No. 848,303. PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

W. A. HEARTT.

WINDOW STOP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1905.

Fig. 1.

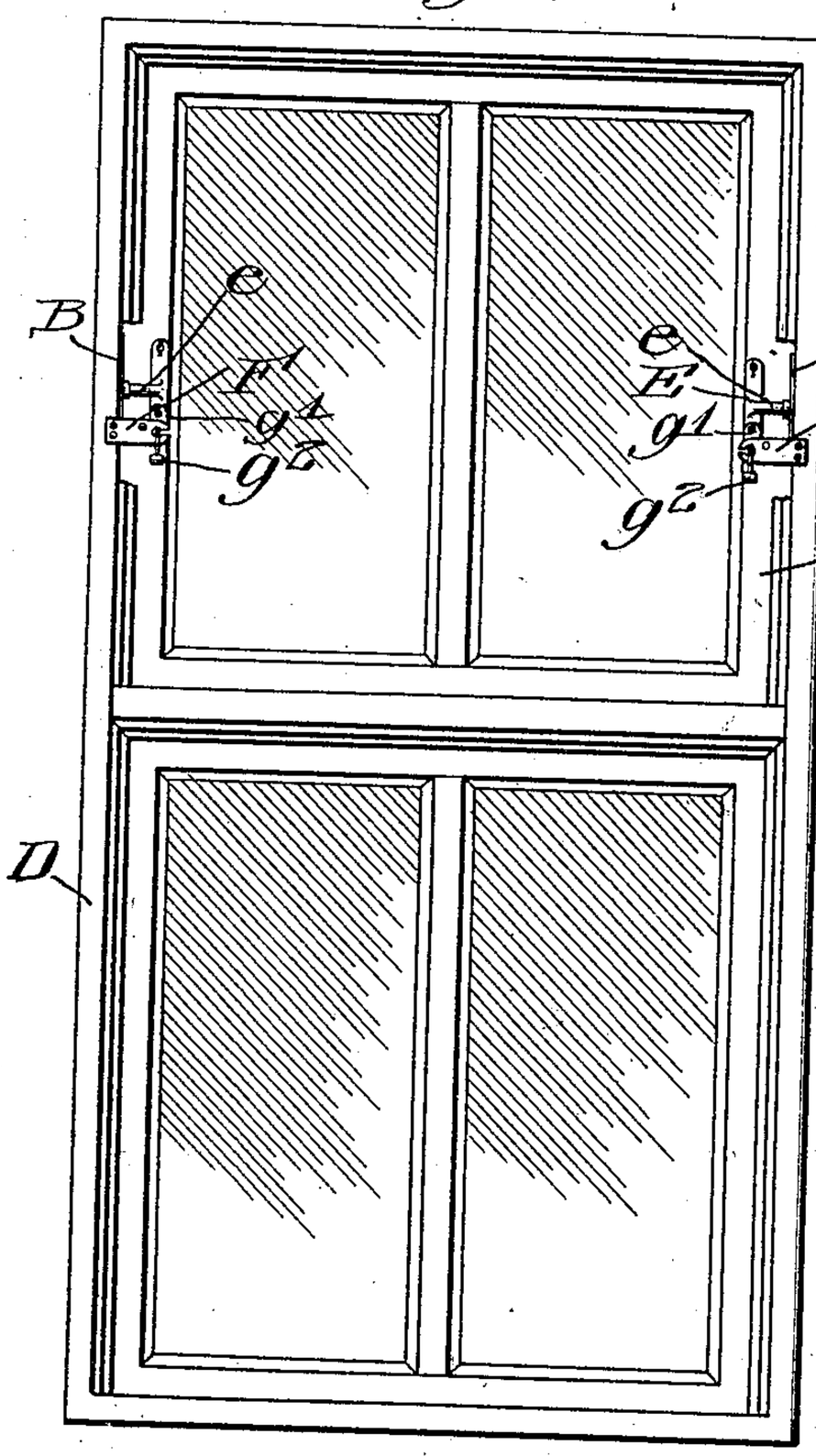


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

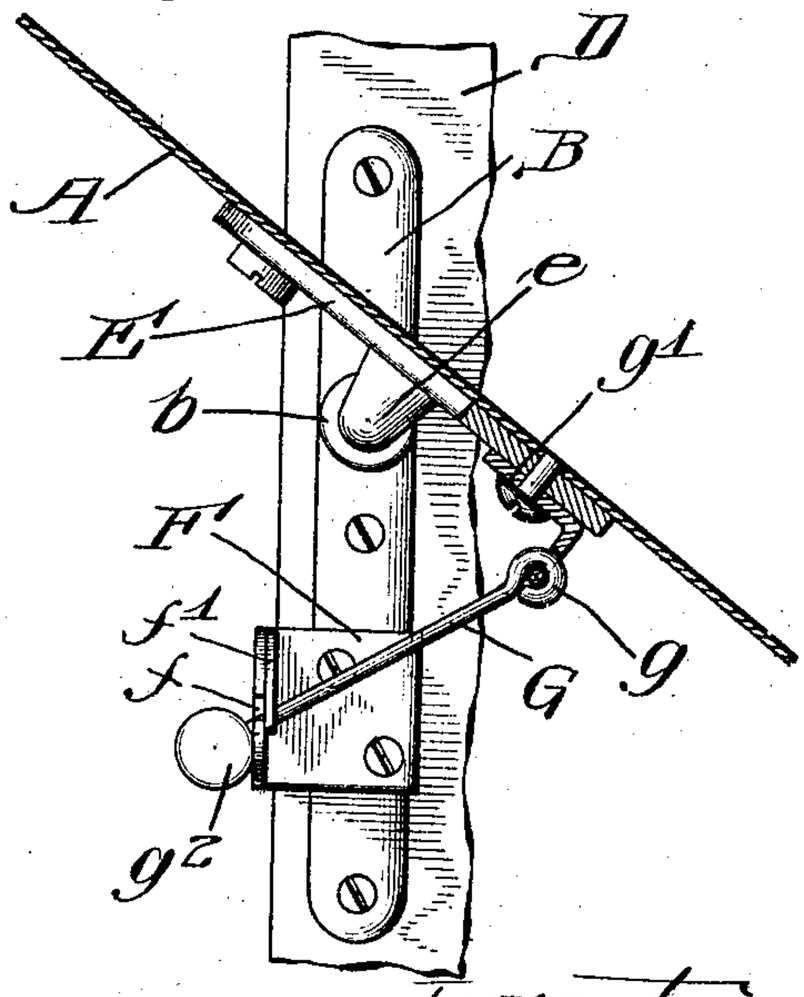
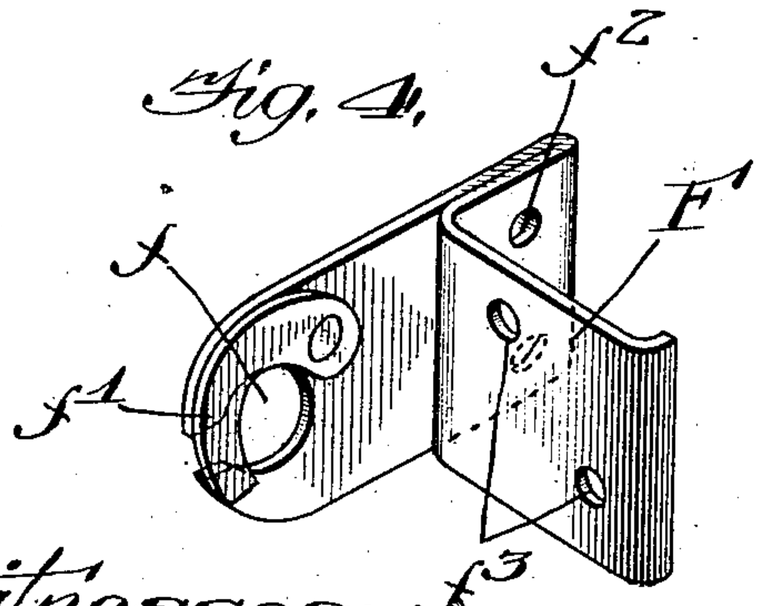


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
J. B. Weir
Robert H. Weir

Inventor:
William A. Heartt
By Buckley & Durand
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. HEARTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FRANK VOIGTMANN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND SILAS H. POMEROY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., COMPOSING THE FIRM OF VOIGTMANN AND COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW-STOP.

No. 848,303. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed October 9, 1905. Serial No. 281,885.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. HEARTT, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, N. Y., have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Stops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to stop devices for tilting or swinging windows.

Generally stated, the object of my invention is to provide an improved and highly-efficient form of window-stop for pivotally-mounted windows.

Special objects of my invention are to provide an improved stop device that will be positive and certain in action, to provide an improved window-stop of such character that it can be readily thrown out of use when it is desired to wash the window, to provide a window-stop which can be economically manufactured and which will not tend to get out of order, to provide an improved window-stop of such character that it can be readily and easily attached to tilting or swinging windows of various forms, and to provide certain details and features of improvement tending to increase the general efficiency and serviceability of a stop device of this particular character.

To the foregoing and other useful ends my invention consists in matters hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an inside view of a window provided with stop devices embodying the principles of my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of one of the window-stops, showing the window closed. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the window open. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the bracket-plate or stationary portion of the stop device.

The window may be of any suitable or desired construction. As shown, the upper sash A is pivoted so that its upper end can swing in and its lower end swing out. This is accomplished by providing socket-plates B, which are secured to the jamb D and pivot-plates E, the latter being secured to the sash. The pivots *e* on the plates E are adapted to engage the sockets *b* in the plates B. In this way the sash D tilts about a horizontal axis so disposed that the sash will of its own weight return to its closed position. In order, however, to prevent the sash from being tilted clear around when it is opened, the plates B are provided with rigid stop-brackets F, and the plates E with swinging stop-rods G. The brackets F each have a notch *f*, normally closed by a pivoted guard *f'*. This bracket-plate can be secured to the jamb by screws inserted through the openings f^2 and to the plates B by screws inserted through the openings f^3, or the bracket-plate and socket-plate can be made in one piece, if desired. The stop-rods G are each provided with an eye *g*, secured to the small bracket-plate *g'*, and these plates *g'* can be secured to the pivot-plates E, or the two plates can be made in one piece. At its free end each rod is provided with a weight or shoulder g^2. Each rod passes through the notch of its allotted bracket F, the weights g^2 being too large to pass through the openings *f*. In this way the window can only tilt or open to the point where the weights or shoulders g^2 engage the bracket-plates F, as shown in Fig. 3. When the window is closed, the rods hang as shown in Fig. 2. If it is desired to tilt or swing the sash clear around, as in washing, then the guards *f'* are thrown up and the rods swung sidewise until they are out of the notches or openings *f*.

It will be seen that the rod G is disposed at an angle to the window-frame when the window is open, as shown more clearly in Fig. 3, the enlargement at the end of the rod being too large to pass through the slot in the end of the bracket F, but such slot permitting the lateral displacement of the rod when it is desired to open the window more than the distance prescribed by the length of the rod. With this arrangement the rod G pulls upwardly and toward the sash when the window is open and is at an oblique angle to the frame or any other suitable angle when the sash is in the tilted or inclined position shown in Fig. 3.

In stating that the slot or openings *f* and *f* are adapted to permit the lateral removal therefrom of the rods G and G, I mean that the rods are removable by lateral or swinging motion in any suitable direction by manually lifting said rods rather than by an endwise movement of the same. Consequently when the rods G are displaced or swung or lifted laterally, as distinguished

from their longitudinal or endwise movements, they then clear the notches or openings *f* and *f*, permitting the sash to swing or tilt farther around.

What I claim as my invention is—

In windows, the combination of a frame, a sash, pivot-bearings for the sash, providing a horizontal axis about which the sash tilts when opened and closed, a bracket secured to the sash, a stop-bracket secured to the frame, a rod swingingly secured to the bracket on the sash, and an enlargement on the free end of said rod, the said bracket on the frame having an opening in which the said rod slides and tilts at the same time, said enlargement being too large to pass through said opening, said rod disposed at an angle to the frame when the window is open, and said opening being adapted to permit the lateral removal therefrom of said rod, whereby the sash can then be opened more than the distance prescribed by the length of said rod.

Signed by me at New York city, New York, this 21st day of September, 1905.

WILLIAM A. HEARTT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM R. LOTH,

NICHOLAS H. FELI.