

W. O. THRELKEL.

WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1910.

981,720.

Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

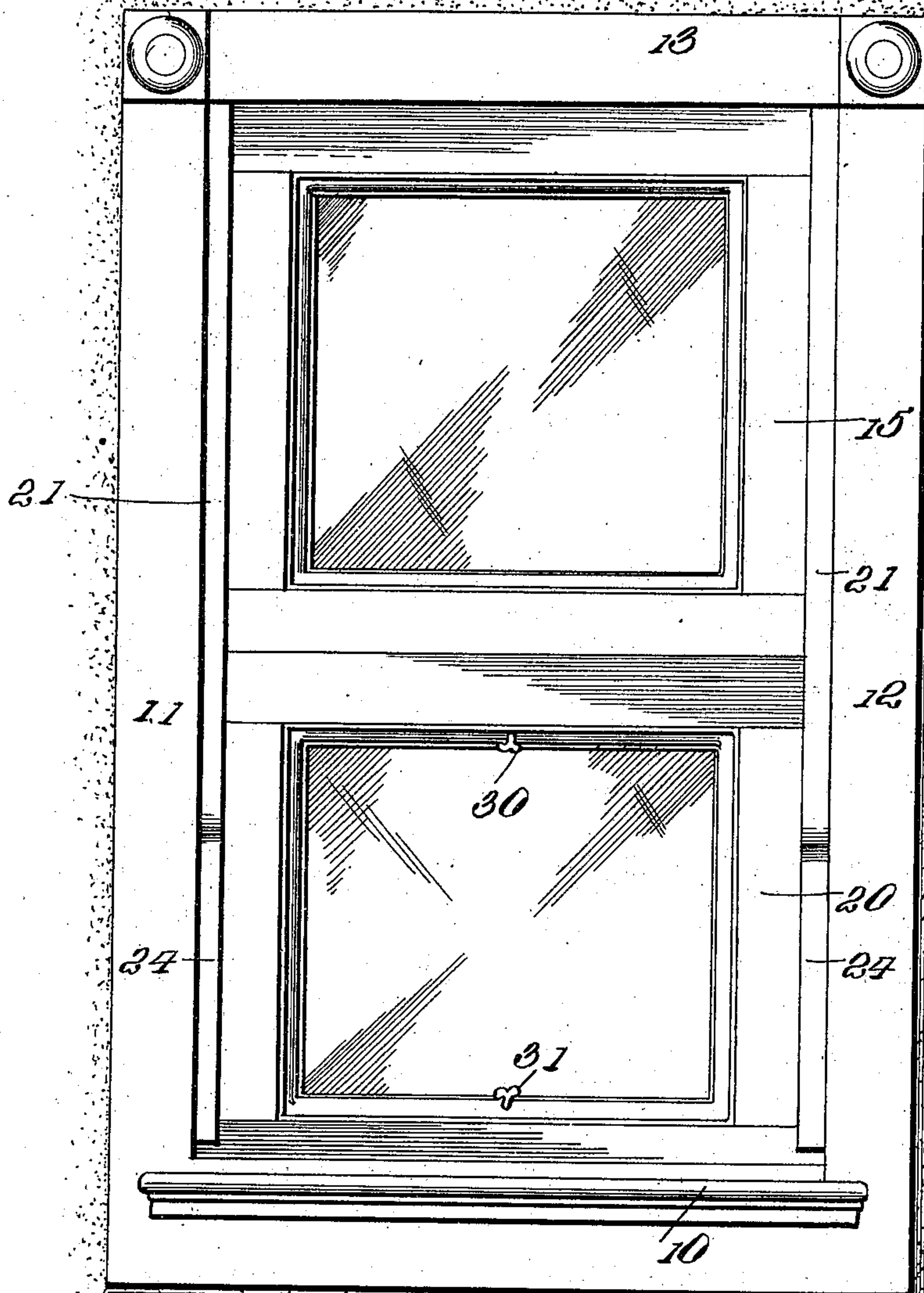


Fig. 1.

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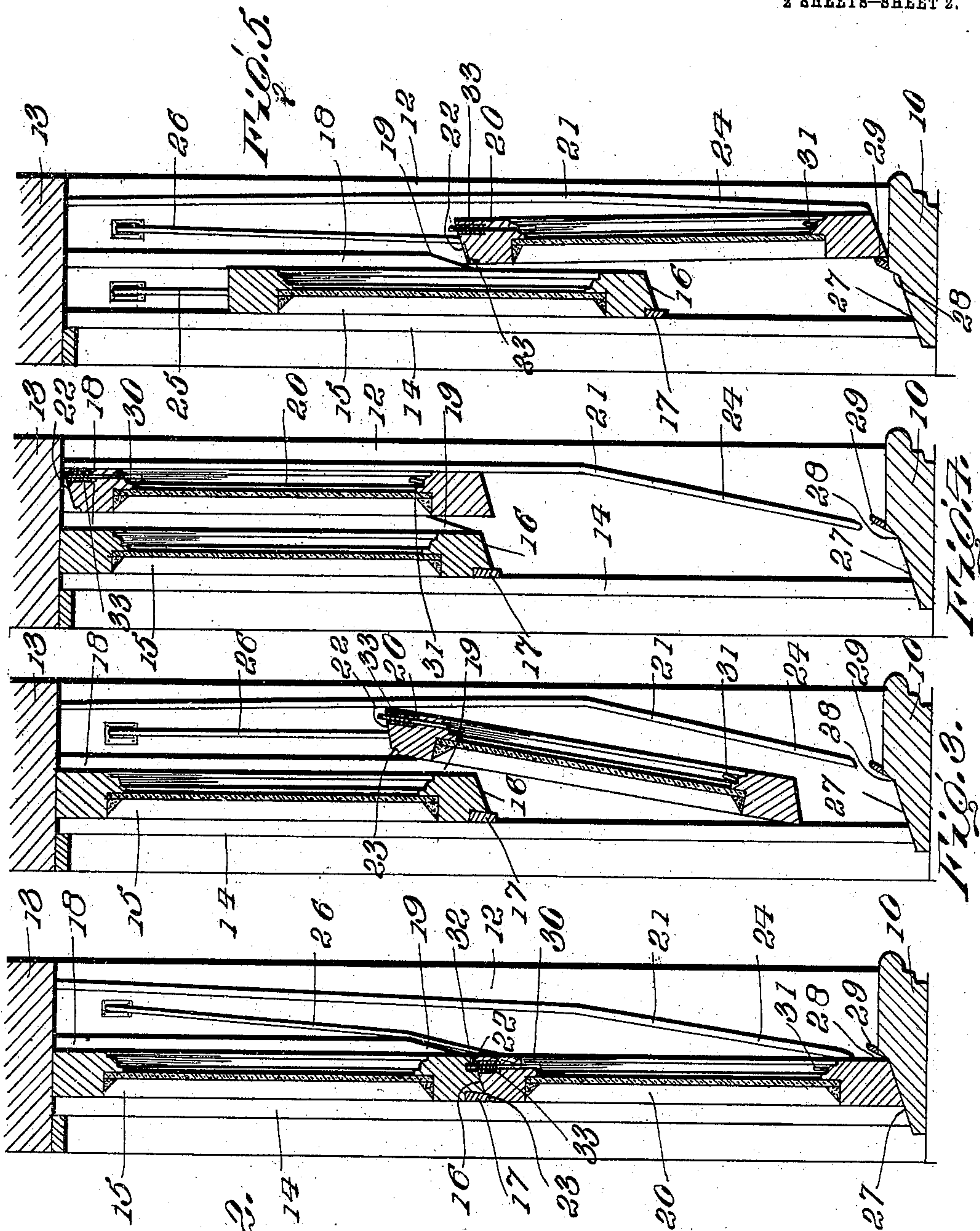
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER O. THRELKEL, OF NEWCASTLE, CALIFORNIA.

WINDOW.

981,720.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

Application filed April 27, 1910. Serial No. 558,019.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER O. THRELKEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newcastle, in the county of Placer and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window construction, and aims to form an improved window wherein the sashes are snugly fitted against one another so as to eliminate the crevices found in windows now commonly employed, and to prevent the accumulation of dust about the window, and to avoid the rattling of the sashes and the passing of air about the edges of the same.

The invention further contemplates a window construction in which the number of parts is reduced, which insures snugly fitting joints, and a window which may be quickly and easily operated to open and close the sashes in the ordinary manner.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an inside elevation of the improved window; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section through the same disclosing the sashes in a closed position; Fig. 3 is a similar view disclosing the lower sash in a partially raised position; Fig. 4 is a like view disclosing the lower sash in a raised position; and, Fig. 5 is a view of the same showing the opposite ends of the window open.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 designates the sill of the window which supports at its opposite ends, the jambs 11 and 12. A lintel 13 is arranged across the upper ends of the jambs 11 and 12 to close the upper end of the frame. The jambs 11 and 12 are provided with stops 14 which are arranged longitudinally thereagainst and in registered relation adjacent the outer edges of the jambs 11 and 12. The stops 14 extend across the entire length of the window frame or casing and support for sliding movement the sash frame 15. The sash frame 15 is designed to be the upper sash

of the window and has an inwardly beveled lower face 16 formed upon the lower bar thereof. An overlapping strip 17 is seated within the outer face of the lower bar of the sash 15 having its lower edge projecting below the beveled face 16. The overlapping strip or bead 17 extends across the entire width of the frame 15. Parting strips 18 are positioned against the inner faces of the jambs 11 and 12 and are spaced inwardly from the stops 14 to snugly retain the sash 15 against the stops 14. The parting strips 18 are terminated at the rear lower edge of the lower bar of the sash 15, the extremities of the parting strips 18 being inwardly beveled, as at 19. A lower sash 20 is seated against the rear edges of the parting strips 18 and is held in such position by a pair of flexible stops 21. The upper bar of the lower sash 20 is provided with an outwardly beveled face 22 which corresponds to the beveled face 16 of the sash 15. A recess 23 is provided in the forward upper edge of the sash 20 to receive the lower edge of the overlapping strip 17. The flexible stops 21 are preferably formed from wood and are secured at their upper ends within the lower faces of the lintel 13. The stops 21 extend downwardly against the inner faces of the jambs 11 and 12 and are turned inwardly at their lower ends, as at 24 to yieldably engage against the inner face of the sash 20, when the sash 20 is in a closed position, as is disclosed in Figs. 1 and 2. The sash 15 is provided with a cord 25 in the usual manner for supporting a counterbalancing weight. The sash 20 is likewise provided with the usual sash cord 26 for supporting a counterbalancing weight for the lower sash. The sill 10 is provided at its forward edge with an outwardly beveled upper face 27 upon which is seated the beveled face of the lower bar of the sash 20. The shoulder 28 forming the inner termination of the beveled face 27, extends backwardly at an angle to position a retaining strip 29, which extends upwardly from the shoulder 28, in the oblique plane of the forwardly curved portions 24 of the inner stops. Suitable handles 30 and 31 are positioned upon the upper and lower bars, respectively, of the sash 20 by means of which the sash may be easily operated.

When the window is closed, as is disclosed in Figs. 1 and 2, the lower sash 20 is positioned immediately beneath the upper sash

15, the beveled faces 16 and 22 being brought into engagement, while the overlapping strip 17 rests in the recess 23 and seals the crevices between the two sashes. When in this position, the sash cord 26 is drawn downwardly and forwardly, as is disclosed in Fig. 2, to admit of the positioning of the lower sash. The flexible stops 21 rest at their lower extremities against the inner faces of the side bars of the lower sash 20 and yieldingly hold the sash in its closed position.

The handle 30 is carried upon the lower end of a sliding bolt 32 disposed through the upper bar of the lower sash 20. The bolt 32 carries a spring 33 seated within the sash 20 to normally hold the bolt in an upwardly extending position to seat within the underside of the upper sash 15.

When it is desired to raise the lower sash, the operator draws the handle 30 downwardly and inwardly to retract the bolt 32 from the sash 15 to release the lower sash 20, and to swing the upper end of the sash 20 away from the lower end of the sash 15 to register the sash 20 with the beveled edges 19 of the parting strips 18. The sash 20 is now raised when the flexible stops 21 guide the sash upwardly between the parting strips 18 and the upper ends of the stops 21. This open position is disclosed in Fig. 4 of the drawings. Fig. 3 shows the lower sash 20 in a partially raised position wherein the sash is disclosed with the upper bar about to leave the beveled edges 19 of the parting strips. In Fig. 5, the lower sash 20 is disclosed in a position to admit of the drawing downwardly of the upper sash 15. To adjust the lower sash, the handle 31 is drawn downwardly and held in such position as to retain the lower end of the sash 20 back of the retaining strip 29. When the sash 20 is seated against the inner face of the retaining strip 29, the upper sash 15 is permitted to move downwardly between the stops 14 and the parting strips 18.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A window including a frame, rigid stops positioned against the inner opposite faces of the jambs of the frame, an upper sash positioned against said stops, half-length parting strips positioned against the inner faces of the jambs to retain the upper sash in position, a lower sash for engagement against said parting strips, and flexible stops depending from the lintel of the frame for engagement against said lower sash.

2. A window including a frame, rigid stops carried by the frame, an upper sash positioned against said stops, half-length parting strips positioned in the upper end of the frame to hold the upper sash in position, a lower sash mounted on the frame against the rear edges of said parting strips,

and flexible stops carried in the frame and having forwardly curved lower ends to yieldably engage with said lower sash.

3. A window including a frame, a pair of sashes arranged in the frame, fixed stops carried in the frame to engage the upper of the sashes, half-length parting strips carried by the frame between the sashes, said sashes having corresponding upper and lower beveled faces, and flexible stops carried by the frame for yieldably holding the lower of said sashes against said fixed stops and beneath the said upper sash.

4. A window including a frame, fixed stops mounted in the frame adjacent its outer edge, an upper sash disposed in the frame against said fixed stops, half-length parting strips arranged in the frame against the upper sash and having lower beveled edges, a lower sash positioned in the frame against said parting strips and adapted for downward movement against the beveled edges of said strips, and flexible stops carried by the frame to yieldably hold the lower sash against said strips and to move the sash forwardly beneath said upper sash.

5. A window including a frame, an upper sash in the frame, a lower sash in the frame and adapted for positioning beneath said upper sash, half length parting strips carried in the upper end of the frame for engagement between the sashes when raised, and flexible stops carried by the frame for yieldably holding the lower sash in a closed position.

6. A window including a frame, an upper sash arranged in the frame, a lower sash carried by the frame and adapted for movement beneath and in the plane of the upper sash to close the window, and flexible stops carried by the frame to guide the lower sash into a closed position and for yieldably retaining the sash when closed.

7. A window including a frame, fixed stops arranged against the inner opposite sides of the frame and adjacent its forward edge, an upper sash positioned against said stops, half-length parting strips arranged in the frame to retain the sash in position, an overlapping strip carried by said sash at the lower end thereof, a lower sash arranged in the frame and adapted for downward movement beneath said upper sash and against said overlapping strip, and flexible stops carried by the frame to guide the sash and to yieldably hold the same in a closed position.

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

WALTER O. THRELKEL. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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