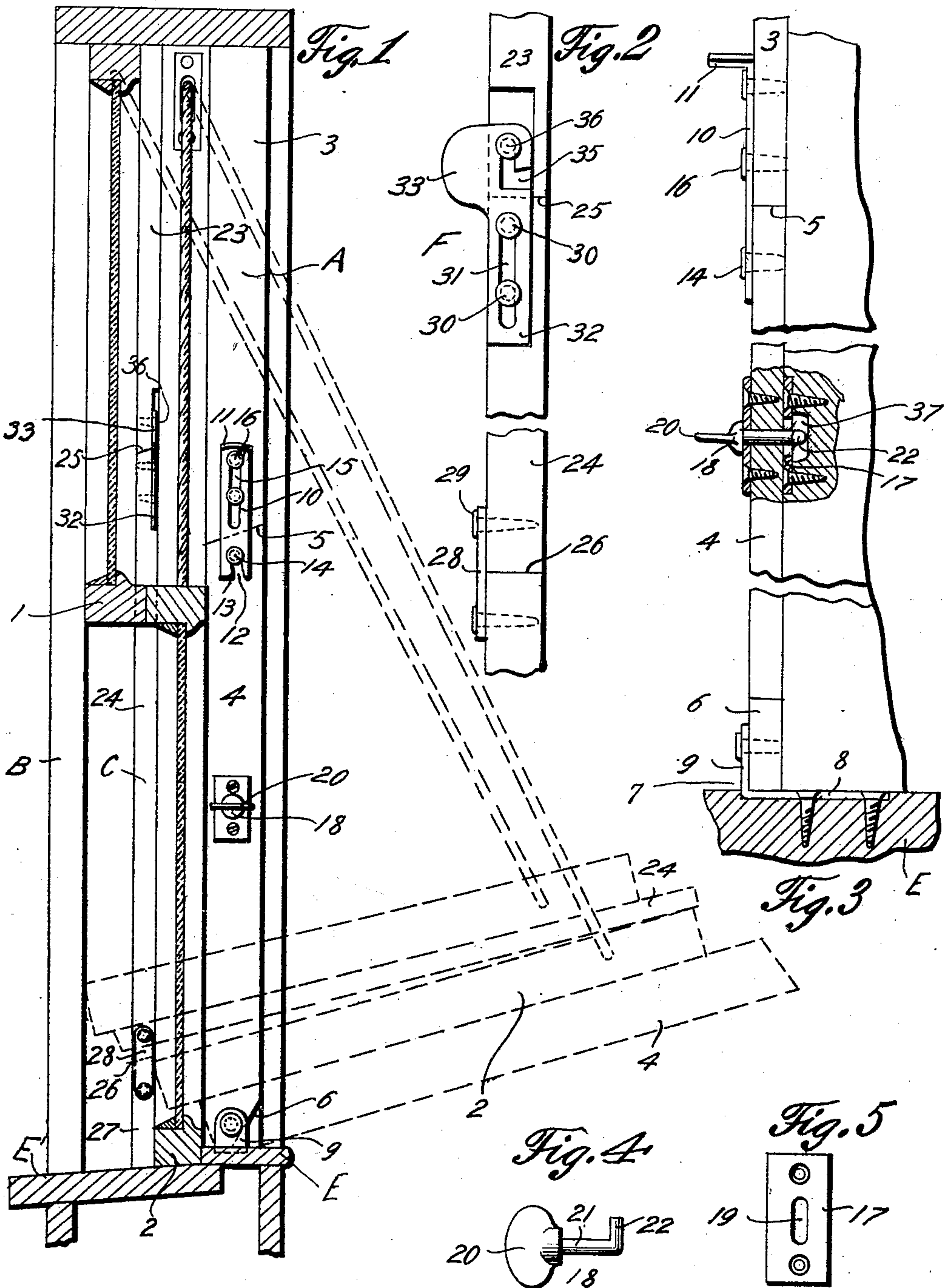


J. E. WALTER.
WINDOW SASH SECURING MEANS.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 23, 1909.

969,012.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. WALTER, OF MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO.

WINDOW-SASH-SECURING MEANS.

969,012.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

Application filed November 23, 1909. Serial No. 529,610.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. WALTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mountain Home, in the county of Elmore and State of Idaho, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Sash-Securing Means, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window stops and is designed particularly to construct sashes which may be swung inwardly for the purposes of ventilation and cleaning the exterior surface of the glass.

A further object of this invention is to provide a window of this type and character which will, in its normal position, present an appearance similar to that of an ordinary window, and which will not necessitate the removing of the window screens when it is desired to swing the windows inwardly.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists of the combination, construction and arrangement of parts all as hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of a window, illustrating the means whereby the same is retained in its normal position; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a lock or catch for the parting bead or strip; Fig. 3 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the inner stop or bead; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the bracing member; and Fig. 5 is an elevation of the plate in which said bracing member operates.

Throughout the following detail description and on the several figures of the drawings similar parts are referred to by like reference characters.

The improved window forming the subject-matter of this invention comprises sashes 1 and 2 constructed in the usual manner and adapted to reciprocate vertically between the inner stop indicated generally as A and the outer stop B, said sashes being separated by the parting bead or stop indicated generally as C.

The inner stop A comprises a stationary member 3 below which is pivotally mounted the movable member 4, the adjacent extremities of said members forming the joint 5, said joint sloping toward the exterior. The lower extremity of the pivoted member 4 is formed having the beveled surface 6 on the interior thereof thus removing the inner

corner and permitting the member to swing inwardly unobstructed. The hinge 7 comprises an angle iron, the lower arm 8 of which is retained under the stop and is attached to the sill indicated in general as E, while the other arm 9 thereof engages the outer side of said stop.

A suitable lock or catch is provided between the stationary member 3 and the pivoted member 4, to prevent a displacement of the member when it is desired to retain the windows in their normal position. This lock may be of any suitable character but is shown in the accompanying drawings by the bar 10 having at its upper extremity the outwardly bent finger piece 11, and at its lower extremity the recess 12, said recess extending diagonally inwardly. The outer arm 13 adjacent this recess is curved slightly to form a partial cam which not only aids in moving the headed pin 14 carried on the member 4 into the recess, but in combination with the diagonal structure of the recess 12 wedges the members 3 and 4 together. The upper extremity of the bar, *i. e.* that bearing on the stationary member 3, has a vertical slot 15 formed therein in which reciprocates headed pins 16 which act as a guide for said lock. Should an exceptionally long window be provided with this attachment a plate 17 is countersunk in the casing back of the movable member 4 centrally to the vertical plane thereof, and covers a small recess 37 in said casing. A key 18 is rotatably attached in an opening in the movable member 4, said opening registering with the similar opening 19 in the plate 17. The key 18 comprises a handle 20 and shank 21, said shank having its outer extremity bent angularly and adapted to be received in the opening 19 of the plate, engaging said plate and forming an intermediate brace for the movable member.

The parting bead or stop C is constructed somewhat similar to the inner stop A, having the stationary member 23 and a movable member 24, the joint 25 between said members sloping in the same direction as the joint 5 between the members 3 and 4 of the stop A. The hinge between the movable member 24 and the stub 27 secured to the sill E' comprises a bar 28 pivoted by the pins 29 to the stub 27 and the movable member 24.

A lock or catch indicated in general as F secures the movable member to the sta-

tionary member and is attached to the inner face of the movable member 24 by the headed pins 30 which reciprocate in the slot 31 of the shank 32. The upper extremity 5 of the shank is enlarged to form the thumb piece 33, one side of which has an angular recess 35 formed therein which engages the pin 36 when the bead or parting stop is in its normal position.

10 The sashes are secured to the casing in the usual manner and operate, when the beads are in a normal position, similarly to the windows of ordinary construction. However, when it is desired to wash the exterior surface of the panes of glass in the sashes, the movable portion of the inner bead A is released and swung inwardly which allows a similar motion to be imparted to the sash 2. After the outer 20 surface of the glass 2 has been cleaned the sash 1 is lowered, the movable section 24 of the parting bead C is released and swung inwardly allowing the sash to be moved inwardly and to rest upon the sash 2, both 25 sashes being supported by the window ropes. When a large amount of ventilation is desired the sashes can be swung inwardly in this manner allowing a free flow of air through the large opening which cannot be 30 obtained in the windows now in use.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States is:

35 1. In a window of the class described, the combination with a casing, of sashes slidable

in said casing, inner and outer stops, a parting strip disposed between said sashes, a section of said stops being adapted to swing inwardly, a catch adapted to retain the movable section of each stop in its normal position comprising a bar having a slot therein reciprocatingly mounted on pins on the stationary portion of each stop, said bar being provided with a sloping recess in the lower terminal thereof adapted to engage a pin 45 carried on the movable portion of the stop, and a finger piece formed at the upper terminal of said bar.

2. In a window of the class described, the combination with a casing, of inner, outer 50 and parting stops secured to said casing, sashes adapted to reciprocate between said stops, said inner and parting stops comprising stationary and movable sections, the joint between said sections being beveled inwardly, a 55 lock carried on the stationary sections adapted to reciprocate vertically and engage a pin mounted on the movable member in such a manner that the movable and stationary sections are secured together by wedging 60 action, and means whereby said movable and stationary sections of the parting stop may be secured.

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

JOHN E. WALTER.

Witnesses:

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