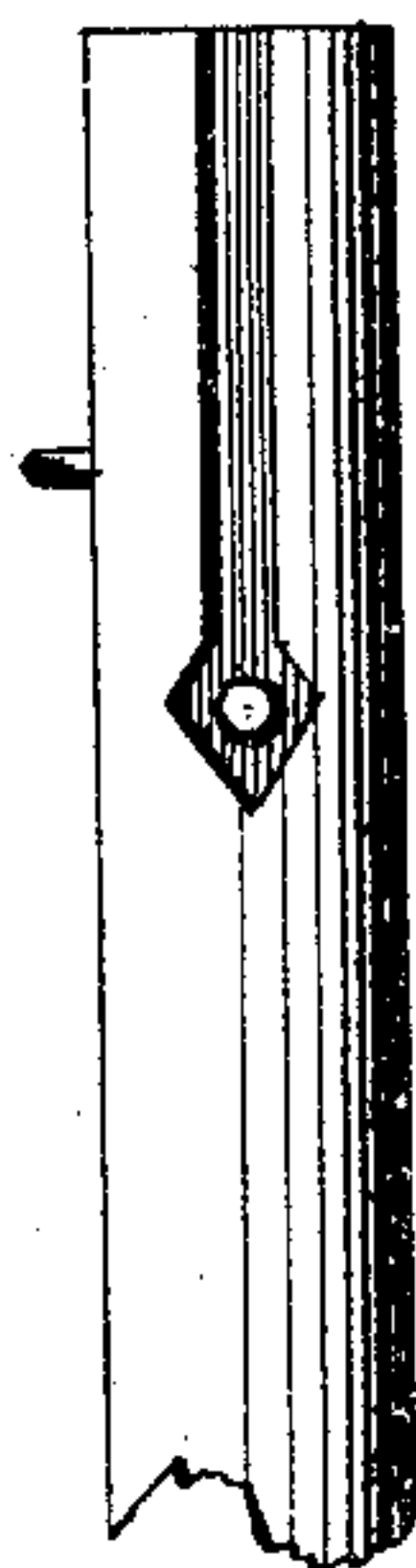
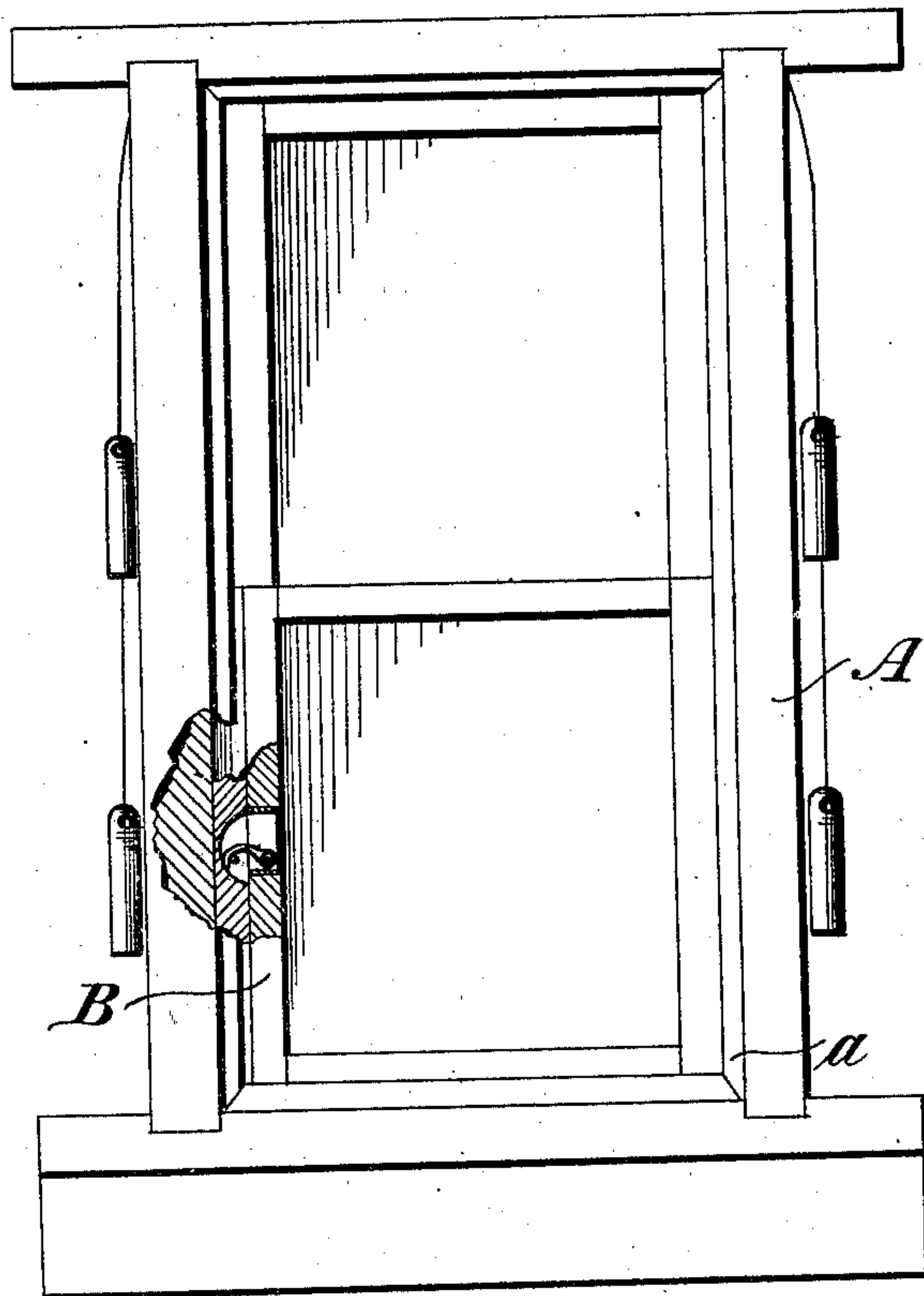


W. W. EVANS.  
WINDOW-SASH.

No. 170,834.

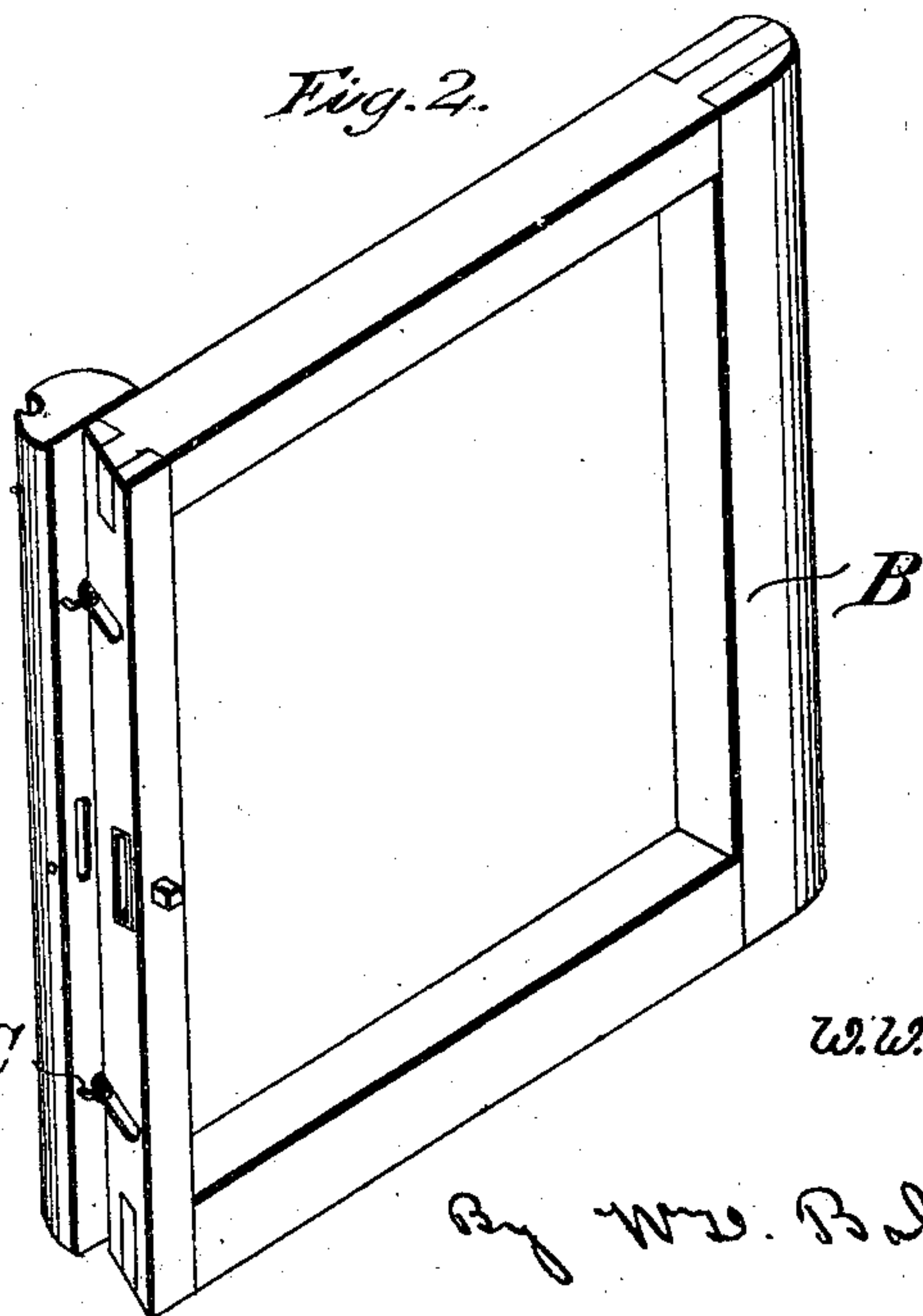
Patented Dec. 7, 1875.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*

*Fig. 2.*



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Fig. 4.

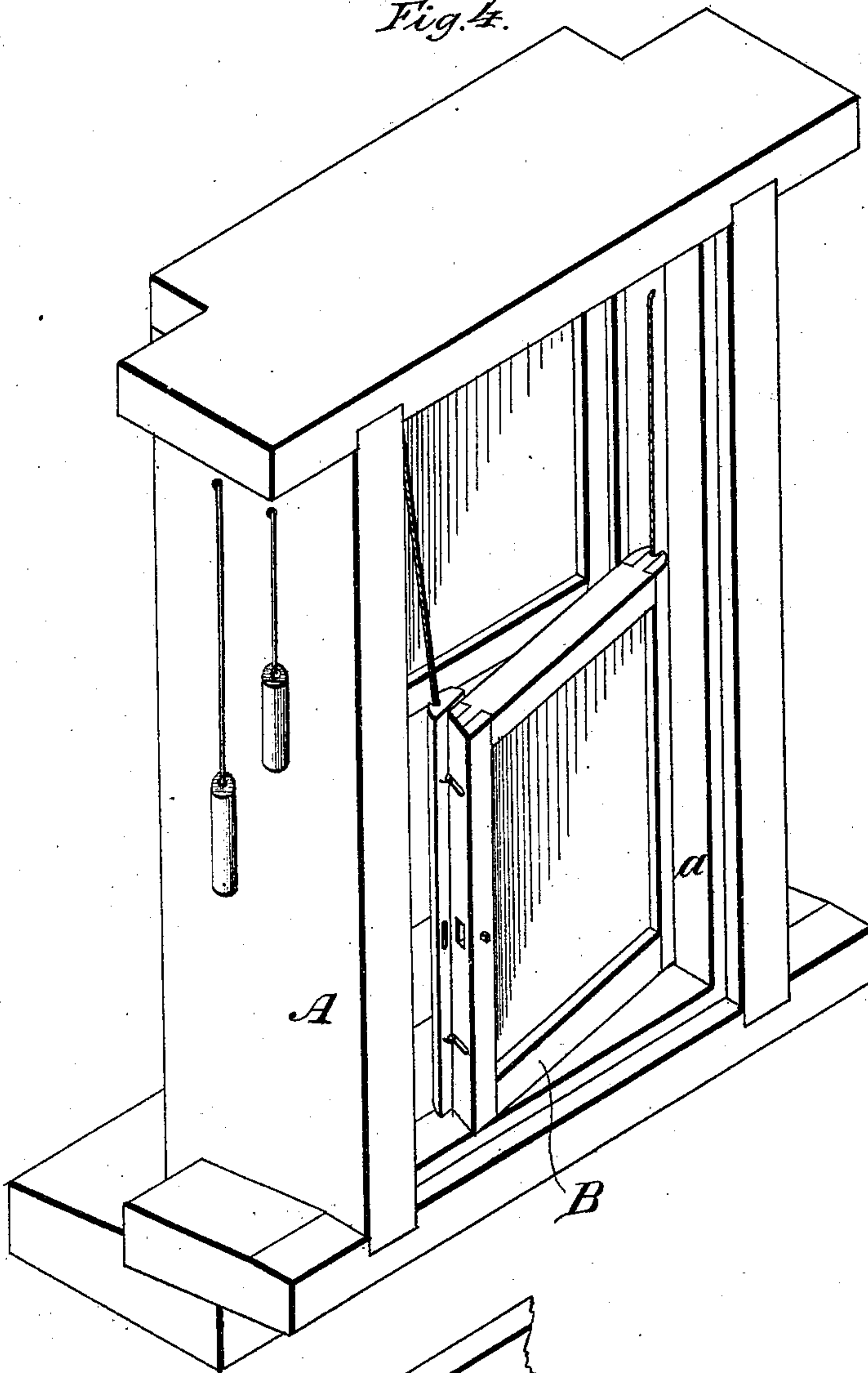
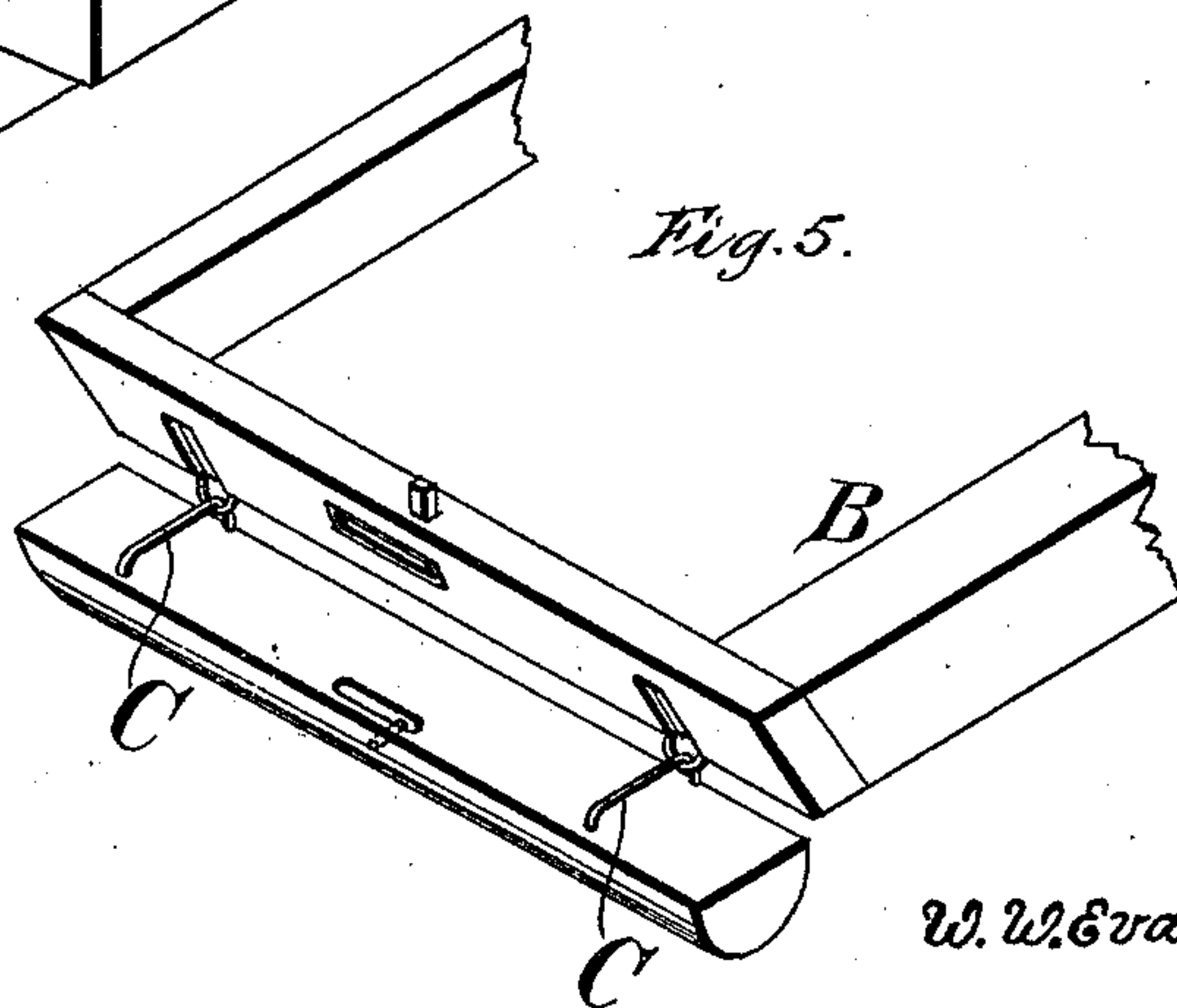


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

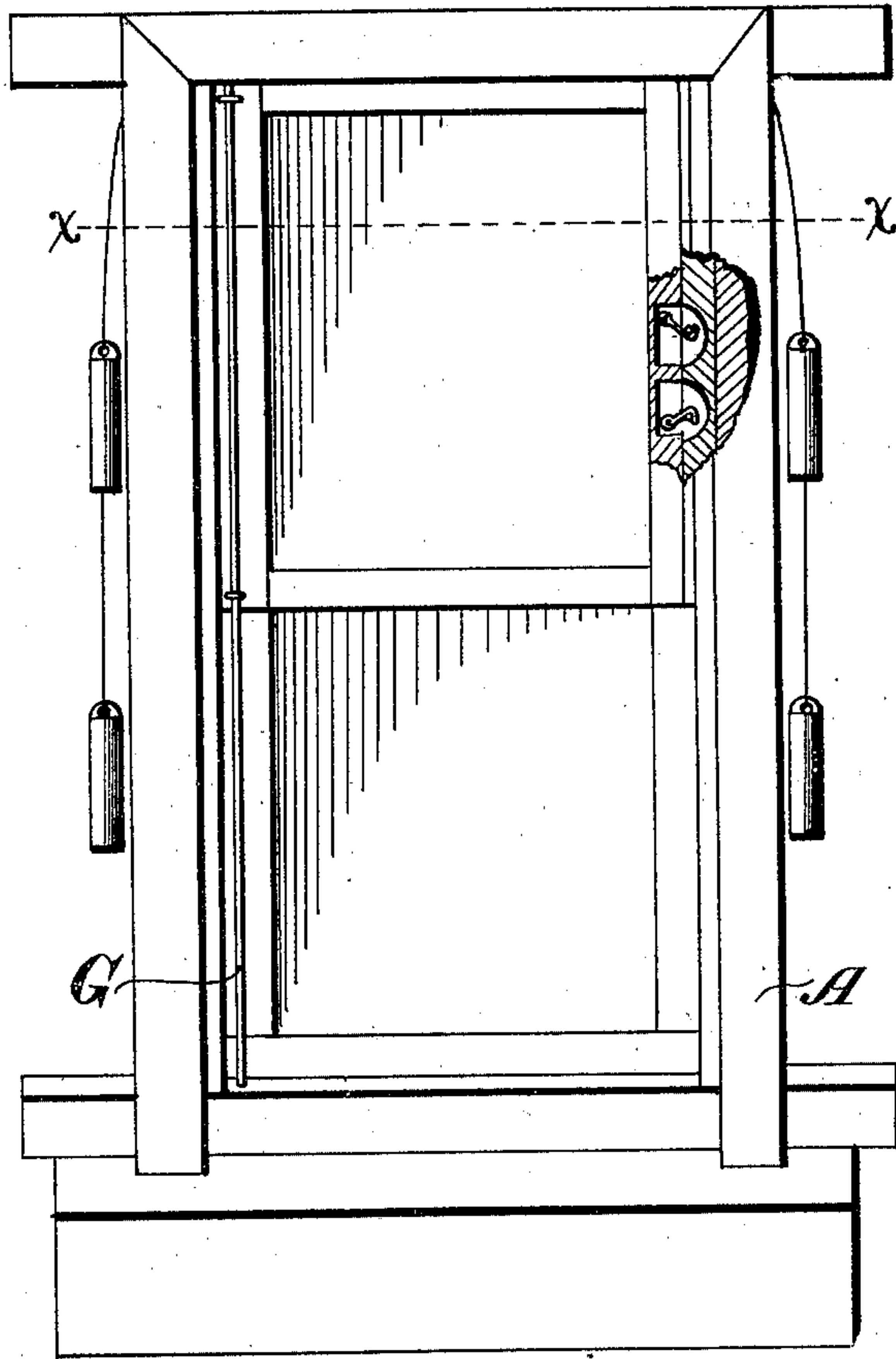
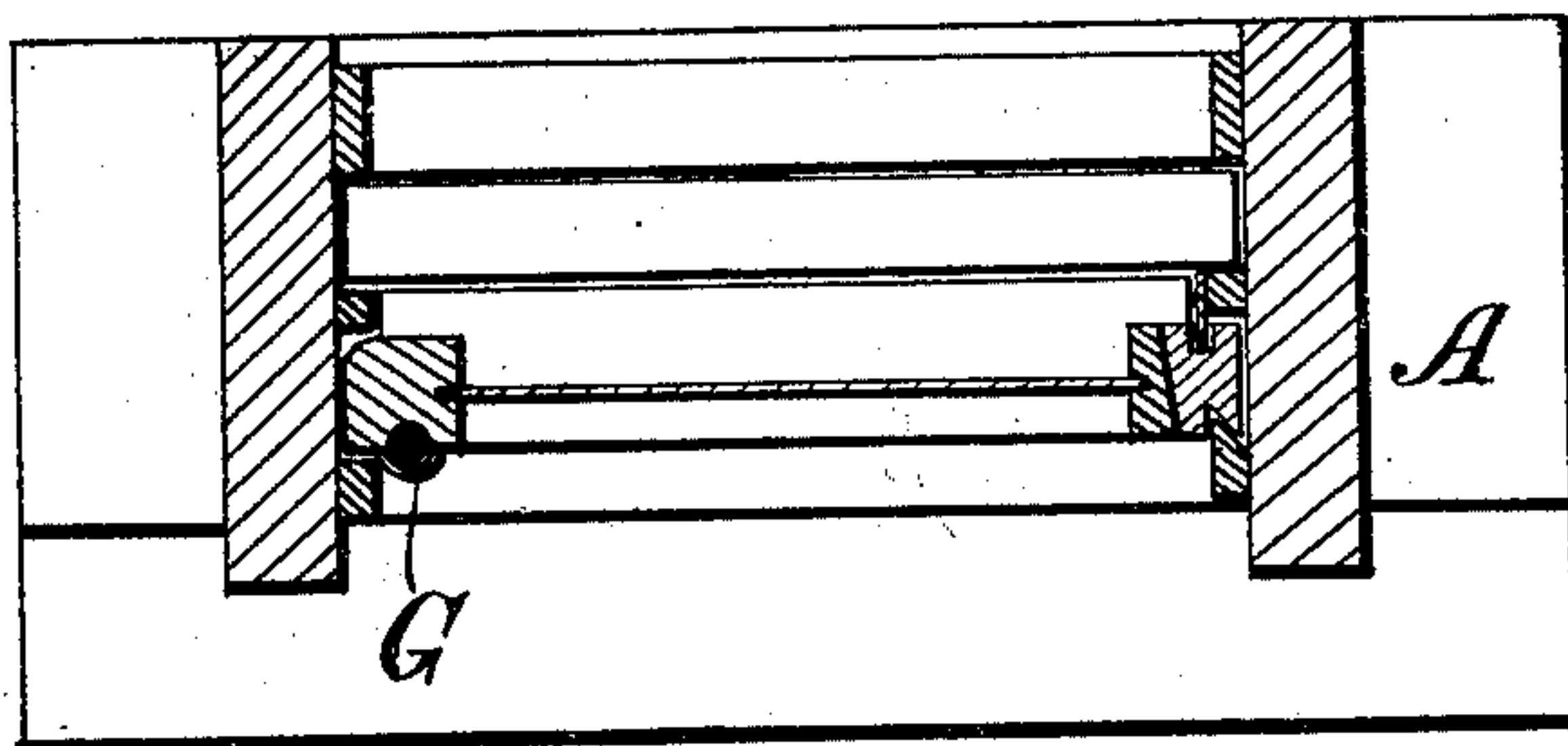


Fig. 7.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WARRINGTON EVANS, OF GEORGETOWN, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF  
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## IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,834**, dated December 7, 1875; application filed  
November 6, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WARRINGTON EVANS, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and Improved Window-Sash, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to window-sashes of the class in which the removal of the fastening and guide-strips to take the sash from the window frame or casing is rendered unnecessary; and my object mainly is so to construct and hang a sash that it may be slid up and down and swung out horizontally.

The subject-matter claimed is hereinafter specifically set forth.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown my improvements as applied to one sash only of a window, that being all that is necessary to illustrate the subject-matter claimed.

Figure 1 is a view of a window with my improvements attached; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the sash when removed; Fig. 3, a rear view of one section; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the sash; Fig. 5, a similar view, showing form of hinge employed to connect the sections; Fig. 6, a view of a modification, the strip being entirely separate from the sash-body and locked in the hanging; Fig. 7, a horizontal section therethrough on the line *xx* of Fig. 6.

The casing A of the window is constructed in the usual manner. The sash-frame B, which may be of any size, has the usual parting and lower strips and the uprights or sides, the edges of the uprights being rounded off to more easily slip into their seats. One of these uprights, or both, if preferred, is divided longitudinally or into sections, which are hinged together preferably by means of the sliding staple-hinges C, (shown in Figs. 2 and 5;) but obviously any other well-known form of hinge may be employed for this purpose. The hinged section, when thrown back, allows of the sash being inserted in its seat in the casing without necessitating the removal of the fastening-strip *a*. The backward or inward movement of the hinged section and the outward movement of the sash are readily admitted by reason of the beveled or chamfered adjoining faces or contiguous surfaces of the hinged section and main portion of the sash. A suitable lock or

catch, shown in the present instance as consisting of a hook to be operated by a suitable handle from the inside of the window, is applied to the fixed portion of the sectional upright, which is adapted to hook over a pin in the hinged section, whereby the two can be locked together when the sash has been slipped into its seat in the casing to prevent its withdrawal therefrom. The sash is balanced by the usual cords and weights, it having cord-grooves for the purpose. The weighted cord secured to the sash-upright which turns, as the sash is swung out or in, in its seat formed in the frame by the fastening-strips, serves the purpose of a hinge or support for the sash to prevent its accidental falling. If the sash is to be entirely removed the cords are detached.

In Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings I have shown a divided sash, the sections being entirely separate, one of which, while having free play endwise, is locked in the framing as against removal by any suitable means, the sash-body being locked thereto in any suitable manner shown, as by the hook-locks before described. In these figures I have also shown a fixed rod, G, running parallel with the window-casing upon which the sash is hinged by staples or otherwise, which will allow the sash, when unlocked, to be swung open in the manner of a door, while also capable of sliding freely up and down.

The advantages of my invention are obvious; for instance, instead of using glass, the sectional sash could be covered with wire-gauze to serve as a ventilator, as well as to exclude insects, and the supplementary or hinged section might be made wide enough to be cut to fit windows of different widths. It can readily be inserted without disturbing the fastening-strips, and the sash cannot only be readily raised and lowered and swung open, but, when shut down in the grooves of the framing, is securely held and forms a tight joint.

I am aware that sashes have heretofore been constructed in sections to admit of their removal without disturbing the fastening-strips, and do not, broadly, claim a sectional sash.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The sectional sash-frame composed of sec-

tions having their adjoining faces beveled, and provided with a locking device to unite them, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the sash-sections and hinges uniting the sections, for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the window-casing, the sectional sash, and the locking device uniting the sections, these members being con-

structed and operating substantially as set forth, whereby the sash may be slid up and down and swung out horizontally.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

W. WARRINGTON EVANS.

Witnesses:

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JOSEPH I. PEYTON.