

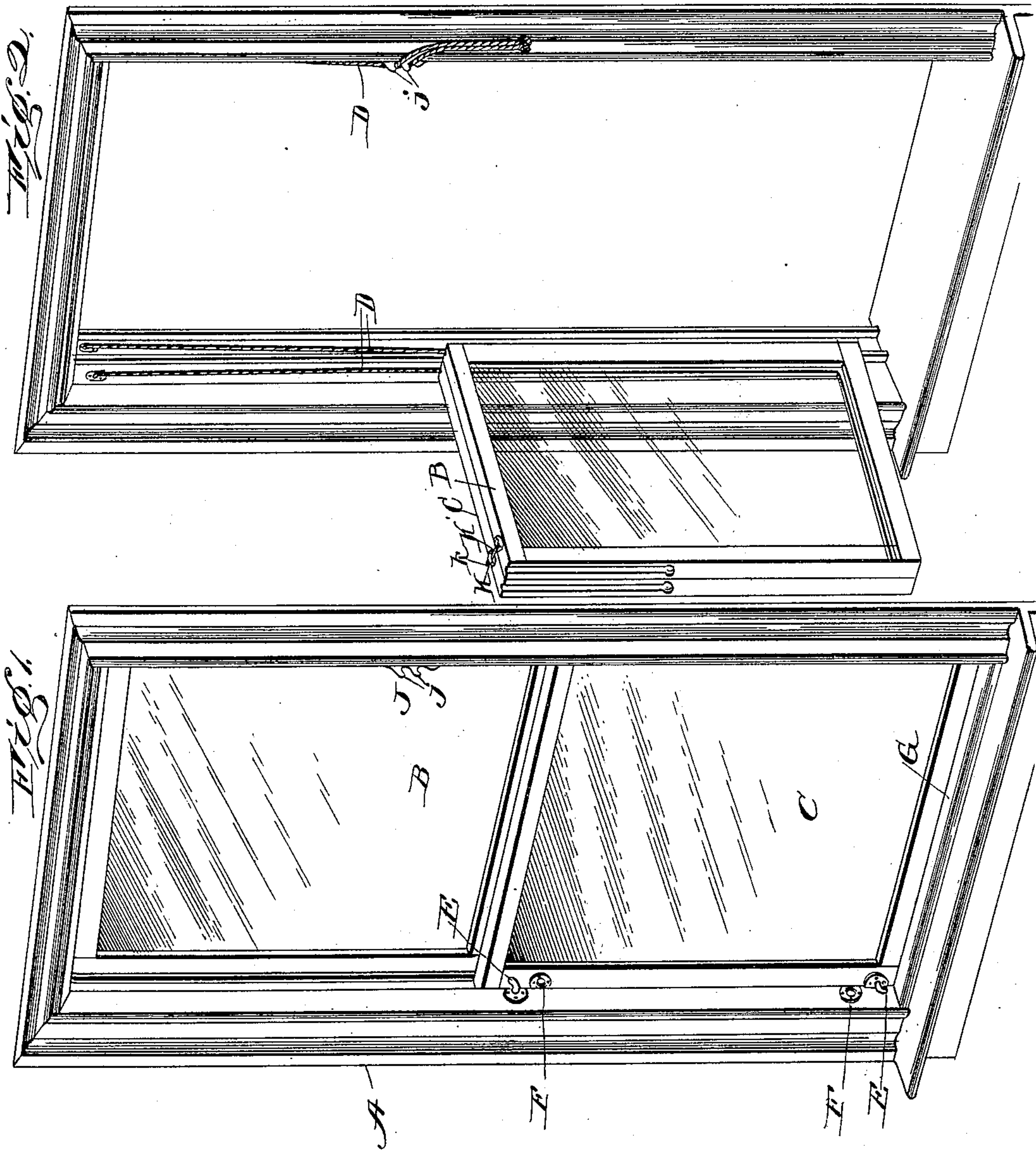
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. S. BRADSHAW.
WINDOW.

No. 589,242.

Patented Aug. 31, 1897.



Witnesses:
J. M. Fowler Jr.
Thomas Durant

Inventor:
Lewis S. Bradshaw.
by *Clunk & Clunk*
his Attorneys.

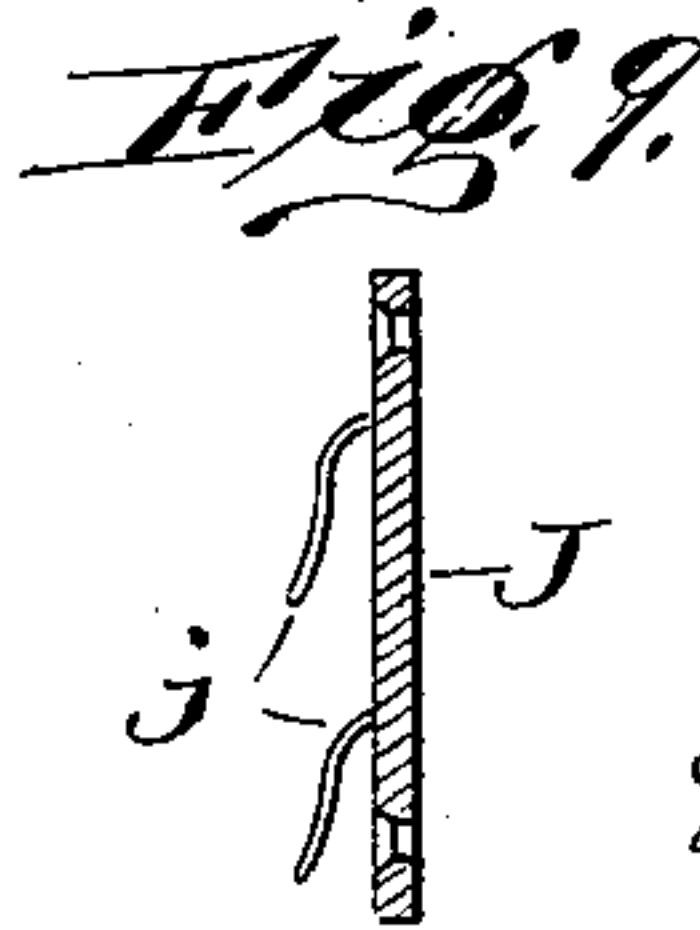
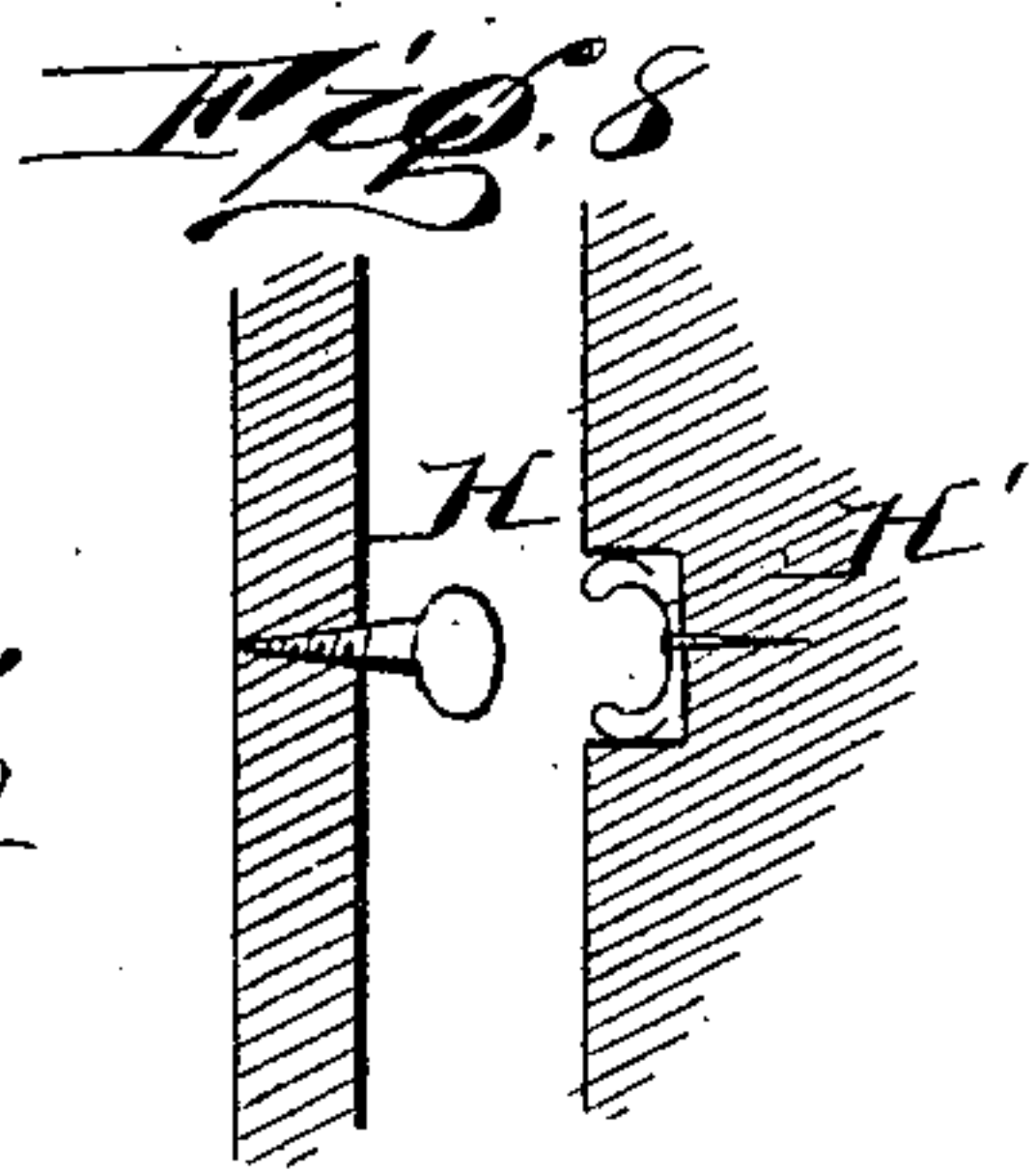
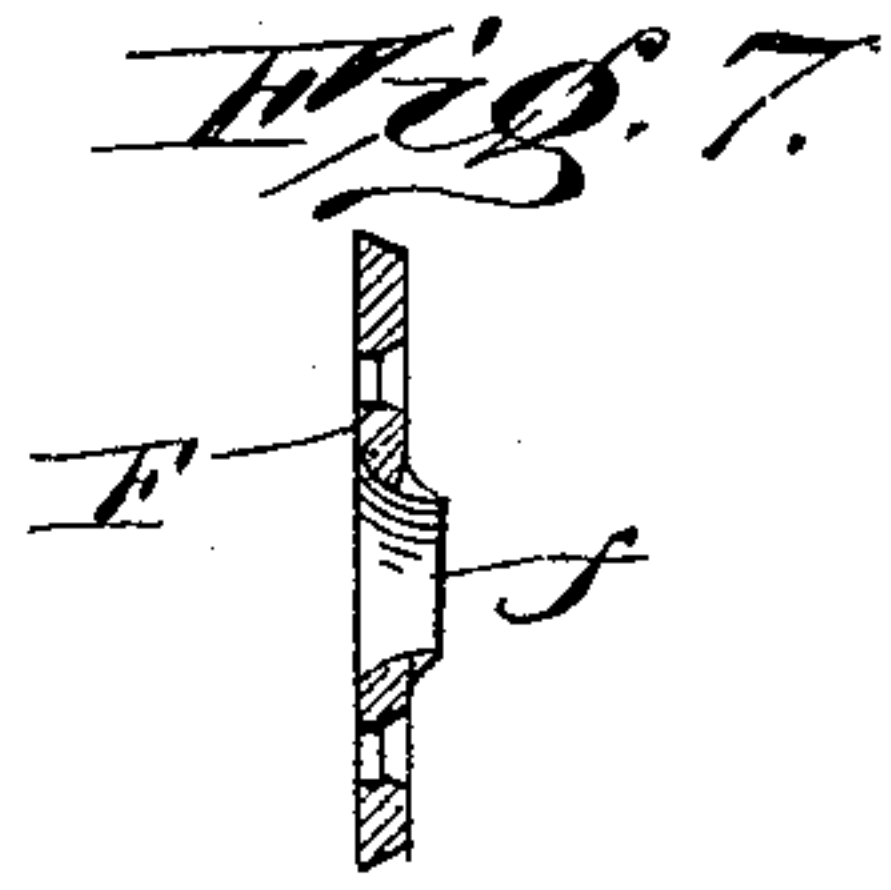
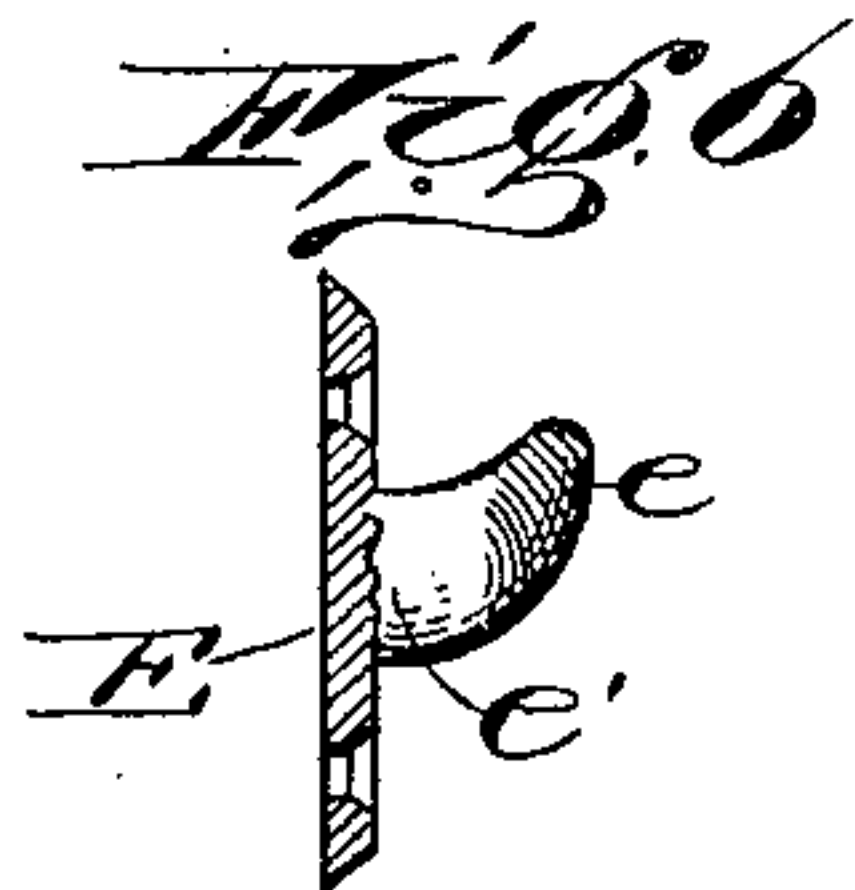
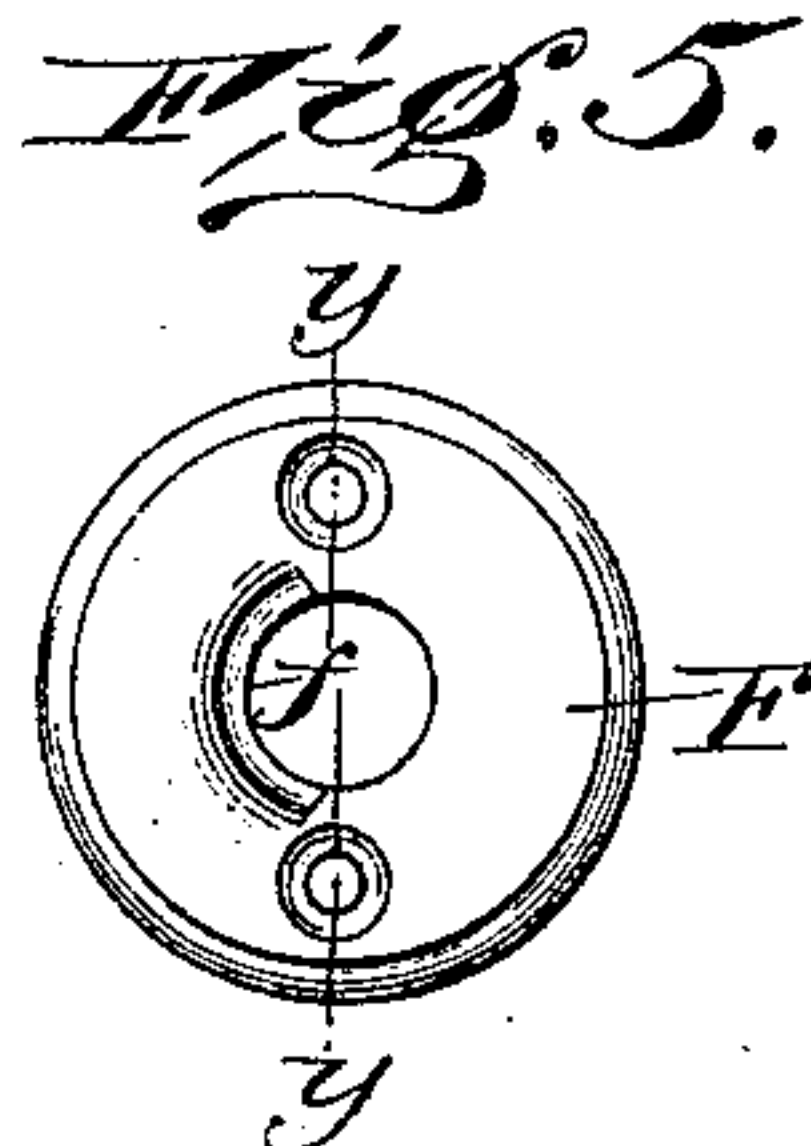
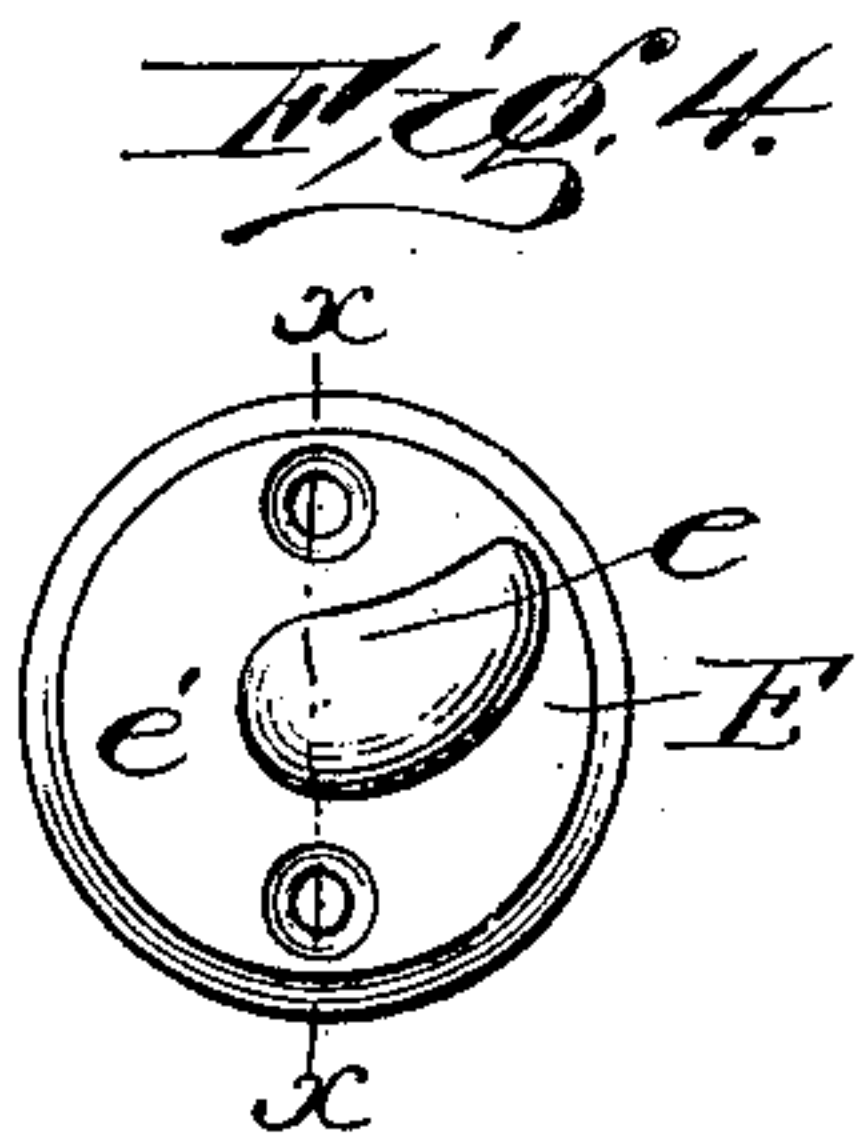
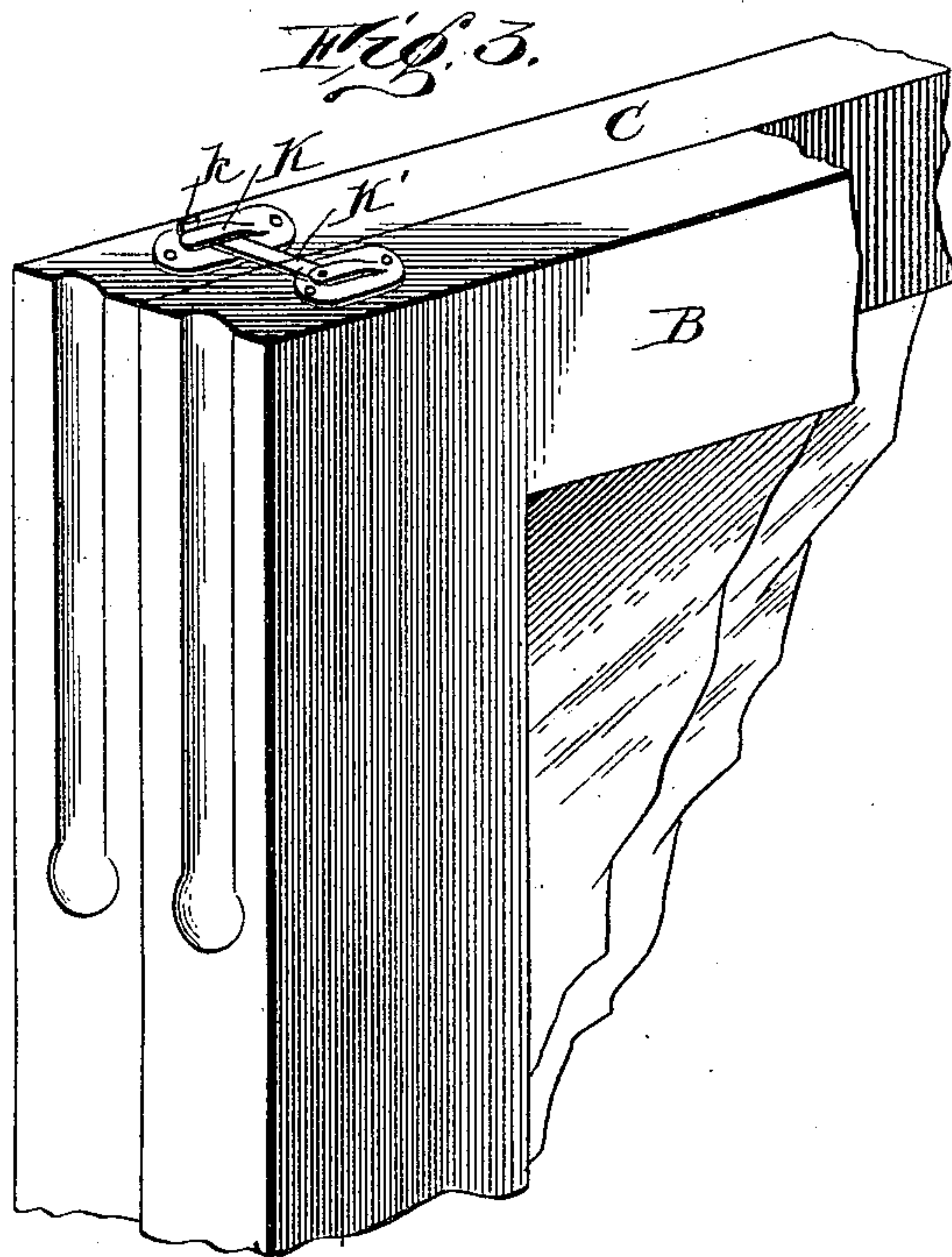
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. S. BRADSHAW.
WINDOW.

No. 589,242.

Patented Aug. 31, 1897.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS S. BRADSHAW, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,242, dated August 31, 1897.

Application filed April 5, 1897. Serial No. 630,785. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS S. BRADSHAW, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in windows in which both the upper and lower sashes are counterbalanced by weights and which are adapted to slide up and down in the frame; and it has for its object to provide means whereby the lower sash may be hinged to one side of the frame, so that it may be swung inwardly into the room to permit washing or repairing without the necessity of getting outside the windows.

To this end the invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described, and the particular features of novelty pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-frame and sashes, showing my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the sashes swung inward with weight-cords detached and held on side of window-frame. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view showing the manner of coupling the sashes so that they may be swung in together. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views, respectively, of the hook and cooperating socket-plate. Figs. 6 and 7 are sectional views on the lines *xx* and *yy* of Figs. 4 and 5, respectively. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the window-frame, showing the manner of securing the facing strips or stops. Fig. 9 is a detail view of the weight-cord-holding device.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The letter A represents the window-frame, B and C the upper and lower sashes, respectively, sliding in the frame, and D the cords attached to the sashes and carrying the counterweights, all of which are of well-known construction and need no further description.

Secured to the side of the lower sash C, near the bottom, is a hook E, a similar hook being

also secured to the window-frame at a point near the top of the lower sash. These hooks, as will be seen from Figs. 4 and 6, have the curved portion *e* bent out of the plane of the body or shank portion *e'*. These hooks are adapted to enter and cooperate with recesses in the frame and sash, respectively, to form a hinged joint, and these recesses are preferably covered by escutcheons or plates F, which are formed with a lip *f*, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7.

When it is desired to swing the sash inward, it is first raised until it clears the sill-strip G and the points of the hooks E come opposite the openings in the plates F. The sash is then turned, the point of the hook striking the lip *f* of the plate and being guided thereby until it enters the opening, and by having the hook curved, as above described, the weight of the sash will tend to turn the sash inward.

As shown in the drawings, I preferably place one hook on the frame and one on the sash, the one on the frame pointing upward and the one on the sash pointing downward, (see Fig. 1,) the cooperating socket-plates being placed likewise on the frame and sash. By this arrangement when the sash is swung into the room the weight of the sash is sustained by the hook at the bottom of the sash pressing against the socket-plate on the frame and the socket-plate at the top of the sash pulling against the hook on the frame, thus holding or locking the sash so that it cannot fall out.

Of course it will be understood that before the sash is swung inward the weight-cord is detached from the sash and the facing strip or stop is removed. In order that the strip may be readily removed, there are secured to its inner side headed pins H, which are adapted to enter and be held within the resilient socket H' in the frame, as will be readily understood.

To hold the weight-cord when detached from the sash, I provide a plate J, secured to the window-frame, having two depending hooks *j*, under which the cord is slipped, the weight drawing the cord tightly under the hook and holding it, as will be understood.

Thus far I have described only how the lower sash may be turned inward on its hinges. When it is desired to turn in the

upper sash also, said sash is first lowered until the top is even with the top of the lower sash, when the two are locked together. The means that I preferably employ for locking the sashes together consists of a keeper K, secured to the top or side of the lower sash, and a swinging latch K', secured to the top or side of the upper sash, having an upturned end k, and when the latch is turned under the keeper the upturned end of the latch will catch behind the edge of the keeper and prevent the separation of the sashes as will be readily understood. The two sashes, having been locked together and the parting-strip having been removed, the two sashes may be turned in, the lower sash hinging on the frame as previously explained and the upper sash being supported thereby.

As will be seen the device is simple, can be easily and readily applied to any window, and does not interfere with the ordinary working of the window.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a window the combination with the frame having the socket-plate and hook secured thereto, of the sliding sash also having a hook and socket-plate secured thereto, cooperating respectively with the hook and socket-plate on the frame to form a hinge-joint substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a window the combination with the frame and sash of the hooks secured thereto having the curved portion bent out of the plane of the body or shank, and the cooperating socket-plates secured to the frame and sash; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a window the combination with the frame and sash of the hooks and socket-plates secured thereto, said socket-plates having the lip; substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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