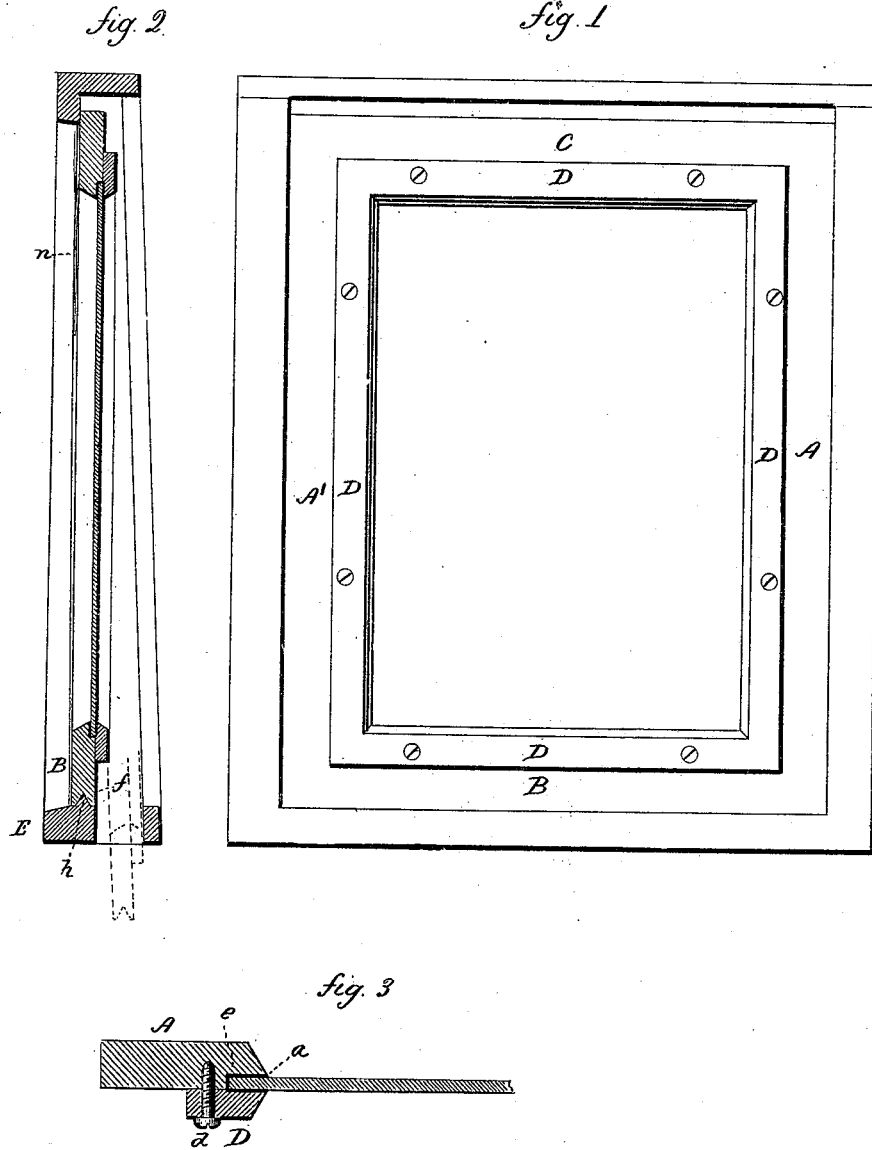


W. L. EVERIT.
 CAR-WINDOW.

No. 180,213.

Patented July 25, 1876.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. EVERIT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CAR-WINDOWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,213**, dated July 25, 1876; application filed April 6, 1876.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. EVERIT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Car-Windows; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, an inside of a window; Fig. 2, a vertical section; and in Fig. 3, a section of the sash and glass enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in windows for cars, coaches, and other land carriages, the object being to prevent the rattling of the glass or sash, so disagreeable in the usual construction; and it consists, first, in a band of india-rubber or similar material around the edge of the glass, combined with an overlapping strip secured to the sash, so as to press upon the glass; and, secondly, in constructing the sash with a groove on the edge of the bottom rail, combined with a corresponding rib on the window-sill, and upon which the said sash will set when raised, all as more fully hereinafter described.

A A', the stiles of the sash; B, the bottom rail; and C the top rail. On the inner edge of these parts is a rabbet, *a*, a little deeper than the thickness of the glass, and in width sufficient for the support of the glass. On that face of the sash which is rabbeted a strip, D, is placed to cover the said rabbet, and secured to the sash by screws *d*, or otherwise, so that the said strip forms, with the sash, a groove around the inner edge of the sash.

The glass is placed in the rabbet before securing the strips D, and around the edge of the glass a band of india-rubber, *e*, as denoted in solid black, Fig. 3, is placed, and then the strip D screwed hard down to press upon the rubber which surrounds the glass. The rubber constitutes a cushion between the wood and glass, so that by no possibility can the glass rattle in the sash.

As a further protection against rattling, the bottom rail of the sash is constructed with a substantially A-shaped groove, *f*, and the sill with a corresponding rib, *h*, so that when the sash is raised from its pocket, and pressed

outward, it will descend and rest upon the rib *h*, that fitting closely the groove in the sash, which will firmly hold and prevent the rattling by any transverse movement of the sash.

As a still further protection a spring, *n*, is placed on the window-jamb outside the sash, near the top, and so as to press the sash inward against the inner side of the groove in the jamb, as seen in Fig. 2. This holds the upper end of the sash, and prevents its rattling; but the spring is not essential to the other points of this invention, because the sash may be made to fit so closely at the top as to prevent rattling; but the spring is desirable, and may be used to advantage without the other parts of this invention.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming the arrangement of a spring between the stile and sash, as such I am aware is not new; but I am not aware that a spring has been arranged between the sash and the edge of the groove in the stile to force the sash against the opposite side of the same groove.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming the introduction of an elastic material into the sash around the edge of the glass; neither do I wish to be understood as broadly claiming a strip arranged around and overlapping the glass at the edge to secure it in place, as such I am aware is not new.

I claim—

1. The herein-described sash, constructed with a rabbet upon its inner edge, combined with an overlapping strip, D, secured to the sash, and, with the said rabbet, forming a groove for the glass, and with an elastic packing, *e*, in the said groove around the edge of the glass, substantially as described.

2. In windows of land carriages a groove, *f*, in the edge of the lower rail of the sash, and a corresponding rib on the sill, onto which the said groove will set when the sash is raised, substantially as described.

3. The spring *n*, arranged between the stile of the sash and the outer side of the groove in the jamb, substantially as and for the purpose described.

WILLIAM L. EVERIT.

Witnesses:

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