J. P. & V. J. HOLZEM.

STORM WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1916.

1,216,121.

Patented Feb. 13, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

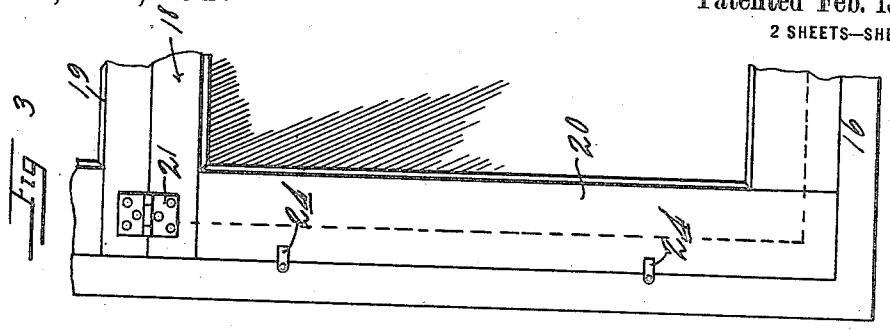


Fig 3

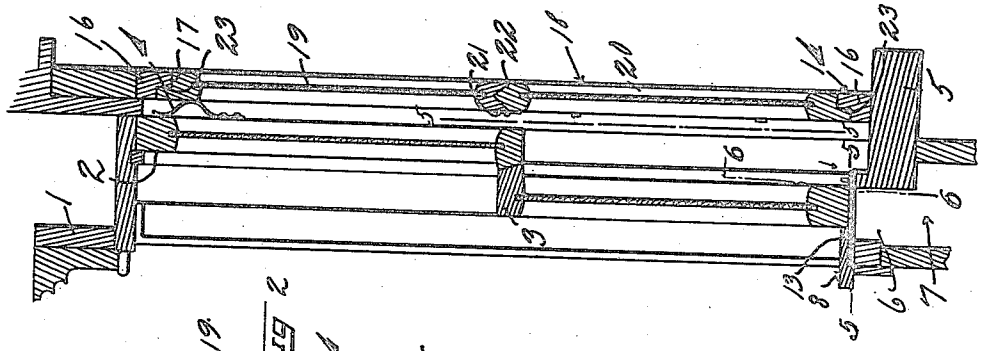


Fig 2

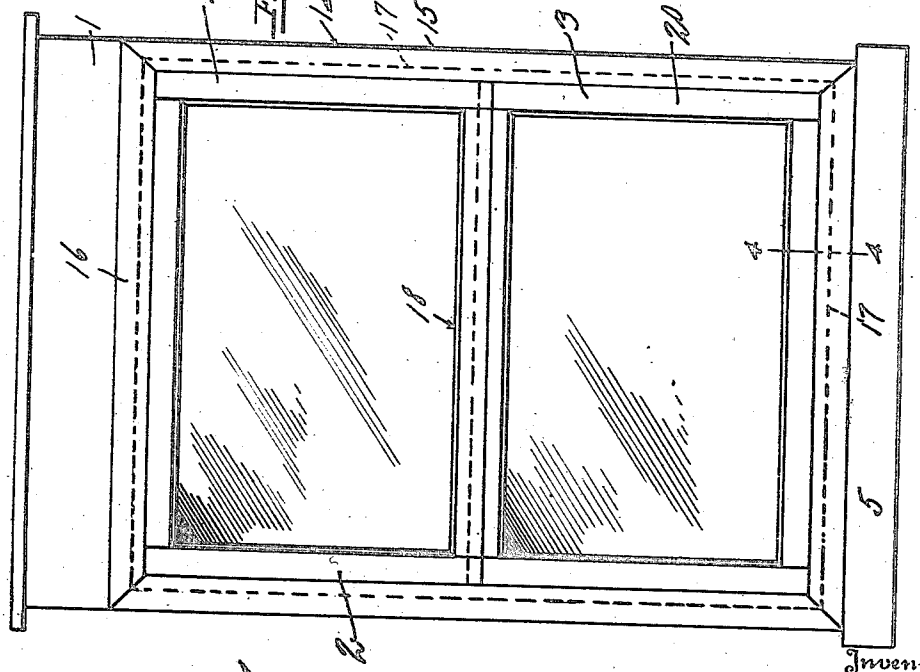


Fig 1

Witnesses

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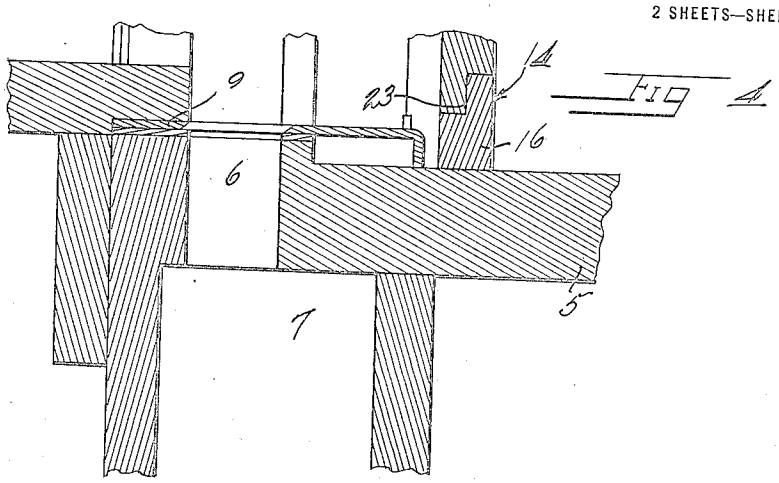


FIG 4

FIG 5

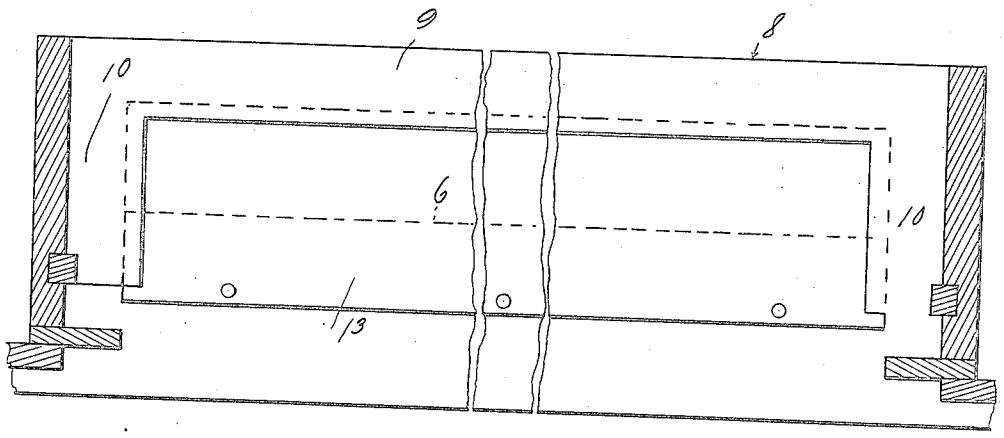
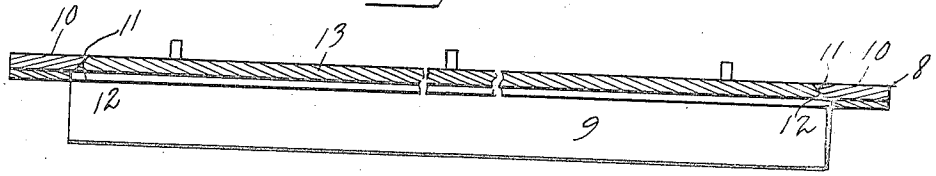


FIG 6



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH P. HOLZEM AND VINCENT J. HOLZEM, OF ELK RIVER, MINNESOTA.

STORM-WINDOW.

1,216,121. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 13, 1917.

Application filed April 27, 1916. Serial No. 94,042.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH P. HOLZEM and VINCENT J. HOLZEM, citizens of the United States, residing at Elk River, in the county of Sherburne, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Storm-Windows; and we 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 appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention is directed to improvements in storm windows, and has for its object to so construct a device of this character that the same can be applied to the window frame from the inside of a room, thereby dispensing with the use of scaffolds and ladders which are necessary in applying storm windows which are put in place from the outside of the building.

A further object of the invention is to provide a storm window consisting of upper and lower sashes, the former being adapted to be swung inwardly when it is desired to ventilate the room.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a storm window which can be compactly folded when not in use and stored in a compartment formed in the wall and beneath the sill.

With these and other objects in view, this invention resides in the novel features of construction, formation, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is an outside view of the window.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional central view therethrough.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary inside view of the storm sashes.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates the usual window frame, which has slidably associated therewith in the usual manner upper and lower sashes 2 and 3, the side rails of the upper sash 2 being provided with bowed leaf springs 4 the purpose of which will appear later.

The window sill 5 is provided with a slot 6 which opens into the compartment 7 which is formed between the inner and outer walls of the building. Supported by the sill is a frame 8, which consists of a longitudinal bar 9 and end bars 10, said bars being provided with beveled grooves 11 for slidably engaging the beveled edges 12 of the plate 13, said plate when engaged in the frame serving to close the upper end of the slot 6 so as to limit the downward movement of the lower sash 3.

A supplemental frame 14 is provided and is secured to the frame 1 exteriorly thereof, said frame having its side bars 15 and end bars 16 rabbeted as at 17.

The storm window 18 consists of upper and lower sashes 19 and 20. The adjacent rails of the sashes 19 and 20 are connected by hinges 21, said rails being adapted to interlock as indicated at 22, whereby the rain will be excluded.

The sashes 19 and 20 have certain of their rails rabbeted as at 23 for engaging the corresponding portions of the frame 14.

The lower sash 20 is held in engagement with the frame 14 by pivoted latches 24, while the upper sash is held in place by the springs 4. Thus it will be seen that when the upper sash 2 is lowered to its fullest extent the upper sash 19 can be swung inwardly so as to ventilate the room.

Since the storm window 18 consists of hingedly connected sashes, it is obvious that the same can be folded and placed in the compartment 7 when desired. While the structure just described relates particularly to a storm window it is obvious that a window screen can be formed in the same manner if desired. Since the plate 13 can be slid to its open position the sashes can be readily placed in the compartments and the plate closed until it is desired to use the storm window or screens.

What is claimed is:—

In combination with a window frame and its sashes, a supplemental frame carried thereby, a storm window consisting of upper and lower hingedly connected sashes, latches carried by the first named frame for holding the lower sash of the storm window in engagement with the supplemen-

tal frame, and springs carried by the side rails of the upper sash for yieldably engaging the upper sash of the storm window to hold the same in engagement with the supplemental frame, said upper sash of the storm window being adapted to swing inwardly when the upper sash of the window is in its lowered position.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures, in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH P. HOLZEM.
VINCENT J. HOLZEM.

Witnesses:
C. F. FRINAN,
HATTIE STANZ.