No. 864,749. PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

H. T. ATKINSON.

WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1905.

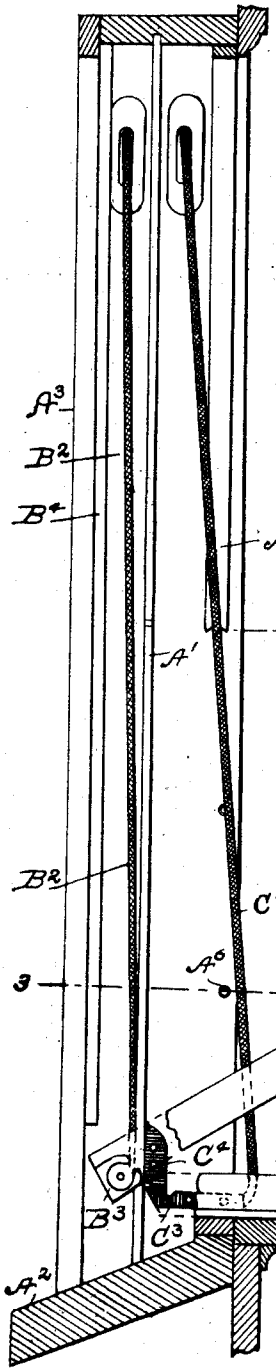


Fig. 1.

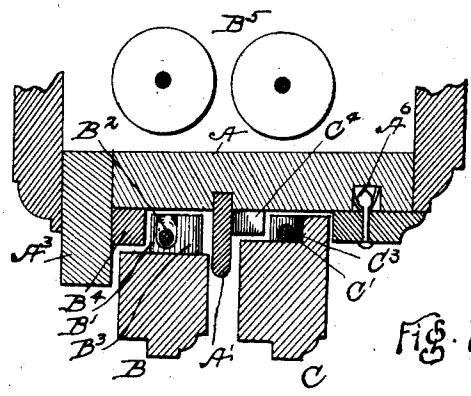
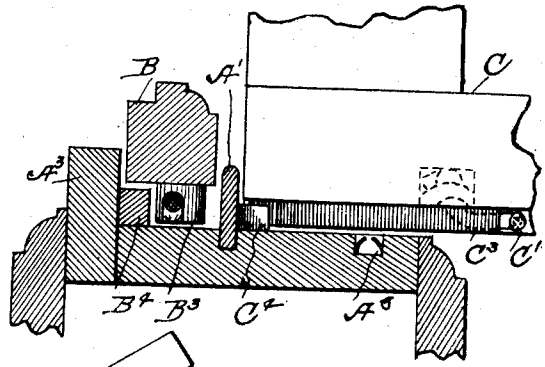


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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WINDOW.

No. 864,749. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed December 2, 1905. Serial No. 290,022.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY T. ATKINSON, a citizen of the United States, and residing at 429 Vernon street, in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to improvements in architecture, and more particularly to windows, and consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the parts.

The object sought to be accomplished is to produce an inswinging sash without adding materially to the cost of production; or departing too radically from the common practice in this art.

Broadly, the invention consists of the usual window with counterbalanced sashes, the sash cords, however, being attached to the bottom rail of each sash. The inner stop is constructed with a removable portion, the removal of which will permit the inner sash to swing inward to rest upon the window stool, said sash being provided with a detent arranged to engage stops fixed to the pulley stile to hold the sash in a horizontal position; and reducing the width of the outer sash so that it can swing inward past the parting bead and rest upon the inner sash, whereby the extension of the lower rail of the outer sash, radiates within the sash guide and engages the lower end of a strip inserted to compensate for the reduced width of the said sash.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a vertical cross section of a window just inside one pulley stile, illustrating both sashes swung inward. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary detail sectional view illustrating the manner of fitting the sashes, etc. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view on the line 3—3, Fig. 1.

In detail the construction consists of the usual window casing consisting in the main of the pulley stiles, A, parting beads A^1, sill A^2, outer stop A^3, inner stops A^4, window stool A^5, and the pulleys, finishing trim, moldings, etc.

The outer sash B, is reduced in width to leave about 5/8 of an inch clearance between it and the pulley stile on both sides to form a recess B^1, for the sash cord B^2, which is attached to the sash by the metal socket B^3, in which the end of the cord is knotted. The sockets B^3 project laterally from the sash and are of a form to permit of its being swung between the parting beads A^1, and the outer stops A^3, when the sash is swung inward. The reduced width of the sash is compensated for by the inserted strip B^4, under the end of which the socket B^3, stops to suspend the compensating weight B^5, when the sash is swung inward. The reduced width of the lower sash allows it to swing past the parting beads on the lower half of the window casing. The parting beads from the top of the casing down to a depth slightly less than the depth of the sash B, are sufficiently wide to retain the sash when it is raised in its normal position.

The window is operated as follows: The outer sash B, is suspended on the sash cords B^2, attached to the bottom of the sash, and is guided between the outer stop A^3, and parting bead A^1, and laterally by the inserted strips B^4, and has a free vertical movement in the window casing. The inner sash C, is similarly suspended on the sash cord C^1, and is guided between the parting beads, and the inner stop A^4, and has a free vertical movement between the pulley stiles. The sash C, is rabbeted at C^2, to clear the cord C^1. Up to this point the window is installed and operated as is common to all double sash windows. The lower half a^4, of the stop A^4, is removably secured in place by the fastenings A^6, resembling spring glove clasps on a much larger scale; although other means are equally desirable. When it is desired to tilt the sash inward to facilitate washing, the sash C, is lowered to the sill, the stop a^4, removed and the sash swung outward until it rests upon the window stool A^5. The detents C^3, screwed to the bottom of the sash rail in the rabbet C^2, are arranged to engage with the stops C^4, screwed to the pulley stiles on both sides, whereby the sash is prevented from leaving the casing, and the lift of the counterbalance is removed from the sash. The sash B, is lowered until its upper rail clears the wide portion A^1, of the parting bead, when it may be swung out from the casing, the socket B^3, swinging between the strip B^4, and parting bead A^1, until it rests under the end of the strip B^4, which limits the swing of the sash and supports the weight of the counterbalance.

The return of the sashes to normal position is too obvious to require description. The sashes may be fitted with locks, lifts and other hardware applicable to the ordinary window.

Having thus described this invention what is claimed and desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A window comprising a casing, counterbalanced sashes in said casing, parting beads wider in the upper portion than in the lower portion of said casing, an outer sash narrower than the said casing between said parting beads at their lower portions, lateral extensions on said sash movable between said parting beads and the outer stop, and adapted to stop under a strip fixed to the pulley stile adjacent said narrow sash, and an inner sash having a detent fixed to its side rails and adapted to engage stops fixed to the pulley stiles.

2. A window comprising a casing, counterbalanced sashes guided in said casing, one of said sashes being narrower than said casing between a portion of its parting beads, removably attached inner stops on said casing, and means for limiting the tilting movement of said narrow sash,

said means engaging cord sockets secured to the lower end of said narrow sash and projecting laterally therefrom.

3. A window comprising a casing having removably attached inner stops, and upper dividing beads of greater width than the lower dividing beads, counterbalanced sashes vertically guided in said casing, one of said sashes being narrower than the casing between said lower dividing beads, cord sockets secured to the lower end of the narrow sash and projecting laterally therefrom, and means engaging said sockets to limit the tilting movement of said sash.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of October 1905.

HENRY T. ATKINSON.

Witnesses:
BALDWIN VALE,
M. HOLMES.