

F. G. BAECHLIN.

WINDOW.

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970,009.

Patented Sept. 13, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

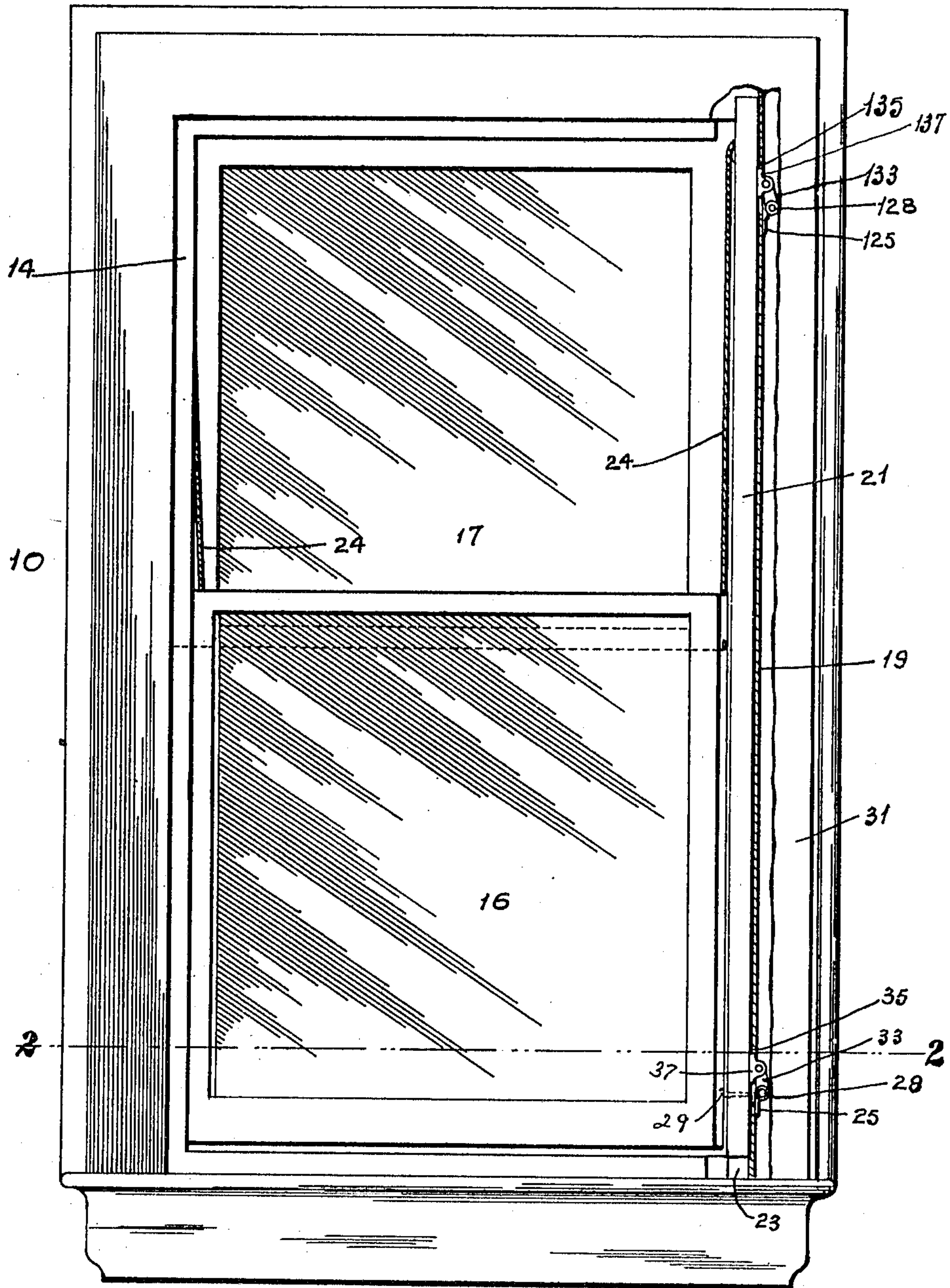


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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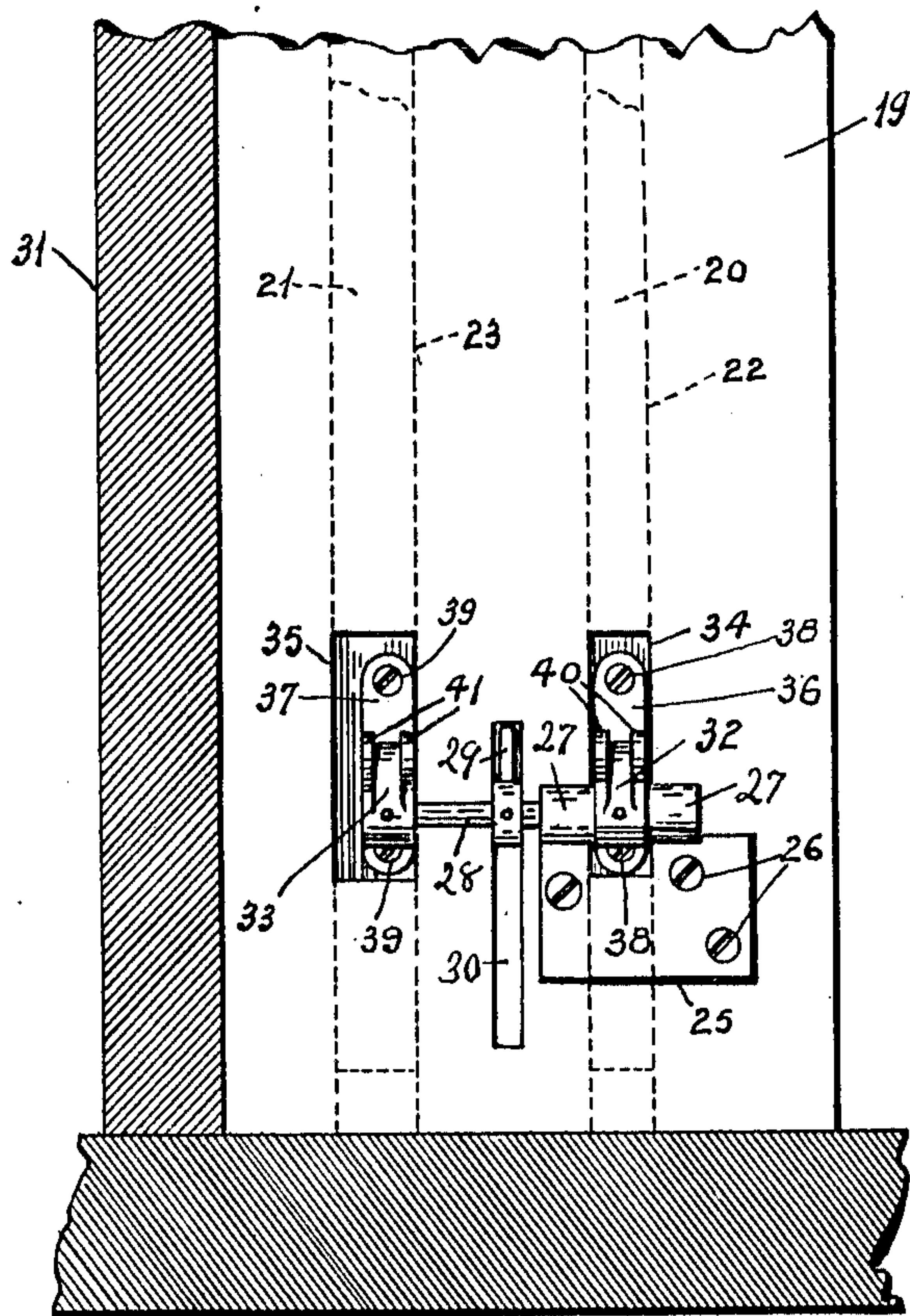
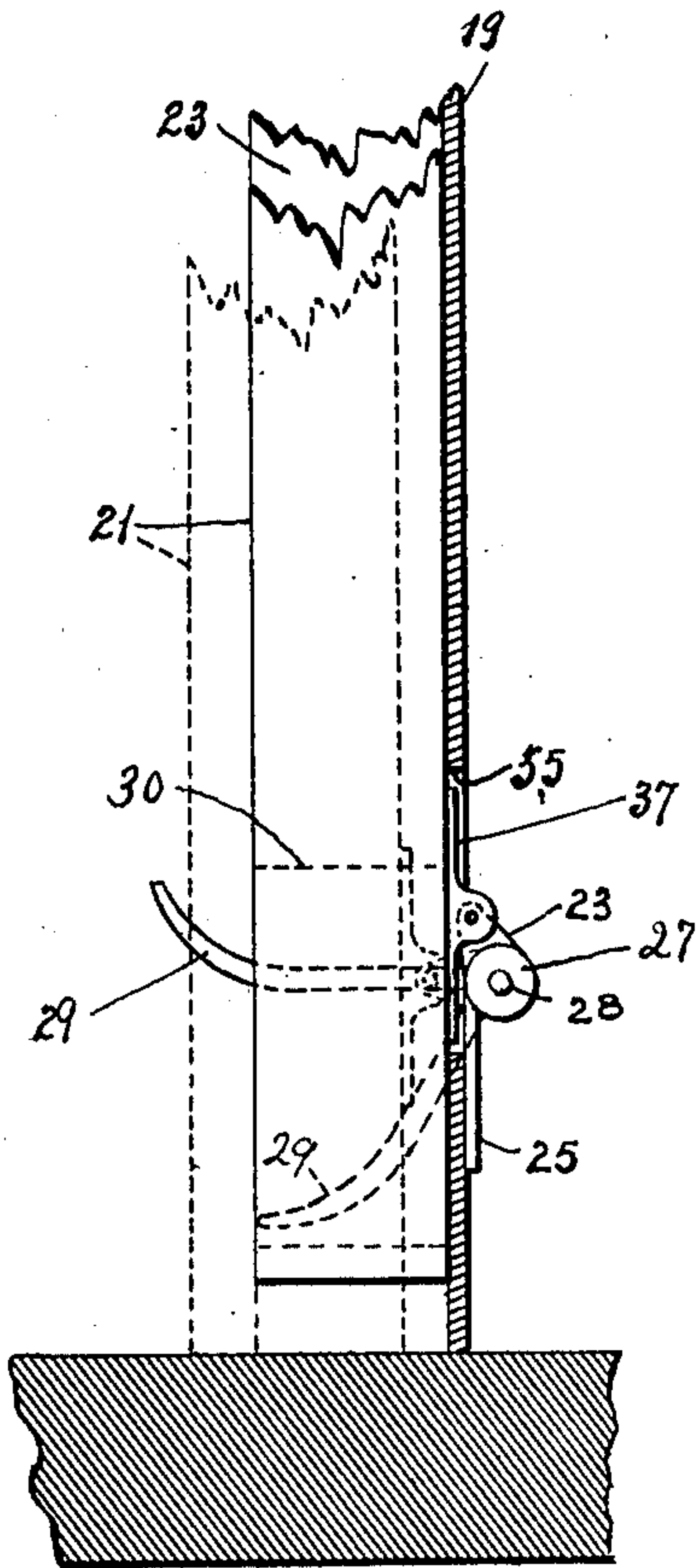
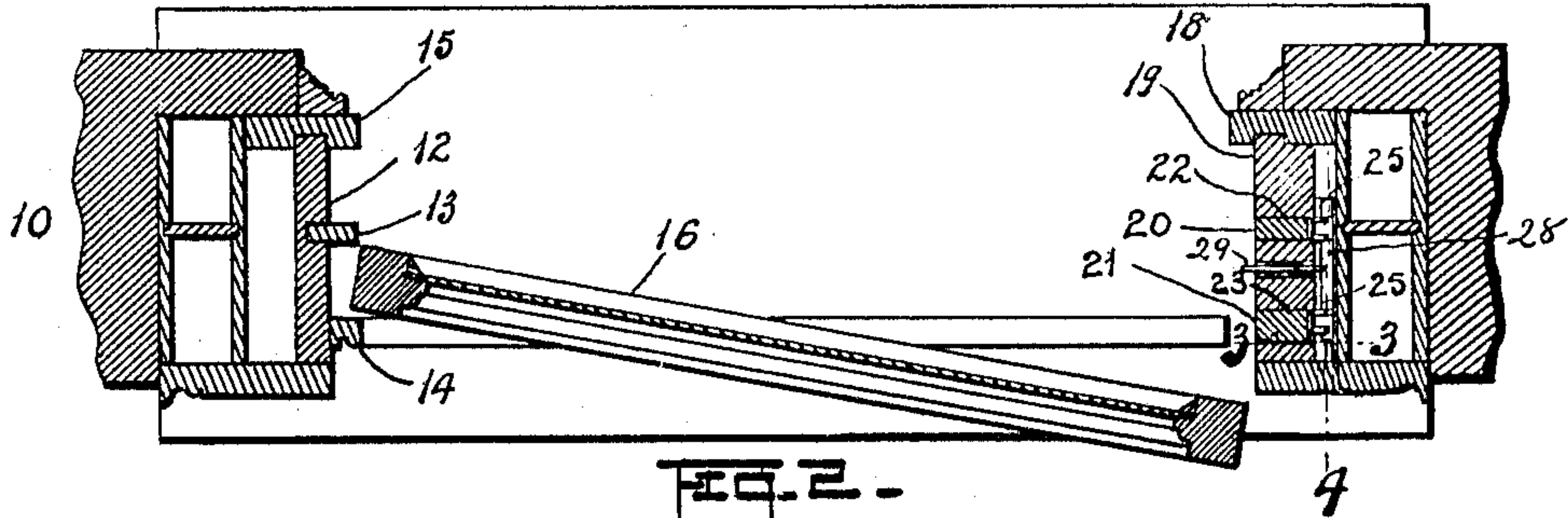
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WITNESSES

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WINDOW.

970,009.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK G. BAECHLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of this invention are to facilitate access to the outer surface of window sashes, such as for cleaning the same, repairing, or the like; to permit such access by enabling the window sash to be temporarily displaced and moved inward into the room; to do this without detaching the window sash from its sash cords; to require changes of construction only in the window frame itself and on only one side of the window at that; to provide a parting strip and inside stop which can be retracted flush with the floor of the slideway for the edge of the sash; to provide for this purpose a simple and inexpensive construction which can be easily applied to window frames without materially changing the manner in which they are built; to positively hold the parting strip and inside stop in their projected positions, and to obtain other advantages and results as may be brought out in the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a view of a window of my improved construction, from the inside of the room, the inside stop and parting bead at the right hand side of the window being shown retracted and the lower sash partly displaced, as if one were about to obtain access to its outer surface, and a portion of the frame of the right hand side of the window being broken away to show the inside stop and its connections more clearly; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view, similar to that shown in Fig. 1, of the lower end of the adjustable inner stop, showing the same retracted in full lines and projected in dotted lines, the plane of sectioning in both this Fig. 3 and in Fig. 1 being on line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a view of the inner side of the lower portion of the pulley stile showing the mounting thereon of the means for shifting the parting strip and inner stop, the window frame being in section on line 4 of Fig. 2.

In said drawings, 10 indicates a window

frame which for its top, bottom and one side portion is of any ordinary and well-known construction, providing a pulley stile 12 with parting strip 13 and inner and outer stops 14, 15, respectively, affording slideways for the edges of the lower and upper sashes 16, and 17.

At the opposite side of the window frame, or right-hand side as shown in the drawings, the outside stop 18 is of usual construction, but the pulley stile 19 is thicker than the opposite pulley stile 12 and is grooved at its face to receive both the parting strip 20 and the inside stop 21. Furthermore, the grooves 22 and 23 are deep enough to wholly contain the parting strip 20 and the inner stop 21, respectively, and said parting strip and stop are adapted to move slidably in said grooves from projected to retracted position and vice versa.

The sashes are supported by cords in any ordinary and well-known manner, said cords for the lower sash being designated by reference numeral 24.

To the inner side or back of the pulley stile 19, near its lower end, is fixed as by screws 26 a plate 25 which provides at its upper edge a tubular bearing 27 disposed horizontally or transversely of said pulley stile, as shown most clearly in Fig. 4. In said bearing 27 is a shaft 28 which is free to turn and is provided with a handle or lever 29 fast on the shaft and projecting through a slot 30 in the pulley stile 19 to be accessible at the face thereof when the window is open or partly raised. It is by means of this handle or lever that my invention is operated, as hereinafter more fully described. Upon the said shaft 28, at points directly back of the grooves 22, 23 in the face of the pulley stile, are pinned or otherwise securely made fast, arms 32, 33, which are adapted to project forwardly toward or into said grooves 22, 23, respectively, through slots 34 and 35 cut in the bottoms of said grooves. The ends of said arms 32, 33 are pivoted to the parting strip 20 and inner stop 21, preferably by means of plates 36, 37 held to the parting strip and inner stop respectively by screws 38, 39, and each having a pair of ears 40, 40, or 41, 41, adapted to receive between themselves the extremity of the arm so that a pivotal pin can be passed through both ears and the arm. These plates 36, 37 can be readily applied to the parting strip and

inner stop, and when connected to the arms of the shaft 28, as described, enable said parting strip and inner stop to be easily moved in and out of their groove.

5 It will be noted that the arms 32, 33 are of such length that when the parting strip and inner stop are in projected position, the said arms are horizontal, or perpendicular to the said parting strip and inner stop, as
10 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. By thus bringing the said arms on a dead center, pressure against the edges of the parting strip and inner stop when projected will not force them back into their grooves.

15 It will be understood that at the top of the window frame another plate 125 is secured to the pulley stile in which a shaft 128 has bearings, and arms 133 are pivoted to plates as 137 fast to the parting strip and
20 inner stop and projecting through openings as 135 in the bottoms of the grooves in the pulley stop. These parts are all like the corresponding parts previously described at the bottom of the window, except that the
25 shaft 128 has no handle for oscillating, as it is not necessary to apply power except at the bottom of a window.

It will be noted that the angular relation of the operating handle or lever 29 to the
30 arms 32 and 33 is such that when said handle or lever is swung downward, so that it lies wholly in its slot 30, as shown dotted in Fig. 3 especially, the said arms are horizontal and the parting strip and inside stop
35 consequently projected. Then as the sash slides down it obviously locks the lever 29 against operation to retract the parting strip and stop. At the same time, as soon as the lower sash is raised a little in opening the
40 window, the lever or handle 29 becomes accessible and can be swung upward by the fingers. Closing of the sash will even swing the lever and automatically project the parting strip and inner stop, so that the window
45 can never be left in other than properly secured condition.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In a window frame, the combination
50 of a pulley stile having a groove in its face, a guide member slidably mounted in said groove, a shaft journaled transversely of said groove, an arm on said shaft, means pivotally connecting said arm to said guide
55 member, and means for turning said shaft extending to and adapted to be operated from the face of the pulley stile.

2. In a window frame, the combination

of a pulley stile having a groove in its face, a guide member slidably mounted in said 60 groove, a shaft journaled transversely of said groove, an arm on said shaft, means pivotally connecting said arm to said guide member, and operating means extending from said shaft toward the face of the pul- 65 ley stile and adapted to project from said face when the guide member is retracted into its groove and to be retracted from said face when the guide member projects from its groove. 70

3. In a window frame, the combination of a pulley stile having in its face a groove and a slot, a guide member slidably mounted in said groove, a shaft journaled transversely of said groove, an arm on said shaft, 75 means pivotally connecting said arm to said guide member, and means for turning said shaft extending into said slot.

4. In a window frame, the combination of a pulley stile having a groove in its face 80 with openings through the bottom of said groove and a slot at one side of said groove a guide member slidably mounted in said groove, bearings upon the back of the pulley stile, shafts journaled in said bearings 85 transversely of the grooves, arms fast on said shafts adapted to project into said groove through the said openings in its bottom, means pivotally connecting said arms to said guide member, and an operating 90 lever fast on one of said shafts and projecting through said slot in the pulley stile into position to be operated from the face thereof.

5. In a window frame, the combination of 95 a pulley stile having a groove in its face with openings through the bottom of said groove and a slot at one side of said groove, a guide member slidably mounted in said groove, bearings upon the back of the pulley 100 stile, shafts journaled in said bearings transversely of the grooves, arms fast on said shafts adapted to project into said grooves through the said openings in its bottom, means pivotally connecting said arms to said 105 guide member, and an operating lever fast on one of said shafts and extending into the said slot of the pulley stile, said lever adapted to lie within said slot when the guide member projects from its groove and to 110 project from said slot when the guide member is retracted into its groove.

FREDERICK G. BAECHLIN.

In the presence of—

RUSSELL M. EVERETT,
FRANCES E. BLODGETT.