R. J. DAVIS.

MEETING RAIL FOR SASHES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 28, 1908.

916,115. Patented Mar. 23, 1909.

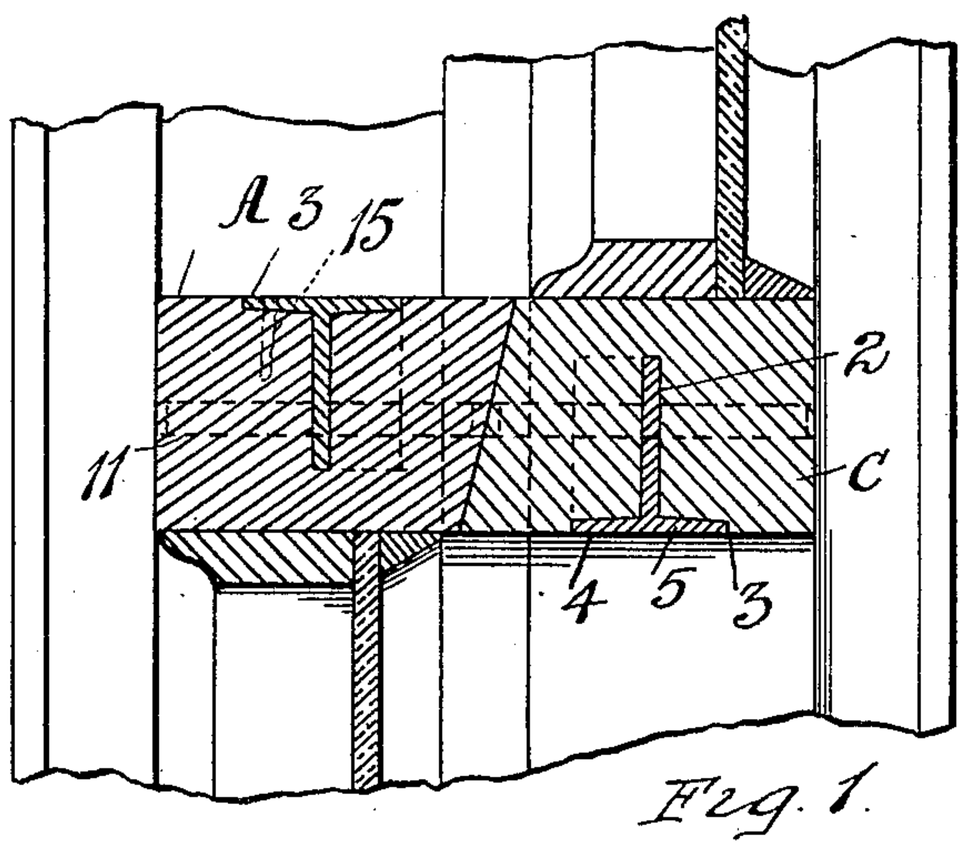

Fig. 1.

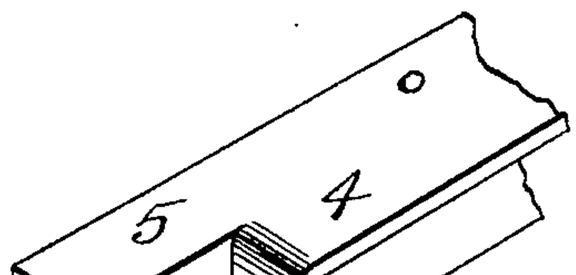

Fig. 2.

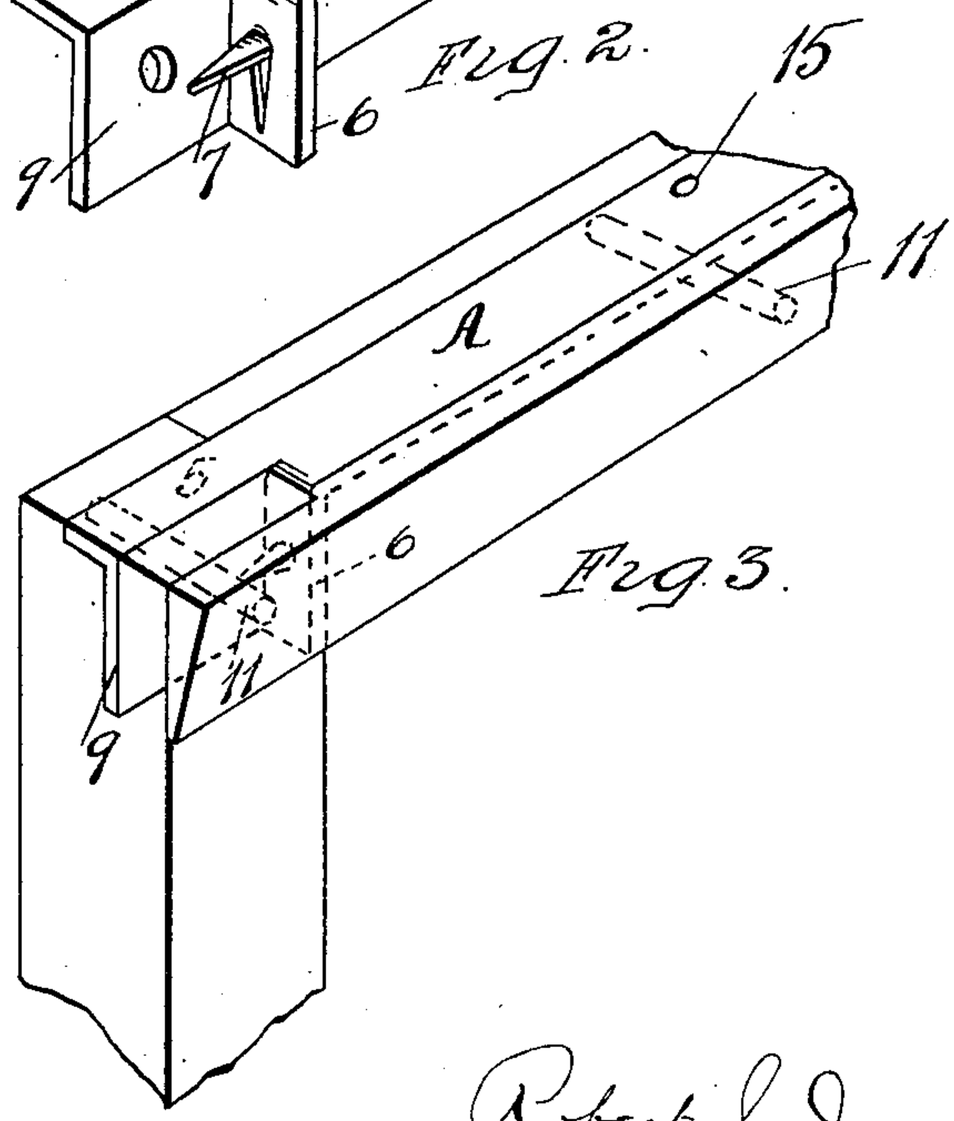

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT J. DAVIS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

MEETING-RAIL FOR SASHES.

No. 916,115. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed September 28, 1908. Serial No. 455,097.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT J. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Meeting-Rails for Sashes, and declare the following to be a full, clear and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to window sashes.

It has for its object an improved sash to be used with large panes of glass, and the special object of the improvement is to strengthen the cross rail of the sash, especially when such cross rail is used as the meeting rail of a pair of sashes, one of which is adapted to slide upward and the other of which is adapted to slide downward in the window.

In sliding sashes, it is common to grasp the meeting rail, especially the upper rail of the lower sash at or near the middle when it is desired to raise the sash in the frame, and where the panes are large and the meeting rail is long, the rail is liable to bend upward, sometimes break, and even if it does not break, leaves the glass and frequently breaks the glass, and the object of this improvement is to strengthen this meeting rail of the sash to overcome this liability to bend and leave the glass and either fracture the glass or break the meeting rail.

In the drawings:—Figure 1, shows both the lower rail of the upper sash and the upper rail of the lower sash, with a strengthening bar inserted in each. Fig. 2, is a perspective showing the end of the strengthening bar. Fig. 3, is a perspective showing the corner of the sash with the strengthening bar inserted.

A indicates the cross rail of the sash, which is grooved deeply for the web of a T-bar, and is provided along its surface with a shallow but wide groove 3, for the flanges of the T-bar. At the end one flange 4 of the T-bar is split from the web 5, and the end 6 bent across the web 5 to a position at right angles to the general axis of the bar. The bent portion 6 is punched through to produce a spur 7, which extends toward the end 9 of the bar.

The web 5 is drilled at the proper place to receive the corner pin 11, which secures the side frame bar C, and the cross bar A, and the strengthening bar together. The parts A and C, do not differ from the ordinary construction, and the strengthening bar with the web 5 sunk into groove 2, and the two flanges 4 and 5, sunk into groove 3, is substantially concealed from view. Preferably the web 5 is drilled at intervals between its extremities for the insertion of pins 15 in addition to the corner pins 11.

What I claim is:—

A strengthened sash bar, having in combination the cross bar of a sash and a strengthening metallic T-bar having one flange split for a distance from the web thereof, bent across the web, and engaging between the inner side of the vertical sash bar and the end of the cross bar, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT J. DAVIS.

Witnesses:
CHARLES F. BURTON,
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