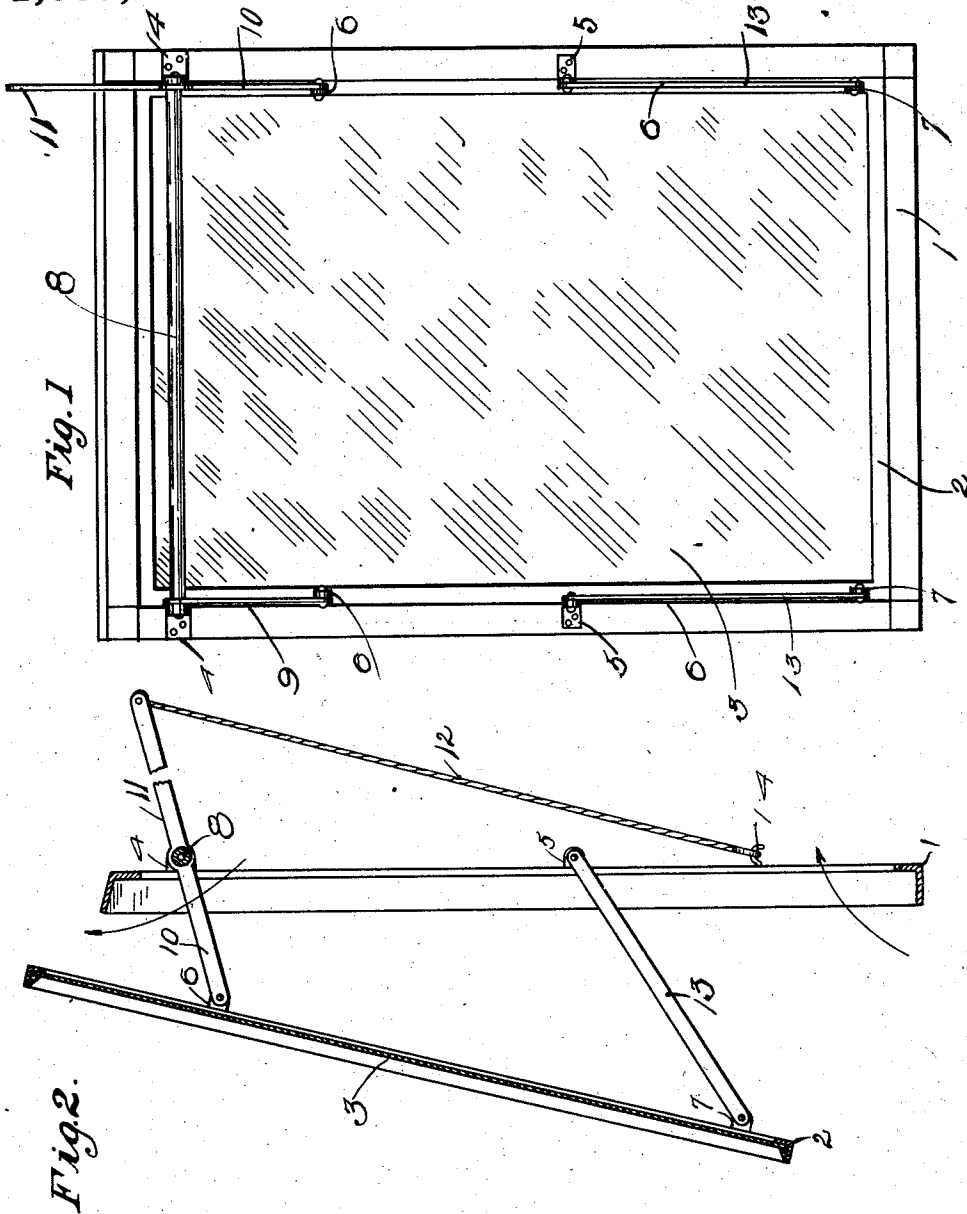


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WINDOW CASEMENT.

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1,009,488.

Patented Nov. 21, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY DOMBRINK, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

WINDOW-CASEMENT.

1,009,488.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 21, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY DOMBRINK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Casements, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to windows and the principal object of the same is to provide a window which can be opened so as to provide a clear passage for air at the top and bottom to ventilate the room.

This improved window is illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view of a window supplied with the improved device looking from the inside. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing the window open.

In the accompanying drawings 1 indicates a window frame which is of any desired construction and made of any desired material. The one illustrated, however, is made of metal.

The numeral 2 represents the window sash in which the glass 3 is mounted.

Pivot lugs 4—4 are mounted near the tops of the frame and similar pair of pivot lugs 5—5 are mounted near the center of the frame. Similar pivot lugs 6—6 and 7—7 are secured to the window sash, the lugs 6—6 being about one-fourth the length of the sash from the top and the lugs 7—7 near the bottom of the sash. A rocker shaft 8 is pivotally mounted between the lugs 4—4 and has the arms 9 and 10 rigidly mounted near its ends which are pivoted to the lugs 6—6. The arm 10 extends beyond the shaft and is formed into a lever 11 to which an operating cable 12 is secured. The cable can be either chain or rope to suit the owner's fancy.

The lower portion of the window is pivotally supported by the arms 13 which are pivotally connected to the lugs 5 and 7. It should be noted that the arms 13 are longer than the arms 9 and 10 as to cause the lower end of the window to swing out farther than the upper portion thus giving more room for the fresh air to enter and causing a flue action and thus better ventilating the room.

The operation is as follows: Supposing

the window closed and it is desired to open it, the cable 12 is grasped and the lever 11 pulled down. This swings the arm 10 outwardly and turns the rocker shaft which swings the arm 9 outwardly at the same time as the arm 10. This saves the sash from becoming twisted. When the sash is raised by the arms 9 and 10 the arms 13 swing out and up thus holding the lower portion of the window out farther than the upper portion and giving an outward slant to the sash. The window can be held in this position by hooking the end of the cable over the hook 14. If desired the cable can be provided with a number of eyes to be engaged by the hook. The window being open as shown in the Fig. 2, the fresh air enters at the lower portion of the window and the used air passes out through the opening at the top as shown by the arrows. It will also be seen that by having the upper portion of the sash extending above the upper edge of the frame, that there is a clearance space left between the lower edge of the sash and the lower edge of the frame. By means of this construction the fresh air can readily enter the window through the lower portion, but is prevented from interfering with the passage of used air through the upper portion, as the upper portion of the sash extends above the upper edge of the frame, and thus the draft or fresh air can not enter through the upper portion of the window. It will thus be seen that by having the window constructed in the manner described that there is formed a flue action, which causes the room to be better ventilated than with the ordinary construction of window, where there is a clear passage for fresh air at the top as well as at the bottom of the window.

What I claim is:—

1. A window comprising a frame, a sash, arms pivotally connecting said frame and sash and the lower of said arms being of greater length than the upper ones.

2. A window comprising a frame, a sash, and means for swinging said sash outwardly and upwardly and the lower portion of said sash out to a greater degree than the upper portion.

3. A window comprising a frame, a sash, and means for swinging said sash upwardly

and outwardly, so that when said sash is open its upper edge is positioned above the upper edge of said frame.

5 4. A window comprising a frame, a sash, and means for swinging said sash upwardly and outwardly so that the upper edge of said sash is positioned above the upper edge of said frame and the lower portion of said

sash at an outward angle to form a large lower air inlet, and a small upper air outlet. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY DOMBRINK.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."