

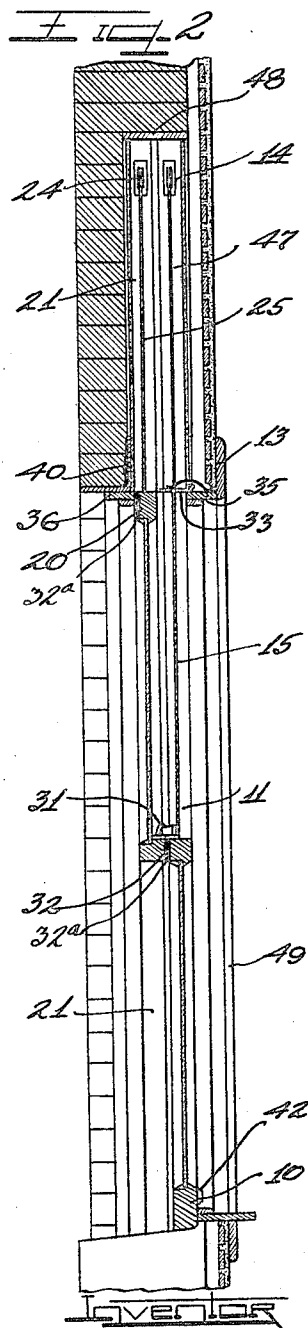
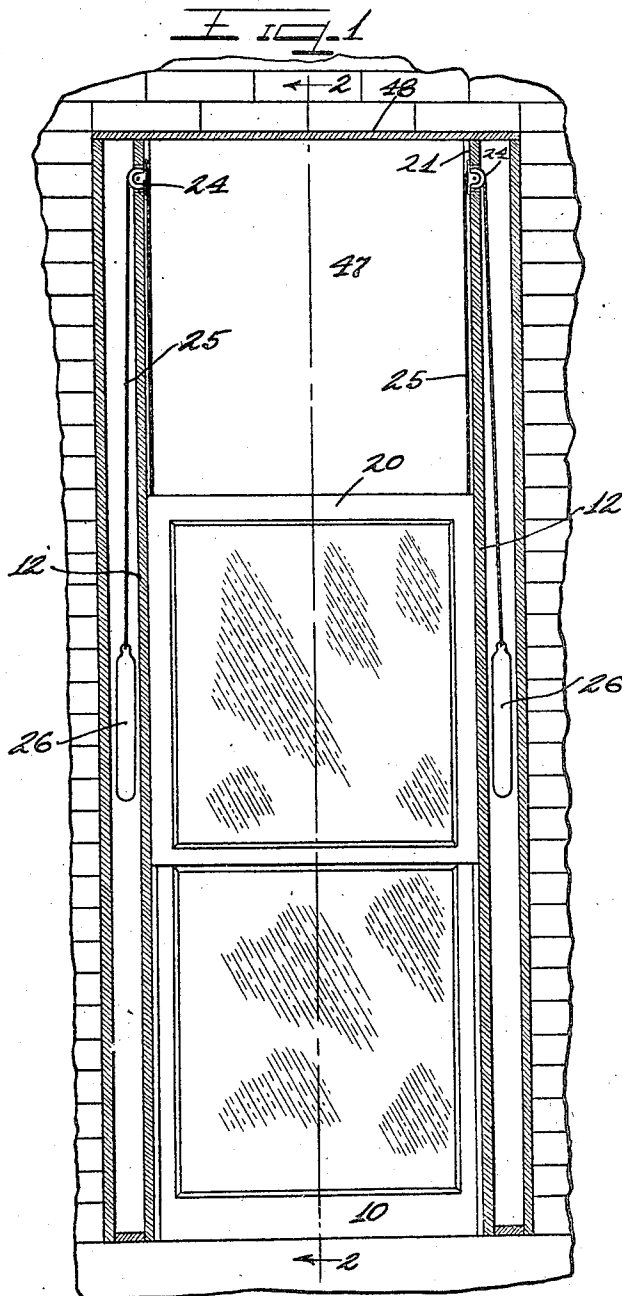
March 11, 1924.

S. GEROUX

1,486,653

WINDOW

Filed Aug. 12, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



WITNESSES

H. Marks
Carson Hill

by

INVENTOR
STEVE GEROUX
Charles B. [Signature]
Att'y.

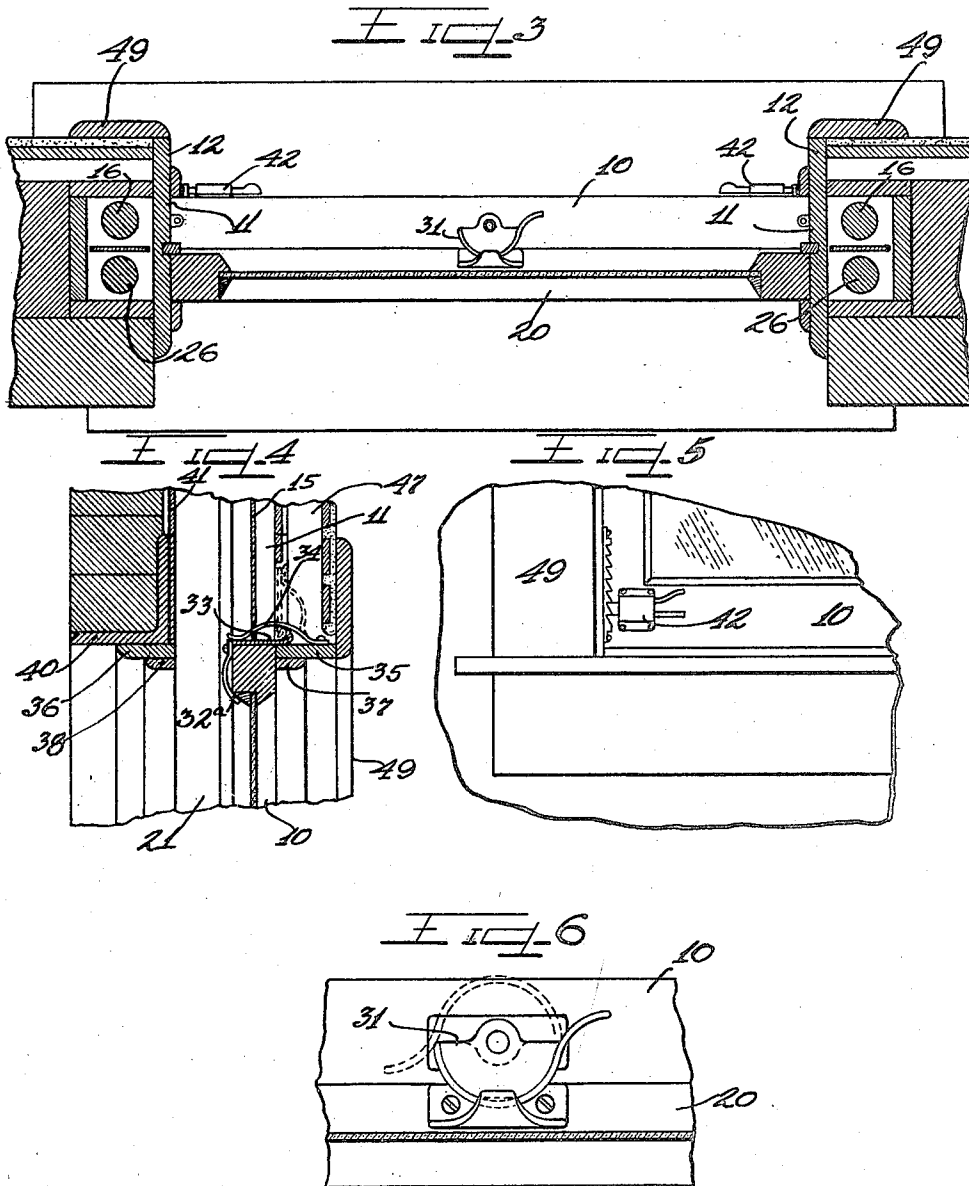
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WINDOW

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WITNESSES

H. B. Marks

Concepcion Steel

by

INVENTOR

STEVE GEROUX

Charles J. Geroux

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEV GEROUX, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW.

Application filed August 12, 1922. Serial No. 581,299.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEV GEROUX, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Window; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

As windows are usually constructed, the area uncovered by opening them is never more than half of the area of the glass, so that the amount of ventilation that may be obtained through the window is limited, which is particularly disadvantageous in hot weather when all the breeze possible through the window is desired.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a window in which the sash and glass may be completely removed from the window area so that the opening for ventilation shall be equal to or even somewhat greater than the opening for light.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a space within the wall of a building into which the sash of the window may be moved, leaving the window opening completely unobstructed.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a window frame with the usual sash guiding means extending upward above the top of the space within the window into the wall so that the sash may be moved out of the window opening without becoming free from the guiding means.

Other and further important objects of this invention will be apparent from the disclosures in the accompanying drawings and following description.

The invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter more fully described.

On the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation showing the window and its frame.

Figure 2 is a section upon the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal section through the window and frame.

Figure 4 is a detail section showing the upper edge of the window opening.

Figure 5 is a detail showing the lock for the lower sash.

Figure 6 is a detail showing the lock for the junction of the two sashes.

As shown on the drawings:

The lower sash 10 rides in the usual grooves 11 in the uprights or side members 12 of the window frame. These grooves are formed by the usual stop and running beads or in any other usual or desired way. The side members 12 of the frame are made in the usual way except that they continue up above the top members of the frame at each side of a space 47, and the pulleys 14 for the lower sash are at a height above the top of the usual window opening nearly equal to the length of one sash. The usual cords 15 run from the lower sash over these pulleys to weights 16 for counterbalancing the lower sash in its movement. In a similar way the upper sash runs in a groove 21 and is provided with cords 25 which go over pulleys 24 to weights 26.

The top member of the bottom sash 10 and the bottom member of the top sash 20 are provided with a locking device 31 which may be any desired form of sash lock, except the part upon the sash 20 must contain no portion that projects into the path of the sash 10 when the lock is in released position, and conversely the part upon the sash 10 must contain no portion that, when the lock is in released position, projects into the path of the sash 20. The top member of the bottom sash and the bottom member of the top sash are made in any standard or desired way except that, as shown at 32, their contacting surfaces are parallel to the plane of movement instead of being made oblique as is usual. A resilient strip 32^a may be provided at 32 attached to one of the sash members to minimize the entrance of air at this point.

At the top of the ordinary opening of the window in the path of the bottom sash 10 is located a trap door 33 which is constrained to horizontal position by a spring 34, when the sash 10 is not above the upper end of the ordinary window opening. When the sash 10 is raised above the position shown in Figure 4, trap door 33 swings to the position illustrated in dotted lines in said figure to permit the sash to go by. When the sash 10 is in a lower position than that illustrated in Figure 4, and the upper sash

in its normal closed position the trap door 33, by closing the entrance to the space 47, gives to the upper side of the window frame an appearance like that of an ordinary window. The trap door and the spring are mounted upon a cross piece 35 which corresponds to the finishing strip at the top of an ordinary window frame. A similar piece 36 on the outer side of the window corresponds to the outer part of this top piece. If desired, the stop pieces 37 and 38 may be attached to the under side of the pieces 35 and 36 respectively. The window frame is supplied with the usual finishing pieces 49 at each side of the frame, but they do not go as high as the side members 12 of the frame. Instead they stop at the upper end of the window opening and are then connected by the cross piece 13. Above the piece 36 is an angle iron 40 which serves to support that portion of the wall above the window opening and on the outer side of space 47. If desired, the space 47 into which the sash go when in their extreme upper position may be boxed in by plates, one of which, 41, is secured to the upright portion of the angle iron 40. Whether a similar plate is to be used upon the inside face of the wall, and whether masonry or only lathing and plaster, is to appear on this side of the space 47 depends upon the thickness of the wall and may be chosen according to the judgment of the architect. The upper edge of the space 47 is furnished with a top piece 48 which serves to support the body of the wall above this space. The lock 31 will not hold the window shut, because it is possible with the sashes 10 and 20 locked together to push the whole window up, leaving the upper sash within the space 47 and the lower sash

in the upper half of the window opening. To prevent this a lock 42 is provided to secure the lower sash 10 to the window frame. As illustrated, the lock 42 is of the type which co-operates with a rack upon the window frame. Obviously any type of lock may be used.

In the operation of the device, the sashes are raised and lowered in the usual way. When it is desired to raise the sash 10 relative to the sash 20, the lock 31 must be brought to released position; but, if desired, the two sashes may be raised together as a unit without unfastening this lock. When it is desired to fasten the window, the lock 42 must be used.

I am aware that numerous details may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I therefore do not purpose limiting the patent granted otherwise than is necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

A building wall having a window opening, an upper sash, a lower sash, said wall having a space above said opening into which said sashes may be moved, and an upwardly movable closure between said window opening and said space, said closure spanning the path of travel of the lower sash only, and adapted, when said lower sash is moved into said space, to be lifted by said lower sash to a position removed from the paths of travel of both sashes.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STEVE GEROUX.

Witnesses:

CARLTON HILL,
OSCAR HARTMANN.