S. C. FRANKS.

WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 18, 1909.

969,778. Patented Sept. 13, 1910.

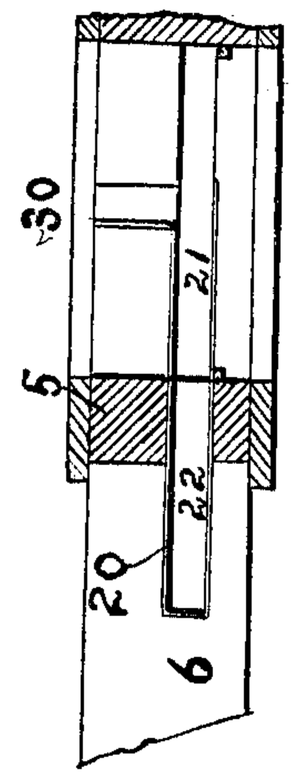

Fig. 3.

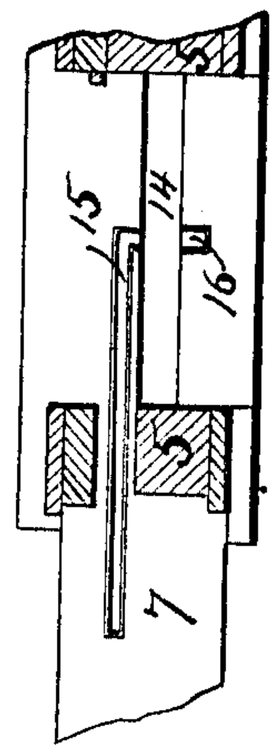

Fig. 4.

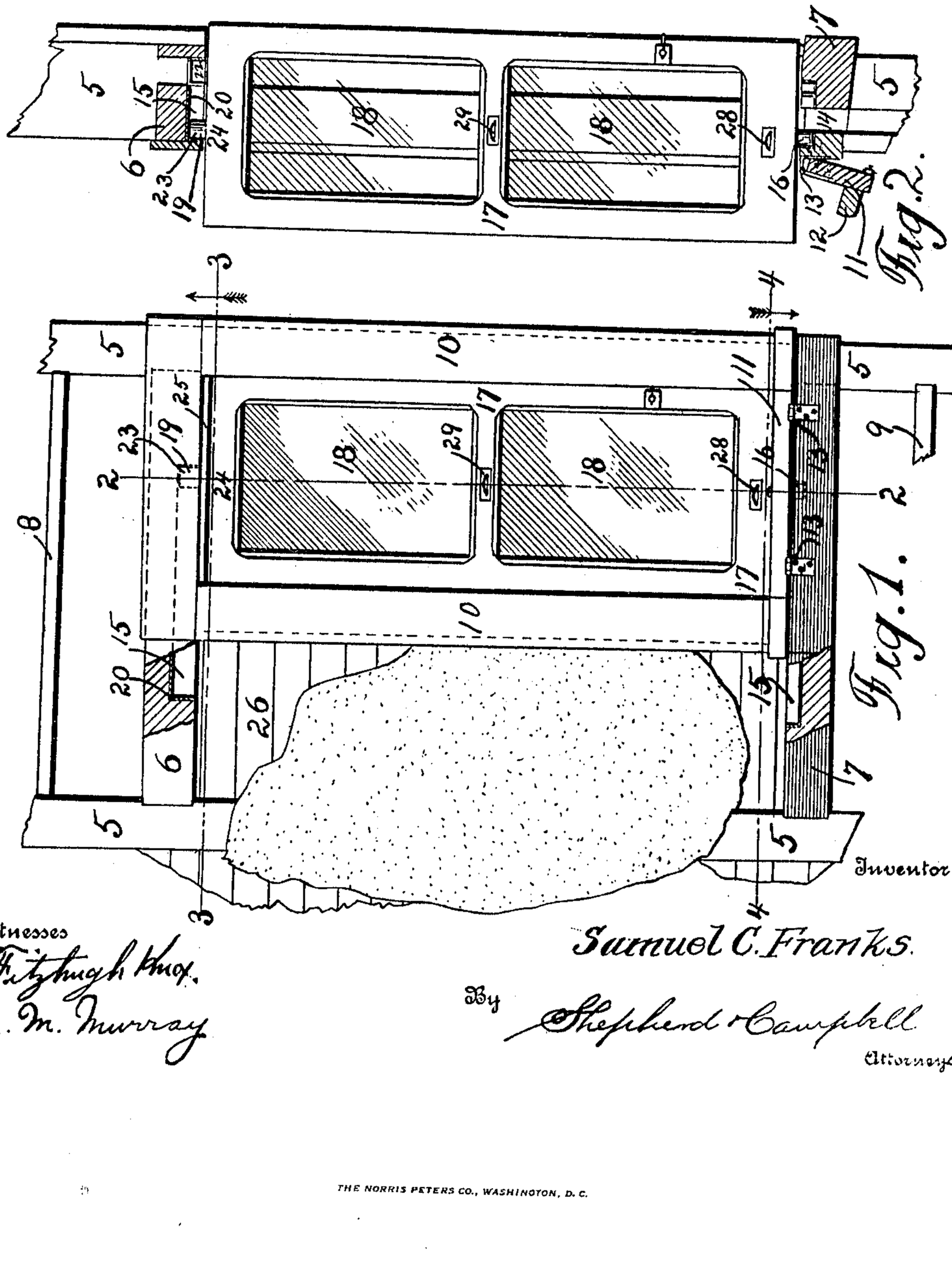

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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WINDOW.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. FRANKS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Fremont, in the county of Sandusky and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to windows, the object of said invention being to provide a device of this character so arranged that it may be opened or closed by a horizontal sliding movement, by a horizontal swinging movement, or by being raised or by being lowered, whereby almost any adjustment of the window may be secured.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the detailed description which now follows.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an inside view of a portion of the wall of a frame building showing the window mounted therein, Fig. 2 is a vertical section upon line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing the window swung open, Fig. 3 is a horizontal section upon line 3—3 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow, and, Fig. 4 is a horizontal section upon line 4—4 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow.

Like numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, the numerals 5 designate the studding of the building between which the lintel 6 and sill 7 extend. Stop strips 8 and 9 are arranged respectively above and below these members and serve a purpose hereinafter described. The window frame 10 is secured to the studding and a sub-sill 11 which comprises a depending filling block 12 is hingedly connected by horse-shoe hinges 13 to the lower sill of the window in such manner that this sub-sill may either be swung inwardly to cause the block 12 to lie in a cut-out portion 14 of the window sill, or may be swung outwardly to remove said block from said cut-out portion.

By referring to Fig. 4, it will be seen that a channel 15 is formed in the sill. This channel at one end extends to and is in communication with the cut out portion 14 of the sill. A pivot receiving recess 16 is formed in that portion of the lower sill that lies inside of the cut-out portion 14. A window 17 which is here shown as provided with two panes of glass 18, though any number of panes may be used, carries a pivot 19 which slides in the channel 15, said channel and a channel 22 hereinafter described being preferably lined with metal indicated at 20.

By referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the lintel is cut out at 21 and is channeled at 22 for the reception of a roller 23 mounted upon the upper edge of the window sash 24. Ordinarily, the window slides in the channels 15 and 22 and is prevented from moving over into alinement with the cut-out portion 14 of the sill by the sub-sill and by a filling strip 25. It will therefore be apparent that when the window is slid back into the recess 26, the entire opening within the window frame is left clear for ventilation, or if it be desired, to pass furniture in or out of said opening.

After the window has been moved to the position illustrated in Fig. 1, it may be elevated, the upper end of the window sash at that time passing through the cut-out portion 21 of the lintel. A catch 27 of the usual and well known construction serves to retain the window in such elevated position. Hand grasps 28 and 29 are provided upon the transom bar and lower rail of the sash to enable the operator to readily handle said sash. If it be desired to lower the window from the top, the sub-sill is swung inwardly upon its hinges 13 to bring the block 12 out of the cut-out portion 14 of the sill. The operator, by grasping the hand grasp 29, may then draw the lower edge of the sash inwardly and let said sash descend through the cut-out portion 14 of the sill until said sash rests upon the stop strip 9. Since this raising of the window and the lowering thereof and the sliding movement thereof, all take place within the line of the outer face of the window frame, it will be apparent that all of these movements may be accomplished without interfering with a screen (not shown) arranged across the outer face of the window frame. By removing the strip 25 and by swinging the sub-sill inwardly as heretofore described, the window sash may be drawn inwardly until its pivot 19 rests in the socket 16 and until its roller 23 rests in the pocket 30 formed in the under face of the lintel (see Fig. 3). The window may then be rocked or swung upon its central pivots 23 and 19 to the position illustrated in Fig. 2.

By constructing a window as herein shown and described capable of being

opened and adjusted in so many ways, the necessity of forming the sash in two sections as has heretofore been done is obviated. Consequently the use of parting strips, sash weights, and cords, and many other parts, is rendered unnecessary. This results in greatly cheapening the cost of the window as a whole and since the sub-sill and retaining strip 25 force the window sash firmly forward, the window is held against rattling and the entry of dust, wind, or rain, is effectually prevented. Furthermore, the pivotal mounting of the window by which it may be swung entirely around to bring the outer face of the window sash toward the inside of the room, renders it possible to clean the glass of the window without exposing the person cleaning the window to the danger of falling, such as is the case when the window cleaner must get out upon the window sill.

An additional advantage of this structure resides in the fact that the window is closed while being cleaned. This is of importance in very cold weather.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that simple and efficient means are herein provided for accomplishing the objects of the invention, but while the elements shown and described are well adapted to serve the purposes for which they are intended, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction set forth but includes within its purview such changes as may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. The combination with a window frame, of a sash mounted for lateral sliding movement in its own plane, into and out of said frame, said sash closing the opening of said frame when moved thereinto, and said sash passing through an opening formed in one side of the window frame when moved out of said frame, and means at the top and bottom of the sash for pivotally mounting said sash adjacent to its limit of movement into said window frame.

2. The combination with a window frame, of a sash mounted for lateral sliding movement in its own plane, into and out of said frame, said sash closing the opening of said frame when moved thereinto, and said sash passing through an opening formed in one side of the window frame when moved out of said frame, means at the top and bottom of the sash for pivotally mounting said sash adjacent to its limit of movement into said window frame, there being an opening formed in the top of said window frame through which said sash may be raised, and means for holding said sash in an elevated position.

3. The combination with a window frame, of a sash mounted for lateral sliding movement in its own plane, into and out of said frame, said sash closing the opening of said frame when moved thereinto, and said sash passing through an opening formed in one side of the window frame when moved out of said frame, means at the top and bottom of the sash for pivotally mounting said sash adjacent to its limit of movement into said window frame, there being an opening formed in the top of said window frame through which said sash may be raised, means for holding said sash in an elevated position, and there being an opening formed in the bottom of said window frame through which said sash may be lowerd, and means for limiting the downward movement of said sash.

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

SAMUEL C. FRANKS.

Witnesses:
DAVID B. LOVE,
JOSEPH BINSACK.