

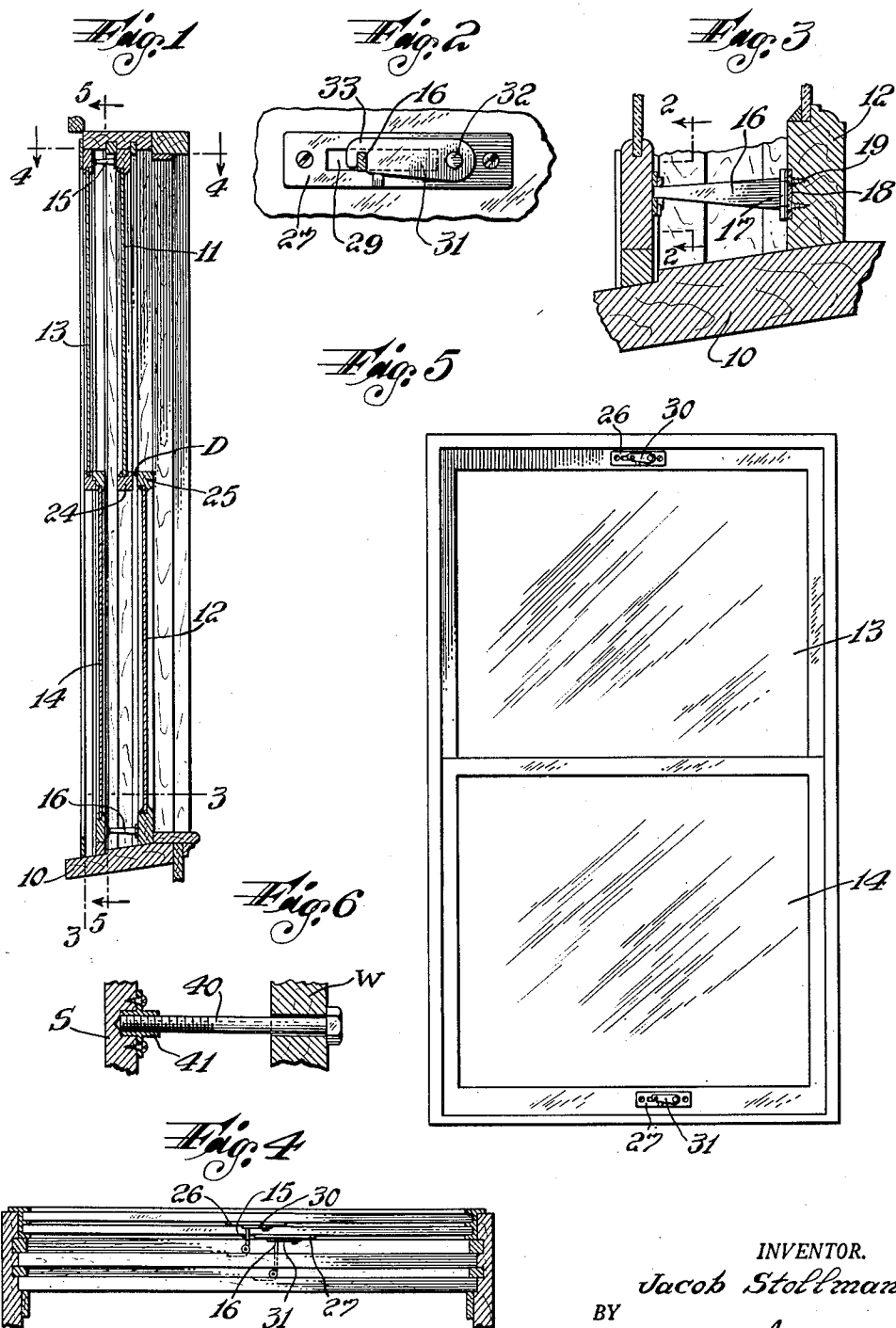
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VENTILATING DEVICE FOR STORM WINDOWS

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VENTILATING DEVICE FOR STORM
WINDOWS

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This invention relates to improvements in ventilating devices for storm windows. It is the object of this invention to provide a storm window construction whereby the individual storm sash members are connected for movement in unison with the window sashes for ventilating purposes, while enabling the storm sash members to be disengaged from the window sashes for cleaning and similar purposes.

Other objects of the invention will become apparent from the description below and the attached drawing, wherein

Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view of a device embodying the invention,

Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevational view thereof, taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 3,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary enlarged elevational view, taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a top plan view, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, at a plane at right angles to that indicated by Fig. 1,

Fig. 5 is an elevational view, taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of a modified form of the invention.

As shown in the drawings, the invention is adapted for use in association with conventional upper and lower window sashes 11, 12, which are adapted to vertically reciprocate in the window frame 10 and which may be provided with positioning or other devices to hold the same at desired positions therein. Storm sash members 13, 14, which may correspond generally to the outline of the window sashes 11, 12, are positioned in the frame for vertical reciprocation therein parallel to the reciprocation of the window sashes.

Pursuant to the invention, links 15, 16 are provided for connecting the storm and window sashes. Each link member is pivoted to a storm or window sash as at 17, as, for example, shown in Fig. 3, by means of the plate 18 which has the hinge 17 formed therewith, said plate being fixed to the sash (12, in Fig. 3) as by means of screws 19 or the like. The free end of the link 16 is adapted to be swung around the pivot 17 to a position at which it spans the distance between the storm and window sashes and extends into an opening or socket (28, 29) of the plate (26, 27). By this means, the storm and window sashes are connected together for movement in unison. At the same time, it will be apparent that the free ends of the links may be readily disengaged from the sockets to permit the windows to be independently moved for cleaning or other purposes.

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Latch members 30, 31 are preferably provided to preclude accidental displacement of the links. Said latch members may be connected to the storm or window sashes. As shown in Fig. 2, the latch member 31 is pivotally connected as at 32 to the plate 27 and is provided near its free end with a recess defining a nose 33 adapted to fit over the free end of the link 16 and releasably latch the latter in the socket. A screen 25 may be positioned on the storm window, if so desired. In Fig. 6, a modified form of the invention is shown wherein the link 40 is removably secured to the window sash W, the free end of the link being adapted to be threaded into the threaded opening of the socket 41 which is fixed to the storm sash S.

While the plates 26, 27 and links 15, 16 are shown in the drawing secured medially of the storm and window sashes, they may be secured at any other desired position thereon, and, particularly in the case of very wide windows, more than one plate may be provided for each storm sash (with a corresponding number of links for each window sash).

The links 15, 16, being pivotally mounted on their respective sash members, may be swung into position to lie flat against the same so as to occupy less space than the distance D between the window sash cross members 24, 25 (Fig. 1), whereby the links may be disengaged when desired and the window frames moved to positions of partial or full registry with each other for cleaning and other purposes.

The objectives above mentioned are attained by so proportioning the parts as to permit the window sash 12 and its link 16 folded thereagainst to be moved upwardly and past the cross member 24 of the other window sash 11 for window washing purposes. This may be done either by providing the cross members 24, 25 with the distance D therebetween as shown in Fig. 1, or by forming the cross members 24, 25 with complementarily tapered faces directed toward each other so that when the window sashes are in their closed position shown in Fig. 1, the complementarily tapered portions of the cross members will be contiguous, thereby forming effectively a closed portion of the window at that point, at the same time permitting the folded link 16 of the lower cross member of the sash 12 to be moved upwardly past the cross member 24 for window washing purposes. The form of the cross members 24, 25 shown in Fig. 1 may be utilized together with some means for normally sealing the same when the window sashes 11, 12 are in the

closed position shown in Fig. 1. Such means may, for example, be a strip of flat or triangular cross-section secured to the cross member 25 and movable therewith, so that, when the cross members 24, 25 are not in registry, there will be the distance D therebetween, but, when they are in registry, the strip will contact cross member 24 and close the space between cross members 24, 25.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In combination with a window frame having upper and lower window sashes vertically reciprocating therein, a supplementary "storm" unit comprising corresponding upper and lower "storm" sash members, links pivotally fixed to said window sashes and sockets fixed to the storm sash members, said sockets having openings to receive the free ends of the links to connect the storm and window sashes for movement in unison, and latch members pivotally mounted on said storm sash members and having recessed free end portions adapted to fit over the free ends of the links to releasably secure the latter in the sockets, while permitting of the ready disengagement thereof, said recessed portions being formed in the lower edges of the latch members adjacent the free ends thereof.

2. In combination with a window frame having upper and lower window sashes vertically reciprocating therein, a supplementary "storm" unit comprising corresponding upper and lower storm sash members, links pivotally connected with said window sashes, sockets consisting of plates secured to the storm sash members and having horizontal slots to receive the free ends of the links and connect the storm and window sashes for vertical movement in unison, and stiff latches pivotally mounted on the plates of said storm sash members and each having a notch in its lower edge adjacent the free end thereof to engage over the free end portion of the respective links when the latch members project above the links to releasably secure the latter in the slots.

3. In combination with a frame having a window sash vertically reciprocating therein, a

supplementary "storm" unit comprising a storm sash member, for vertical reciprocation in said frame, a link pivotally fixed to said window sash and a plate fixed to the storm sash member and formed with a longitudinally extending opening to receive the free end of the link and connect the storm and window sashes for vertical sliding movement in unison, and a stiff latch member pivotally mounted on one of said sash members and having a notch in its lower edge adjacent the free end thereof to engage over the free end of the respective link when the latch member projects above the link to releasably secure the latter in the opening in the plate.

4. The combination with a frame having a window sash vertically reciprocating therein, a supplementary storm sash mounted for vertical reciprocation in said frame and arranged in spaced relation to the window sash, a link pivotally carried by one of said sashes for swinging movement transversely thereof, a plate carried by the other sash and formed with a longitudinally extending slot to receive the free end portion of the link, whereby the two sashes may be connected for vertical sliding movement in unison, and a stiff latch member pivotally mounted in cooperating relation to the slotted plate and having a notch in its lower edge adjacent the free end thereof to engage over the free end of the link when the latch member projects above the link to releasably secure the latter in said slotted plate.

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