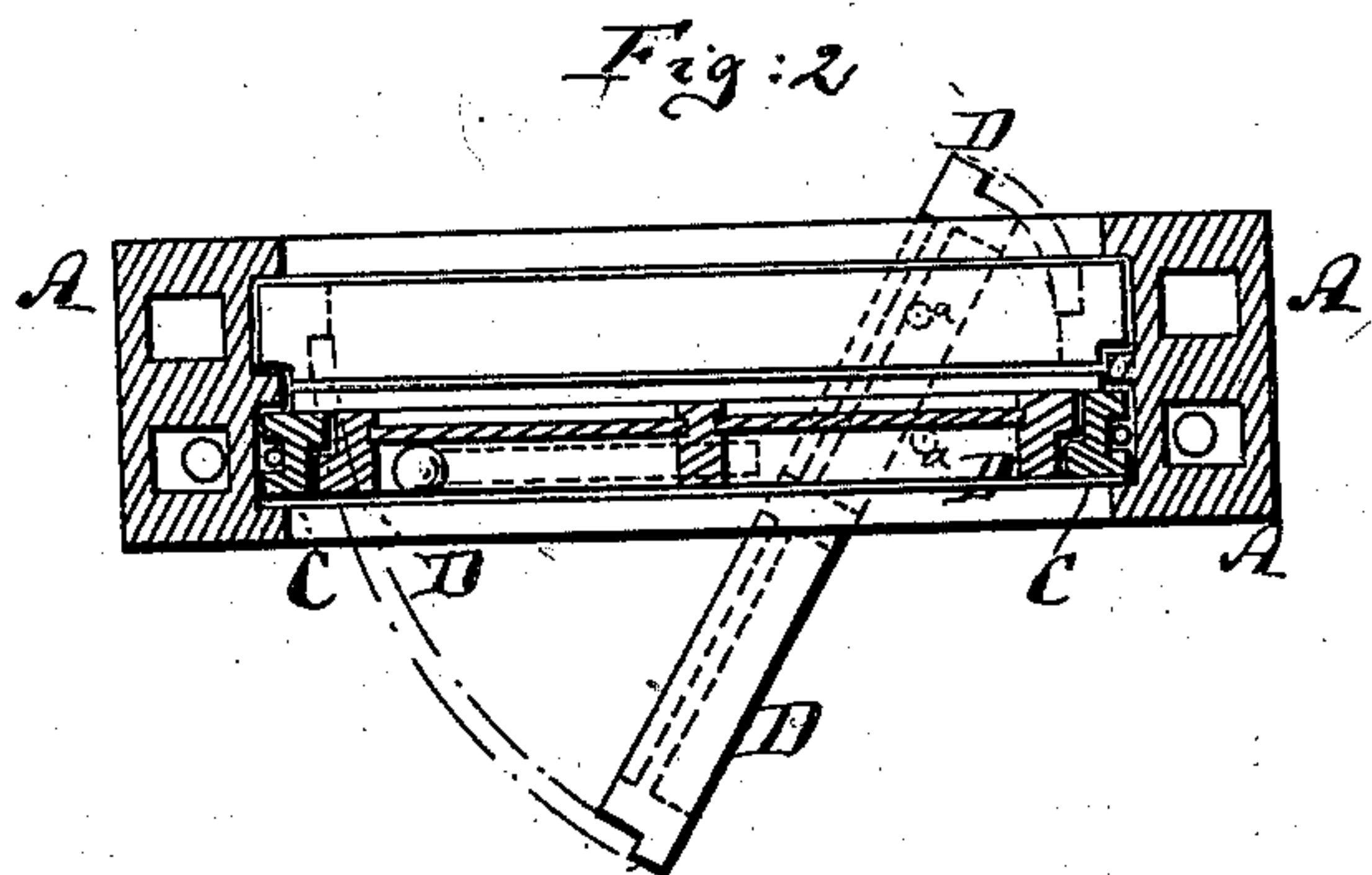
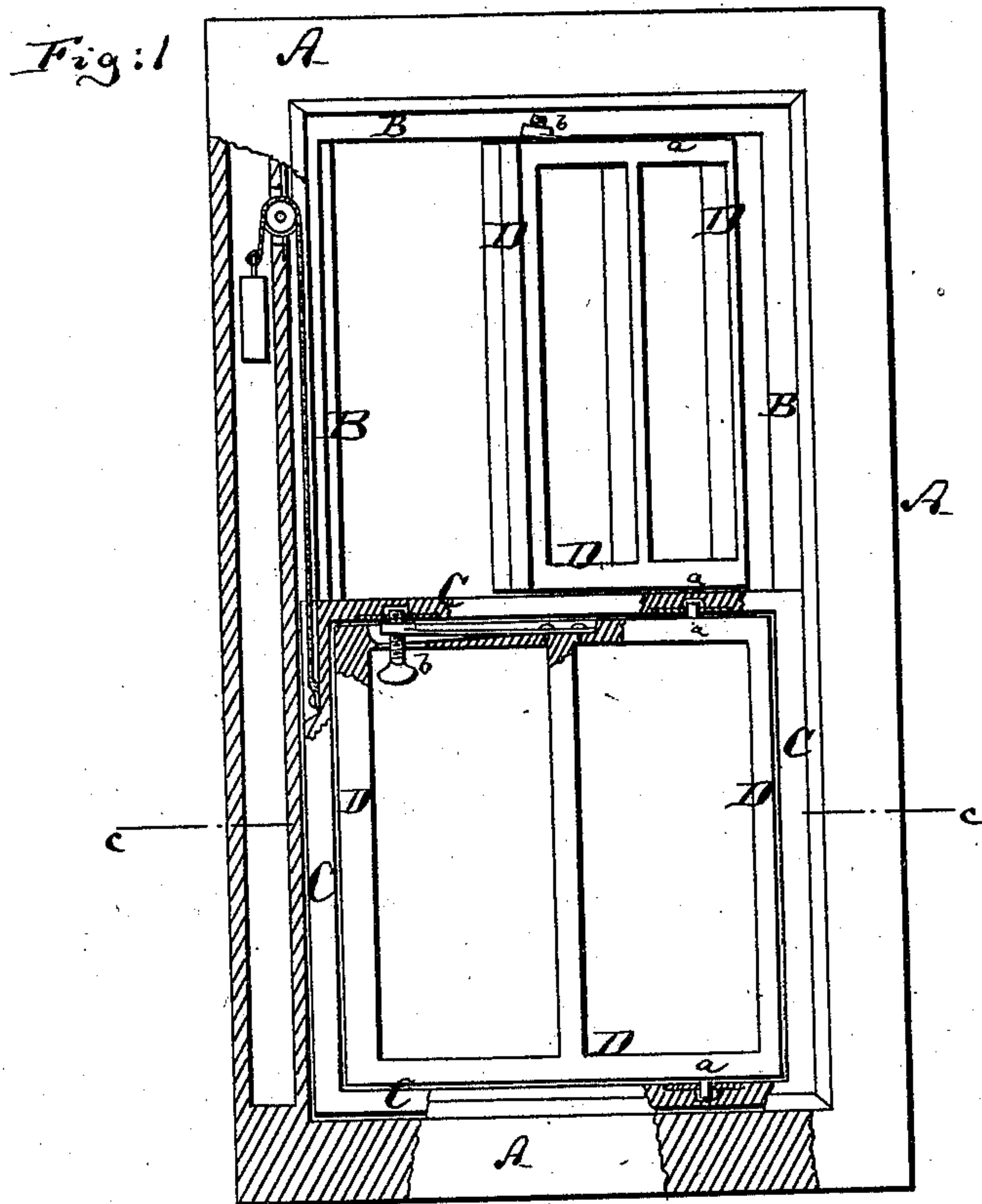


A. J. KRAUSSMANN.
WINDOW-SASH.

No. 176,792.

Patented May 2, 1876.



Witnesses.

A. Moraga.
C. A. Heidner.

Inventor

Andrew J. Kraussmann
by his attorney
Av. Briesen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. KRAUSSMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND CHRISTIAN WILLIAM ZWISLER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WINDOW-SASHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,792**, dated May 2, 1876; application filed
March 16, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. KRAUSSMANN, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Widow-Sash, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a face view, partly in section, of my improved window-sash. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same, taken on the plane of the line *c c*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to an improvement on that kind of window-sashes in which the sliding sash is constructed in two parts or of two frames, and in which the inner frame is pivoted in the outer, while the outer frame slides in the usual manner.

The invention consists in combining with the inner of such frames a locking device whereby the two frames can be conveniently connected with and disconnected from each other, all as hereinafter more fully described.

The letter A in the drawing represents a suitable window case or frame. B is the sliding frame of the upper sash, and C the sliding frame of the lower sash, said frames being arranged to slide up and down in the casing in the ordinary or suitable manner. Within the sash-frame B is pivoted, by vertical pivots *a a*, an inner smaller frame, D, which contains the glass pane or panes, and constitutes the sash proper. The rails or sides of this frame D are rabbeted, as indicated in Fig. 2, to close against the rabbeted sides of the outer sash-frame, and thus make the window tight when closed. *b* is a spring-catch by which the in-

ner frame D may be locked to the outer sash-frame. This spring-catch *b* is placed in a groove formed in the outer edge of one of the sides of the inner frame D, and engages into a corresponding mortise cut into the sash-frame B, as shown in Fig. 1. The knob of the spring-catch *b* extends through a slot of the grooved part of the frame D in such manner that it will be readily accessible to any person desiring to open the frame D. The spring-catch *b* will automatically lock into the mortise of the frame B whenever the inner frame D is closed, while when the inner frame is to be swung open, it is only necessary to draw the knob of the catch and withdraw the latter from the mortise in the frame B. Whenever the upper sash is raised and the lower sash lowered, and the catch *b* is withdrawn, the swinging frame D can be swung open, as indicated, and the window can then be washed from both sides. When the lower sash-frame C is also provided with a pivoted frame, D, the catch *b* is also applied to such lower sash-frame D.

I claim as my invention—

In combination with the mortised sliding sash-frame B and inner pivoted frame D, the locking device *b*, placed in a groove of the frame D, and provided with a knob which passes through a slot of said inner frame D, all substantially as herein shown and described.

ANDREW J. KRAUSSMANN.

Witnesses:

ERNEST C. WEBB,
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