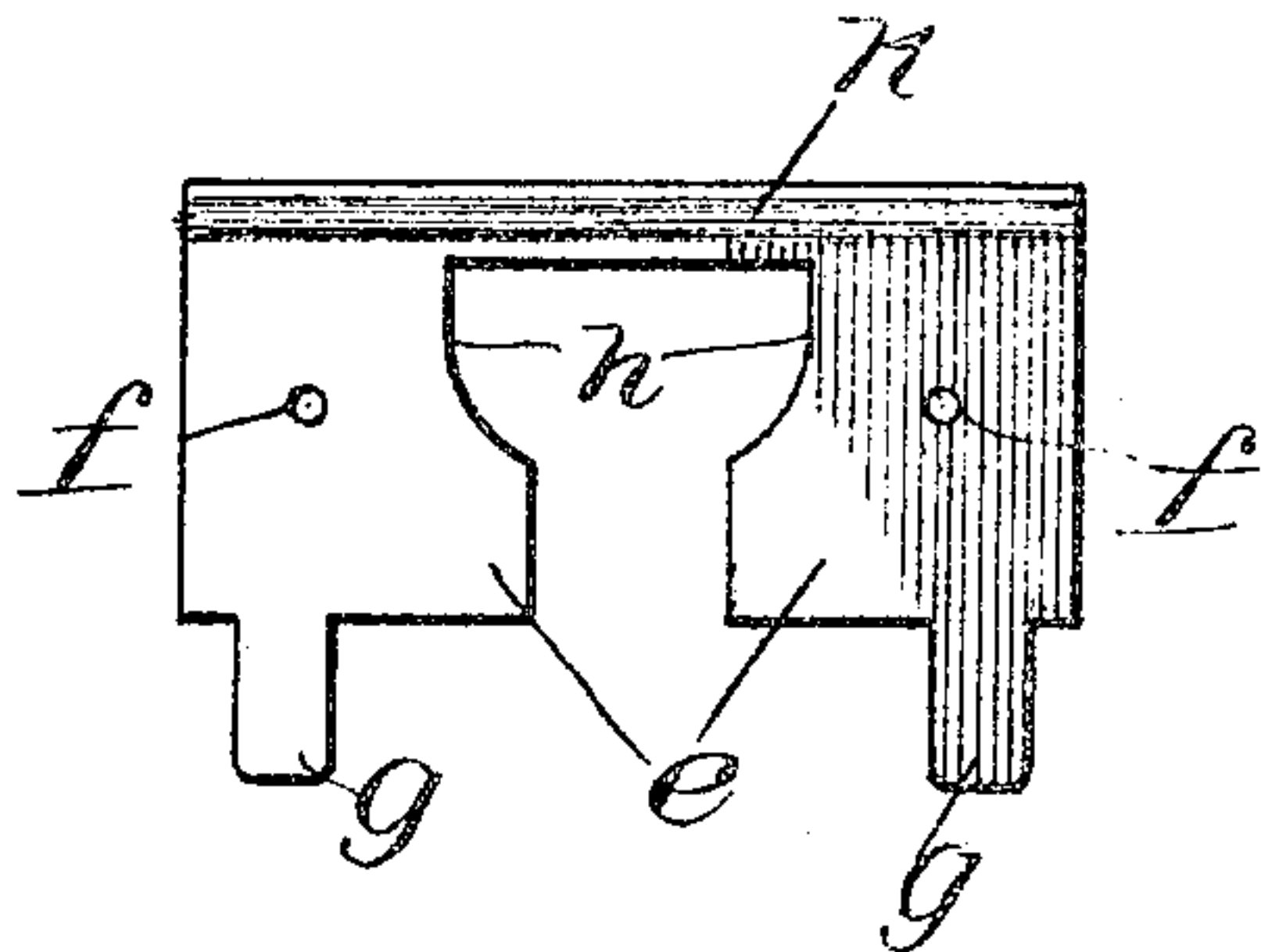


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS AND WILLIAM H. SAMELIUS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## AIR-STOP FOR WINDOWS.

No. 808,640.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

Application filed February 18, 1905. Serial No. 246,200.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. DAVIS and WILLIAM H. SAMELIUS, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Air-Stops for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

Our present invention relates to improvements in air-stops for windows, and has special reference to means for stopping the passage of a current of air, which at present in all windows flows uninterruptedly into the room at the ends of the top rail of the lower sash through the space or channel always left for play between the sides of the sash and the jamb of the window-frame.

At present it is usual to stop the space between the inner face of the sash and the window-frame with what is known as "weather-stripping," secured either to the sash or the frame. The lower sashes of most windows are now counterweighted by means of weights suspended upon cords, chains, or bands passing over pulleys set in the tops of the window-frames, these cords, chains, or bands being attached to the lower window-sash at or near a point next to the jambs of the window-frame. The presence of this cord at the point to be stopped prevents the application of any form of stripping known to us.

The main object of our invention is the production of a device of extreme simplicity of construction which can be employed with practically all of the designs of window-sashes now used and which will effectively prevent the admission of any air between the upper corners of the lower sash and the jamb of the window-frame contiguous thereto without in any way hindering the manipulation of the sash.

To accomplish the desired objects the invention consists of a device embodying novel features of construction and combination of parts, substantially as disclosed herein.

In the accompanying drawings, consisting of one sheet, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a part of the window-sash and the window-frame adjacent thereto with our invention applied. Figs. 2 and 5 are top plan views of our invention. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of our invention, taken on the line X X of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the

backing-piece of our invention as originally stamped out, with the tongues or tangs extended.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several drawings.

The letter *a* refers to a jamb of the window-frame, the letter *b* to a side rail of the lower sash of a window, and *c* to the cord to which is attached the counterweight for the lower sash.

The letter *h* refers to strips or guides secured to the jamb of the window between which the sash is elevated or lowered.

The letter *e* refers to the backing of our device, which may be made of any suitable material, but which we prefer to stamp out of metal complete in one operation with the holes *f*, the tongues or tangs *g*, and the centrally-located aperture *h*.

The letter *j* represents a piece of any suitable fabric in which is cut either a button-hole or T-shaped slit *o* for the reception of the cord, chain, or band with which the sash is counterweighted.

In the backing-plate of our device we provide the corrugation *k* for the purpose of giving greater rigidity. The fabric *j* is secured to the backing *e* by means of the tongues or tangs *g*, which are turned over and compressed upon it.

In operation the cord of the counterweight *c* is inserted into the slit *o*, which is adjacent to the aperture *h* in the backing-plate *e*. The outer projecting edge *m* of the fabric *j* is brought into close contact with the jamb *a* and there secured by means of brads or screws driven or screwed into the top end of the side rail of the lower sash *b* through the holes *f*. The fabric *j*, while completely stopping the aperture against the admission of any draft, is of a slightly-yielding nature and will bend to permit of the sash being raised and lowered.

From the foregoing description it is evident that we provide an improved device for stopping the admission of air-currents between the upper corners of the lower sash of a window and the window-frame.

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

An air-stop for windows consisting of a plate provided with tongues or tangs and a slot or aperture extending from the middle

of the rear edge to about the central portion thereof, a fabric piece held by said tongues or tangs provided with a slit coincident with said slot or aperture of said plate for accom-  
5 modating the counterbalancing means whereby when the plate is screwed in position a continuous unbroken reinforced fabric edge is presented to the frictional wear against the jamb and guides of the window and the slit

in the rear edge of said fabric is closed by compression as herein described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS.

WILLIAM H. SAMELIUS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE J. DREISKE,  
J. McADAM.