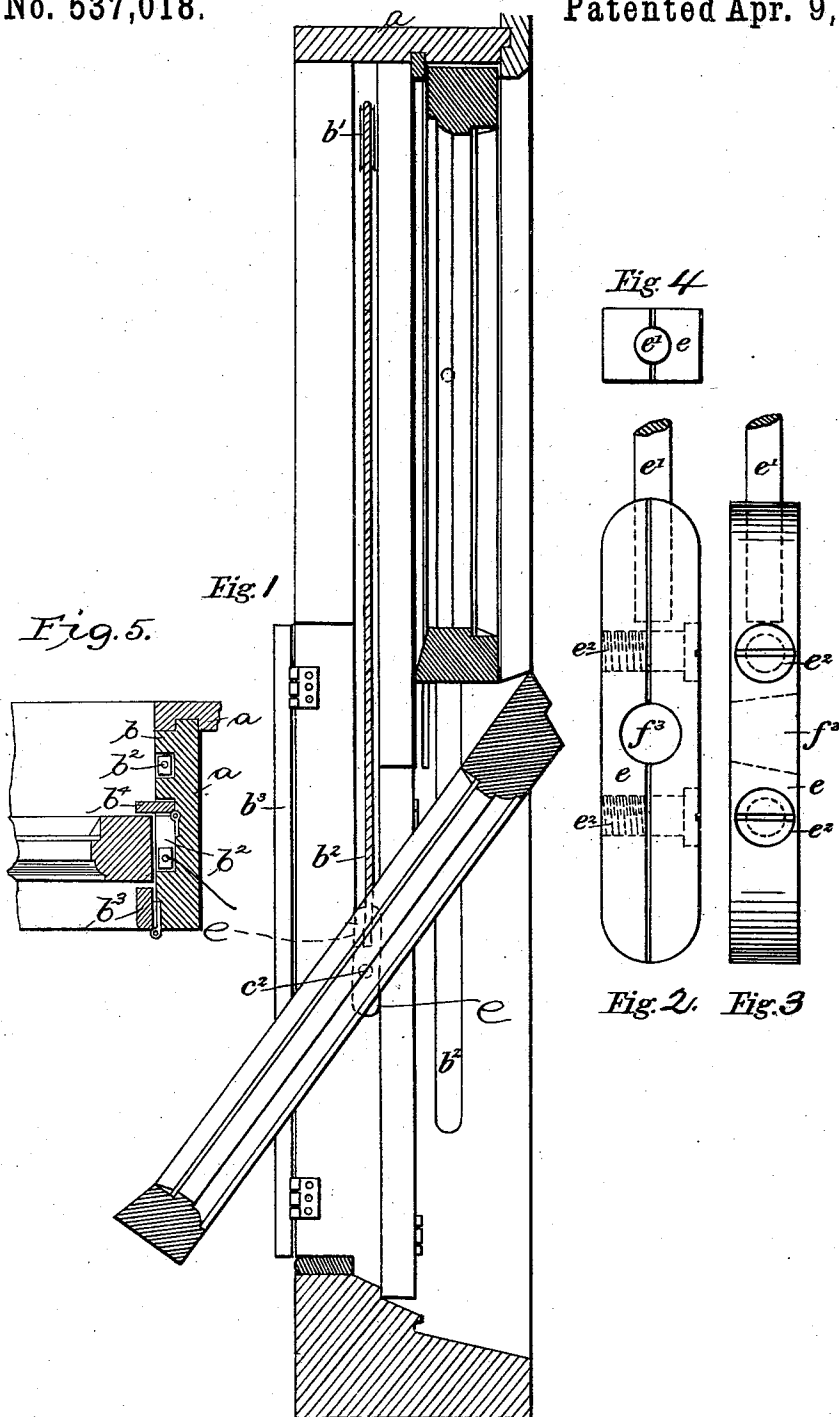


(No Model.)

FREDERICK DE JERSEY CLERE.
WINDOW SASH.

No. 537,018.

Patented Apr. 9, 1895.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK DE JERSEY CLERE, OF WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

WINDOW-SASH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,018, dated April 9, 1895.

Application filed January 10, 1893. Renewed May 3, 1894. Serial No. 510,011. (No model.) Patented in New Zealand November 10, 1892, No. 5,884; in New South Wales November 19, 1892, No. 4,124; in Victoria November 21, 1892, No. 10,148; in South Australia November 22, 1892, No. 2,362; in Queensland November 25, 1892, No. 2,246; in England December 24, 1892, No. 23,829; in Belgium December 29, 1892, No. 102,744; in France December 30, 1892, No. 226,801; in Germany January 3, 1893, No. 70,772, and in Canada March 20, 1893, No. 42,354.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK DE JERSEY CLERE, a British subject, residing in the city of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Window-Sashes to Facilitate Cleaning and for other Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

Patents have been issued to me for this invention in France, No. 226,801, dated December 30, 1892; in Germany, No. 70,772, dated January 3, 1893; in Belgium, No. 102,744, dated December 29, 1892; in Great Britain, No. 23,829, dated December 24, 1892; in Canada, No. 42,354, dated March 20, 1893; in South Australia, No. 2,362, dated November 22, 1892; in New South Wales, No. 4,124, dated November 19, 1892; in Queensland, No. 2,246, dated November 25, 1892; in Victoria, No. 10,148, dated November 21, 1892; and in New Zealand, No. 5,884, dated November 10, 1892.

My invention relates to means for suspending window sashes and connecting them to the sash cords whereby the sash may be tilted for cleaning, painting or other purposes.

In the drawings:—Figure 1, is a sectional view showing the general arrangement of the sash. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are details relating to the suspending clamp. Fig. 5, is a sectional detail view of the sash and frame showing the relation between the sash, the groove in the frame, the cord therein and the hinged parting bead.

The sash is supported pivotally by pintles c^2 on its sides which enter openings f^3 formed between the opposing members of the clamp e said members being held together by the screws e^2 . The clamp is adapted to move vertically in ways formed in the sash frame and

is attached to the lower end e' of the sash cord b^2 , said lower end fitting in sockets formed between the two members of the clamp, the screws e^2 before mentioned serving also to press the clamp members together so as to fasten the clamp securely to the sash cord. This construction provides a simple and effective means for pivotally supporting the sash, affording a sliding box therefor and serving as a connection between the sash and cord.

In order to permit the sash to be swung on its pivot the bead b^3 is hinged so that it may be swung aside.

It will be noticed that the sash cord is not in the center of the groove b^2 and is placed as shown in order to allow the bead b^4 to be closed up, said bead being hinged in the groove to be folded therein and adapted to lie flush with the face of the frame.

I claim—

1. In combination, the window frame, the sash, the sash cord, the pivot bearing on the sash and the sliding block for receiving said bearing and for connecting the sash cord to the sash, consisting of the two parts clamped together and having the bearing opening f^3 between them and having also the bearing socket for the cord between them, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the sash, the frame having the groove b^2 , the hinged bead b^4 and the sash cord both of which are in the said groove b^2 of the frame, but at opposite sides thereof, substantially as described.

FREDERICK DE JERSEY CLERE.

Witnesses:

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