

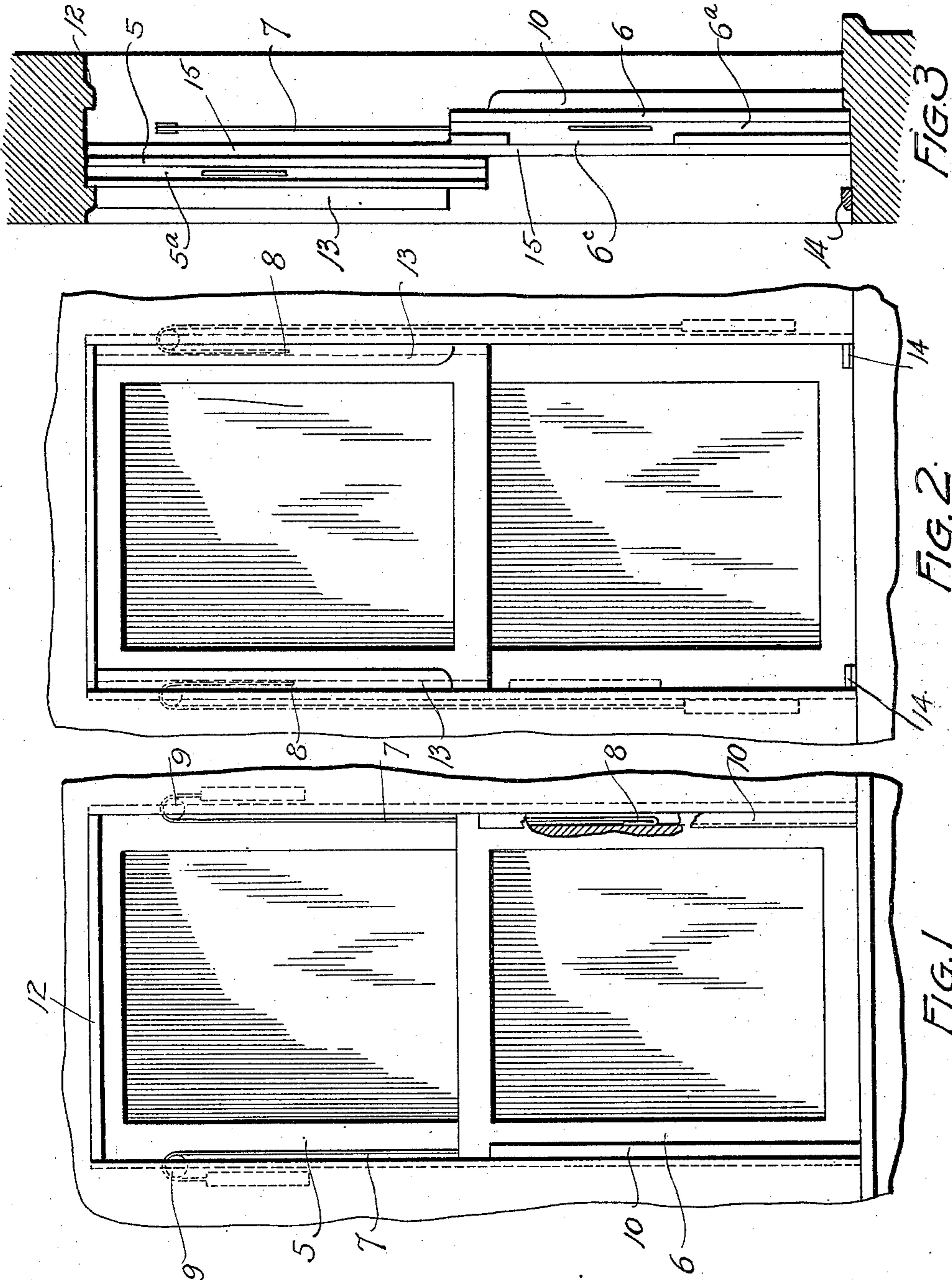
No. 688,737.

Patented Dec. 10, 1901.

E. B. JACQUES.  
WINDOW.

(Application filed May 31, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:  
*J. J. Gallant.*  
*Dora C. Shick.*

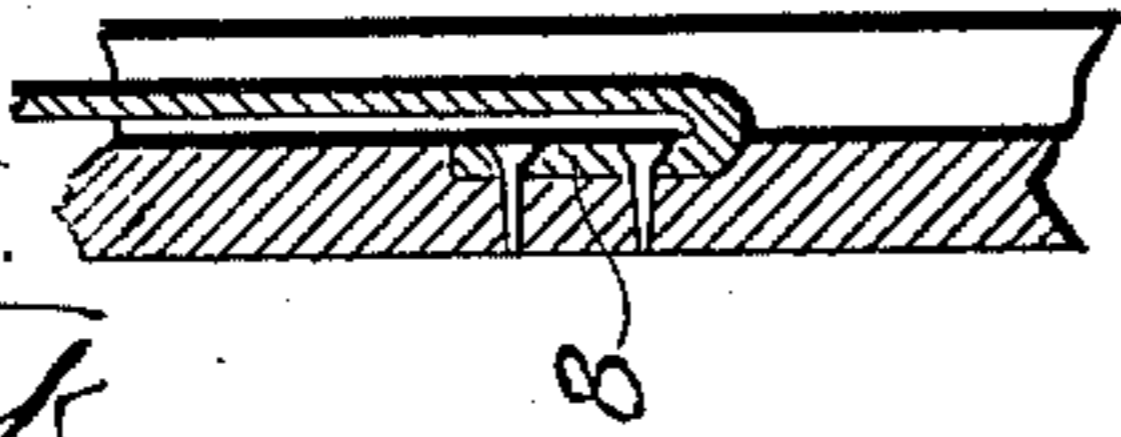


FIG. 4.

INVENTOR.  
E. B. Jacques  
BY *J. J. Gallant*  
ATTORNEY.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE B. JACQUES, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

## WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,737, dated December 10, 1901.

Application filed May 31, 1901. Serial No. 62,526. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EUGENE B. JACQUES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in windows, my object being to facilitate the washing operation, whereby it becomes unnecessary for the person doing the work to be on the outside while washing the window.

My improved construction includes means whereby each sash of the window may be turned for cleaning purposes, making the outside accessible from the inside.

The invention will now be described in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved window, the lower sash being partly broken away to illustrate my improvement. Fig. 2 is a rear or outside view of the window. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the same, the frame being shown in vertical section. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional detail view shown on a larger scale.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the upper and 6 the lower sash. The edges of each sash are grooved their entire length, as shown at 5<sup>a</sup> and 6<sup>a</sup>, and the sash-cords are attached at the vertical center of each sash on opposite sides, as shown at 8. The rear wall of each groove of the lower sash is cut away, as shown at 6<sup>c</sup>, for a distance equal to the distance between the pulley 9 and the center of the sash, or the point where the cord is attached thereto, when the sash is raised, to permit the sash to be drawn outwardly at the top previous to lowering and turning to expose the rear surface of the glass on the inside. The inner stop 10 is cut away above the lower sash and a short distance below the top of the same

when in its normal position to permit the sash to move outwardly and be turned, as just explained. The frame is provided with a short stop 12 at the top to prevent the forward movement of the top of the lower sash when the latter is raised to its upward limit of movement. The rear stop 13 is cut away below the upper sash and for a short distance above its lower edge to permit the outward and turning movement of this sash when lowered. The frame is provided with a short stop 14 at the bottom on each side to prevent the upper sash from moving outwardly when drawn down to its limit of movement.

In practice when it is desired to wash the rear surface of the lower sash the latter is raised to a position so that its upper edge is just below the stop 12. The upper part of the sash is then pulled outwardly until its lower edge is disengaged from the top of the stops 10, after which the sash is lowered and turned to bring the rear surface of the glass on the inside, the sash occupying a position in front of the stops 10 during the cleaning operation, after which the sash is raised and its lower edge inserted in the way immediately above the stop 10, when the top of the sash is moved inwardly and then lowered to its normal or original position. To turn the upper sash, it is first moved downwardly so that its lower edge occupies a position just above the stops 14, after which its lower edge is moved outwardly and the sash turned, its top being placed in front of the stops 14 during the operation of washing the rear surface of the sash. The sash is then raised, moved outwardly at the bottom, and turned, its upper edge being first inserted in the way below the stops 13, after which the lower edge of the sash is moved inwardly to bring the sash to a vertical position, when it may be raised into place.

In the drawings the parting-strip is designated by the numeral 15. In Figs. 1 and 2 the parting-strip is omitted to facilitate clearness of illustration of the novel features.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a window-frame, the upper and lower sash, and a parting-strip located between the two sash and extending from the top to the bottom of the frame, of in-

ner stops whose upper extremities terminate below the top of the lower sash when at its limit of downward movement, a short stop at the top of the frame, in the plane of the lower stops, the arrangement being such that the lower sash when raised, may be drawn out between the upper and lower stops and turned as described, outer stops whose lower extremities terminate above the lower edge of the upper sash when in a raised position, a short stop at the bottom of the frame, in the plane of the upper stops, the arrangement being such that the upper sash when lowered may be drawn out between the upper and lower stops and turned as described.

2. The combination with a window-frame and the sash weights and cords, of the upper and lower sash whose vertical edges are grooved their entire length, the cords being centrally anchored in the vertical grooves, inner stops whose upper extremities terminate below the top of the lower sash when at its downward limit of movement, a short stop at the top of the frame, in the plane of the lower stops, the arrangement being such that the sash when lowered may be drawn out between the upper and lower stops and turned as described, outer stops whose lower extremities terminate above the lower edge of the upper sash when in the raised position, a short stop at the bottom of the frame, in the plane of the upper stops, the arrangement being

such that the upper sash when lowered may be drawn out between the upper and lower stops and turned as described.

3. The combination with a window-frame and the sash weights and cords, of the upper and lower sash whose vertical edges are grooved their entire length, the cords being centrally anchored in the vertical grooves, the wall of the groove of the lower sash being cut away a suitable distance on the inside, inner stops whose upper extremities terminate below the top of the lower sash when at its limit of downward movement, a short stop at the top of the frame, in the plane of the lower stop, the arrangement being such that the lower sash when raised, may be drawn out between the upper and lower stops and turned as described, outer stops whose lower extremities terminate above the lower edges of the upper sash when in the raised position, and short stop at the bottom of the frame, in the plane of the upper stops, the arrangement being such that the upper sash when lowered may be drawn out between the upper and lower stops and turned as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EUGENE B. JACQUES.

Witnesses:

A. J. O'BRIEN,  
MARY C. LAMB.