F. J. RUSH.

WINDOW GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1908.

936,041. Patented Oct. 5, 1909.

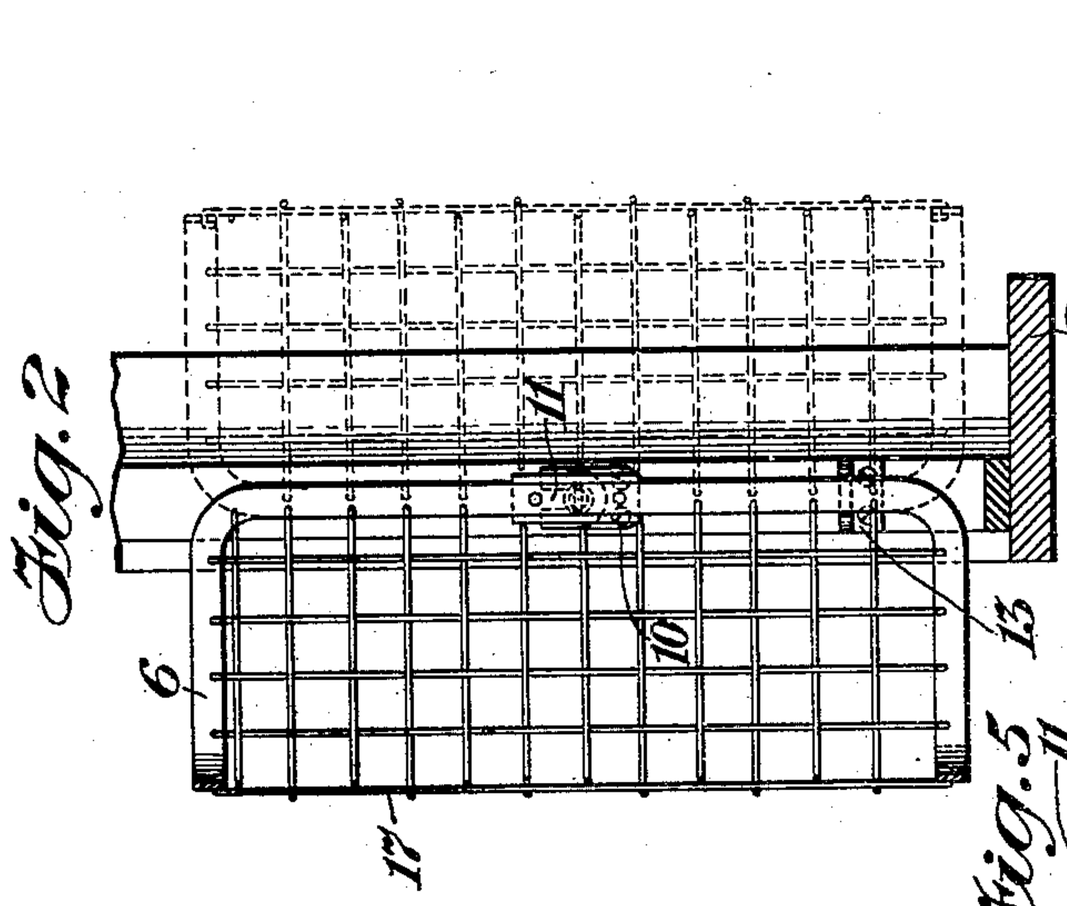

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

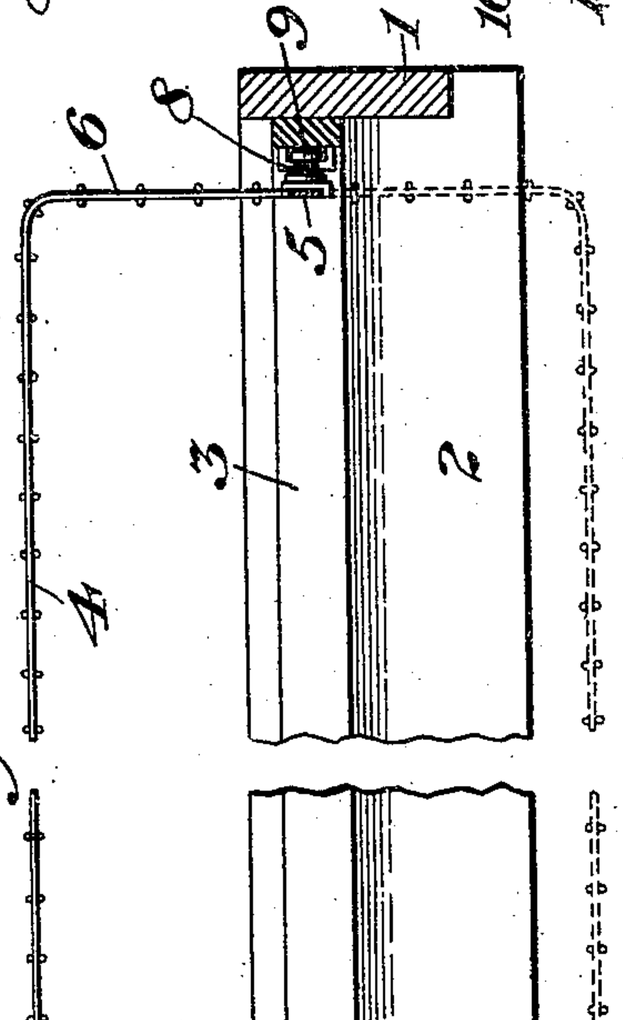

Fig. 5

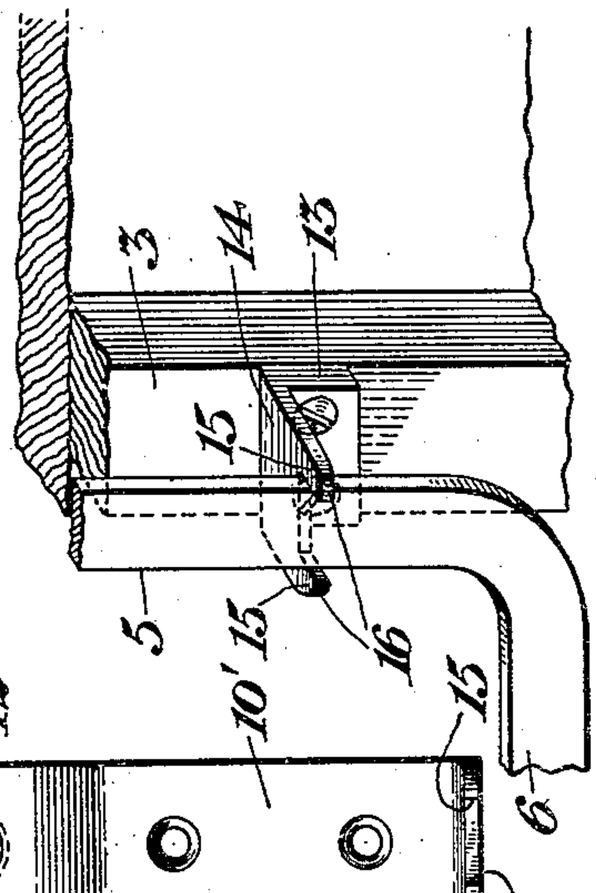

Fig. 4

Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WINDOW-GUARD.

936,041. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 5, 1909.

Application filed May 22, 1908. Serial No. 434,239.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FELIX J. RUSH, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Guards, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates to window guards, and has special reference to devices of the character stated, which are capable of being lifted or turned from one side to the other of the window.

Among the objects of my invention may be noted the following: to provide a simple, cheap and effective window guard which can be readily placed in position and removed; to provide a strong and substantial window guard which can be quickly turned to the outside of the window and as quickly turned inside the window, so that the latter can be closed with the guard inside; and to provide a window guard which, while turning freely from one position to another, can be held firmly in either adjusted position by an automatic catch.

With the above objects in view, and others which will be detailed during the course of this description, my invention consists in the parts, features, elements and combinations of elements hereinafter described and claimed.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood, I have provided a sheet of drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a window frame showing my guard in position, the figure being divided centrally to indicate the curtailment of the view for the purposes of this application; Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2, of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows and showing a dotted and full line position; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3, of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows and showing a dotted and full line position; Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail showing the automatically operating catch for holding the guard in position; and Fig. 5 is a front elevation showing the journal-bracket and catch in one piece and the manner in which the journal is held in its support.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the window framing, and 2 the windowsill thereof, 3 being the usual molding or strip set around the inside of the framing against and on the outside of which the window-sash slides, the showing of these parts being merely illustrative and not intended to disclose well-known details of construction. The window-guard consists of a substantially rectangular frame, the upper and lower bars of which are indicated by 4 and the end bars of which are indicated by 5.

The frame of the guard, at its opposite ends, is bent so as to produce the portions 6 extending at a right-angle to the body of the guard, the end bars 5 being the terminals of these angularly arranged portions, the guard-frame, as a whole, thus having a substantially U form. The frame portions 4 and 5 are made preferably of stiff, but elastic and tempered metal, or other elastic material, so that the angularly disposed ends, as well as the frame, as a whole, may have considerable flexibility or "spring" whereby the guard may be "sprung" into place between the sides of the window-frame and so that the tension of said material will hold the guard firmly in position within the window-frame. Substantially midway of their length, each of said bars 5, has secured to it a U-shaped support, from the center of which extends a trunnion, the body 8 of which is flat, or rectangular in cross-section, and which is enlarged at its end to provide a head 9.

The form of the trunnion is given for a purpose presently described, and the head of the trunnion is received in a journal-bracket 10 secured to the adjacent portion of the molding or strip 3, said bracket being provided with an open slot 11 at its top terminating at its bottom in a socket 12 for the reception of the said trunnion 8, the heads of the trunnions thus holding the guard properly journaled between the sides of the frame 1, and the shape of the trunnions preventing said guard from being removed when in operative position, but permitting the said guard to be lifted vertically from the journal-bracket, when turned half round, as will be readily understood.

At a suitable distance below the journal-support of the guard, the molding or strip 3 is provided with a fastener having a vertical body-portion 13 and a horizontally extending portion 14, the latter at its outer end being recessed so as to provide two stop-

walls 15 at opposite sides of the bar 5 between which, and in the recess of the said horizontal portion 14, the said bar 5 is received and held.

In order that the bar 5 may readily pass the stop-walls 15, each, on its outer end, is curved or beveled, as at 16, so that, as the guard is turned and pushed against the catch, the end portions 5 of the guard will flex or spring and slide by one or the other end of the beveled or curved walls 16 and snap or expand into position in the recess between the stop-walls 15, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. The distance that the catch is placed below the trunnion-bracket 10 is of no moment, the only object being to place a catch which will operate automatically to catch and hold the guard, as it is swung around; and it is quite obvious that said catch may be located above the trunnion-support or bracket, and that the latter and the catch may be parts, integral or otherwise, of a single piece of metal, as shown in Fig. 5.

The body of the frame or guard may be made of woven wire, wire-mesh, or lattice work of any suitable description indicated by 17, or it may be of some solid material in contradistinction to foraminous material, as will be readily understood upon reference to the figures of the drawings; but, an important essential is that the frame must be elastic and resilient in whole or in part, so as to be capable of performing its functions.

From the above description, it will be readily understood that it is only necessary to lift the guard into horizontal position over the trunnion-brackets, so that the trunnions 8 may be dropped with their heads into the sockets 12, the end portions of the guard being first flexed toward each other to permit the guard to pass between the side portions of the window-frame, the expansion of said side-portions thus holding the guard firmly in either adjusted position, shown by full and dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3, but at the same time permitting said guard to be turned and lifted from one position or another on its trunnions. When in place, if on the inside of the window, as shown in full lines in Fig. 3, it is desired to close the window without removing the guard, it is only necessary to slightly compress the lower ends of the bars 5 so as to release them from the opposite catches, and then swing the guard on its trunnions to the dottled-line position, Fig. 3, in which said guard will be again automatically caught as it swings around in the catches.

An important feature of my invention resides in the flexible ends of the guard, or the elasticity of the guard as a whole, which enables it to be readily withdrawn from the catches so as to turn and remove it from the window. This becomes important in case of fire should the fireman "hook" the body of the guard; that is to say, by hooking and pulling upon the guard-body at any point between its ends, the length of the guard will be shortened and the end-bars 5 will be drawn from the catches, thus enabling the guard to be easily removed from the window.

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

1. A window guard comprising a frame having angularly disposed end-portions composed of elastic material, in combination with journals or supports for the same at opposite sides thereof, and a catch having means which, in conjunction with the said elastic end-portions, operates to automatically fasten the guard in position.

2. A window guard comprising a rectangular frame, the end-portions of which are elastic and are set at an angle thereto, in combination with trunnion-supports, and trunnions carried by the end-portions of said frame, whereby the elasticity of said end-portions permits the frame to be sprung into position between the journal-supports.

3. A window guard composed of a frame having elastic end-portions, and trunnions carried by said end-portions, in combination with trunnion-supports, and a catch having means which, in conjunction with the elastic end-portions, operates to automatically fasten the guard in either of two opposite positions.

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

FELIX J. RUSH.

Witnesses:
FLORENCE ATEN IVES,
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