H. F. PRUSSNER, P. NASH & J. MANGER.

WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1916.

1,213,947. Patented Jan. 30, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

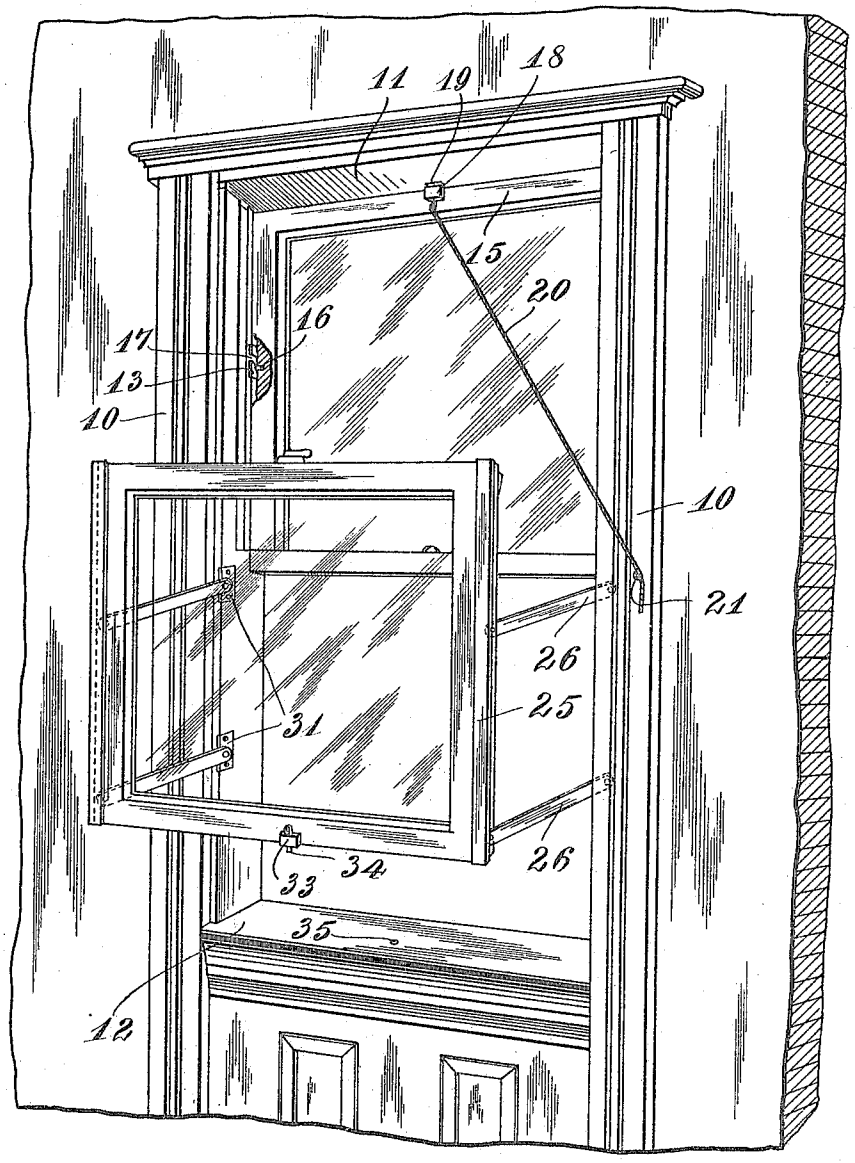


Fig. 1.

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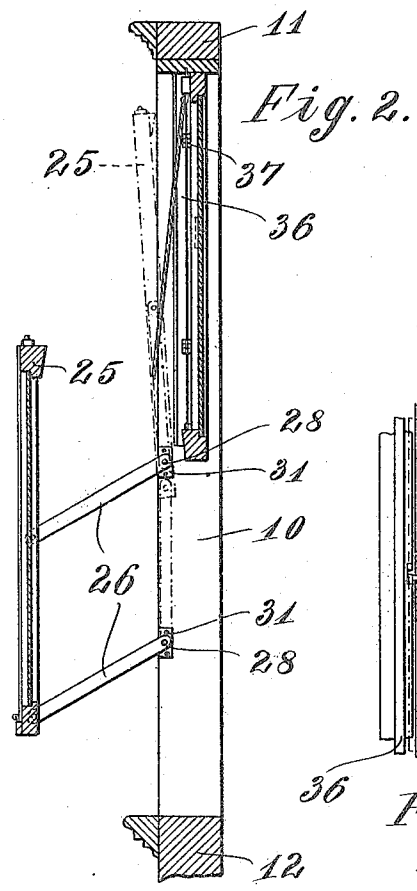


Fig. 2.

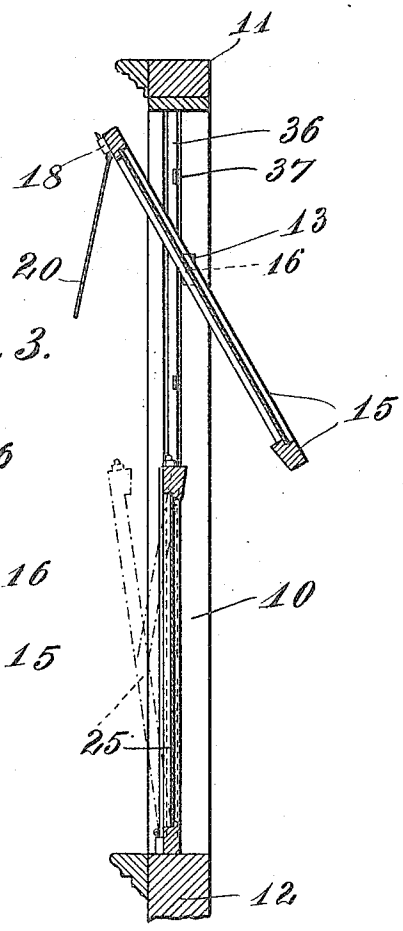


Fig. 3.

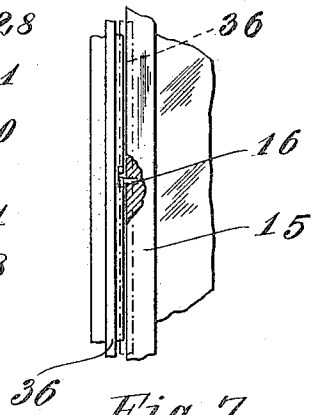


Fig. 7

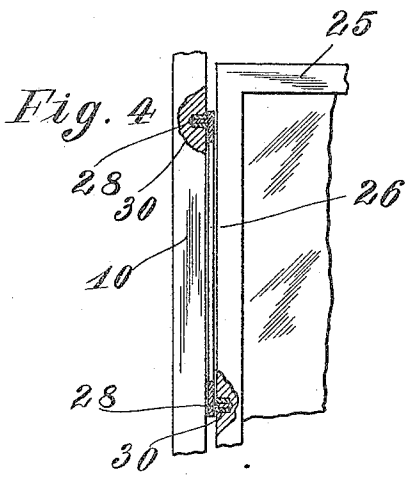


Fig. 4.

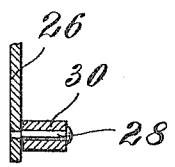


Fig. 5.

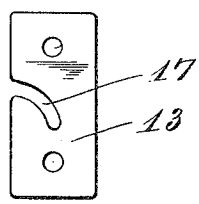


Fig. 6

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY F. PRUSSNER, PHILIP NASH, AND JOSEPH MANGER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WINDOW.

1,213,947. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 30, 1917.

Application filed February 4, 1916. Serial No. 76,078.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY F. PRUSSNER and PHILIP NASH, citizens of the United States, and JOSEPH MANGER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and residents of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in windows, and particularly to the type used in connection with buildings for dwelling and office purposes.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a window having two sashes, upper and lower as usual, and in which the lower sash is so engaged with the frame as to be moved upward against the upper sash, where it will remain stationary without special securing means, or occupy its normal closed position when lowered upon the window sill, and further to be capable of being bodily extended outwardly toward the front of the window, as is often desirable for the purpose of being cleaned.

Another object is to provide means for ventilation without causing a direct draft of air by raising the sash.

A further object is to arrange the upper sash in such manner as to turn upon lateral pivots so that both sides of the same are readily accessible.

These and other objects such as extreme simplicity, durability and low cost of construction are attained by the novel combination of parts hereafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a material part of this specification, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window showing the application of the invention, the lower sash being extended, and looking from the inside. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, the lower sash being extended and also indicated in an upper position by broken lines. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same, the lower sash being closed and the upper sash partially opened. Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmental view, partially in section, showing a corner of the lower sash. Fig. 5 is a further enlarged sectional view of the pivot joint. Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the upper sash supporting plates, and Fig. 7 is a fragmental side view of the upper sash, showing the hinged strip contacting elements.

In the several views the sides of the window frame, which has the usual appearance, are indicated by the numeral 10, while the top and sill are designated by 11 and 12 respectively.

The upper sash 15 is attached by pivots 16, set above the center of the length of its side members, and resting in the bottom of open slots 17 formed in the plates 13, secured at opposite points to the inner sides of the window frame; thus the upper sash can be swung upon the pivots or entirely removed from the window frame.

To the top member of the sash is secured a spring catch 18, adapted to engage, when the window is raised, with a keeper 19 fastened upon the frame top 11, by which the upper sash is held locked when in a normal vertical position.

A chain or equivalent means 20 is operatively engaged with the catch 18 and held to one side by a hook 21, as shown in Fig. 1, the chain being used to release the catch when desired.

The lower sash 25 is engaged to the frame sides 10 by pairs of rigid bars 26, one of each pair being pivoted near the bottom of the sash and the other at a point above the center of its length. These bars are all of uniform length and pivoted at points in the frame sides 10, so that when the sash is lowered it will rest upon the sill 12 as usual, and when the sash is raised it will be in front of the upper sash. At both ends of the bars are rigidly secured pivot pins 28, rotatably mounted in sleeves 30, set respectively in the sash and frame sides, the latter of which may be provided with reinforcing plates 31. On the lower element of the bottom sash member is a spring latch 33, the bolt 34 of which engages with the opening 35 formed in the sill 12 thereby preventing the sash from being raised from the outer side.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the upper sash can be readily rotated upon the axis of the pivots or by partially rotating and raising, the sash be bodily removed.

In order to prevent the passage of air, or moisture, as from rain or snow, past the upper sash, there are provided side and top strips 36, secured by hinges 37 to the inte-

rior of the window frame, the strips when opened making close contact with the upper sash, then in a normally vertical position; when the strips are closed into recesses formed in the window frame sides, they in no wise obstruct the turning of the sash.

The lower sash can either be secured when in a lowered position, or raised to the full height permissible by the bars, whereupon it will remain in that position, the center of gravity being over the pivotal points of the bars, or, when it is desired to clean the lower sash it may be swung inwardly, with respect to the wall of the building, allowing an operator to sit upon the sill and have free access to its back side, the window resting upon the knees of the operator.

As the bars are substantially in a vertical position when the lower sash is in either of its extreme positions, up or down, it is possible to swing the upper portion of the lower sash forward, thus allowing an air current to enter freely but without creating an undesirable draft, as can be readily seen by the broken lines in Figs. 2 and 3.

Thus it may be seen that both window panes, as contained in their sashes, can be cleaned with the greatest possible ease and in absolute safety, from the interior of the building, no risk of danger being encountered in the operations involved.

Having thus described our invention and set forth its construction, application and use, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

In a window, the combination with the frame thereof and a pair of sashes operable therein, of pairs of bars pivotally attached to each side of the lower sash, the lower pair of bars being secured to the sash at its lower end and to the window frame at a height from the sill equivalent to their length, the upper pair of bars being attached to the center of the sash at one end and to the window frame at their other end, at a height above the first pair of bars, by a distance equivalent to their length, so that the said sash may either rest upon the sill or swing out and upward to rest parallel against the entire surface of the upper sash.

Signed at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, this 29 day of January, 1916.

HENRY F. PRUSSNER.
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."