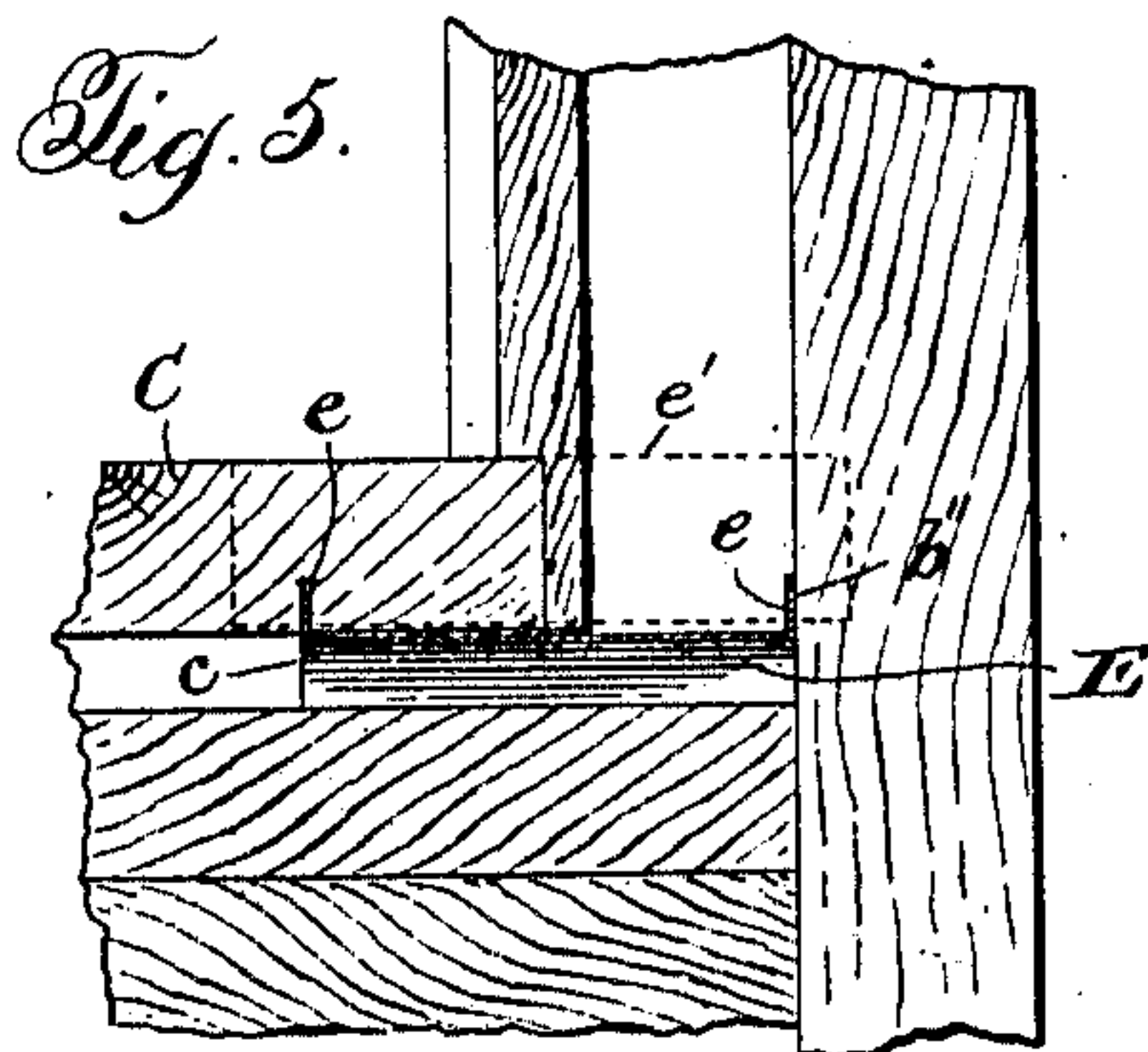
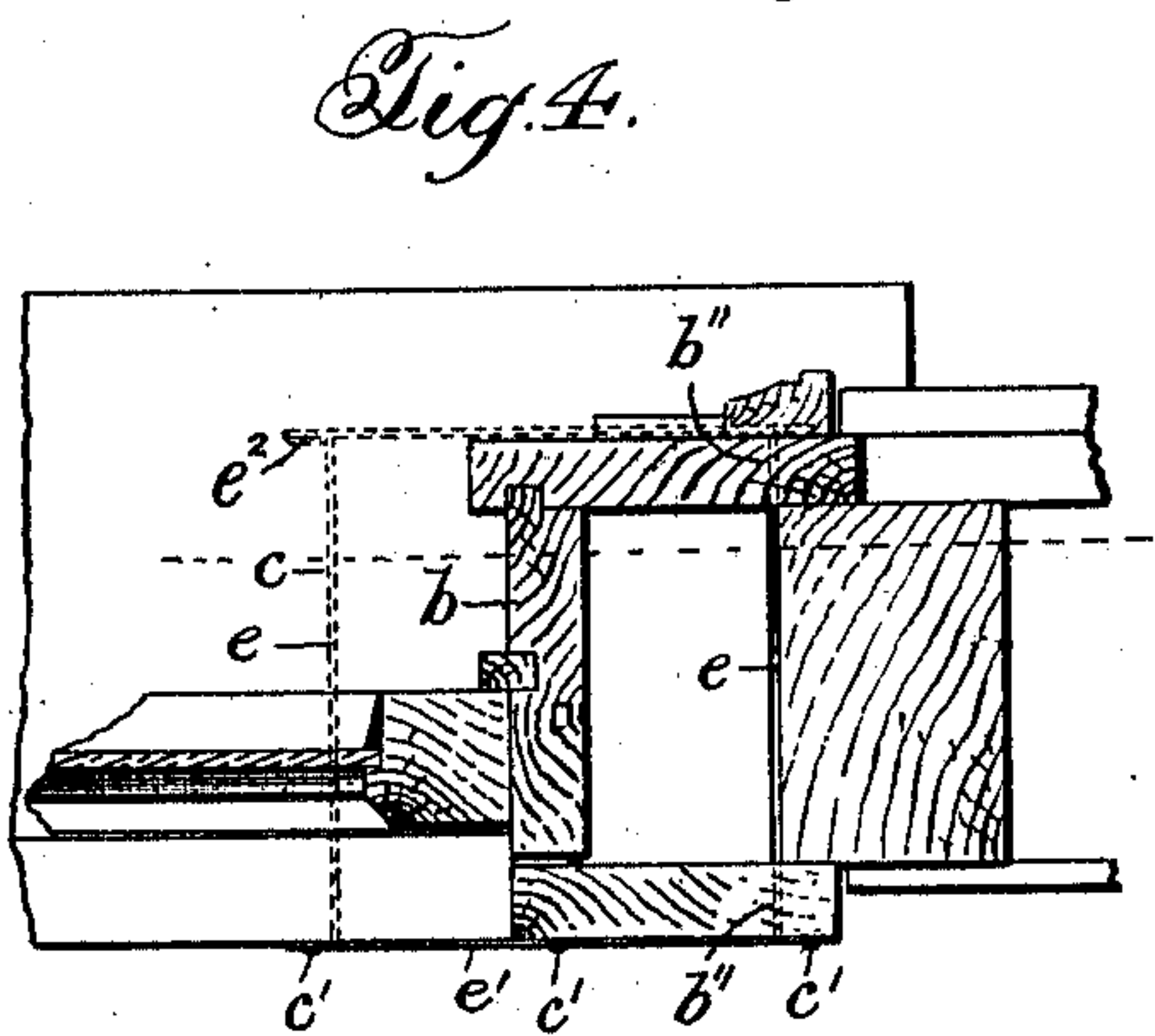
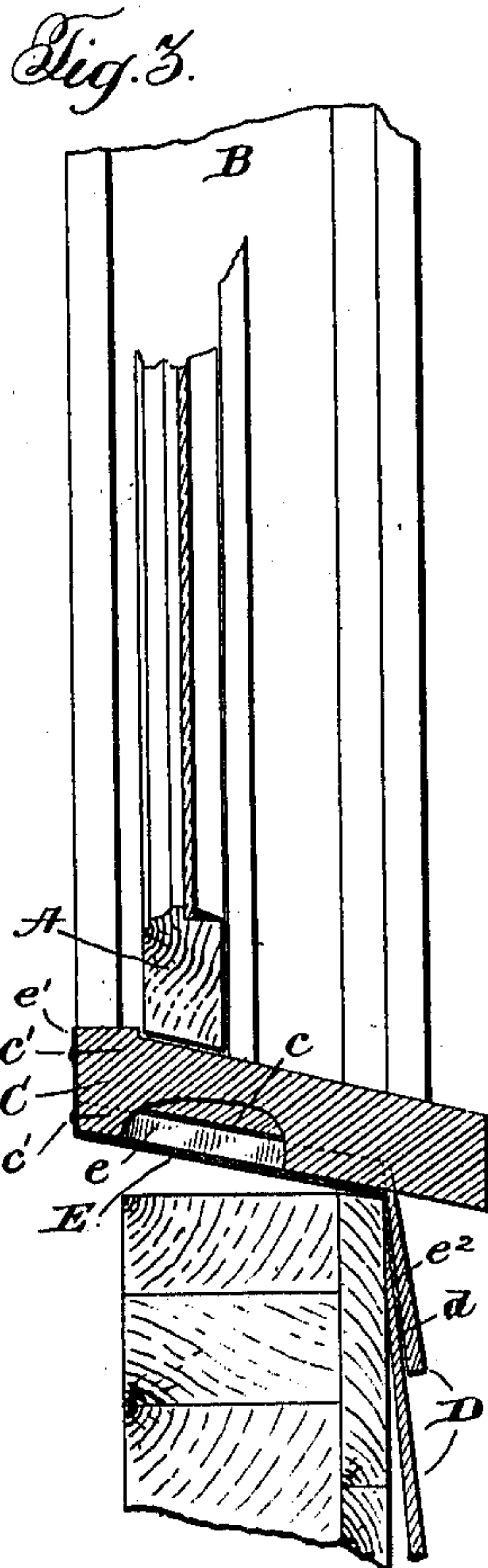
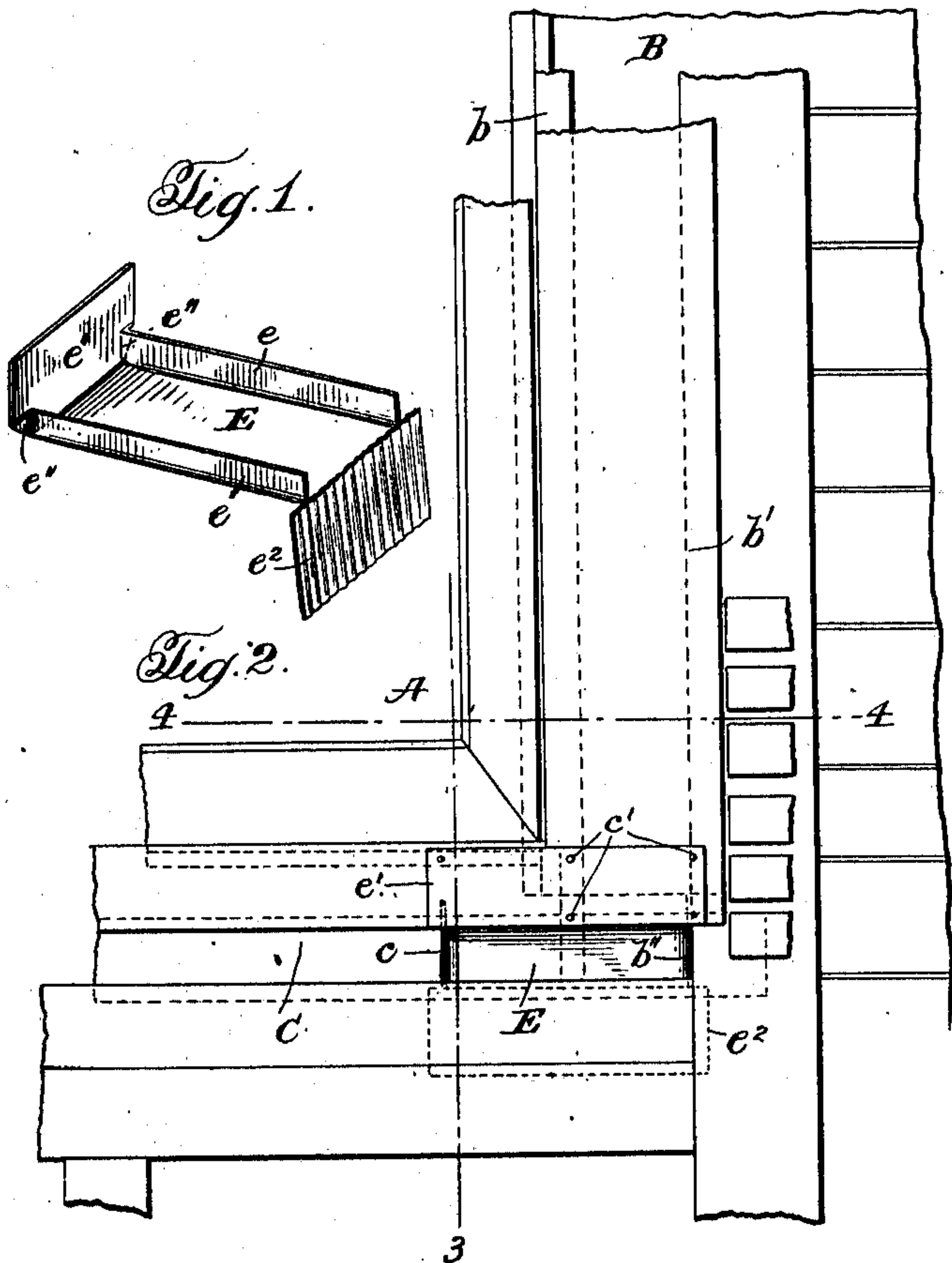


A. H. McRONALD.
WINDOW OR THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1910.

993,861.

Patented May 30, 1911.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WINDOW OR THE LIKE.

993,861.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 30, 1911.

Application filed May 19, 1910. Serial No. 562,293.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELBERT HOWARD McRONALD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows or the Like, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to improvements in windows and similar constructions and has for its object the rendering of the window frame or casing and the parts immediately associated therewith water proof.

15 The invention comprehends the provision of instrumentalities adapted to be installed beneath the juncture or corner constituted by adjacent vertical and horizontal portions of a window frame construction and adapted to conduct away from the interior of the building any rain or drip finding its way down the runways or vertical members of the window frame to the base of the latter, and which might otherwise leak into the interior of a room.

20 A convenient and practical embodiment of the invention comprises what I may term a window pan adapted to be built in, or permanently applied in place, beneath the vertical and lower horizontal members of a window casing, and having a trough-like formation disposed to discharge exteriorly of the building for the purpose above pointed out.

30 The invention further embraces, in one embodiment thereof, such as that to which I have just alluded, a pan formed in a simple and cheap fashion, preferably composed of any suitable material, for example, sheet metal, having upwardly directed side flanges, a correspondingly disposed inner end flange, and a downwardly disposed opposite or outer end flange.

45 The foregoing objects and structural characteristics of the invention will be fully apparent from the detailed description hereinafter contained, when read in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, and wherein, for the sake of illustration, one embodiment of the invention is shown.

55 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the window pan, Fig. 2 is an elevation, parts being broken away, of the inside of one of the lower corners of a win-

dow, its frame, and associated parts, showing the installation of the pan in operative relation thereto, Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, wherein like reference characters designate the same parts in the several views, A represents the usual vertically sliding sash, B the side members of the window frame or casing including the usual pulley stile *b* and the sash weight pocket *b'*, and C the window sill.

In view of the fact that my invention is especially desirable and useful in connection with wooden frame buildings, I have illustrated that type of structure in a fragmentary manner in the present instance, D indicating the first and second clapboards below the window sill, C.

Now by reference to Fig. 1 especially, wherein the pan alone is shown, it will be seen that the same comprises a sheet metal construction having an inclined flat bottom E and provided with parallel vertical side walls constituted by upturned opposite edge flanges *e*, an enlarged inner end flange *e'* of a substantially greater height than the flanges *e* and correspondingly wider than the base E, the side flanges being soldered or folded to the surface of the end flange *e'* as at *e''*. *e*² is a downwardly turned flange at the opposite or outer end of the base E, the same being corrugated in a vertical direction, as shown, and of a width substantially greater than the width of the bottom E. The purpose of making the flange *e'* of greater width than the base E so that the ends of the flanges extend beyond the side flanges *e*, is to enable the extensions of this end flange to overlie the grooves or saw-kerfs in the window frame formed for the accommodation of the side flanges *e* of the pan, as will appear from the other figures of the drawings, to seal the ends of the grooves or kerfs against the admission of air or moisture. The corresponding extensions of the outer or depending flange *e*² are to prevent water conducted outwardly by the pan from escaping around the edges of the flange *e*², and the corrugations perform a similar function in that vertical channels for the escaping water are afforded, these corrugations also

forming a spacing means between the clapboards and frame to maintain small unobstructed channels for the escaping water.

In the installation of the pan, saw-kerfs *c* and *b''* are formed in the bottom of the window sill *C* and weight pocket *e'* to snugly receive the side flanges *e* of the pan, the latter being adapted to assume the inclined position complementary to the inclination of the window sill, as shown in Fig. 3, and the upturned inner end flange *e'* is tacked, as at *c'* flat against the inner surface of the sill *C*, and of width sufficient to extend to upper surface of same, the lateral extensions of this flange closing the inner ends of the saw-kerf *c* and *b''*, as hereinbefore described. The outer depending end flange *e''* extends downwardly and outwardly, in keeping with the inclination of the clapboards *D* into the space between the two uppermost clapboards below the window sill and within the space between the uppermost clapboard and the frame, all as is clear from Fig. 3 of the drawings.

By the foregoing arrangement, it will be obvious that the pan extends not only beneath the runways *a* in the window frame, but also beneath the joining portions of the side of the window casing and sill and beneath the weight pocket, so that any rain or drip finding a course downwardly over or through these parts will be received by the pan and conducted thereby to the outside of the building and discharged outwardly away from the building through the space *d* intermediate of the clapboards *D*.

While I have herein disclosed one specific embodiment of the invention, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the invention is capable of embodiment in still other forms and devices.

I claim:

1. The combination with a window casing, of a window pan installed beneath the connecting ends of the side and base members of the casing, said pan inclining outwardly relative to the casing and having an inner end flange projecting upwardly on the inner side of the casing, side flanges extending to the inner end flange, the window casing being provided with grooves receiving said side flanges, the inner end flange being extended laterally to overlies said grooves.

2. The combination with a window casing, of a window pan installed beneath the connecting ends of the side and base members of the casing, whereby to underlie and open to the juncture of said connecting ends thereabove, said pan inclining outwardly relative to the casing and having an inner end flange projecting upwardly on the inner

side of the casing, side flanges extending to the inner end flange, the window casing being provided with grooves receiving said side flanges, the outer depending flange being extended laterally beyond the side flange to prevent the discharge from escaping around the side edges of the end flange.

3. The combination with a window casing, of a window pan installed beneath the connecting ends of the side and base members of the casing, said pan inclining outwardly relative to the casing and having an inner end flange projecting upwardly on the inner side of the casing, side flanges extending to the inner end flange, the window casing being provided with grooves receiving said side flanges, the inner end flange being extended laterally to overlies said grooves, the outer depending flange being extended laterally beyond the side flange.

4. The combination with a window casing and its associated building construction, of a window pan arranged beneath the connecting ends of the side and bottom members of the window casing, the parts of the casing and building construction being arranged to completely confine the pan from view exteriorly of the building.

5. The combination with a window casing and its associated building construction, of a window pan arranged beneath the connecting ends of the side and bottom members of the window casing, the parts of the casing and building construction being arranged to completely confine the pan from view exteriorly of the building, the building including a clapboard facing and a pan having a depending flange over which the pan discharges interposed between adjoining clapboards, substantially as described.

6. The combination with a window casing and its associated building construction, of a window pan arranged beneath the connecting ends of the side and bottom members of the window casing, the parts of the casing and building construction being arranged to completely confine the pan from view exteriorly of the building, the building including a clapboard facing and a pan having a depending flange over which the pan discharges interposed between adjoining clapboards, and said flange being corrugated, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

ADELBERT HOWARD McRONALD.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM F. LITTLE,
F. I. THOMPSON.