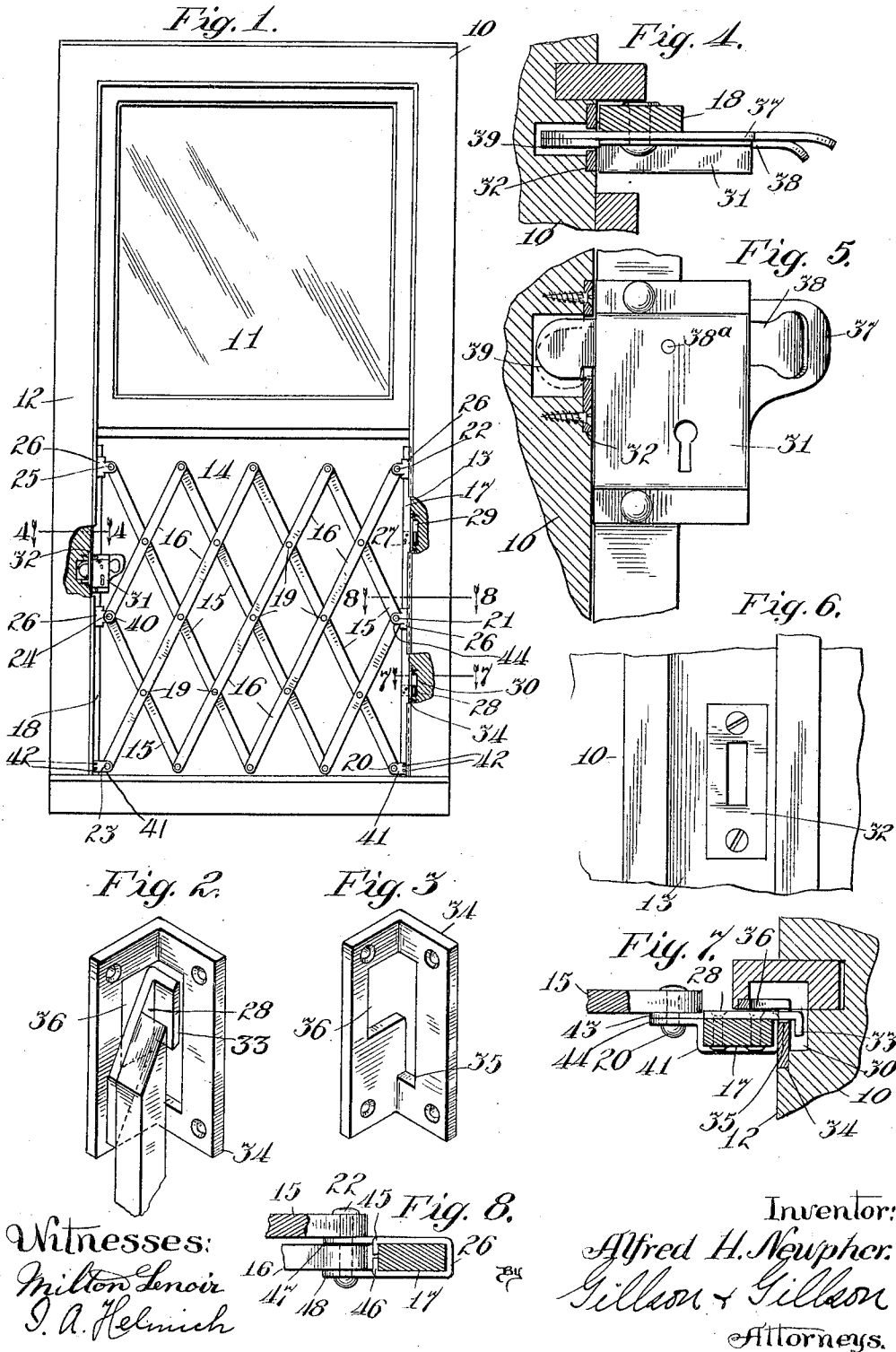


A. H. NEWPHER.
WINDOW GUARD.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1912.

1,067,267.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WINDOW-GUARD.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED H. NEWPHER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Guards, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to appliances for preventing entrance through windows and like openings, without closing the same against ventilation.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind described which shall effectively serve the purpose for which it is intended and which may be conveniently removed from the opening to which it is applied when its use is not required.

The invention is exemplified in the structure to be hereinafter described and which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a front face view of a window frame equipped with a device embodying the features of improvement provided by the invention, some of the parts being omitted and others being broken away to show the internal construction; Figs. 2 and 3 are detail perspective views showing a form of socket provided in the window frame, and Fig. 2 also showing a detail of the improved guard; Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is similar to a detail of Fig. 1, drawn to a larger scale; Fig. 6 is a face view of a detail of the window stile, and Figs. 7 and 8 are detail sectional views taken on the lines 7—7 and 8—8 respectively of Fig. 1.

A window frame of the form designed to receive upper and lower sliding sashes is represented at 10. The upper sash is shown at 11. For simplicity of illustration the lower sash has been omitted in the drawing, but as is usual in window frames of the form shown, this sash will slide in ways in front of the sash 11. The edges of the upper sash 11 slide in the usual grooved stiles, indicated at 12 and 13.

In carrying out the invention, a folding gate, generally designated by the numeral 14, is provided to removably enter the space between the stiles 12 and 13 below the upper sash 11. The gate thus serves to prevent en-

trance through the space which is normally covered by the lower sash (not shown). It also serves as a stop to prevent the lowering of the upper sash 11. As shown, the gate 14 is of the so-called lazy tongs construction and comprises a plurality of oppositely inclined bars 15 and 16, and marginal upright bars 17 and 18. The bars 15, 16 are pivotally united at their several points of intersection, as at 19. Those of the bars 15, 16 which connect with the upright bars 17, 18 are also pivotally united to these last mentioned bars, as at 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 through the medium of blocks as hereinafter described. The pivots, as 20 and 23, adjacent the lower ends of the upright bars 17 and 18, respectively, are preferably fixed with respect to the bars 17, 18, the vertical movement necessary for the collapsing of the gate being confined to the pivots 21, 22 and 24, 25. As shown, the ends of the bars 15, 16 adjacent the upright members 17 and 18 are pivotally connected to blocks, as 26 and 41. Those of the blocks 26, 41, which are adjacent the lower ends of the members 17 and 18, are fixed upon said members, as by the use of rivets 42. Each of the remaining blocks is mounted to slide upon one of the members 17, 18.

Preferably the blocks 26 and 41 are formed from sheet metal stampings. As most clearly shown in Fig. 7, the block 41 is formed by folding a piece of sheet metal about the bar 17, the ends 43, 44 of the sheet being brought together at one side of the bar to provide a pivotal support for the adjacent bar 15. The blocks 26 are formed in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 8. In this instance the corners 45, 46 of the sheet metal are closed upon the bar, as 17, about which the sheet is folded, to cause the sheet to slidably inclose the bar. The end portions 47, 48 of the sheet, intermediate the corners 45, 46, are extended in front of the bar 17 to receive the end of one of the bars 16 between them. The corresponding bar 15 is pivotally attached to the block 26 by bringing it against the rear side of the part 47. In this way the bars 15, 16 are supported in separate planes.

When the gate 14 is in use its opposite edges are connected with the stiles 12 and 13 of the window frame 10. For this purpose one of the upright bars, as 17, of the gate is

provided with hinge lugs 27, 28 and the corresponding stile, as 13, is provided with sockets 29, 30 for receiving said lugs. Similarly the upright bar 18 of the gate is provided with a latch 31 and the stile 13 is provided with a keeper 32 for cooperating with such latch. Preferably the hinge lugs 27, 28 have their ends out-turned to form hooks indicated at 33, and angular escutcheon plates 34 (shown in detail in Figs. 2 and 3) are fitted in the outer corner of the grooved stile 13 to cover each of the sockets 29 and 30. That part of each of the escutcheon plates which fits against the face of the grooved stile 13 is provided with a vertically extended slot 35. The upper portion of this slot communicates with an opening 36 in that part of the escutcheon plate which fits against the outer side of the grooved stile, that is to say, against the inner face of the outer wall of the runway for the upper sash. By means of this arrangement each of the hinge lugs 27, 28 may be entered in the corresponding sockets 29, 30 through the opening 36 when the locking edge of the gate is drawn obliquely inward, as indicated in Fig. 2. If now the gate be swung to a position parallel to the plane of the window opening, the hinge lugs 27, 28 may be lowered into engagement with the lower parts of the slots 35 of the corresponding escutcheon plates 34, the hooked rear end 33 of each hinge lug being within the socket 29 or 30 in rear of the plate. The rear edge of the gate is thereby firmly secured against the corresponding side of the window frame 10 and cannot be detached therefrom without first elevating the gate and then swinging it obliquely inward. Such movement of the gate is normally prevented by the engagement of the latch 31 with the keeper 32. It may also be prevented by the presence of the lower sash (not shown) in front of the gate, as when the gate has been folded but left in position in the window frame and the window has been closed in the ordinary manner by drawing down the lower sash. In this instance the closing of the lower sash prevents unauthorized removal of the gate from the outside of the building.

Preferably the latch 31 is firmly mounted upon the upright bar 18 of the gate 14 and is key-controlled. As shown, it is provided with a pair of bolt members 37, 38, both of which project beyond the front edge of the gate 14 and are adapted to enter the keeper 32. The bolt member 37 is fixed in position and when entered in the keeper 32, as by the extension or opening out of the gate, serves to prevent vertical movement of the gate. The bolt member 38 is pivoted, as at 38^a, and is swung in a vertical plane by means of a key (not shown). Preferably the projecting end of the bolt 38 is made in the form of a hook 39 and serves to engage

with the lower margin of the keeper opening to prevent withdrawal of the front edge of the gate 14 from the stile 13.

The invention provides a gate which may be readily inserted in the window opening below the upper sash and thereby prevent entrance through the space below said sash, as also to prevent lowering of the upper sash. When the use of the gate is not required, it is readily removed from the window casing. This is accomplished by first using a key (not shown) in the latch 31 to raise the hooked end 39 of the bolt member 38 out of engagement with the lower margin of the opening of the keeper 32. The front edge portion of the gate 14 may then be pushed backwardly to compress the gate, and if the gate be now raised and then swung obliquely inward, its rear edge may be released from the stile 12 by withdrawing the hinge lugs 27, 28 from the sockets 29 and 30 through the openings 36 of the corresponding escutcheon plates 34. For convenience in handling the gate a knob 40 is provided adjacent its front edge, as upon one of the blocks 26. In event it is desired to leave the gate in open or folded condition in the window opening, the closing of the lower sash in front of it will prevent a surreptitious removal of the gate from the outside of the building.

I claim as my invention:

1. In combination, an upright member extending along one side of an opening and having a rabbeted edge adjacent the opening and a socket at the angle of the rabbet, a vertically slotted escutcheon plate fitting the angle of the rabbet and covering the said socket, the lower end of its slot being confined to the outwardly facing part of the plate and the upper end of the slot being so enlarged as to extend into the laterally facing part of the plate, a gate for covering the said opening, a lug projecting from one side of the gate for entering the said socket through the opening of the escutcheon plate, the end of the lug being laterally enlarged forming a head, and means for preventing the raising of the gate when the lug is seated in the said socket.

2. In combination, an upright member extending along one side of an opening and having a rabbeted edge adjacent the opening and a socket at the angle of the rabbet, a vertically slotted escutcheon plate fitting the angle of the rabbet and covering the said socket, the lower end of its slot being confined to the outwardly facing part of the plate and the upper end of the slot being so enlarged as to extend into the laterally facing part of the plate, a gate for covering the said opening, a lug projecting from one side of the gate for entering the said socket through the opening of the escutcheon plate, the end of the lug being laterally enlarged

forming a head, and means for preventing the swinging of the gate when the lug is seated in the said socket.

3. In combination, a pair of upright members forming the opposite sides of an opening, one of said members having its inner edge rabbeted and having a socket at the angle of the rabbet, a keeper mounted upon the inner face of the other member, a vertically slotted escutcheon plate fitting the angle of the rabbet of the first named member and covering the said socket, the lower end of its slot being confined to that part of the plate which faces the opening and the upper end of the slot being enlarged and extending into the laterally facing part of the plate, an extensible gate for covering the said opening, a lug projecting from one side of the gate for entering the said socket through the opening of the escutcheon plate, the end of the lug being laterally enlarged forming a head, a second lug fixed upon and projecting from the opposite edge of the gate for entering the said keeper, and a lock for holding the gate in extended position.

4. In combination, a gate having a rearwardly extending headed lug, an angle plate adapted for attachment to a frame and having an aperture in one leaf of sufficient size to receive the head of the lug, such aperture extending into the other leaf of the plate and being there prolonged downwardly and contracted to less width than the width of the head of the stud.

5. In combination, a gate having a rearwardly extending lug having a lateral projection at its end, an angle plate adapted for attachment to a frame and having an aperture, the upper end of which is located in part in both leaves of the plate and is of sufficient width to admit the lateral projection of the lug, and the lower portion of which is located in one leaf of the plate and is of sufficient width to receive the plate of the lug, but is of less width than the lateral projection thereof.

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Witnesses:

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