

No. 653,116.

Patented July 3, 1900.

P. C. PASCALE.
WINDOW.

(Application filed Feb. 26, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

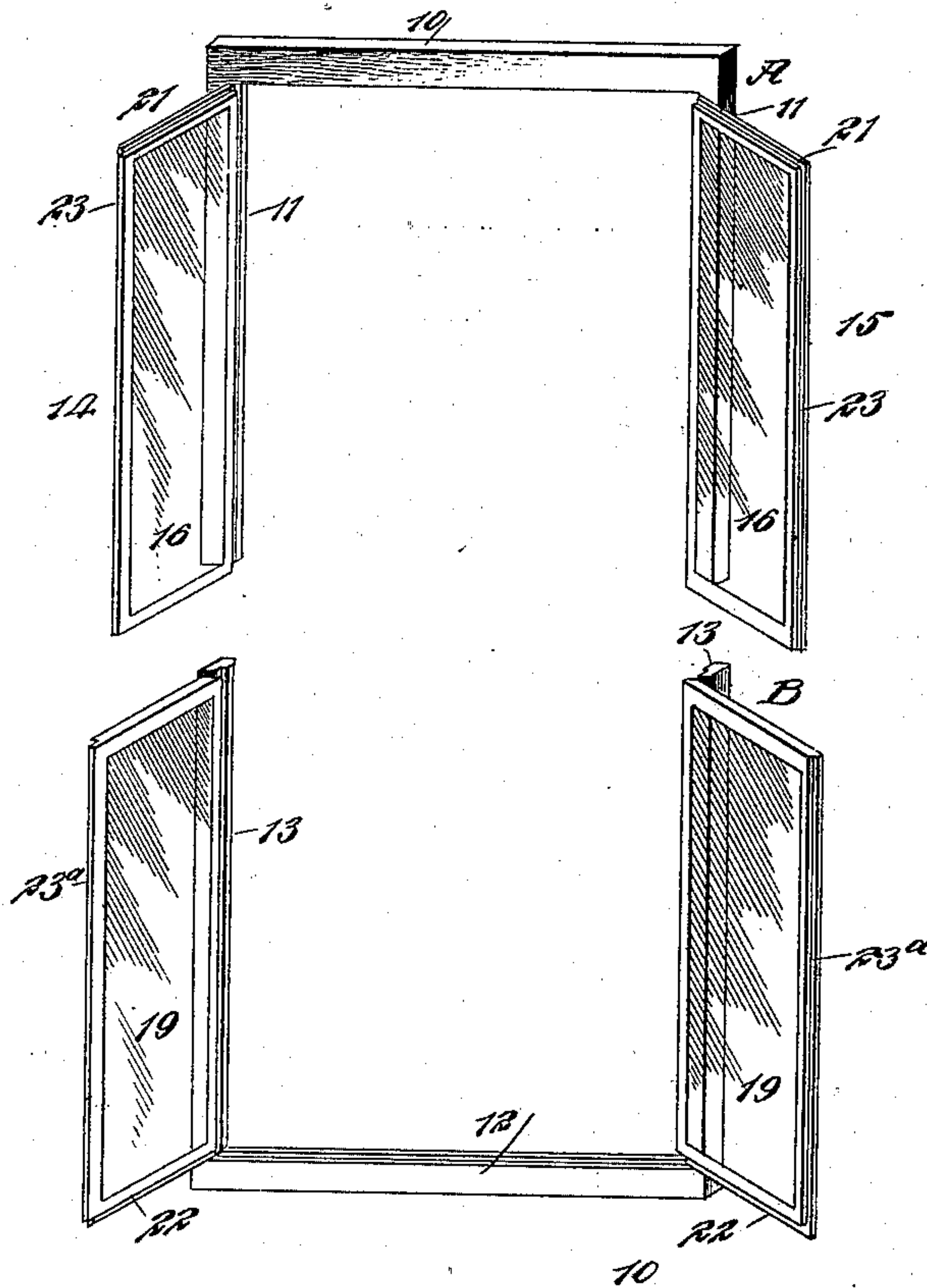
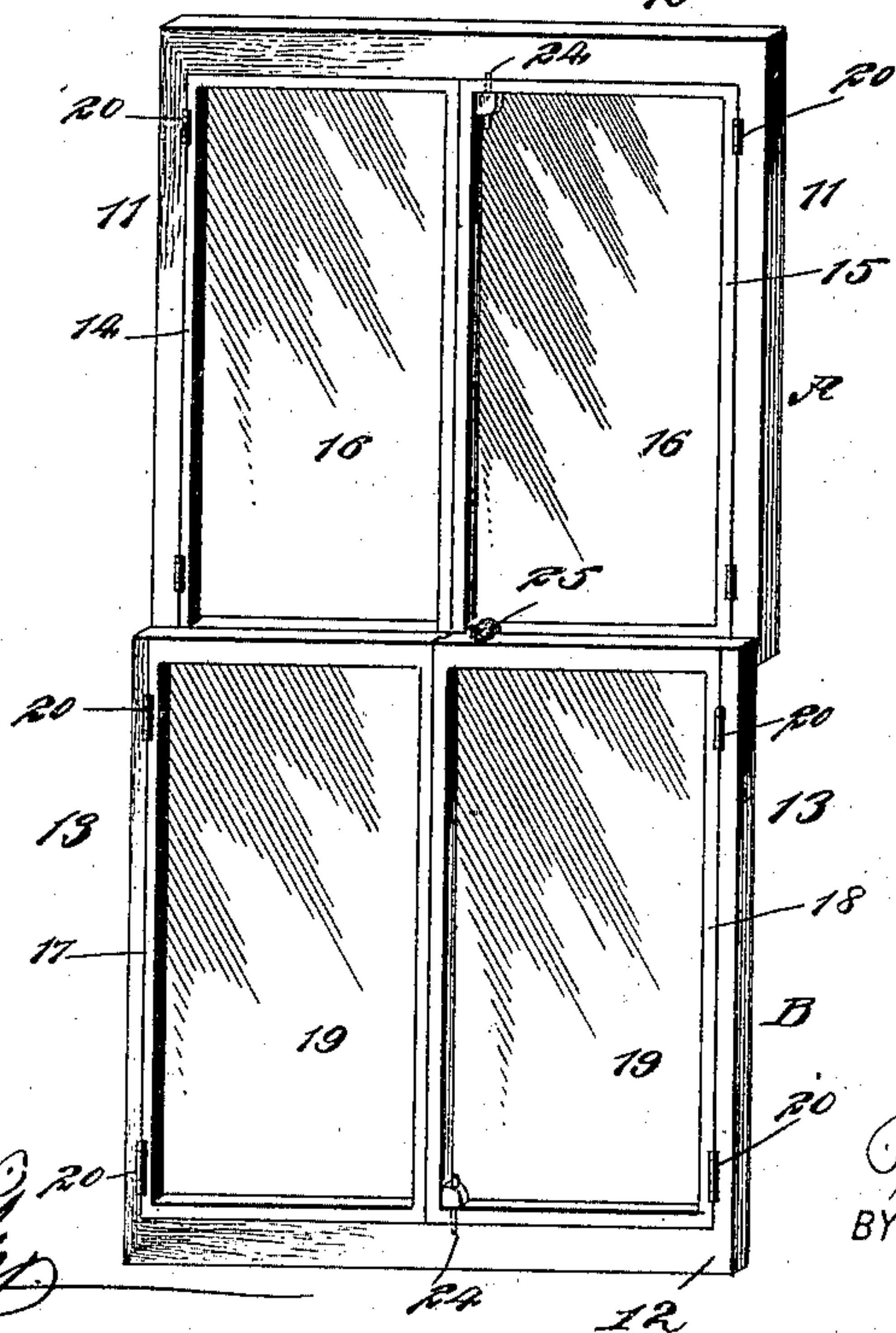


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

Geo. W. Taylor,

[Signature]

INVENTOR

Pasquale Pascale

BY

[Signature]

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PASQUALE C. PASCALE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,116, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed February 26, 1900. Serial No. 6,538. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PASQUALE C. PASCALE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Windows, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to stationary, sliding, pivoted, or hinged sashes for windows; and the object of the invention is to so construct such sashes that the panes of glass will have frames hinged to the sashes, which frames are opened in such manner as to uncover the entire space within the boundaries of the members of the sashes.

Another purpose of the invention is to so construct the sashes that when two are employed in a window-frame the upper member of the hinged frames of one sash and the lower members of the hinged frames of the other sash will constitute the meeting-rails of the sashes.

A further purpose of the invention is to construct the sashes in such manner that when one is in front of the other the hinged frames of each sash may be freely manipulated, and also so that the hinged frames when closed may be locked in their closed position and the sashes also locked, one in an upper and the other in a lower position in the customary manner.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of two window-sashes, the panes of which are shown as opened; and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of two window-sashes, the panes being closed and the sashes being in the position that they occupy when placed in a window-frame.

A represents an upper sash, and B the lower sash, of a window-frame. These sashes may be mounted to slide in a window-frame or may be hinged to the frame or pivotally attached thereto, as desired. The upper sash A consists of an upper member 10 and two

side members 11, the ordinary bottom member being omitted, and the lower sash B consists of a bottom member 12 and side members 13, the usual top member being dispensed with. The upper sash A is provided with two frames 14 15, adapted when closed in the sash to meet at the center thereof, and these frames are preferably rectangular, each comprising four members. One member of each frame is hinged usually to a side member of the upper sash, and each frame carries a pane of glass 16 or other suitable material. This construction is duplicated in the lower sash B, in which the frames 17 18 also meet at a central line, and each frame carries a pane of glass 19. The hinges 20 used to connect the frames with the sashes may be of any desired construction; but preferably the hinges are so placed that the frames in the sashes will open into the room. Thus it will be observed that as the upper sash is not provided with a lower member and the upper member in the lower sash is omitted when the frames in both sashes are opened, as shown in Fig. 1, the entire opening of the window-frame will be uncovered, except such portion thereof as may be occupied by the members of the sashes.

The upper edges of the frames 14 15 in the upper sash are usually provided with rabbets 21, in order that these frames may fit snugly to the upper portion of the upper sash, and the inner longitudinal edges of the said frames are likewise provided with rabbets 23, so formed that the edges of the opposing frames will interlock; but rabbets are omitted from the upper members of the frames of the lower sash, and rabbets 22 instead are produced in the lower ends of said frames; but rabbets 23^a corresponding to the rabbets 23 in the frames of the upper sash are made in the longitudinal edges of the frames of the lower sash.

The overlapping frame in the upper sash is provided with a bolt 24, adapted to enter a keeper carried by the upper member of the upper sash, and the corresponding frame in the lower sash is provided with a like lock or latch adapted to enter a keeper in the lower member of the lower sash. Furthermore, if it be desired, a catch 25 of any suitable description may be secured upon the upper

edge of the overlapping frame of the lower sash to engage with a suitable keeper on the lower member of the corresponding frame in the upper sash. The lower members of the frames in the upper sash and the upper members of the frames in the lower sash constitute the meeting-rails for the sashes.

In order that the frames of both sashes may be opened when one sash is carried back of or in front of the other, the side pieces of one sash, preferably the lower sash B, are made transversely thinner than the corresponding portions of the other or upper sash, as shown in Fig. 1. These frames in the lower sash are wider transversely than the frames in the upper sash, and when the lower sash is carried upward over the upper sash, or the upper sash is brought downward at the rear of the lower sash, and when the frames in the lower sash have been opened the frames in the upper sash may be opened out in the space defined by the members of the lower sash.

It is evident that window-sashes constructed as above described can be adapted to any window-frame and that the sashes can be made to slide up and down as usual. Furthermore, it is evident that when the sashes are constructed as above described better ventilation may be obtained than when the sashes are constructed in the usual way, and the panes of glass may be much more conveniently cleaned, and when panes of glass are broken they may much more easily be replaced and the damage repaired.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A window-sash, comprising two vertical members and a single connecting horizontal

member, and frames having a hinged connection with the vertical members, which frames are adapted to receive one or more panes of a transparent material, as specified.

2. The combination of an upper and lower sash, the upper sash comprising side members and an upper connecting member, and the lower sash comprising side members and a lower connecting member, and a pair of frames containing one or more panes of glass, hinged to the side members of each sash, the upper members of the hinged frames of one sash and the lower members of the hinged frames of the other sash forming the meeting-rails of the sashes, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with an upper sash and a lower sash, the upper sash comprising side members and an upper connecting member, and the lower sash comprising side members and a connecting horizontal bottom member, one sash being adapted to slide in front of the other and one of the said sashes having a greater space between its members than does the opposing sash, of frames having hinged connection with the side members of the sashes, the frames of each sash having means for overlapping engagement with each other, each frame being adapted to carry one or more panes of a transparent material, and locking devices for the said frames, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PASQUALE C. PASCALE.

Witnesses:

SALVATORE SEOGNAMELLE,
ROSARIO DE ROSALIOR.