

No. 642,279.

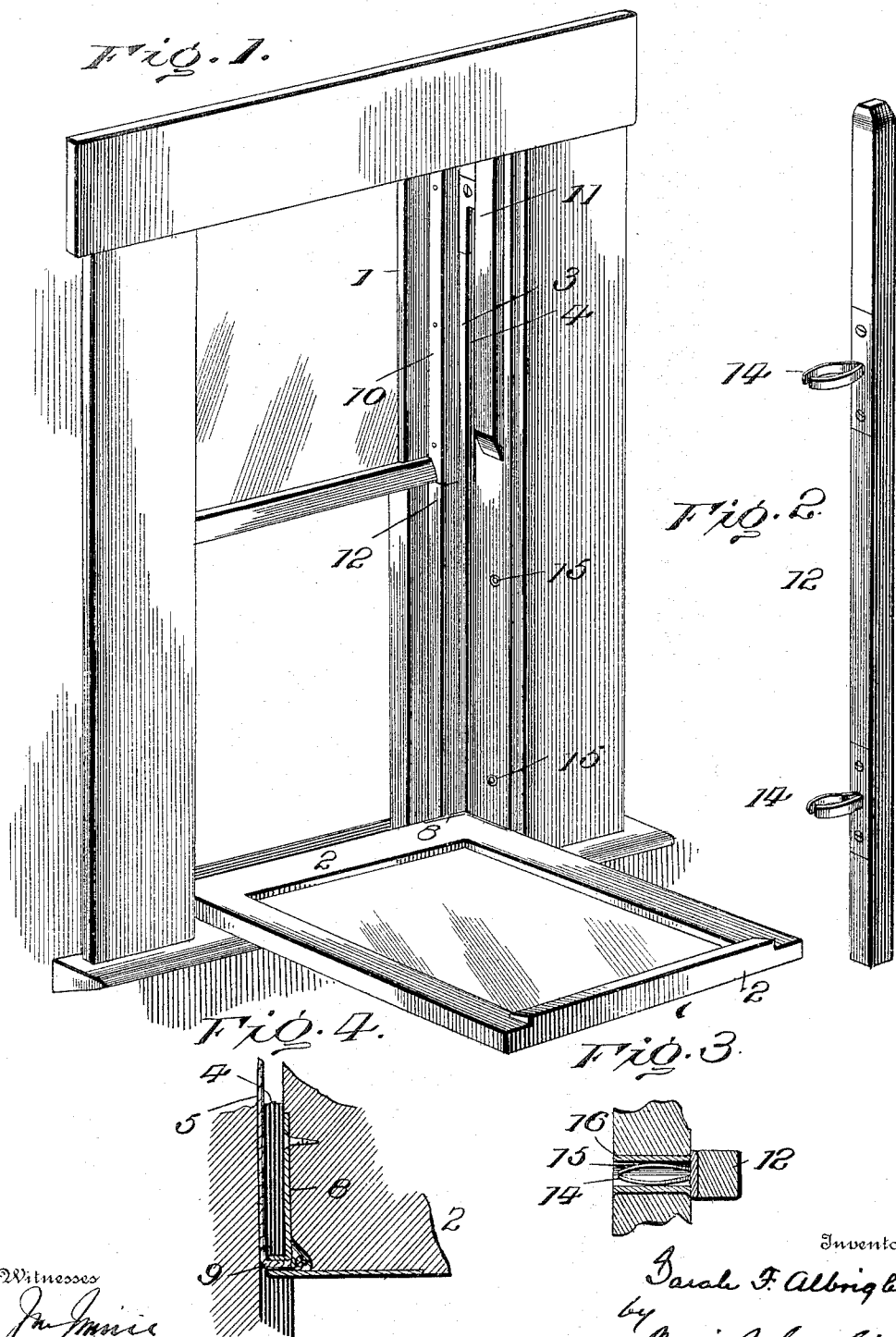
Patented Jan. 30, 1900.

S. F. ALBRIGHT.
WINDOW.

(Application filed June 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1



Witnesses

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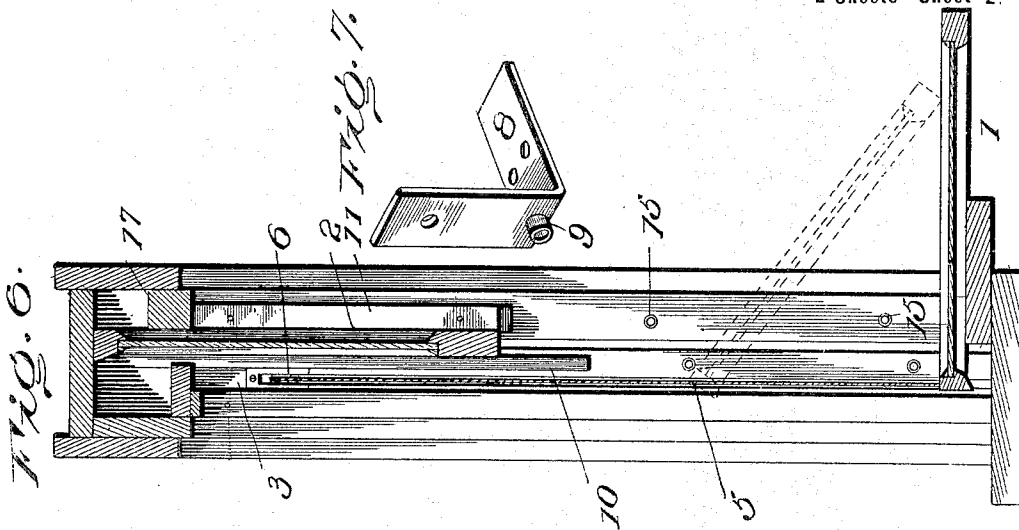
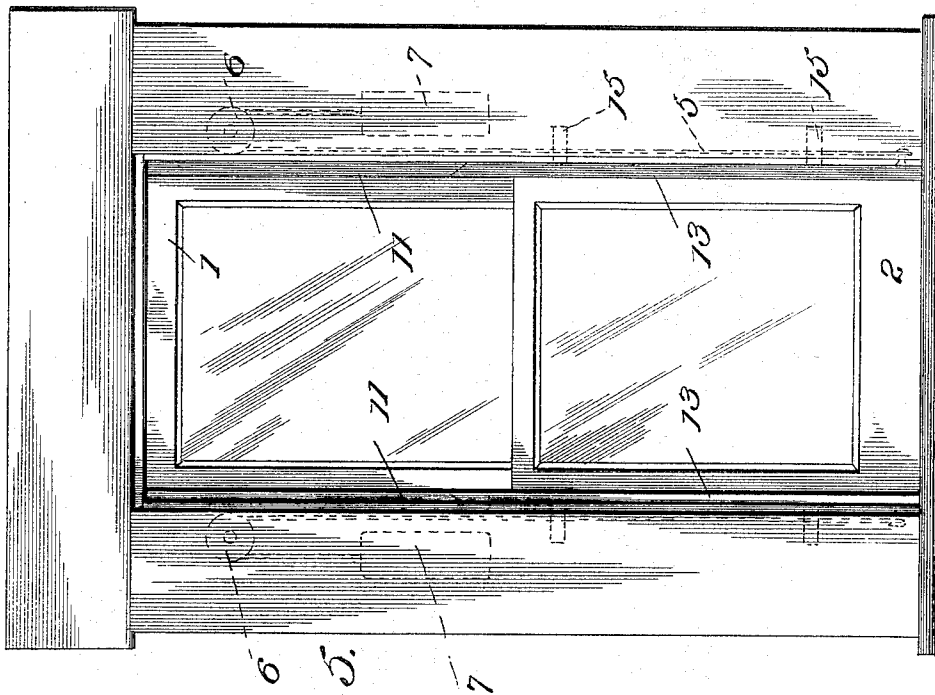
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses

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Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SARAH F. ALBRIGHT, OF SIDNEY, OHIO.

WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 642,279, dated January 30, 1900.

Application filed June 23, 1899. Serial No. 721,529. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SARAH F. ALBRIGHT, a resident of Sidney, in the county of Shelby and State of Ohio, 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 invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

10 The invention relates to windows, and has for its object to provide a construction that will permit the inversion of the sash for convenience in cleaning.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a window embodying the invention and showing the lower sash turned on its pivots to give access to its exterior.

20 Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective of a removable parting-strip. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section showing devices for securing strips in the casing. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing sash-cord, cord-groove, and sash-pivot. Fig. 5 is an elevation. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section showing the upper sash raised and partially inclosed in a casing-recess and the upper section lowered and turned on its pivots to give access to its exterior, and Fig. 7 is a perspective of a detail.

Numerals 1 and 2 denote, respectively, the upper and lower sashes of a window, and 3 the sides of a window-casing, in which are formed grooves 4 to receive sash-cords 5, that run over pulleys 6. Attached to the cords within the casing are counterbalancing-weights 7, as usual. The opposite ends of the cords are fixed to the edges of each sash near its lower end. In the present instance an angle-piece 8, having a tubular pivot 9, is fixed to each lower corner of each sash, and the cords are secured in these tubes 9 and attached to the sash by means of the angle-pieces. The angle-pieces 8 embrace the corners of the sash and strengthen it. They are secured by screws or the like disposed at right angles to each other, and the construction is both simple and strong, the angle-pieces 8 performing a double function.

10 denotes parting-strips secured in usual manner, but terminating near the plane of

the meeting-line of the adjacent sash-bars when the window is closed.

11 denotes sash-guides or retaining-strips situated in the upper part of the window and terminating, preferably, a little above said meeting-line.

12 denotes removable parting-strips continuous with strips 10, and 13 denotes removable guide-strips continuous with strips 11. Each of these removable strips is preferably provided with spring-fingers 14 or the like adapted for easy insertion and removal from holes 15, provided in the casing. The holes may be lined with metal tubes 16.

17 denotes a recess formed in the upper part of the casing and adapted to temporarily receive the upper end of the lower sash when desired.

The operation is as follows: To clean the outside of the lower sash, remove the retaining-strips 13 and turn the sash inwardly about its pivots 9 and adjust to any desired angle, which is easily effected, since the weights tend to lift the bottom of the sash and move the pivots up in the grooves. To clean the outside of the upper sash, raise the lower sash up into the recess 17, said sash being first reverted if previously inverted. Lower the upper sash and remove the parting-strips 12. Turn the lowered upper sash on its pivots, proceeding as before with the other sash. After cleaning the lowered upper sash it can be restored to its normal situation and strips 12 put in place, the upper sash lowered, and strips 13 replaced.

The two sashes have no cord connection, and each is manipulated and held for cleaning by itself, while the other is held securely and independently in the casing. Each sash when inverted for cleaning its outside can be easily supported in any desired plane between the horizontal and vertical.

The construction avoids the danger and inconvenience incident to the washing of the outside of ordinary windows, and it also avoids the necessity of removing screens fixed in the casing outside the window.

By terminating the fixed section 10 of the parting-strips at or near the plane of the meeting-line of the adjacent sash-bars, as above described, the lower ends of these fixed

sections serve as a limit for the upward movement of the upper sash when turned into the room for cleaning. This prevents the upper sash when lowered for cleaning from rising behind the lower sash, where it would be partly inaccessible. In the termination of the sash-guide 11, slightly above the end of the fixed sections of the parting-strips, I form a stop or lock for the lower sash when inverted and raised for cleaning, at which time the lower rear face of the sash will bear on the front of the parting-strip and beneath the end of the fixed guide-section and hold the sash inclined and in convenient situation for cleaning.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a window, a sash having angle-pieces secured at its lower corners, pivots integral

with the angle-pieces and embracing the lower angles thereof, a casing having uninterrupted vertical grooves to receive the pivots, and sash-cords lying in the grooves and secured to said pivots.

2. In a window, a sash having angle-pieces embracing the lower corners thereof, tubular pivots integral with the angle-pieces and situated near the sash-corners, a casing having uninterrupted vertical grooves to receive the pivots, and sash-cords, lying in the grooves and secured internally of the tubular pivots.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SARAH F. ALBRIGHT.

Witnesses:

JAMES E. WAY,
E. BEMUS.