

No. 786,650.

PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

A. KONSALIK.
WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

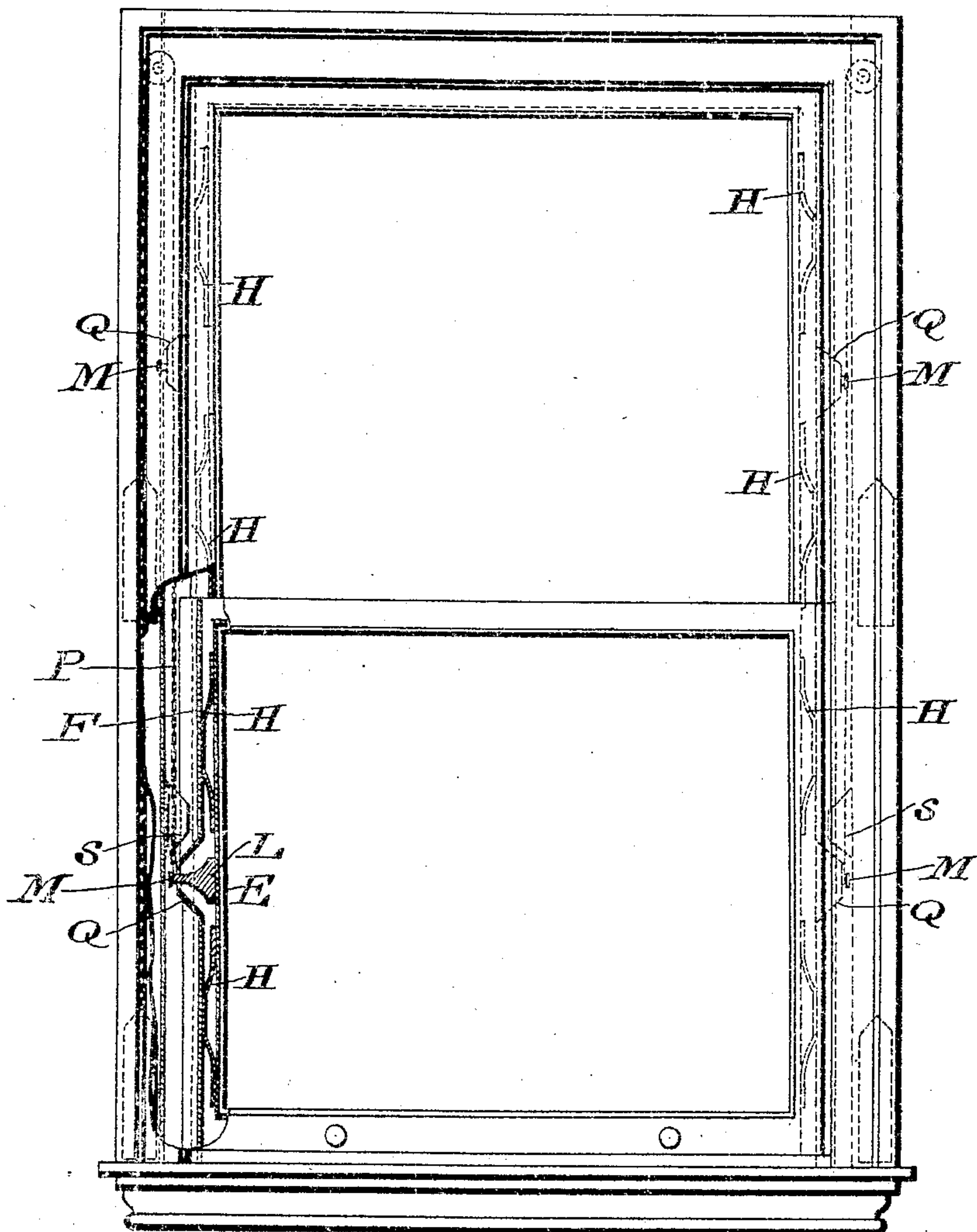


Fig. 2.

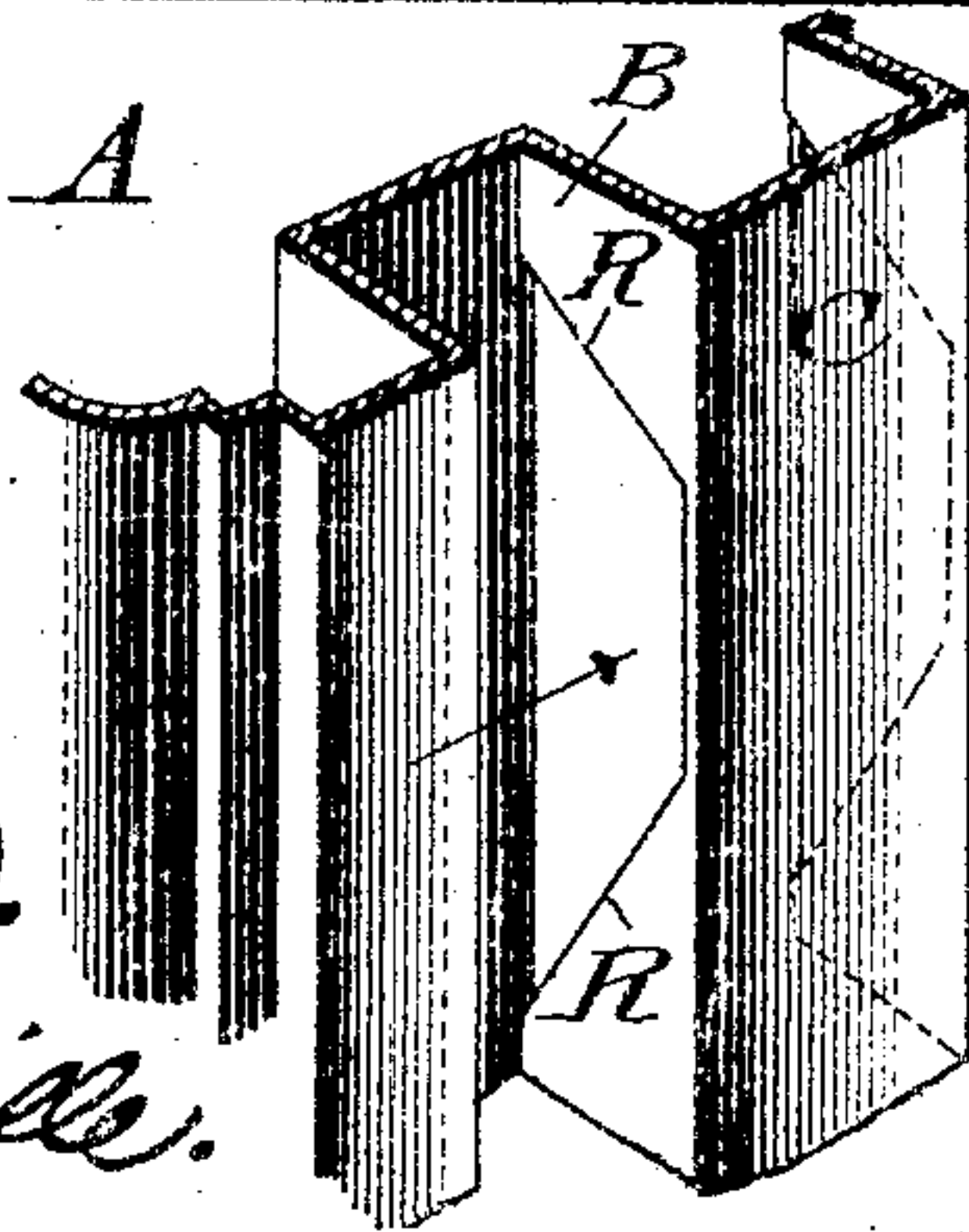
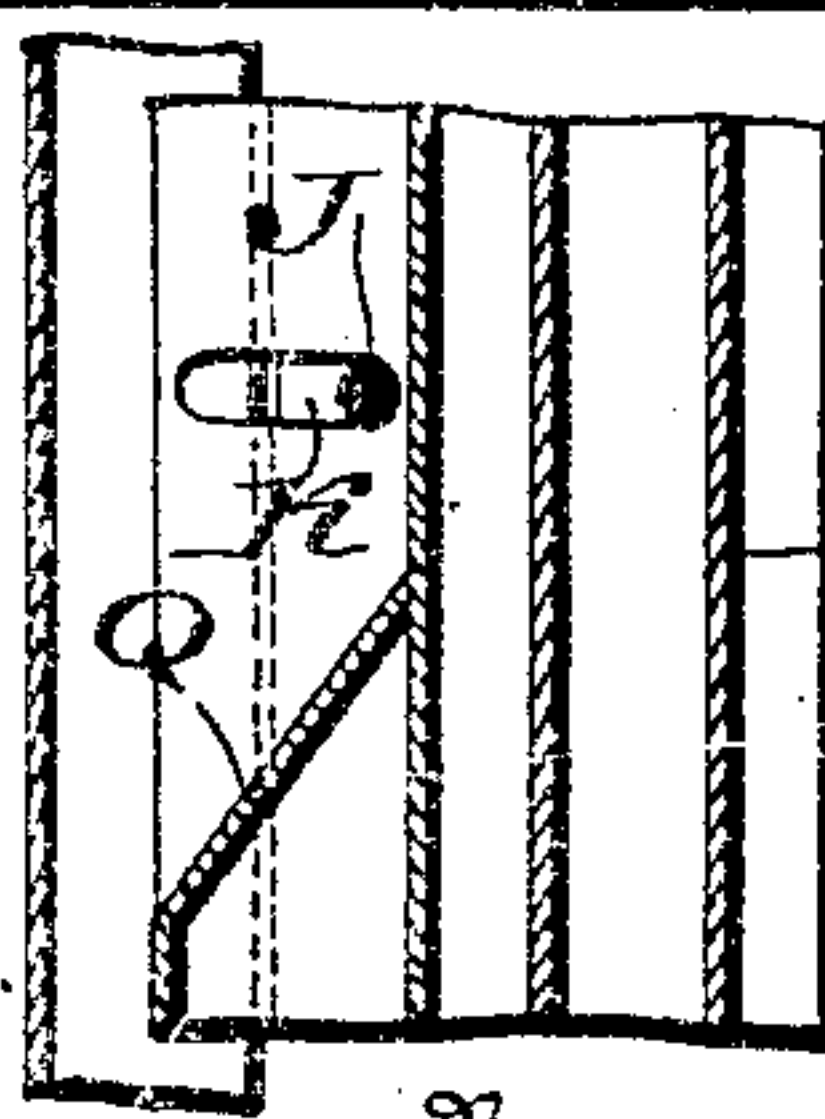


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

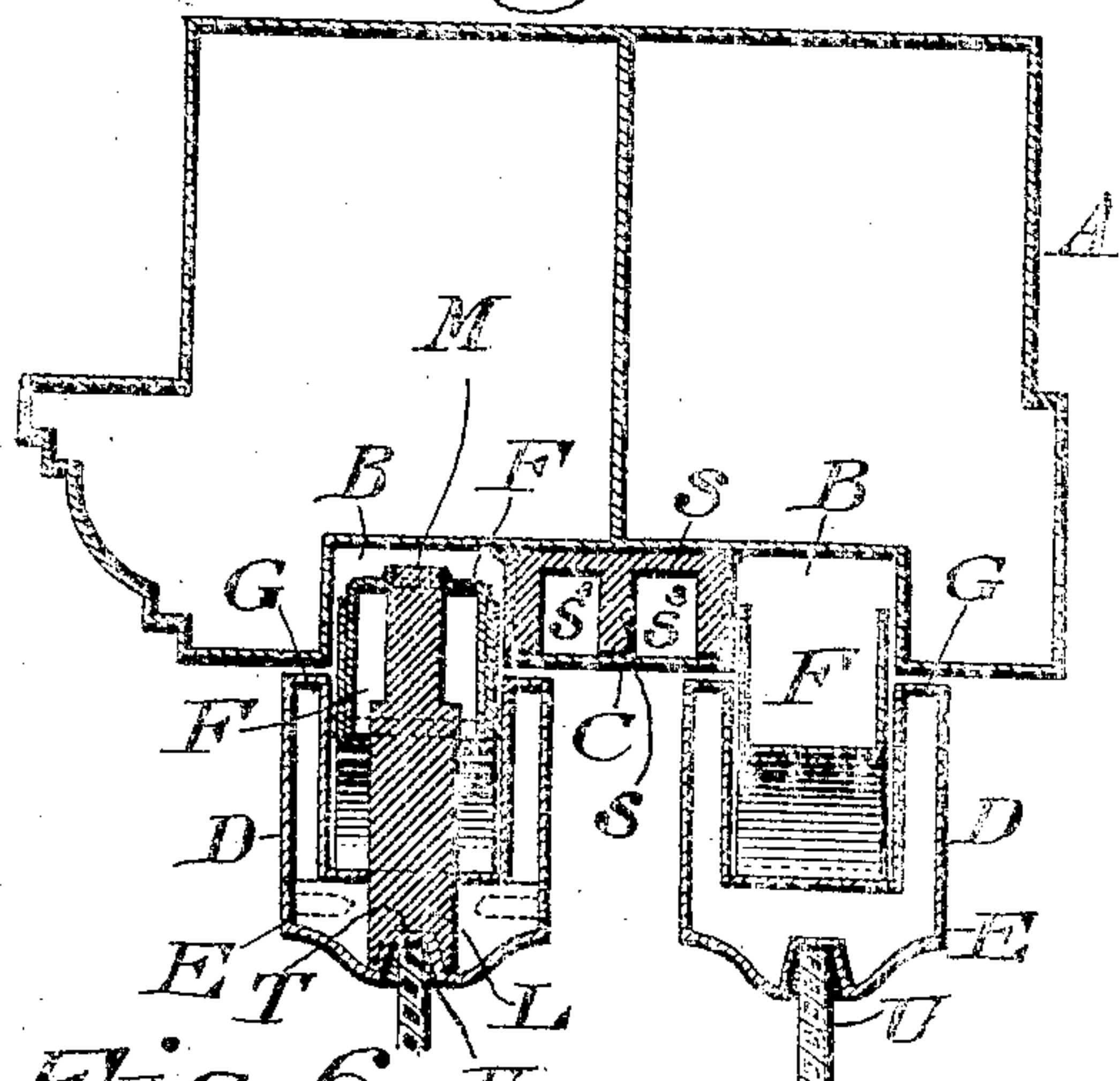


Fig. 5.

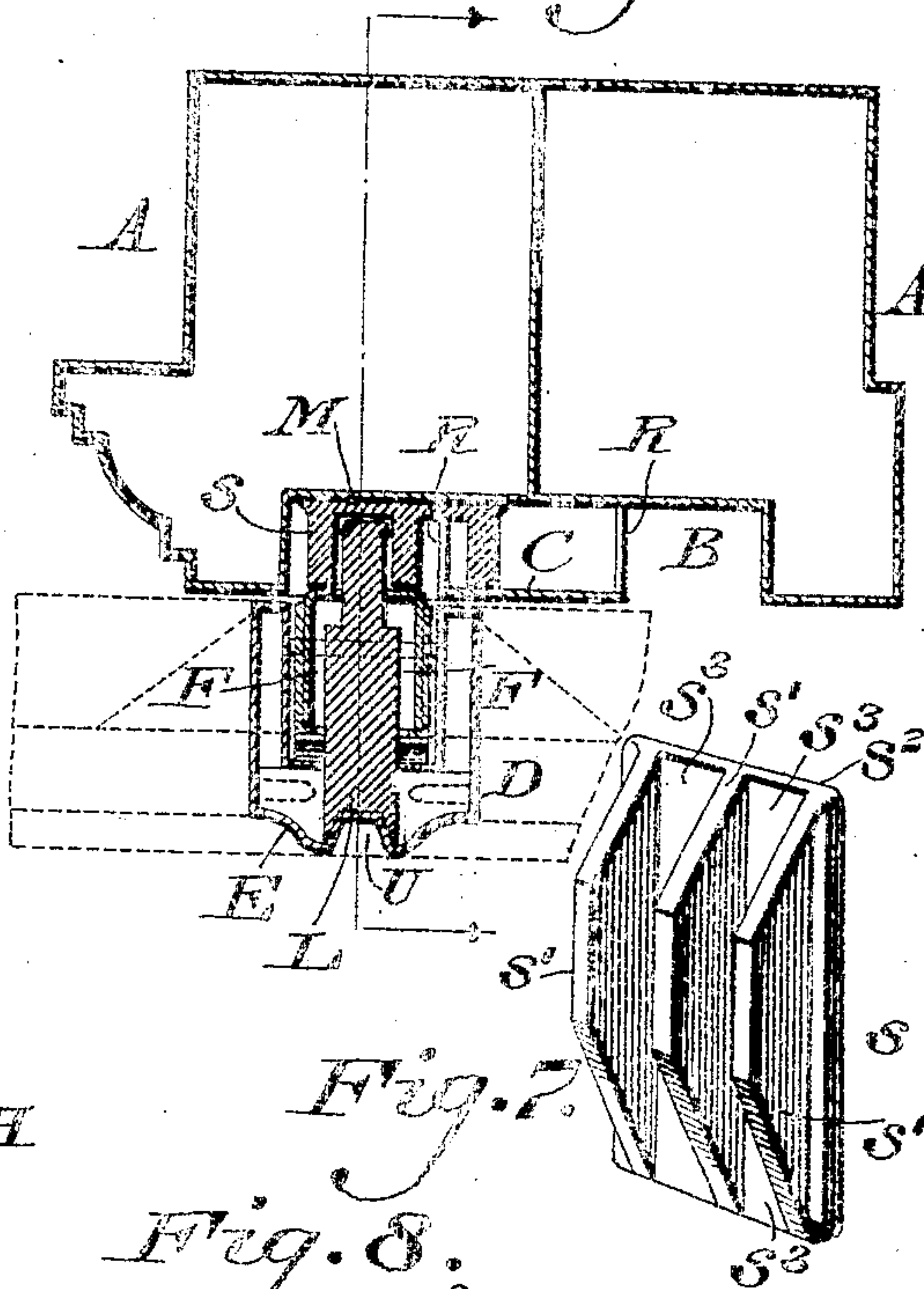


Fig. 6.

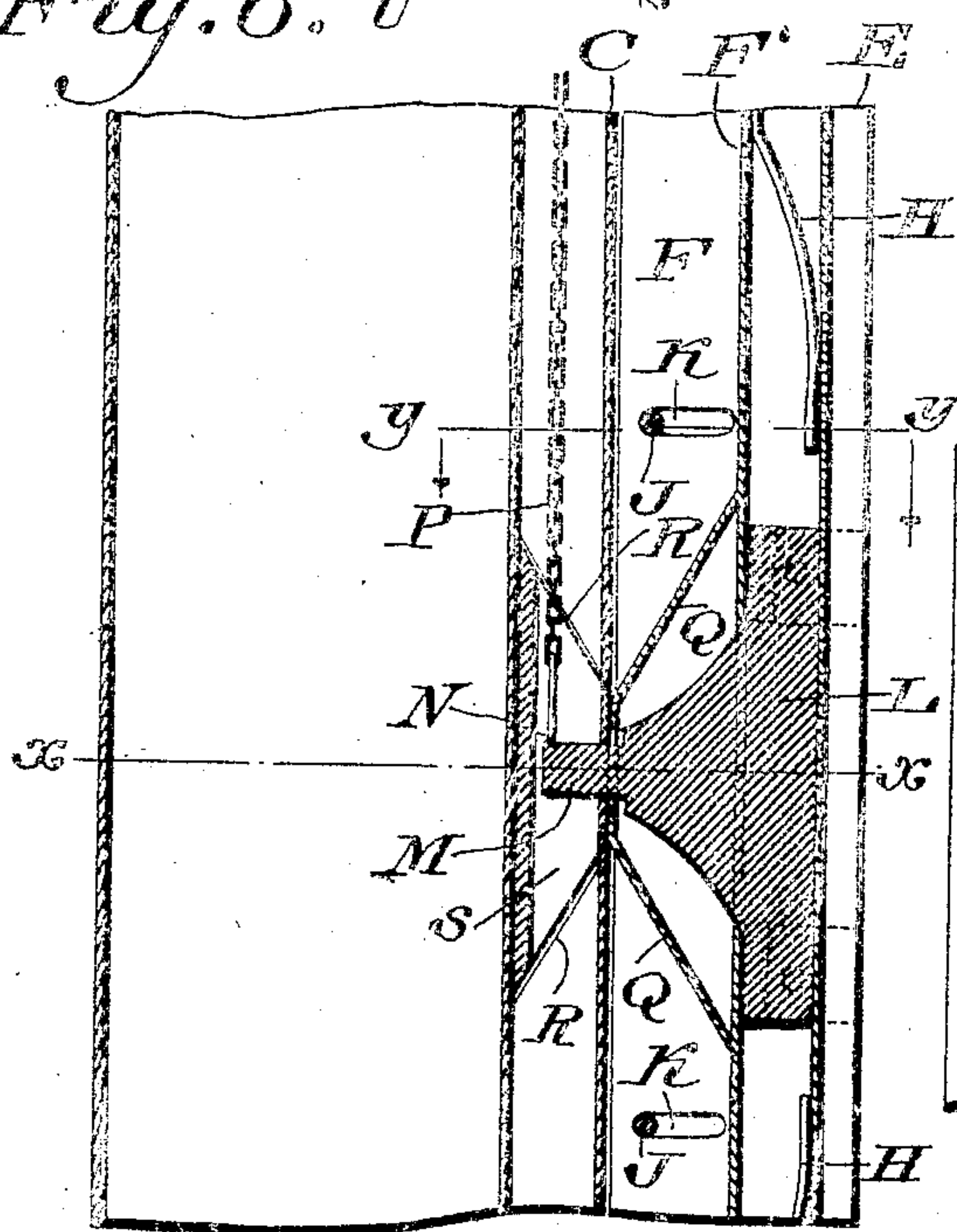


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

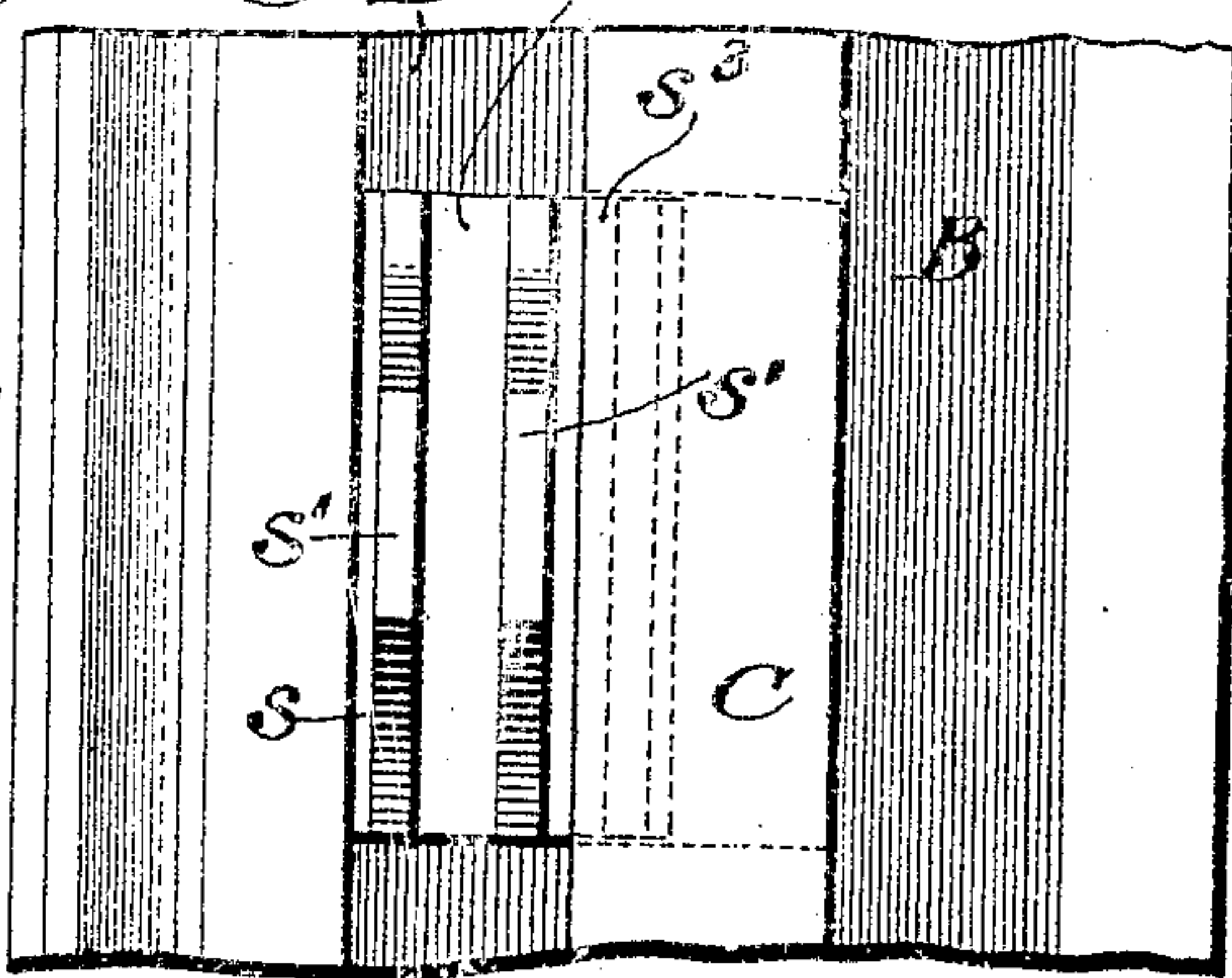


Fig. 9.

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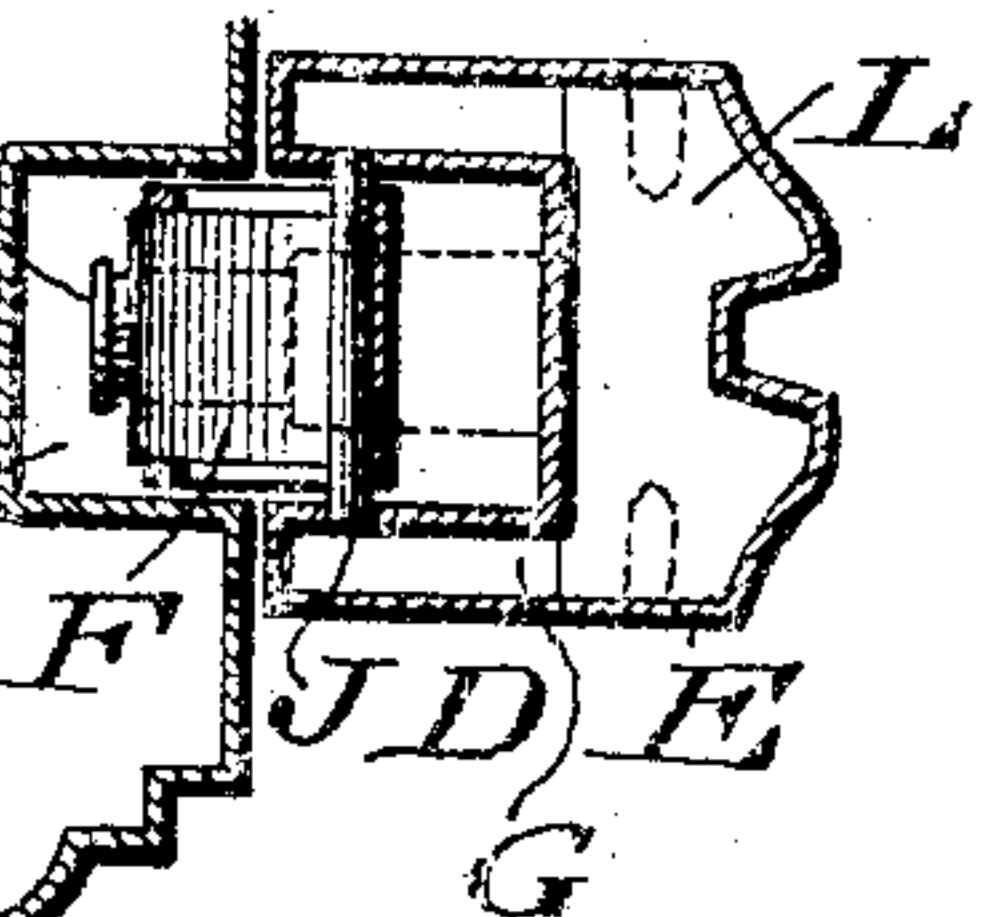
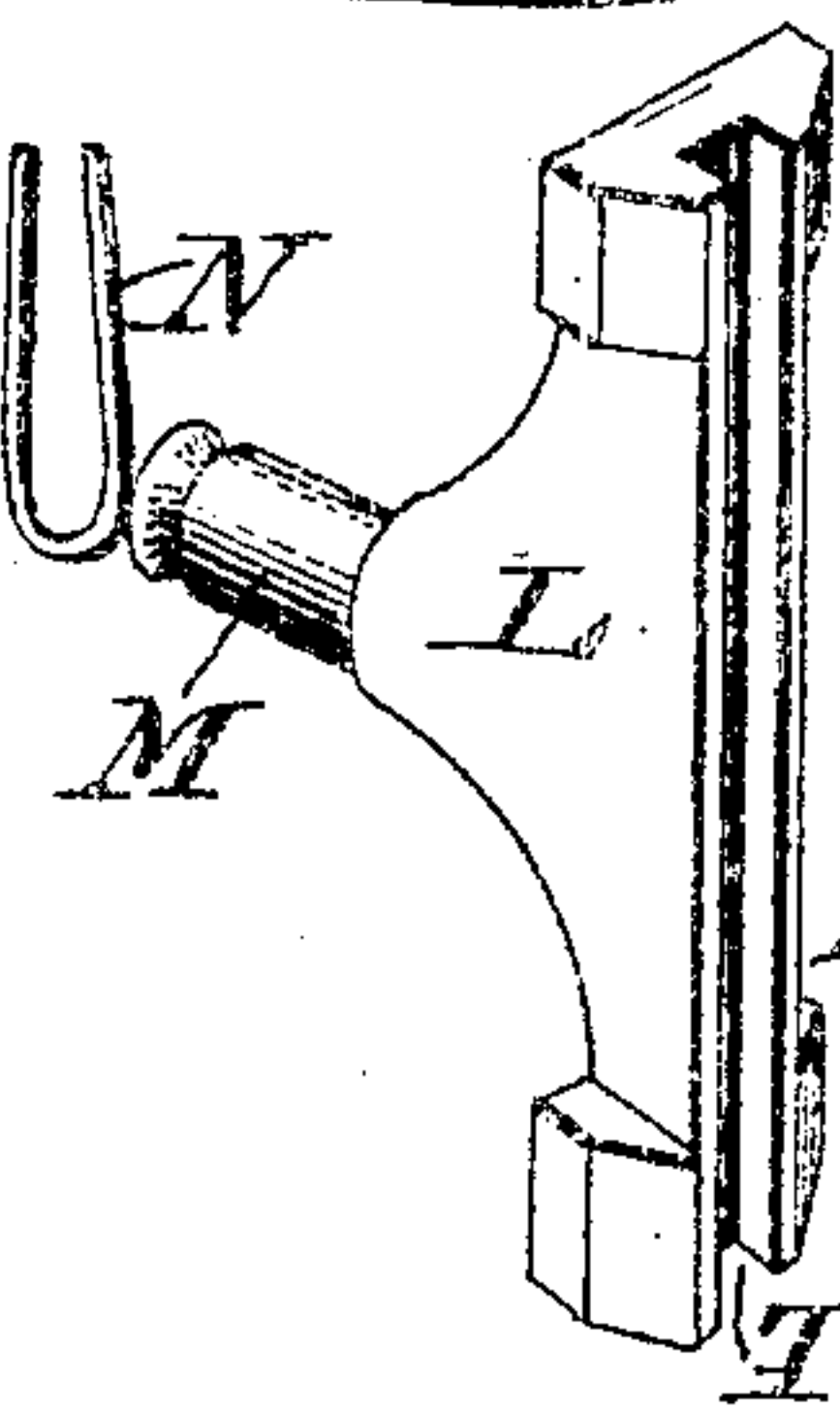


Fig. 10.



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WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,650, dated April 4, 1905.

Application filed September 26, 1904. Serial No. 225,890.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR KONSALIK, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Window, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improvement in a window wherein the sashes are adapted to be rotated on horizontal axes, so that the outer faces of the sashes or panes of glass may be brought inside or within an apartment for purposes of cleansing, reglazing, repairs, &c.

Figure 1 represents a front view of a window embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of a portion of a meeting-rail of the window. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section of a detached portion on an enlarged scale. Figs. 4 and 5 represent horizontal sections of the window on line *xx*, Fig. 6, certain portions being in different positions. Fig. 6 represents a vertical section of a detached portion. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of one of the shoes employed. Fig. 8 represents a face view of the shoe seen in Fig. 6. Fig. 9 represents a horizontal section of a portion on line *yy*, Fig. 6. Fig. 10 represents a perspective view of one of the heads employed and adjacent portion of the sash chain or cord.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the side stiles of a window-frame, B the jambs, and C the parting-rails.

D designates the side stiles of window-sashes, the same occupying the jambs B and being each constructed of sections E and F, the section F being movably fitted in the section E, so as to extend or distend the stile D, the normal position of the section F being shown in Fig. 4, where it projects somewhat backwardly from the section E and enters the jamb B, forming at the inner terminal of said section E the shoulder G, which overlaps the adjacent side wall of said jamb, as most plainly shown in Fig. 4, said section F being held in normal position by the action of the spring H, which bears against said section and a fixed portion of the section E, it being noticed that

the section F is guided in its motion and connected with the section E by means of the pins J, which are secured to the sides of the section E and pass through slots K in the sides of the section F, as most plainly shown in Figs. 3 and 6.

Within the section E is the head or block L, the same having on its inner end the neck or journal M, which freely enters the section F and has attached to it by the loop N the sash chain or cord P.

Connected with the inner wall F' of the section E is the vertically-arranged shoe Q, the same inclosing the back of the head or block L and having in the center thereof an opening through which the neck M freely passes.

In the parting-rail C are the horizontal recesses R, which receive the laterally-movable shoe S, whose normal position is between the jambs B, so as not to interfere with the usual raising and lowering of the stiles D, and consequently of the window-sashes. (See Fig. 4.)

It will be noticed that the shoes Q have their upper and lower walls inclined and their inner side wall right-lined and that the shoe S consists of a series of vertically-extending ribs S' and the back plate S², with which said ribs are connected, said ribs having upper and lower inclined faces and right-lined central sides and being separated from each other, forming the vertical passages S², the respective one of which when the shoe is shifted to the left or right receives the neck M on the head or block L of the upper or lower sash, as the case may be.

Referring to Fig. 5, it will be seen that the shoe S occupies a position whereby it receives the neck M of the head or block of the lower sash.

Should it be desired to rotate the lower sash, said sash is raised until its lower rail is fully above the shoe S. The latter is then moved from the position shown in Fig. 4 to the left thereof, as shown in Fig. 5. This places said shoe in the path of the shoe Q, when the sash being lowered said shoe Q contacts with and rides upon the shoe S, when, owing to the inclined faces of the contacting parts, the section F of the side stile is moved, in the present case to the right or into the section E, so that said

section F is fully outside of the side stile A of the window-frame. This permits the lower sash to be turned, the neck M having its bearing on the loop N of the sash chain or cord P and freely revolving on said loop, whereby the outer face of the sash may be brought into a room for the purpose of cleansing, repairs, &c. When the sash is returned to its normal position, as it is lowered the shoe Q passes the shoe S and is released from contact therewith, when, owing to the springs H, the section F is forced outwardly or from the section E, said section F then entering its respective jamb B, again forming a shoulder G, whereby the stile D is retained on the stile A, as usual.

Should it be desired to rotate the upper sash, the lower sash is raised sufficiently to uncover the shoe S, when the latter is moved through the recesses R, in the present case to the right of that shown in Fig. 5. This places the shoe Q in the path of the shoe S of the upper sash. Then when the said upper sash is lowered the shoe Q contacts with the shoe S and the neck M of the head or block L of the upper sash enters the right-hand passage S³ of the shoe, when, owing to the inclined faces of said shoes, the section F is forced into the section E and its back wall or terminal being outside of the side stile A of the window-sash. This permits the upper sash to be rotated, the neck M of the head or block L of the upper sash rotating on the ring N of the sash chain or cord P of the upper sash, the same as was occasioned in the previous rotation of the lower sash. The upper sash is then returned to its normal position and raised, when as the shoe Q is relieved of the pressure of the shoe S the section F of the side stile A is subjected to the action of the spring H, thus also restoring said section F to its normal position and forcing it into the respective jamb. The shoe S may now be moved from right to center again, as in Fig. 4, when the sashes may be raised and lowered without being affected by the shoe S.

The head L has a vertical groove T therein to interlock with a wall of the groove U in the section E, thus connecting said head with said section.

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

1. In a window, a side stile of the window-frame having a parting-rail provided with an opening horizontally therethrough and a shoe fitted in said opening and laterally adjustable therein.

2. In a window, a side stile of a sash formed of sections, one stationary and the other movable thereon, a head in the stationary section, the same being provided with a journal, a shoe

in the stationary section back of said head, said shoe having an inclined wall, and a shoe in the window-frame, the same having an inclined face which is adapted to engage the wall of the first-named shoe.

3. In a window, a side stile of a sash formed of sections, one stationary and the other movable thereon, a head in the stationary section, the same being provided with a journal, a shoe in the stationary section back of said head, said shoe having an inclined wall, a shoe in the window-frame, the same having an inclined face which is adapted to engage the wall of the first-named shoe, and a plurality of separated ribs either passage between which being adapted to receive said journal.

4. In a window, a side stile thereof being formed of stationary and movable sections, a head in the stationary section secured thereto, said head having a journal which freely enters the movable section, a shoe in the stationary section back of said head and a laterally-adjustable shoe movable in the parting-rail of the window-frame and having passages into either of which said journal may be located, said journal being mounted on an attachment of the sash-chain.

5. In a window, a side stile of the frame thereof, a shoe movably fitted on the meeting-rail thereof, a window-sash having a side stile formed of sections, one section being movably fitted to the other section, and a shoe on said stile of said sash, the shoe of the frame being adapted to be placed in the path of the shoe of the sash, whereby the movable section of the side stile of the sash may be operated.

6. In a window, a side stile of the window-frame having a shoe laterally movable thereon and a side stile of the sash formed of sections, one section being movably fitted to the other section and a shoe on the movable section whereby the shoe of either the upper or lower sash of the window may be placed in the path of the shoe of the window-frame causing the shoes to engage for operating the movable section of the stile of either section.

7. In a window adapted to be rotated, a side stile of a sash formed of sections, one section being movably fitted to the other section, a head on said stile having a neck thereon, a shoe on the side stile of the window-frame having an inclined face and vertical passages therein, and a shoe on the side stile of the sash having an inclined face, said shoes being adapted to contact, the shoe of the window-frame being laterally movable whereby the neck of either the upper or lower sash enters one of said passages.

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Witnesses:

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