

No. 711,082.

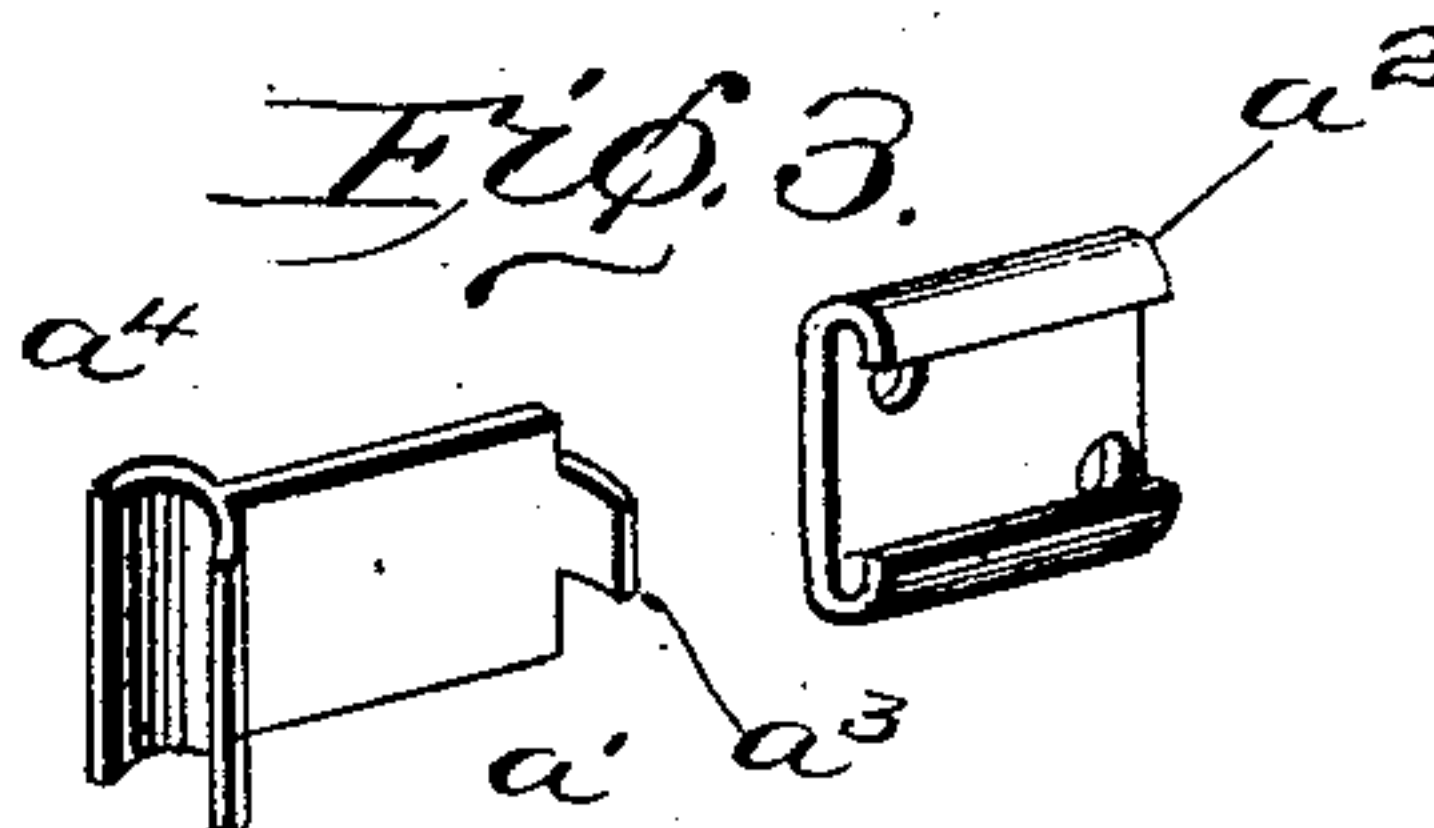
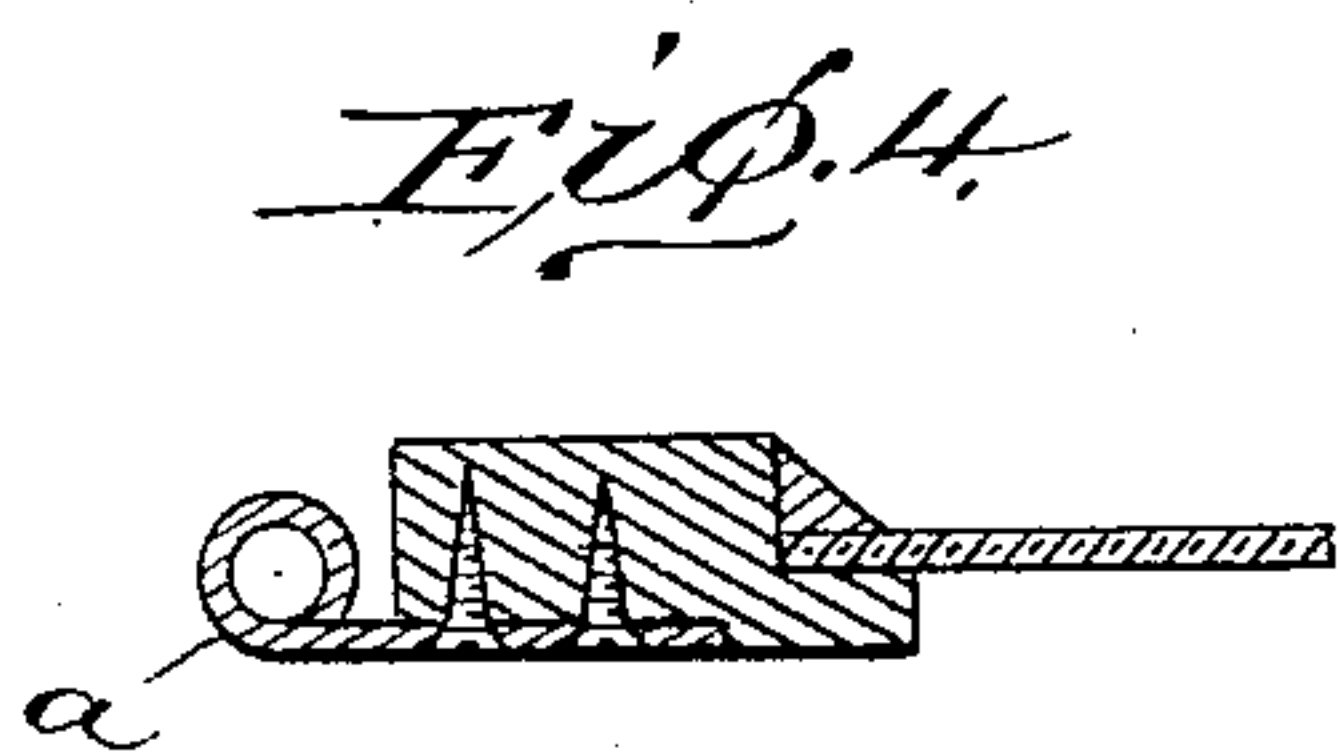
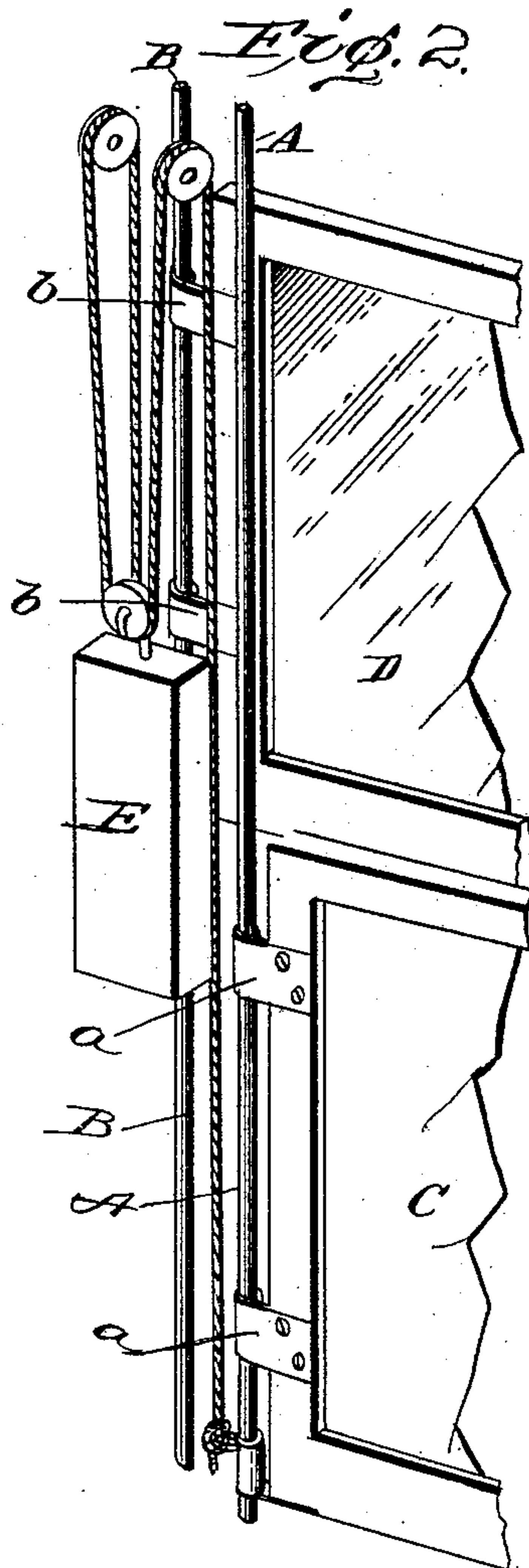
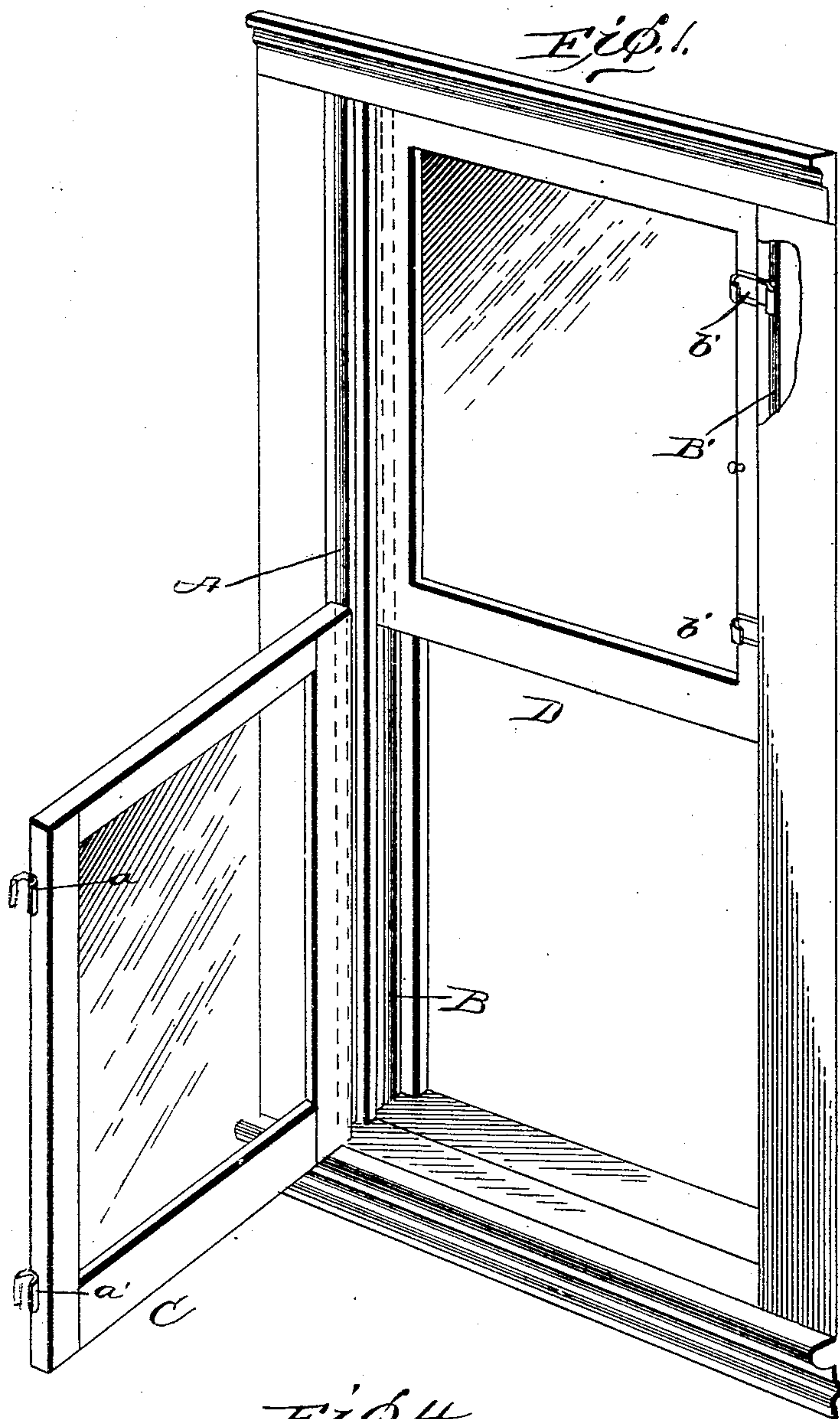
Patented Oct. 14, 1902.

J. L. STIEGLITZ.
WINDOW.

(Application filed July 10, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
J. M. Fowler Jr.
A. M. Perkins.

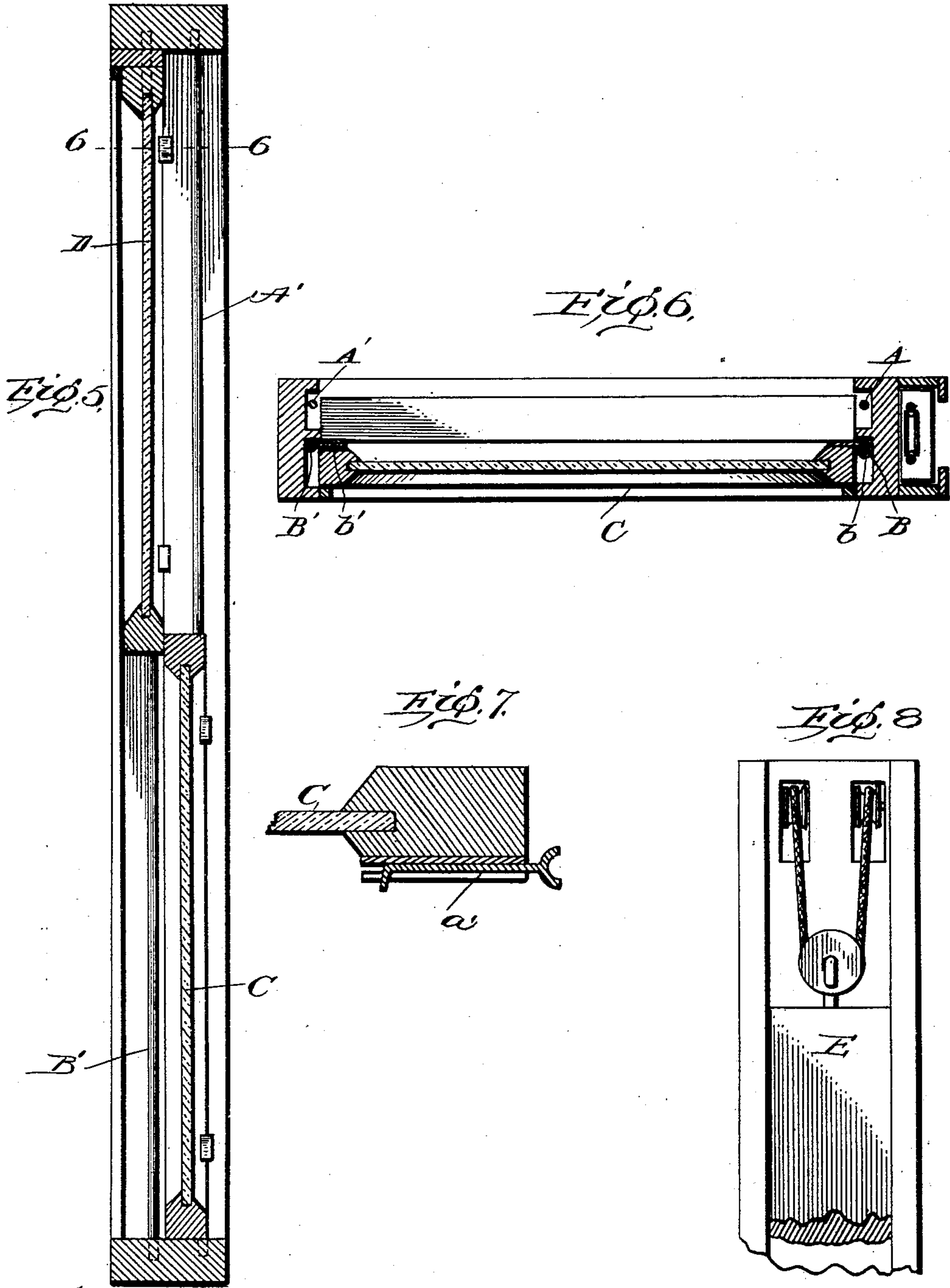
Inventor
John L. Stieglitz,
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



witnesses:
J. M. Fowler Jr.
A. M. Perkins.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. STIEGLITZ, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 711,082, dated October 14, 1902.

Application filed July 10, 1902. Serial No. 115,012. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. STIEGLITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing in Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of windows in which the sashes are so hung that in addition to their usual up and down movement they may be moved about hinges in a horizontal plane, so that they may be readily cleaned on the outside as well as on the inside.

In carrying out my invention I provide guides on which the sashes move vertically and hinges on which they swing in a horizontal plane. The guides are in the form of rods, on which the sashes both slide vertically and turn horizontally, and other rods with which the sashes engage by means of sliding catches. These catches when in engagement with the last-mentioned rods serve to aid in guiding the sashes vertically and to hold them in their normal position; but when the catches are disengaged from said rods the sashes may be swung inward.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a detail view in perspective, showing particularly the manner of weighting the sashes. Fig. 3 is a detail view of one of the sliding catches. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the hinges. Fig. 5 is a view showing a vertical section of the window. Fig. 6 shows a transverse section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a detail view showing how one of the sliding catches is attached to the sash-frame. Fig. 8 is a detail view showing the manner in which the weight is hung.

On each side of the window-frame are arranged two vertical rods A A' and B B'. The lower sash C is connected with the rod A by hinges *a* and with the rod A' by sliding catches *a'*. The upper sash D is connected with the rod B by hinges *b* and with the rod B' by sliding catches *b'*. Normally the catches engage the rods A' B', and the sashes may be raised and lowered in the usual way.

When it is desired to clean the windows, the sashes may be swung inward, as indicated in Fig. 1, by disengaging the catches from the rods A' and B'. The hinges *a* and *b*, it will be observed, are of simple construction, being merely plates secured to the sashes and having cylindrical portions or sleeves which embrace the rods and which are adapted to slide vertically thereon as well as to turn about them. The catches *a'* are also of simple construction. They are adapted to slide in guides *a²* of the construction shown in Fig. 3. Each catch is preferably formed with a handle *a³*, while the portion *a⁴*, which engages the rod, is semicircular or concave, so that when in engagement with the rod it will prevent the window-sash from swinging, but will allow it to move vertically; but the construction is also such that the catch may readily be disengaged from the rod by simply sliding it in its guide *a²*. The construction of the catches *b'* is the same as that of the catches *a'*.

I employ a weight or weights of any suitable construction for counterbalancing the sashes. I prefer to employ an arrangement such as indicated in Fig. 2, one weight E being used for counterbalancing both sashes. I find that it is not necessary to use weights on both sides of the sashes, and it is more convenient to employ weights on one side only, as thereby the sashes may be more conveniently swung.

By the organization shown the sashes may be raised and lowered or swung inward without removing any part of the window-frame and without disengaging any of the parts, it being only necessary when it is desired to swing the sashes to move the catches out of engagement with their guide-rods.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a window-frame, vertical guide-rods, the hinges connecting the sashes to the guide-rods on one side, and the sliding catches connecting the sashes with the guide-rods on the opposite side.

2. The combination of a window-frame a sash, a vertical guide-rod, hinges connecting the sash to the guide-rod, a guide-rod on the opposite side of the frame and the sliding

catches connecting the sash to the said last-mentioned guide-rod.

3. The combination of a window-frame, a sash, a guide-rod, hinges connecting the sash
5 with the guide-rod and which are adapted to move vertically thereon, a guide-rod on the opposite side of the window-frame and the sliding catches each having semicircular or

concave portions adapted to engage the guide-rod for the purpose specified. 10

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JOHN L. STIEGLITZ.

Witnesses:

G. ZIPPERLEN,
JOHN BUSCH.