No. 828,447. PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

D. ZATZKE.

WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

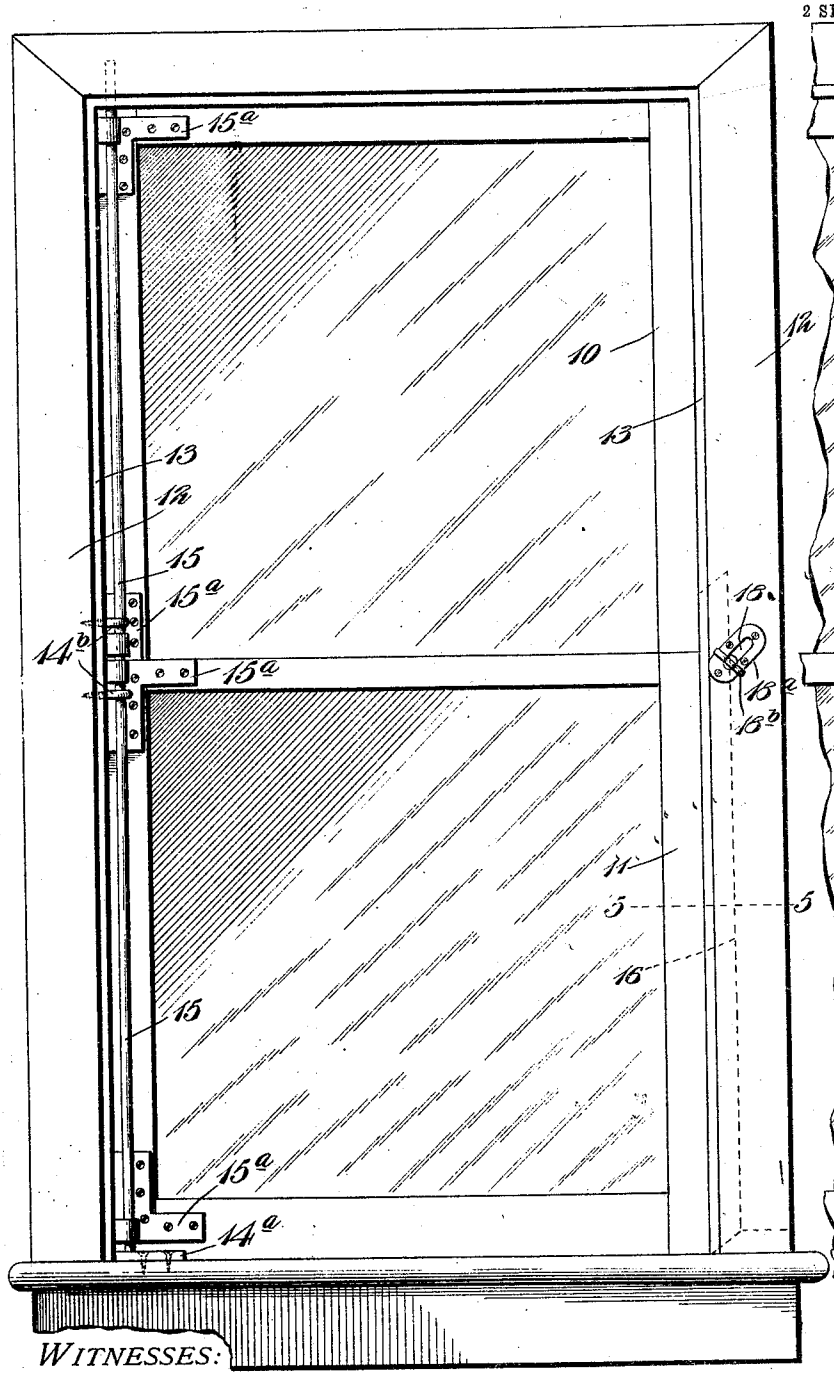

Fig. 1.

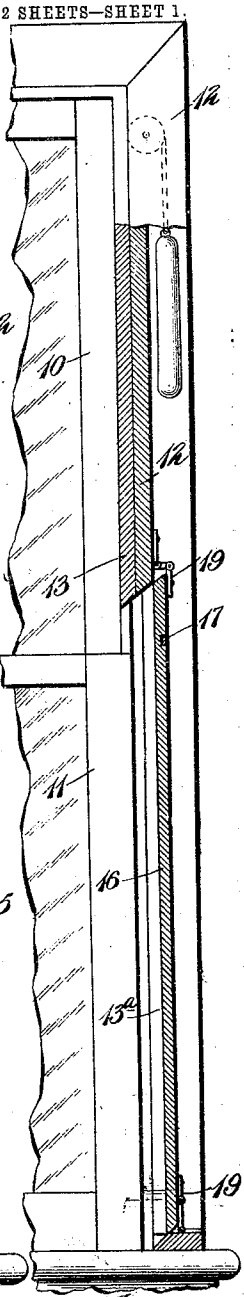

Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

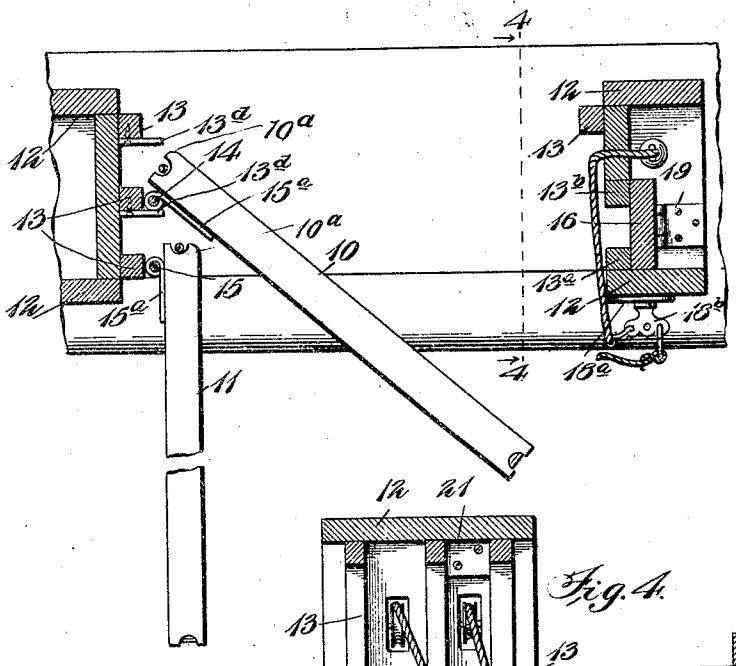


Fig. 3.

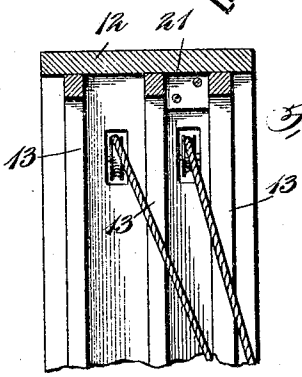


Fig. 4.

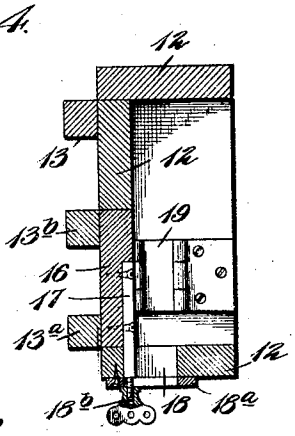
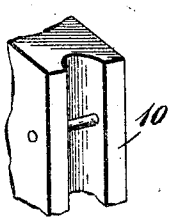
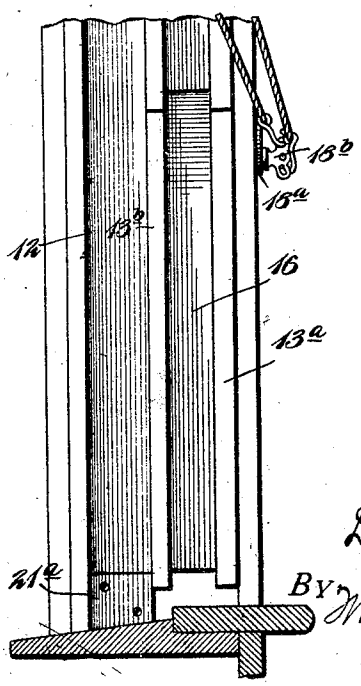


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL ZATZKE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW.

No. 828,447. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed March 7, 1906. Serial No. 304,664.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL ZATZKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means whereby window-sash may be partially removed or turned out of their casing for cleaning or other purposes.

The principal features are vertical rods upon which the windows are pivoted and a movable or receding section of the jamb by which some of the guide-strips are moved out of engagement with the window-sashes, so as to enable the sashes to be swung out of the frame when desired.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation and interior view of a window provided with the present device. Fig. 2 is a detail in section showing part of the jamb moved out or back so that the beads are out of engagement with the sash. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section showing the sash swung out of the frame. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the frame on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1, showing the movable section with beads in position for retaining the sash in the frame. Fig. 6 is a detail of the weight-cord fastening for connecting the cord to the sash.

Referring to the drawings, 10 and 11 are the upper and lower sashes of the window. 12 is the window frame or casing, and 13 represents the parting and guiding beads on the jambs. The sashes 10 and 11 are mounted pivotally on vertical rods 14 and 15, respectively, by means of angular straps 15^a, located at upper and lower corners of the sash and having eyes or holes through which the rods pass. The rods are secured in place by inserting their upper ends in the top of the frame and their lower ends into plates or blocks 14^a, screwed to the sill of the frame. Screw-eyelets 14^b may also be employed near the middle of the jambs to keep the rods straight. Wooden blocks 21 and 21^a may be employed to limit the up and down movements of the respective sashes, and so prevent them from striking the eyelets when the sashes are raised or lowered. One of the jambs has a movable or shiftable section 16, to which are attached the two inner bead-sections 13^a and 13^b, which normally form a continuation of the usual guide-beads 13.

17 is a bar attached to the section 16 near the top thereof, and this extends outwardly through an oblique slot 18 on the inside piece or lining of the casing. The end of this bar is formed into a round pin and passes through the slot 18 and slotted face-plate 18^a, the outer part of the rod being screw-threaded and provided with a thumb-nut 18^b, which nut has two or more eyelets to which the ends of the sash weight-cords are hooked. The nut 18^b secures the slide 16 in its advanced or normal position and when loosened slightly forms convenient means for retracting the slide into position with the beads out of engagement with the sash. The slide 16 is preferably provided at its ends with two compound or double hinges 19, which permit the slide to move vertically, but in an oblique direction.

When it is desired to swing the window-sashes out of the frame, the lower and upper sashes are placed at the bottom of the casing or frame. The sliding section is then moved back. One or both of the sashes may then be swung open. The weight-cords have hooks at their ends, and these are disengaged on the side opposite to the vertical rods on which the sashes are pivoted. To prevent the cords running back, these hooks may then be attached to the eyelets in the thumb-nut 18^b. The windows may then be turned on their pivots inwardly, as shown in Fig. 3. To replace the windows, they are turned back into the frame, the ends of the cords attached, and the slide 16 moved forward and secured or tightened by the nut 18^b.

As shown in Fig. 3, the corners of the sashes 10 and 11 are slightly rounded, as shown at 10^a, so as to allow the sashes when being replaced in the guide-beads to not catch on the same. I also preferably use thin strips of metal on the lower parts of the beads opposite the slide 16, as shown at 13^d. This also prevents the outer beads 13 from being injured and makes a close-fitting groove between the beads.

I claim—

1. The combination with horizontally-swinging sash, of a window-frame containing the sash, and having a jamb-casing with a movable section, and a slot in the inside lining of the casing, and a pin secured to the section and extending through the slot and provided with a fastening device on its exposed end.

2. A window-frame having a movable sec-

tion in one jamb-casing to allow the removal of the sash, and a slot in the inside piece of the casing beside said section, a pin attached to the section and extending through the slot, and a nut on the exposed end of the pin, having eyes to which the weight-cords may be attached when the sashes are removed.

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

DANIEL ZATZKE.

Witnesses:
SIGNA FELTSKOG,
H. G. BATCHELOR.