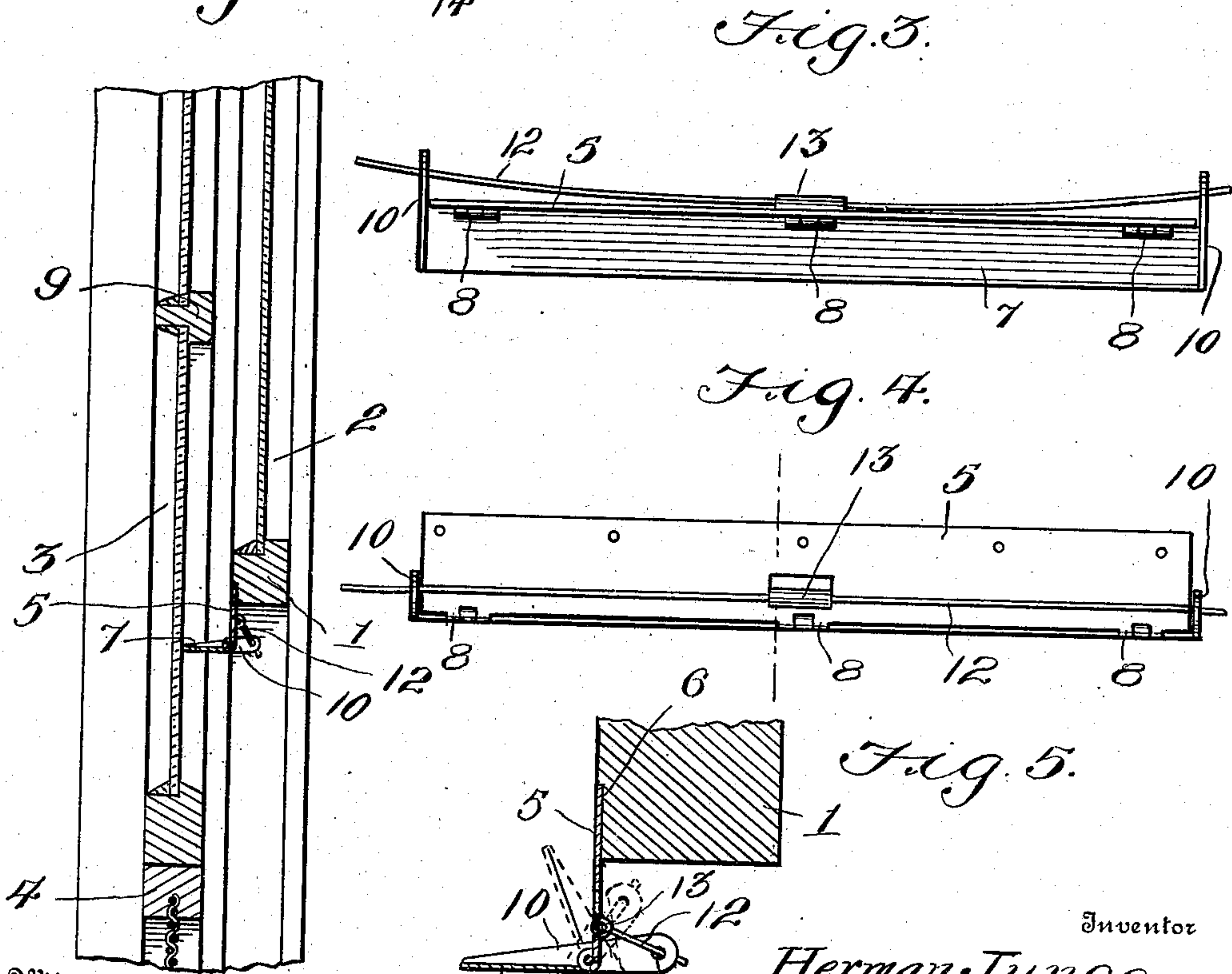
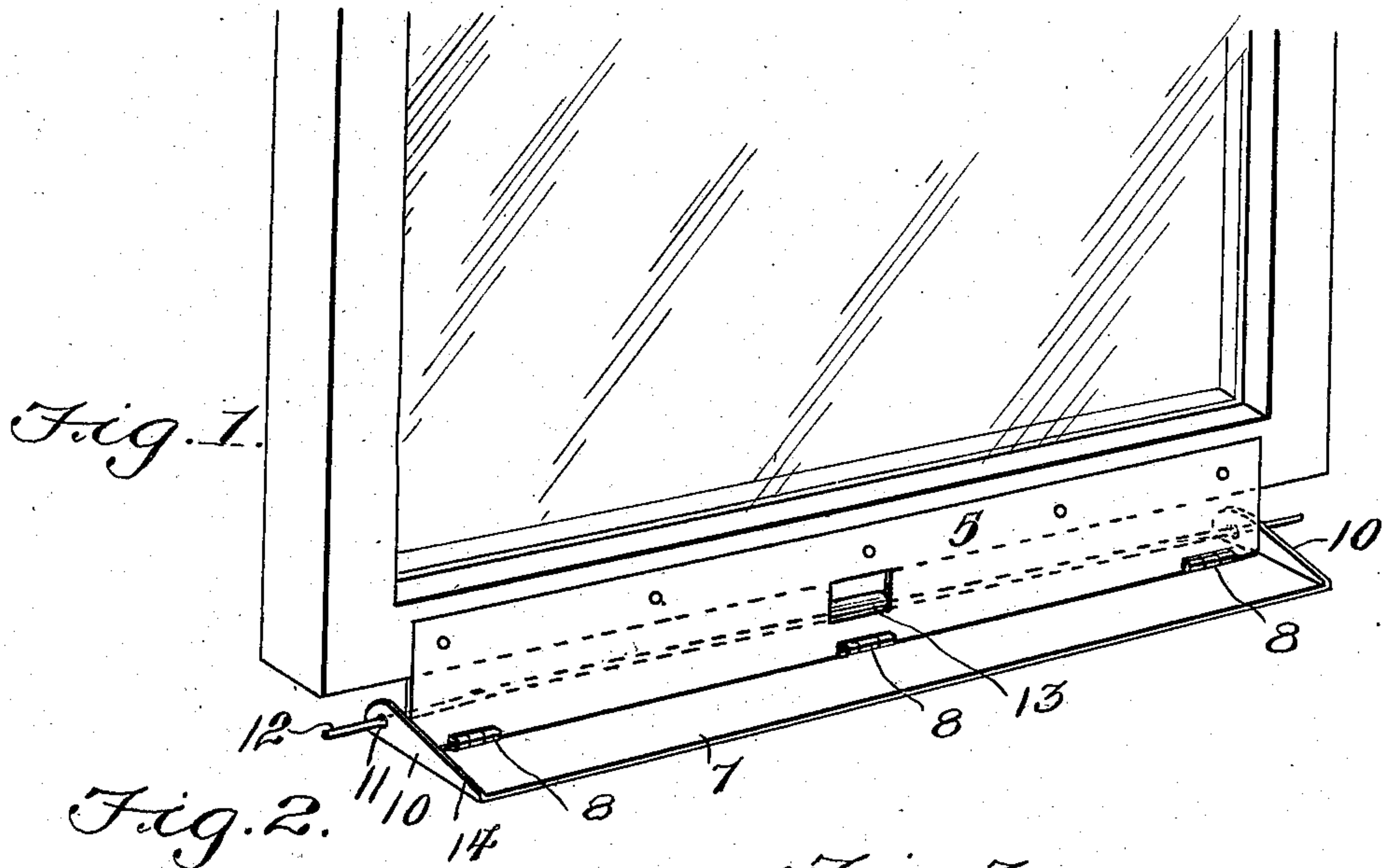


H. JUNGE.
WINDOW SASH ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1908.

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Patented Sept. 22, 1908.



Witnesses

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WINDOW-SASH ATTACHMENT.

No. 899,406.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 22, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN JUNGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a closure adapted particularly for use with window sash, and is directed particularly to a structure for closing the space ordinarily present between the rail of one sash and the pane of the other when the sashes are in other than closed positions.

It is well understood that in the elevation of the lower sash for example to position a screen therebeneath, that a space is provided between the lower rail of the upper sash and the window panes of the lower sash which is of sufficient size to permit the free entrance of insects into the apartment thereby defeating the purpose of the screen in a greater or less degree.

It is the object of the present invention to automatically close this space, whereby in any relative positions of the sashes all space between them is closed.

The invention in the preferred form of details will be described in the following specification reference being had particularly to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a window sash, illustrating the application of my improvement thereto. Fig. 2 is a broken vertical sectional view through the upper and lower sash of a window, the lower sash being shown elevated and the present improvement in operative position. Fig. 3 is a plan of the closure detached. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is a broken sectional view showing the closure applied to the sash rail and illustrating in dotted lines the respective positions permitted the bridging plate.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawings my improved closure is designed for application to the lower rail 1 of the upper sash 2 of a window, which rail, when the lower sash 3 is elevated, as for the insertion of a screen 4, is so spaced from the rail 1 as to permit free entrance of insects.

The closure comprises a supporting plate 5, practically co-extensive in length with the pane-receiving opening in the sash, and designed to be seated and secured in a recess 6 formed in the relatively forward surface

of the rail. The supporting plate depends below the lower edge of the rail and is at the lower edge connected with a movable bridging plate 7, preferably through the medium of hinged connections 8 as clearly shown in the drawings. The bridging plate is of a length to bridge the space between the rail 1 and the glass pane of the lower sash 3, so that when said rail is by movement of either sash disposed opposite the pane, the plate 7 will effectively close the opening.

It frequently happens that window sashes in order to avoid extreme size of window panes are provided with an intermediate transverse rail 9, and in use with such sashes it is obvious that the bridging plate must be capable of independent movement in order to pass such rail 9 in the operation of the sashes. For this purpose the end edges of the bridging plate are provided with arms 10, which extend rearwardly beyond the supporting plate and are formed with openings 11. To insure that the bridging plate will return to operative or space closing position after movement necessary to pass the intermediate rail, I provide the supporting plate with a spring arm 12, preferably in the form of a rod having its terminals pass through the openings 11 in the arms 10, and secured at its central point through the medium of a lip 13 cut from the supporting plate and bent rearwardly to embrace and secure the rod. The rod is of course so mounted as to normally maintain the bridging plate at right angles to the supporting plate 5, while at the same time permitting a movement in either direction of the supporting plate on its hinged connections 8, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5. The upper edge of the arms 10, which are preferably formed integral with the bridging plate 7 are downwardly and forwardly inclined with relation to said plate, as at 14, the forward ends of said arms terminating in practical coincidence with the upper surface of said plate.

In use it is obvious that the bridging plate will at all times close the space between the lower rail of the upper sash and the glass pane of the lower sash, so that when the window is screened in the usual manner the space normally afforded between the sash is effectively closed against the entrance of insects.

The respective parts of the closure are preferably constructed of light metal and

the bridging plate may be formed at its forward edge with recesses to receive the vertical bars of a window sash in the event such sash is so provided.

5 Having thus described the invention what I claim is:—

1. The combination with the relatively movable window sash of a window, of a closure carried by the rail of one sash and
10 adapted to bridge the space between said rail and the window opening of the adjacent sash, said closure being mounted for free movement above or below its normal position, whereby the closure is adapted to pass
15 the rails of the opposing sash in the upward or downward movement of the sash carrying the closure.

2. A closure for the space between window sash comprising a supporting plate to be secured to one rail of one sash, a bridging plate 20 movably connected to the supporting plate, arms projecting from the side edges of the bridging plate and extending in rear of the supporting plate, and a spring member carried by the supporting plate and having its 25 terminals loosely engaging the arms of the bridging plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HERMAN JUNGE,

Witnesses:

RILEY W. MILLS,
EDW. DAVIS.