(No Model.)

S. FUCHS.

SASH FOR WINDOWS.

No. 519,450. Patented May 8, 1894.

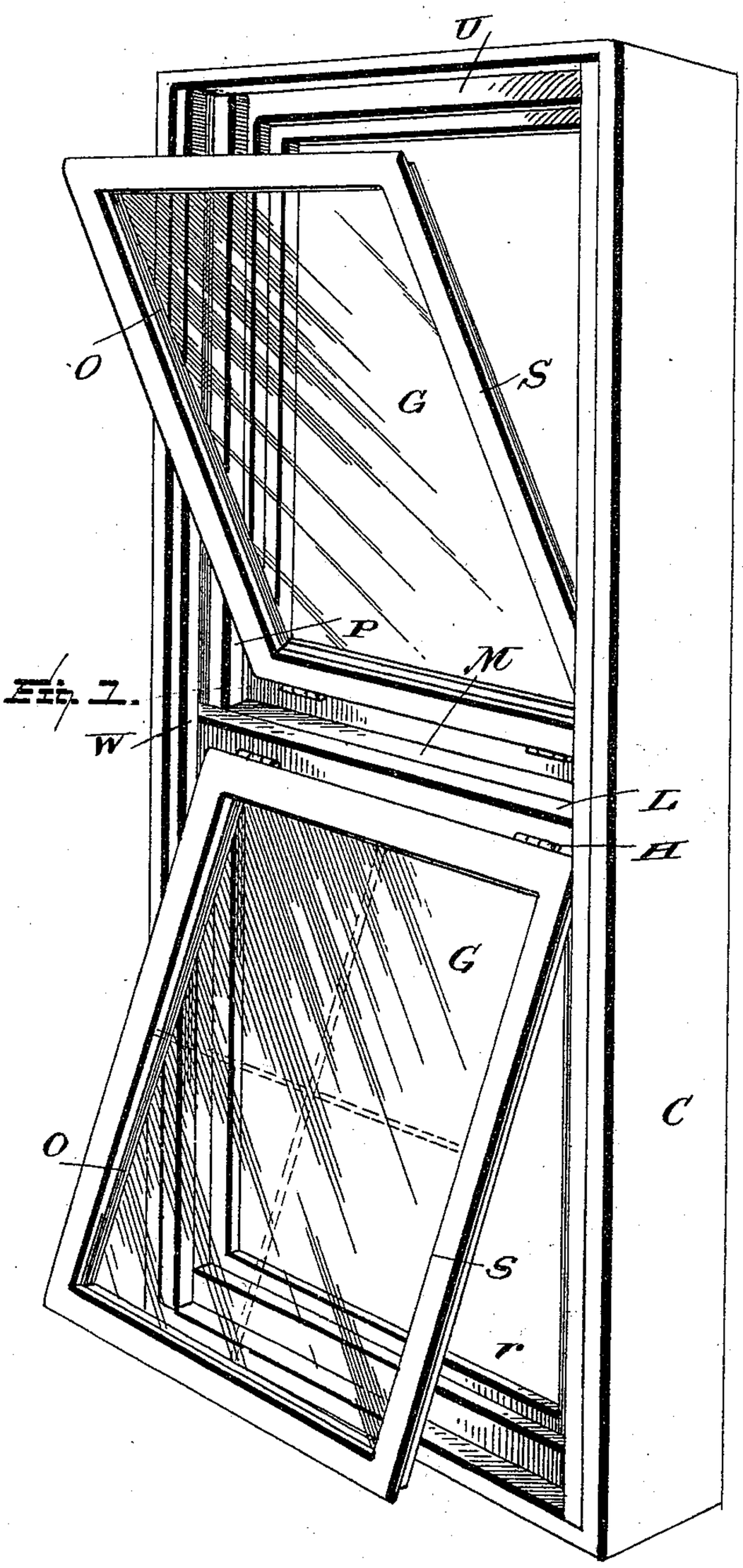

Fig. 1.

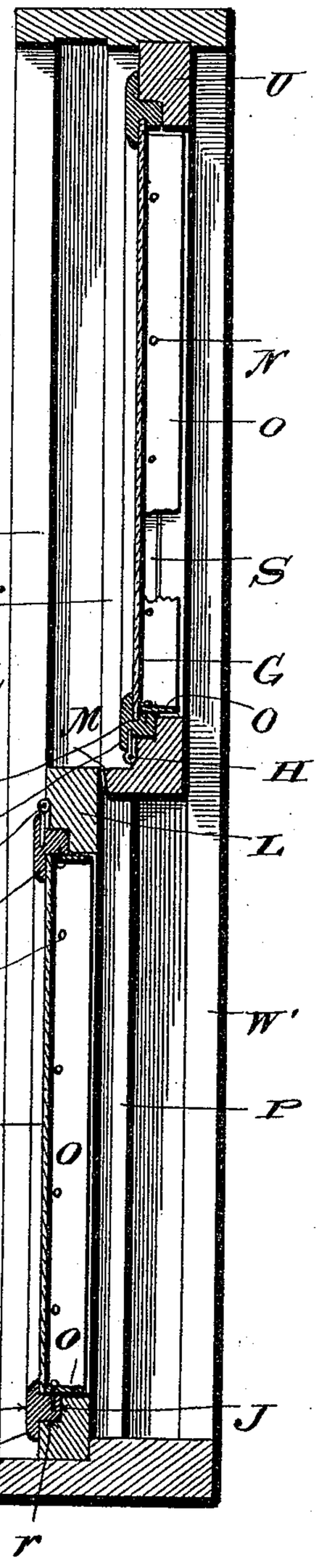

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,450, dated May 8, 1894.

Application filed January 22, 1894. Serial No. 497,629. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON FUCHS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sashes for Windows; and my preferred manner of carrying out the invention is set forth in the following full, clear, and exact description, terminating with claims particularly specifying the novelty.

This invention relates to windows, and more especially to that class thereof employing swinging sashes; and the object of the same is to produce certain improvements in devices of this character.

To this end the invention consists in the specific details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this improved window complete, looking from the inside and illustrating both swinging sashes as swung partially inward. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the window and casing showing both swinging sashes closed.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter C designates the casing having the usual upright way-strips W and W′ and the interposed parting strip P; and U and L are respectively the upper and lower sashes sliding between these strips in the ordinary manner, the upper sash having the meeting rail M as is usual.

Coming now to the present invention, it will be noticed that each sash is rabbeted as at *r* at its inner corner, which rabbet extends completely around the sash; and mounted therein is a swinging sash S having a flange F extending outwardly beyond the rabbet on the inner face of the sliding sash, whereby the junction is composed of two upright faces standing in parallel planes with an interposed face connecting them and standing in a plane at right angles thereto. The swinging sash is connected with the sliding sash at either side, or at top or bottom as shown, by means of hinges H of any suitable construction.

G is a glass mounted in each swinging sash S, which latter may have a groove *g* for the reception of the edges of the glass as shown at the top of Fig. 2, or may not have such groove as shown at the bottom of this figure. It will be clearly understood that the glass may be in panes as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

With the above construction of parts it will be clear that the sliding sashes may be raised and lowered in the usual manner—balanced by cords and weights if used, or locked together, or at any suitable height if desired. The swinging sashes may be swung inward as illustrated in Fig. 1, and this without affecting the vertical adjustment or the locking of the sliding sashes. The degree to which these swinging sashes are opened may be regulated by any suitable means forming no part of the present invention. When it is desired to clean the glass, the inside thereof can be cleaned in the usual manner by bringing first one and then the other sliding sash down to within reach of the operator; and the outside thereof can then be cleaned by moving the swinging sashes inward sufficiently to gain access to the outer face of the glass—the sliding sashes being at this time also brought one at a time down to within reach of the operator, if the hinges are at the sides or at the tops of the two sashes; but in my preferred construction I place the hinges for the lower sash at the top rail thereof and those for the upper sash at the bottom rail thereof, so that both swinging sashes can be swung inward as shown in Fig. 1 and the outer face of the glass easily cleaned by a person of average height without bringing down the upper sliding sash and hence without unlocking the sliding sashes at all.

The letter O designates a metallic strip as of galvanized iron or of other metal suitably painted or coated to prevent rusting, and this strip is secured to the inwardly disposed edge of each swinging sash S by screws or nails N as shown, with the inner edge of the strip resting against the outer face of the glass either at the outermost edge thereof as shown at the lower portion of Fig. 2, or near said edge when the groove *g* is used as shown at the upper portion of this figure. The strip O may extend completely around the swinging sash as shown near the bottom of this figure, or it may cover the side rails and bottom rail only of the sash as shown at the top of

this figure. This strip is of sufficient width to cover the junction line J between the outer face of the swinging sash and the inner face of the rabbet in the sliding sash, and it is preferably of sufficient width to extend nearly or completely to the outer face of the sliding sash; and the object of such width is to prevent rain or snow from beating through this junction J from the outside and thus getting through to the inside of the window. It will be seen that it is possible to omit the strip at the top, because rain and snow do not usually beat upward.

All parts of this improved window are of the desired and natural materials, sizes, shapes, and proportions; and considerable change in the specific details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a window, the combination with a sliding sash having a rabbet at its inner corner; of a swinging sash hinged to the inner face of the sliding sash and normally fitting within said rabbet, said swinging sash having a surrounding groove, glass mounted in the swinging sash with its edge in said groove, and a metallic strip secured to the inwardly disposed edges of the swinging sash with its inner edge against said glass and its body covering the junction between the outer face of this sash and the inner face of the rabbet in the sliding sash, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a window, the combination with a sliding sash; of a swinging sash hinged to the inner face of the sliding sash, said swinging sash having a surrounding groove, glass mounted in the swinging sash with its edge in said groove, and a metallic strip secured to the inwardly disposed edges of the swinging sash with its inner edge against said glass and its body covering the junction between the outer face of this sash and the inner face of the sliding sash, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a window, the combination with a sliding sash having a rabbet at its inner corner; of a swinging sash hinged to the inner face of the sliding sash and normally fitting within said rabbet, glass mounted in the swinging sash, and a metallic strip secured to the inwardly disposed edges of the swinging sash with its inner edge against said glass and its body covering the junction between the outer face of this sash and the inner face of the rabbet in the sliding sash, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a window, the combination with a sliding sash; of a swinging sash hinged to the inner face of the sliding sash, glass mounted in the swinging sash, and a metallic strip secured to the inwardly disposed edges of the swinging sash with its inner edge against said glass and its body covering the junction between the outer face of this sash and the inner face of the sliding sash, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my signature on this the 21st day of December, A. D. 1893.

SIMON FUCHS.

Witnesses:
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