

No. 618,145.

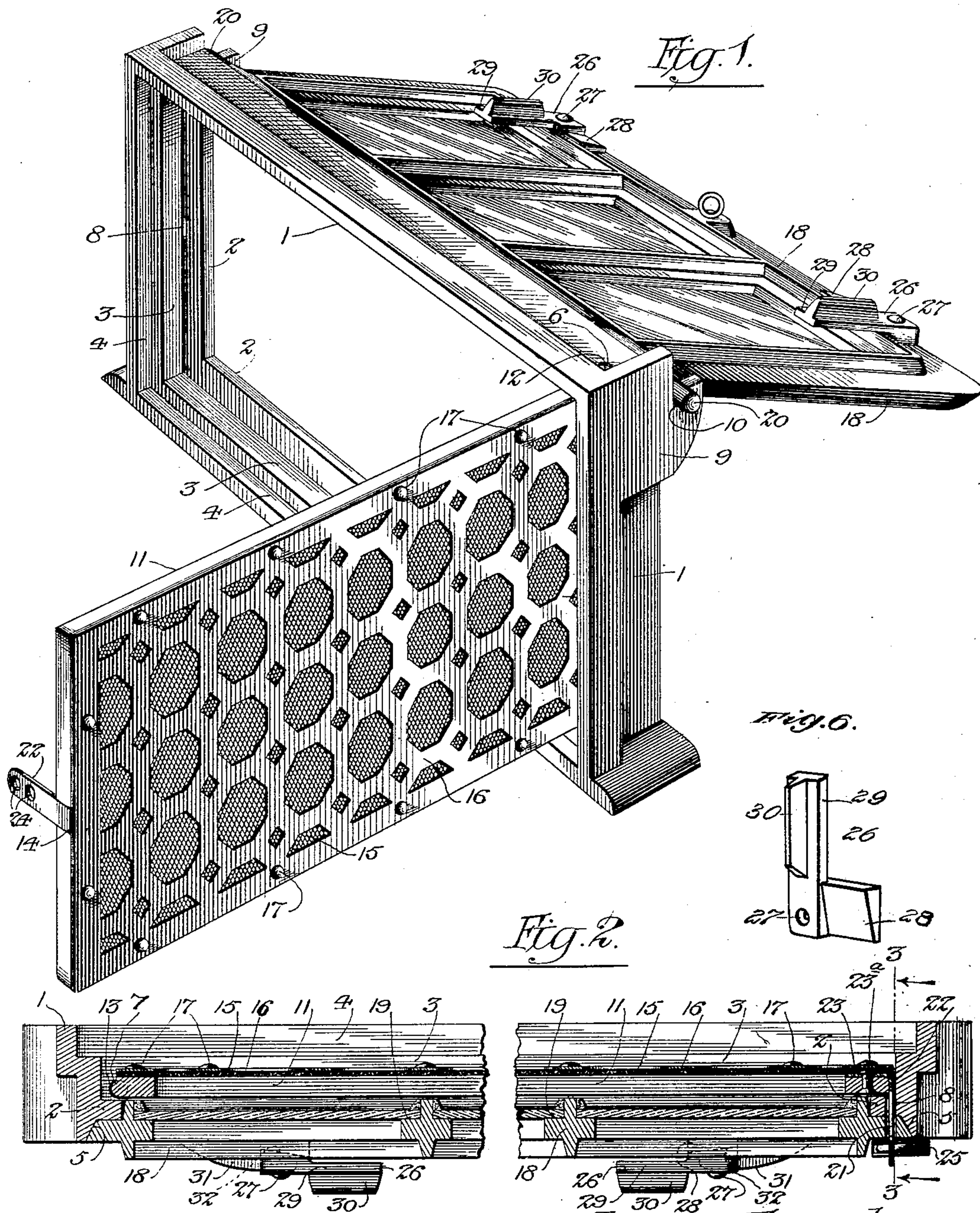
Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

L. TREMMEL.  
CELLAR WINDOW.

(Application filed Mar. 11, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:-  
*Louis M. Whitehead*  
*H. J. Benson*

By His Attorneys,

*Leonard Tremmel* Inventor:

*C. Snow & Co.*



No. 618,145.

Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

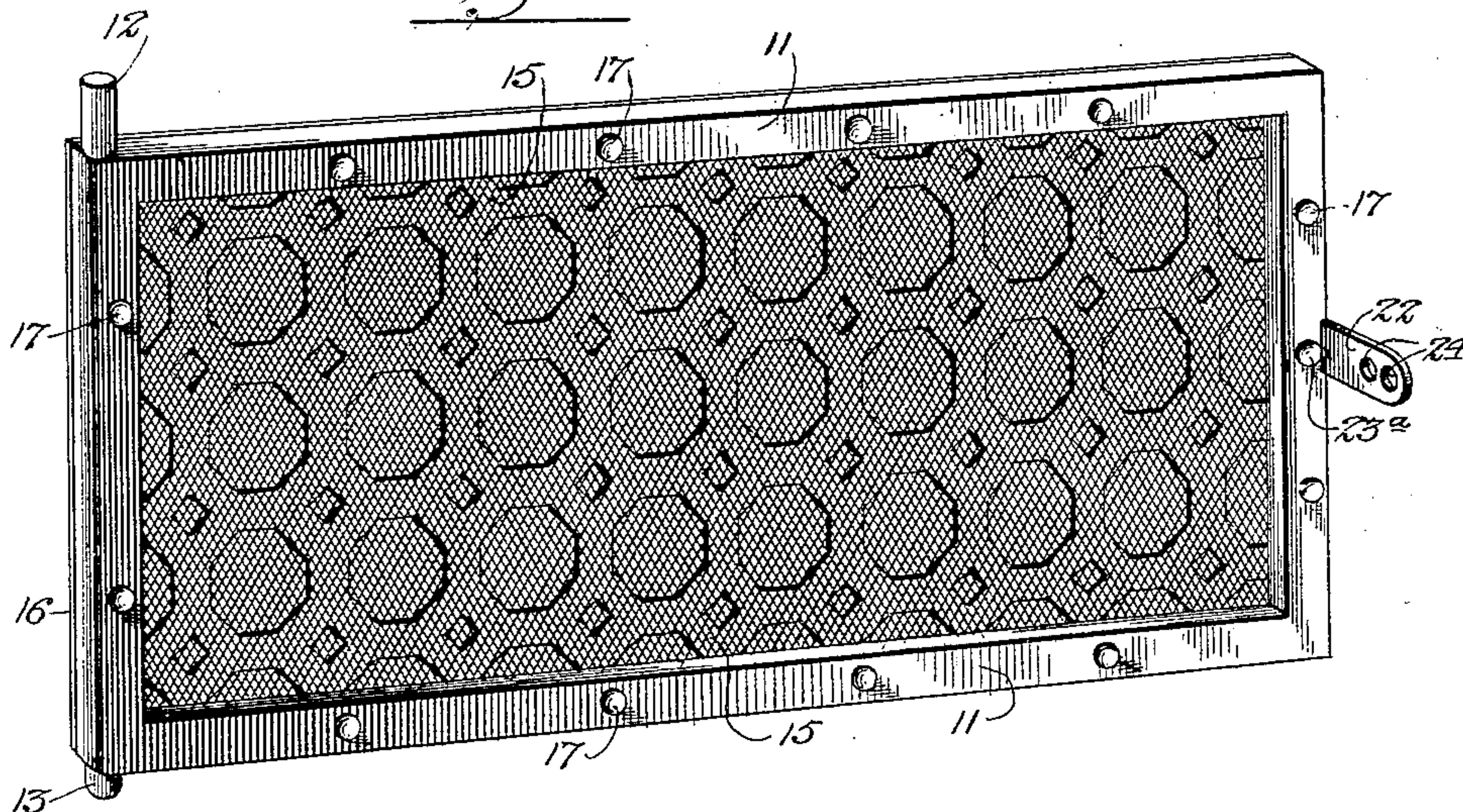
L. TREMMEL.  
CELLAR WINDOW.

(Application filed Mar. 11, 1898.)

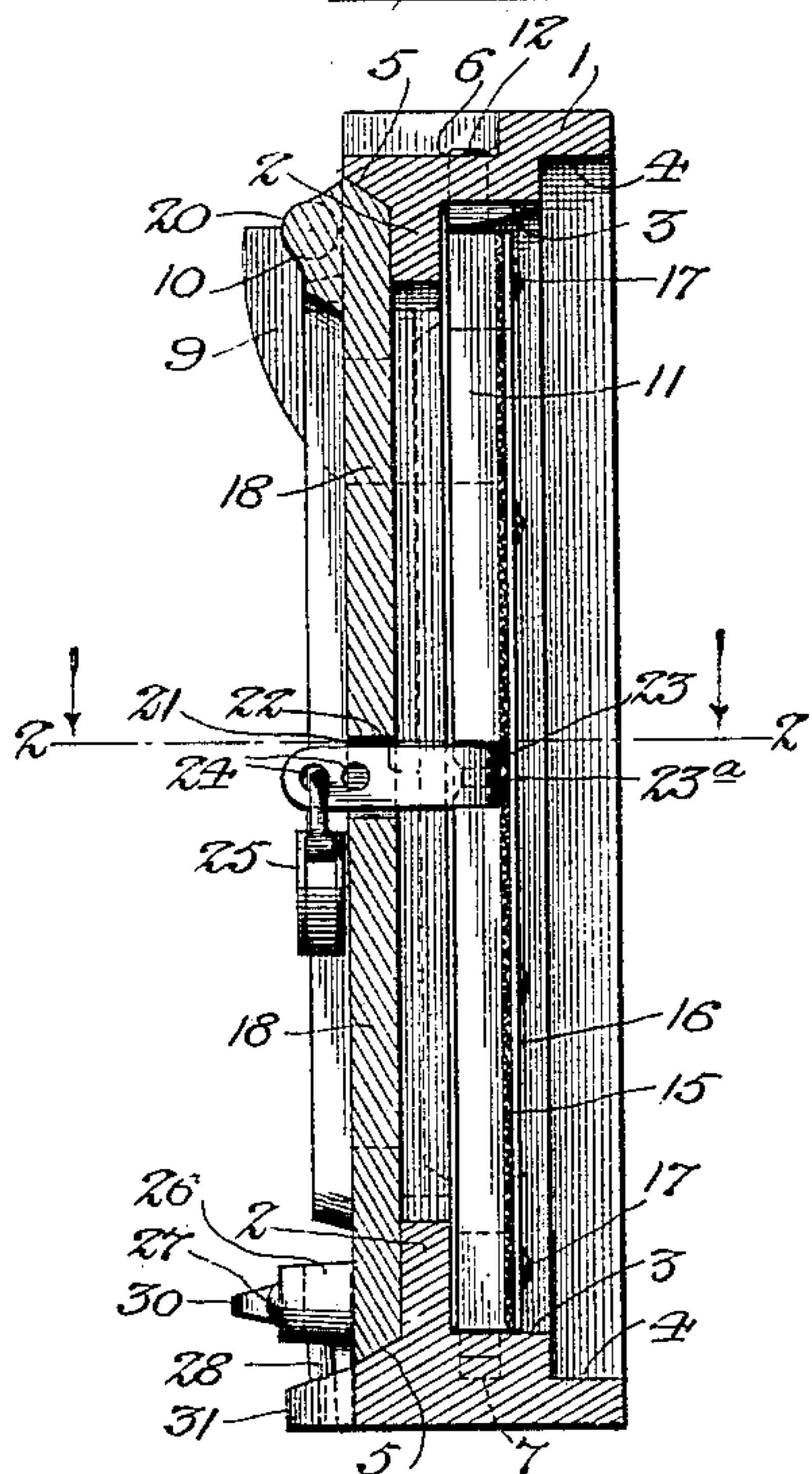
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

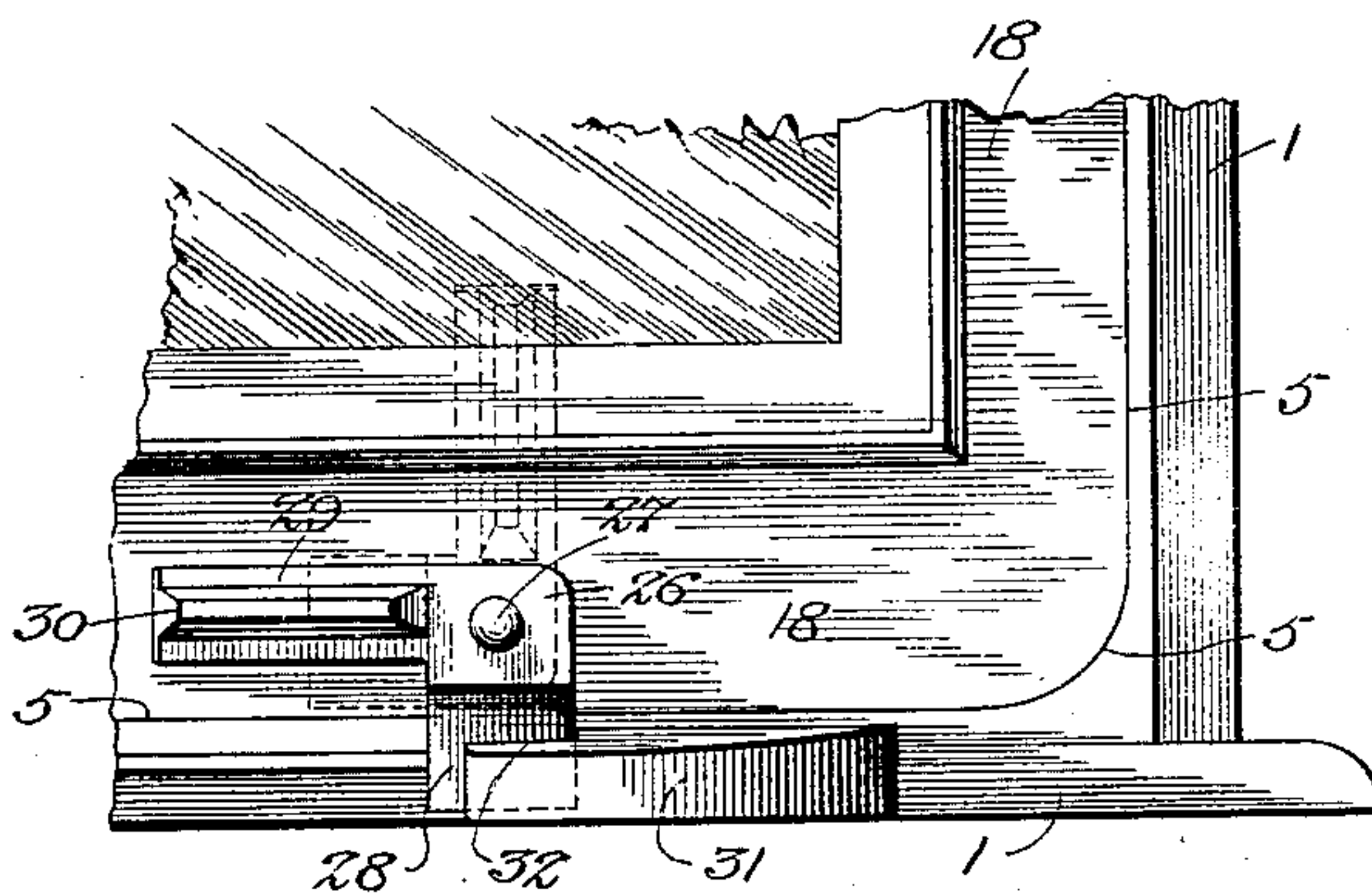
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



Witnesses:—

*Louis M. Whitehead*

*H. J. Bunker*

*Leonard Tremmel* Inventor:—

By *Fis* Attorneys.

*C. A. Snow & Co.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD TREMMEL, OF WALTON, NEW YORK.

## CELLAR-WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,145, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed March 11, 1898. Serial No. 673,437. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEONARD TREMMEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cellar-Window, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cellar-windows of the character disclosed by prior United States patents, Nos. 500,169, 523,137, and 582,028, granted to me June 27, 1893, July 17, 1894, and May 4, 1897, respectively, in which provision is made for ventilation of a cellar to the exclusion of insects thereto during the warm season of the year and for securely closing the window and admitting light to the cellar during the winter and rainy seasons.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved structure in which the glazed and screen or grated sashes are adjustable independently to positions entirely out of the plane of the window-frame to afford an unobstructed opening thereto; and a further object is to provide means by which the two sashes may be locked in place against intrusion of evil-disposed persons by a locking mechanism which is common to both sashes, although the glazed sash is provided with an independent fastener.

With these ends in view the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts forming an improved cellar-window, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

To enable others to understand the invention, I have illustrated the same in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cellar-window, illustrating the sashes in their open position. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view with the sashes closed and locked, the plane of the section being indicated by the dotted line 2 2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on the plane indicated by the dotted line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the grated and screened sash detached from the window-frame. Fig. 5 is a detail view, on an enlarged scale, of the pivoted fastener for the glazed sash. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective

view of the latch for fastening the glazed sash independently of the screen-sash.

Like numerals of reference denote like and corresponding parts in each of the several figures of the drawings.

1 designates the frame of the general rectangular form represented by the drawings and made, preferably, of metal. For ordinary purposes the frame is of cast metal in a single piece; but where structural strength is desired the frame may be of pressed steel in one or more pieces. Within this frame is provided the inner marginal flange 2, which forms an integral part of the frame and extends into the same for a suitable distance for the glazed and the screened sashes to abut against said flange, and on one side of the frame is provided a seat 3, angular in cross-section, for the proper fitting thereto of the screened and grated sash. On the opposite side of the frame the space within the edge of the frame and the adjacent face of the flange 2 is fashioned to produce a curved seat 5 for the glazed sash. The outside of the frame, beyond the angular seat 3 for the screened sash, is formed with a rabbet 4. Near one end of the frame and through the angular seat 3 thereof is produced the vertical holes 6 and 7, which are adjacent to one end stile of the frame and are in vertical alinement with each other, and at the opposite end of the frame a transverse slot 8 is formed through the vertical flange 2 at a point about midway of the height thereof. On the opposite side of the window-frame, at the upper part thereof, are the integral bearing-lugs 9, which are offset from the frame and have the curved or segmental recesses 10 in their upper edges.

11 designates the screen-sash, which is made or cast in a single piece of metal and provided at one end with the pintles 12 and 13. One pintle is longer than the other, and the long pintle 12 extends upwardly from the sash 11, while the short pintle 13 extends downwardly therefrom. The screen-sash is of a width less than the depth of the seat 3 in the window-frame to permit the sash to be tilted at a slight angle for the introduction of the long pintle 12 into the upper aperture 6 in the frame 1, after which the sash may be forced into the seat 3 to a position where its short lower pintle 13 will enter the aperture 7 in



the lower part of the frame, the sash dropping down to permit its lower edge to rest upon the frame. The screen-sash is thus attached to the window-frame to provide for its ready removal and replacement, as may be desired, and one end of the sash is thus attached by vertical pivots to one end of the window-frame to permit the screen-sash to swing in a horizontal plane, the outward swinging movement of said sash being limited when it reaches a position at right angles to the frame by contact with the vertical stile of said frame at one end thereof.

In the vertical stile of the sash 11, at the free or unhinged end thereof, is provided a transverse horizontal notch 14, which is produced in the outer face and one edge of the stile, and this notch accommodates the lock-hasps, as will presently appear.

Over the screen-sash is attached a screen 15, of wire or other foraminous material, and over said screen-covering 15 is arranged the grated covering 16, which may be of either cast or sheet metal and which affords protection to the window. This grated covering 16 may be of any ornamental pattern, and it is held in place on the sash 11 by any suitable fasteners—as, for example, the rivets 17. The screen and grated coverings for the sash 11 conceal within themselves the end of the lock-hasps, which is fitted in the notch 14 of the sash 11, and access to the hasps is thus excluded, because said end of the hasps is protected by the grated covering 16.

18 designates the glazed sash, which is made of metal, and its bars or rails are shaped to conform to the contour of the seat 5, thus enabling the glazed sash to be closed within the frame and lie flush therewith. The glazed sash is provided with the seats 19 for the lights or panes of glass, which may be secured in the sash in any suitable way, and said sash is provided at its upper corners with the outwardly-extending trunnions 20, which are arranged in horizontal positions and in alignment with each other to enable them to be fitted in the recesses 10 of the bearing-lugs 9, whereby the sash 18 is hung to the frame by horizontal pivots and adapted to swing toward and from said frame in a vertical plane. One end stile of the sash 18 is provided with a transverse slot 21 at a point intermediate of the height of the sash, said slot 21 being adapted to aline or coincide with the slot 8 in the flange 2 of the window-frame.

According to my invention a locking device is provided which is common to the glazed and screened sashes of the window, thus providing a single fastener adapted to effectually secure both sashes against unwarranted opening of the window and entrance to the cellar. In the preferred embodiment of this part of my invention I employ a stout metallic hasp 22, which is bent angularly at one end to form the short arm 23, which extends at an angle to the hasp, and the free end of

said hasp is slotted or perforated, as at 24, to receive an ordinary padlock 25. In assembling the hasp and the window the angular arm 23 thereof is fitted in the notch 14 in the face of the screened sash 11 and secured by a bolt or rivet 23<sup>a</sup>, while the hasp proper occupies the notch in the edge of the sash, said hasp extending outwardly from the sash 11 a suitable distance to pass through the aligned slots 8 and 21 in the frame 1 and sash 18, respectively. When the padlock is detached from the slotted or perforated end of the hasp, the sashes may be opened independently by swinging the screen-sash 11 on its vertical pivots outwardly at an angle to the window-frame or by raising the glazed sash 18 on its horizontal pivotal connection with the window-frame; but when the glazed sash is lowered to occupy the seat 5 in the frame and to bring its slot 21 into coincidence with the slot 8 in said frame the hasp is adapted to pass through the coincident slots when the screen-sash is closed, thereby causing the perforated or slotted end of the hasp to project beyond the glazed sash and to receive the padlock, which serves to fasten both sashes securely in place within the window-frame.

It is desirable in devices of this class to provide a means for fastening the glazed sash independently of the screen-sash, and in this embodiment of the invention I employ the latches 26, adapted to coact with the keepers 31. Each latch 26 is made or cast in a single piece of metal in the form of a bell-crank lever, as represented in Fig. 5, and said latch is pivoted to the lower edge of the glazed sash, as at 27. The latch has its short arm rabbeted to form a wedge adapted to have engagement with the keeper, said wedge-shaped short arm being indicated at 28. The long arm 29 of the latch is flanged, as at 30, to provide a thumb-piece, by which the latch may be conveniently raised or lowered on the sash. The keeper 31 is made as an integral part of the window-frame and is provided with a notch 32. When it is desired to raise the glazed sash, the latches are lifted to retract the short wedge-arms thereof from engagement with the keepers, after which the sash may be lifted to its raised position and held by a suitable hook and eye or other preferred means. When the sash is lowered, it fits snugly in its seat in the frame 1, substantially flush therewith, and the latches may be lowered to cause the short arms to have wedging engagement with the keepers, thereby forcing the lower edge of the sash firmly into the frame.

It is thought that the operation and advantages of the improvements will be readily understood and appreciated from the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings.

It is evident that changes in the form and proportion of parts may be made by a skilled



mechanic without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

5 Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In a cellar-window, the combination with a frame, a glazed sash hung therein, a screen-sash pivoted in said frame independently of the glazed sash, and a locking mechanism  
10 common to both sashes and adapted to connect the same rigidly to the frame, substantially as described.

2. In a cellar-window, the combination of a frame provided with a slot, a glazed sash hung  
15 in said frame and also provided with a slot which, when the sash is closed within the frame, registers or coincides with the slot in said frame, a screen-sash hung in the frame independent of the glazed sash, a hasp at-  
20 tached to the screen-sash and extending outwardly therefrom to pass through the coincident slots in the frame and the glazed sash, and a suitable locking mechanism engaging with said hasp, to confine both sashes in fixed  
25 relation to the frame, substantially as described.

3. In a cellar-window, a screen-sash frame provided in one edge with a notch, a hasp hav-  
30 ing an angular end secured in the notched edge of the frame by a transverse fastener, a screen, and a grating secured to the frame over the end of the hasp which is attached thereto, in combination with a frame in which the sash is hung and provided with a slot  
35 through which the hasp may pass, a glazed

sash hung in said frame and also provided with a slot for the reception of the hasp, and a locking mechanism, substantially as described.

4. In a cellar-window, the combination of a  
40 frame having within the sash-seats thereof a marginal flange and also provided on one side with the recessed bearing-lugs and on its opposite side with the vertically-alined aper-  
45 tures, a screen-sash having lugs of different lengths fitted in said apertures of the frame, a glazed sash provided with horizontal trun-  
50 nions removably fitted in the bearing-lugs of the frame, whereby the glazed and screened sashes are independently hung within the  
55 frame by horizontal and vertical pivots respectively, a hasp attached to the screen-sash and adapted to pass through slots in the frame and glazed sash, and a lock, substantially as described.

5. In a cellar-window, a metallic frame pro-  
vided at its lower edge with the notched in-  
tegral keepers, in combination with a sash  
hung within the frame by horizontal pivots,  
60 and the latches pivoted to said glazed sash and having the short wedge-shaped arms adapted to engage with the notched keepers,  
substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as  
my own I have hereto affixed my signature in  
65 the presence of two witnesses.

LEONARD TREMMEL.

Witnesses:

WM. G. MOORE,  
H. S. MARVIN.