

(No Model.)

B. D. McEACHREN.  
WINDOW HANGER.

No. 495,750.

Patented Apr. 18, 1893.

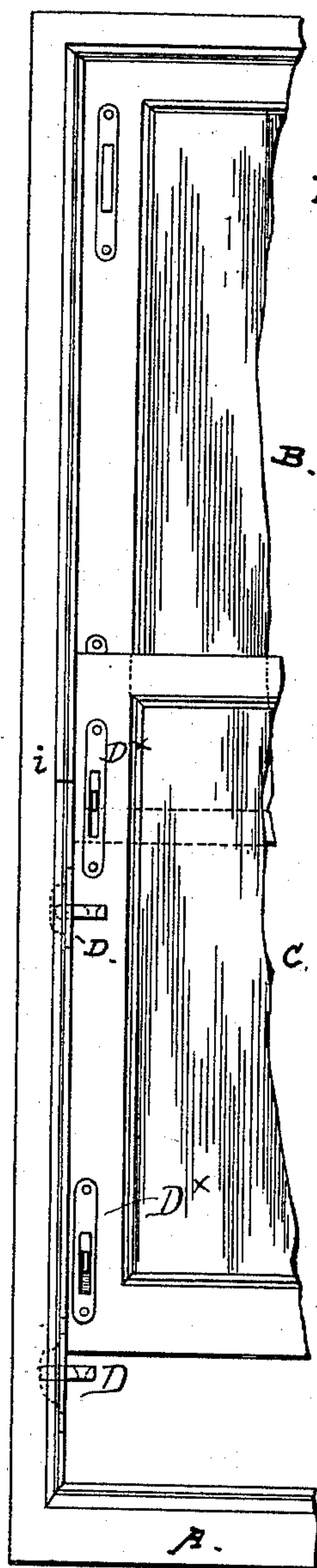


Fig. 1

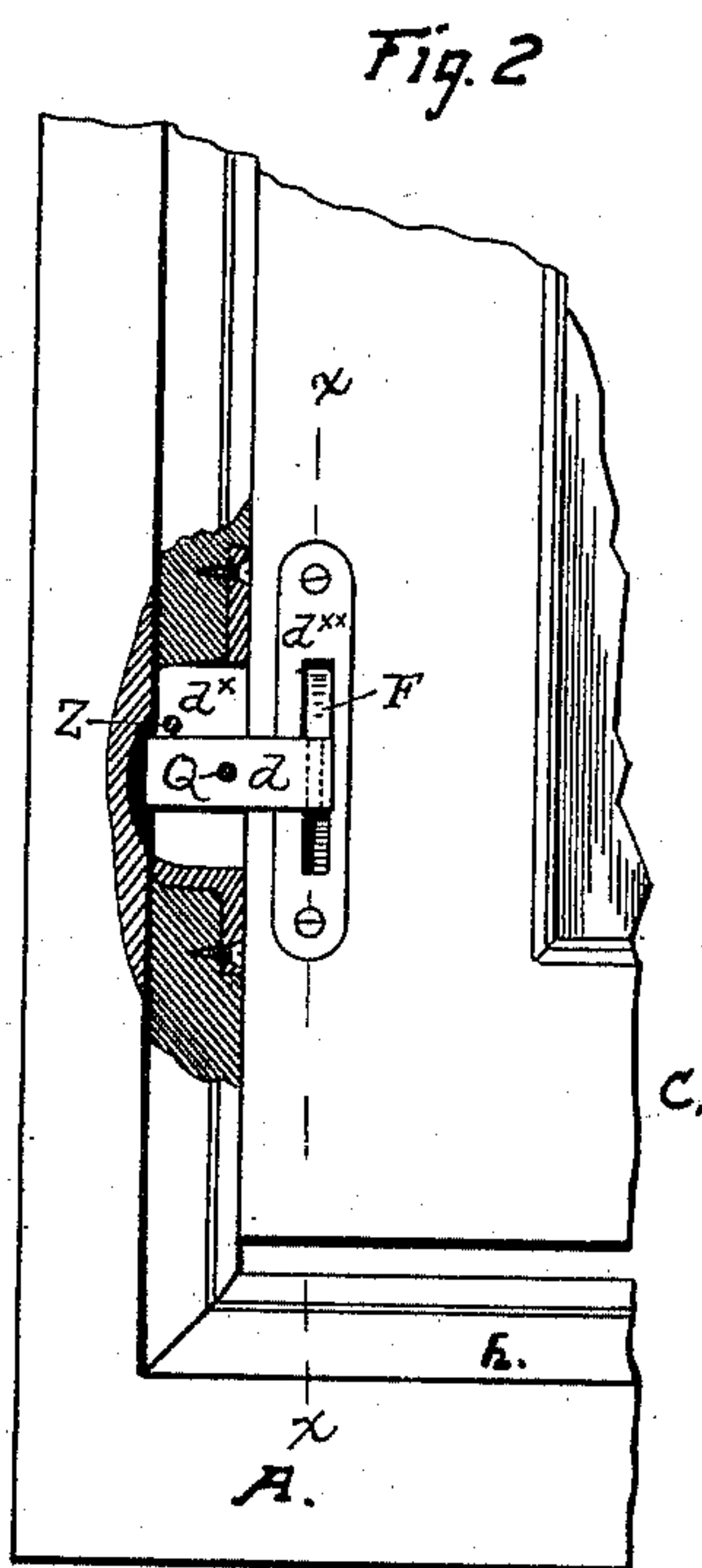


Fig. 2

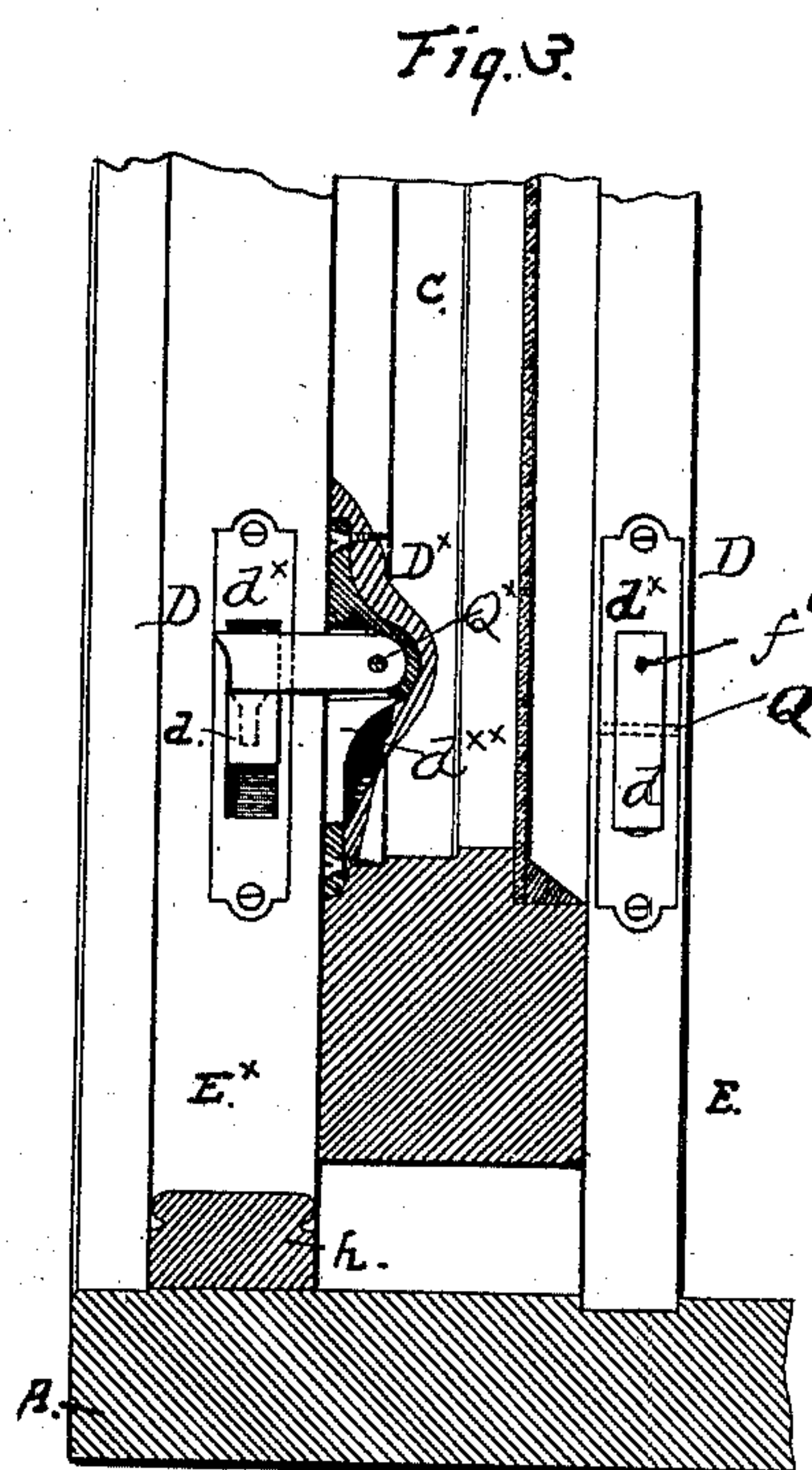


Fig. 3

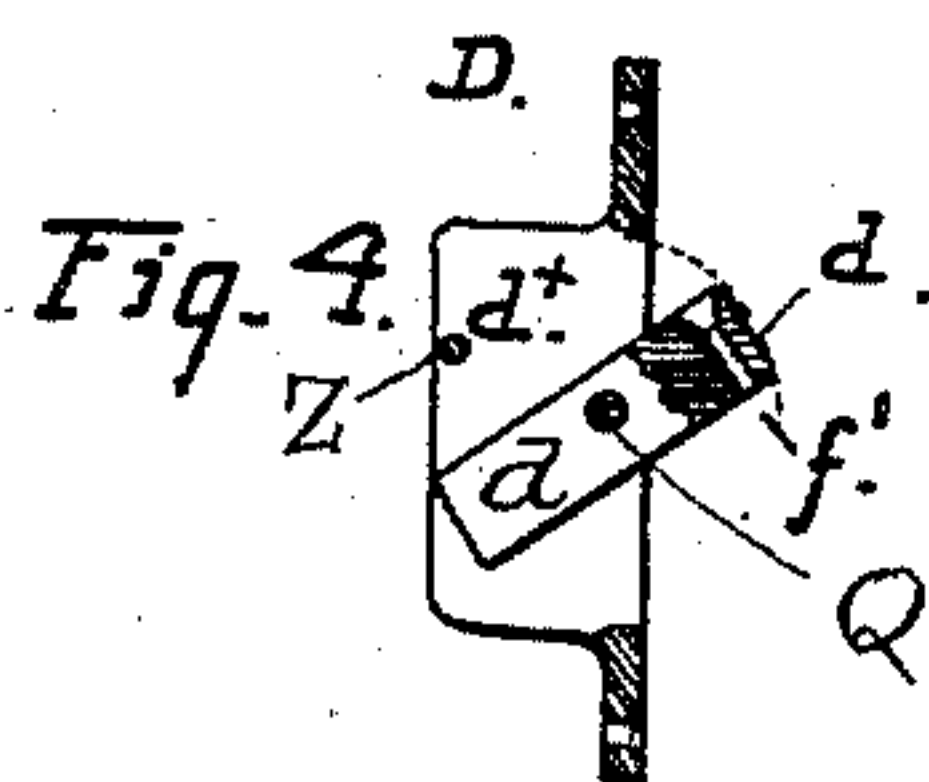


Fig. 4

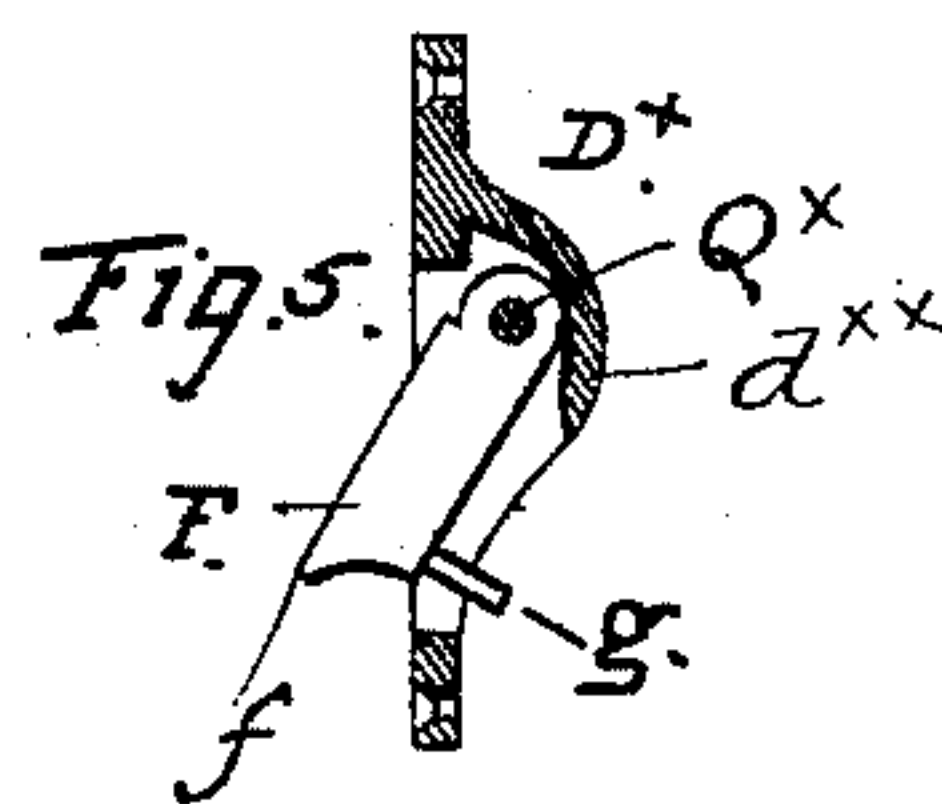


Fig. 5

Witnesses:

W. Regner

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Inventor:

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By Smith & Baber  
his Attys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN D. MCEACHREN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## WINDOW-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,750, dated April 18, 1893.

Application filed May 23, 1892. Serial No. 434,036. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN D. MCEACHREN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Temporary Hanger for Window-Sashes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a temporary hanger or support for window sashes so constructed and arranged that the windows can be suspended and cleaned from the inside of a building.

The accompanying drawings that forms part of this specification represents the manner in which I construct, apply and operate my improved device, reference being had to it by letters.

Figure 1 is a front view of a window with my temporary hangers applied to the upper and lower sashes. Fig. 2 is a view on a larger scale of the bottom part of the lower sash at one corner showing the parts of the hinge set together to swing the window. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section through Fig. 2 at about the line  $x x$ . Figs. 4 and 5 are longitudinal sections of the two parts of the hinge.

A represents a window frame having an upper sash B and a lower sash C which are hung in the usual way by cords and weights to slide up and down in the frame.

D D<sup>x</sup> are the two parts of my temporary window hanger by which both the upper and lower sashes are attached to one side of the window frame (preferably at the left-hand side), to swing inward or into the room; the one part D consisting of the casing  $d^x$  in which a transverse rod Q whereon is hinged or pivoted between its ends a folding knuckle or arm  $d$  which shuts in flush with the face of the case when not in use and which, when turned out, rests at its rear end under another rod Z, forming a stop. These knuckle containing cases are socketed or countersunk in pairs in the face of the parting bead E and in the face of the inside bead E<sup>x</sup> preferably at the left-hand side with one set fixed near the base of the window frame and one set below the middle line as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. A hole  $f$  is made in the end of the knuckle or arm and the face thereof is countersunk or chamfered as in Fig. 4. The other part D<sup>x</sup> of my win-

dow hanger consists likewise in a casing or frame  $d^{xx}$  in which is pivoted or hinged at Q<sup>x</sup> at its rear or inner end a folding trigger F that opens outwardly and presents a downwardly extending pin or pintle  $g$  which engages with the countersunk hole or socket  $f'$  in the end of the knuckle or arm contained in the casing D when it is extended, and thus one hinge or hanger is produced. Two of these trigger-containing cases or frames D<sup>x</sup> are countersunk or socketed in the left-hand stile or upright of each window sash. One of the series is placed near the top of the sash and one near the bottom so that the two sashes will swing freely inward toward the room without coming in contact with the base or sill-stop  $h$  of the window casing or frame. As thus arranged it is necessary to remove the parting bead or strip and the usual bead on the side of the frame opposite the hinge side at the lower part in order to let the free sides of both sashes spring inward, and for this purpose both the parting bead and inside bead on that side of the frame are severed or divided centrally as at  $i$  Fig. 1 and both the upper and lower ends of these divided beads may be mitered or tongued and grooved to keep them in position.

In practice to change the lower sash from a sliding to a swinging one the arm or knuckles and triggers of the inside bead of the lower sash are sprung out from their sockets or cases which can be done by pressing the lower end of the arm  $d$  inward and by inserting the finger nail under the lip  $f$  of the trigger F and drawing it forward. The inside bead at the opposite side of the window-frame is removed and then by swinging out the sash the window cord is detached from that side of the sash. This leaves the sash free to be turned into the room when the pintles or pins on the ends of the triggers are adjusted to the holes in the ends of the knuckles or extended arms and this sash is swung inwardly away from the upper sash to be cleaned. In like manner the parting bead is removed from the opposite side of the frame and the upper sash brought down and the cord detached when the triggers in it and the arms or knuckles in the parting bead are sprung outward from their sockets and the connections made, when this sash is suspended in like



manner as the lower sash. Thus both windows can be cleaned without interfering one with the other, while the two sashes are still suspended upon that side by one cord and weight.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein described window-hanger, comprising a casing  $d^x$  seated in the side bead of a window frame, a pivot rod across this casing near its open front, a stop rod across it near its rear, and an arm pivoted between its ends on the pivot rod and adapted to strike the stop rod when the arm stands horizontal, said

arm having a vertical hole in its then outer end; and a casing  $d^{xx}$  seated in the sash frame, a transverse pivot rod therein, a trigger pivoted at its inner end on said rod and having a lip at its outer end for the finger nail, and a pin in said trigger standing at right angles thereto, all as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

BENJAMIN D. MCEACHREN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

C. W. M. SMITH,

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