

A. G. BUZBY.

Improvement in Window-Sashes.

No. 114,915.

Patented May 16, 1871.

Fig. 3.

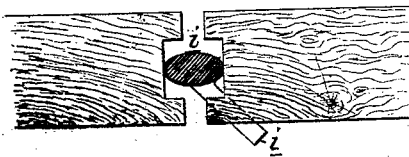


Fig. 4.

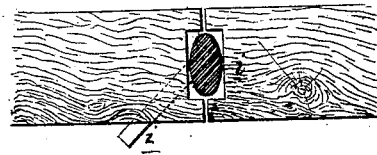
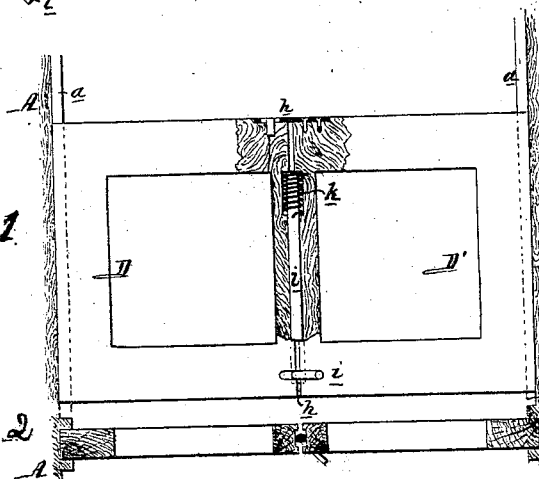


Fig. 1.



Witnesses
J. B. Harding
John Parker

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by his Attor
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United States Patent Office.

ALBERT GIBBONS BUZBY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 114,915, dated May 16, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SASHES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, ALBERT GIBBONS BUZBY, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Window-Sash, of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Object of the Invention.

My invention consists of an expansible window-sash, composed of two or more sections, connected together or adapted to each other, and acted upon by springs or other devices, substantially as described hereafter, so that the said sections may be forced apart and the sash thereby expanded and caused to bind tightly to the window-frame, or be drawn toward each other, so that the sash can be raised or lowered with facility.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 represents part of a window-frame and sash constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2, a sectional plan view on the line 1 2, fig. 1.

Figures 3 and 4, enlarged views of part of fig. 1 in different positions.

General Description.

My improved sash consists of two sections, D D', which may be connected together at both top and bottom by slotted plates *h h*, which permit the said sections to be moved from or toward each other to a limited extent.

Between these two sections there is a vertical rod, *i*, of the oval or oblong sectional form, best observed in figs. 3 and 4.

A spiral spring, *k*, which is wound upon the upper end of this rod, has a tendency to turn the same to the position shown in fig. 1, or to such a position that

the widest portion of the rod shall be presented to and bear against the edges of the sections, and thus force them apart and expand the sash.

The rod can be turned by means of an arm or handle, *i'*, at its lower end, to the position shown in fig. 4, when it is desired to contract the sash for the purpose of raising or lowering the same.

It is not absolutely necessary that the sash should be divided in the center, as one of the sections D or D' might be quite narrow.

In the above arrangement the edges of the sash and window-frame are made perfectly plain; but either or both can, it will be evident, be corrugated or roughened, so as to increase the friction between the frame and sash when the latter is expanded.

As different devices may be employed for separating and bringing together the sections of the sash, I do not confine myself to those described; but

I claim—

1. A sash arranged to slide in the frame as usual, and divided vertically, in combination with devices whereby the two sections may be separated so as to wedge the sash in the frame and thereby secure it in any position to which it has been adjusted.

2. The combination, with the vertically-divided sash, of a flattened rod, which may be turned to separate the sections of the sash, as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT G. BUZBY.

Witnesses:

WM. A. STEEL,
FRANKLIN B. RICHARDS.