

No. 727,135.

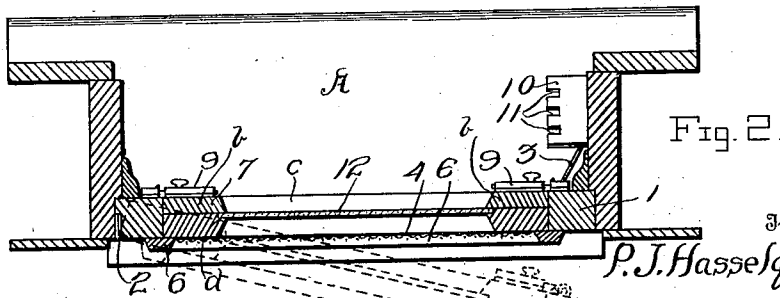
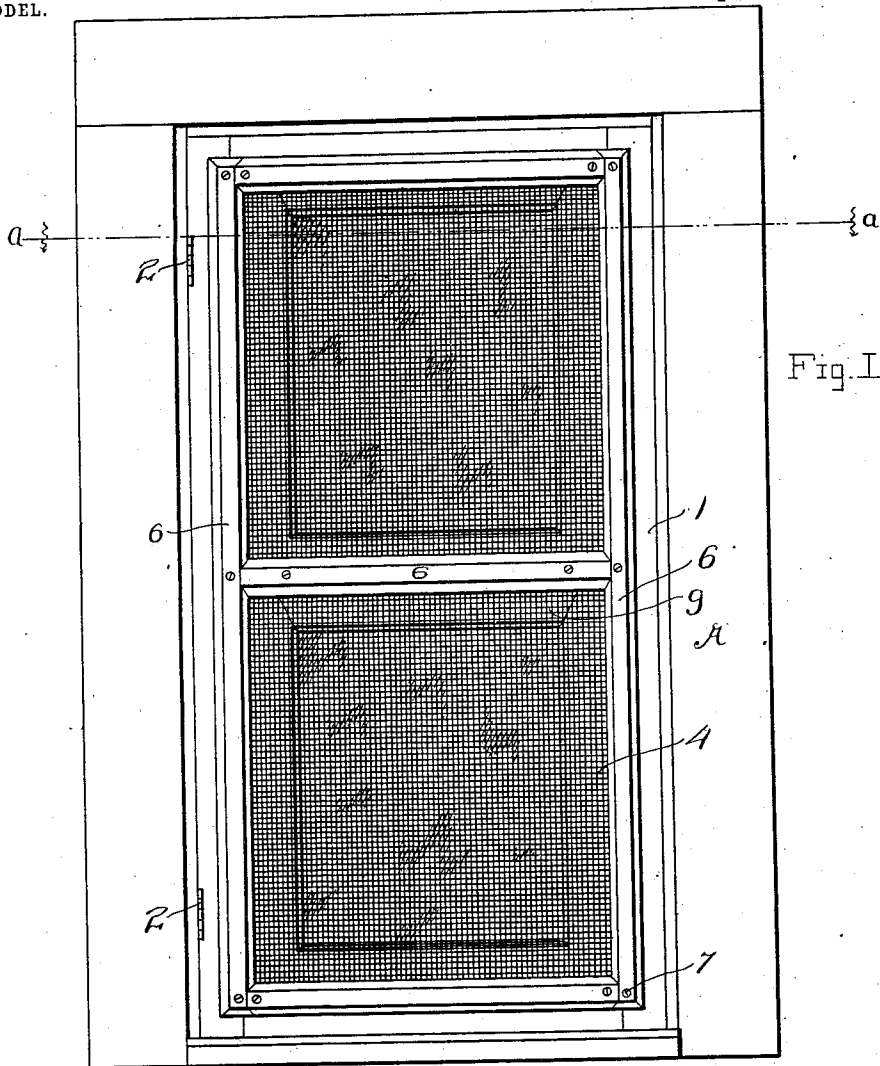
PATENTED MAY 5, 1903.

P. J. HASSELQUIST.
WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

P. J. Hasselquist.

Witnesses

E. H. Reichenbach.

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By

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Attorneys

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

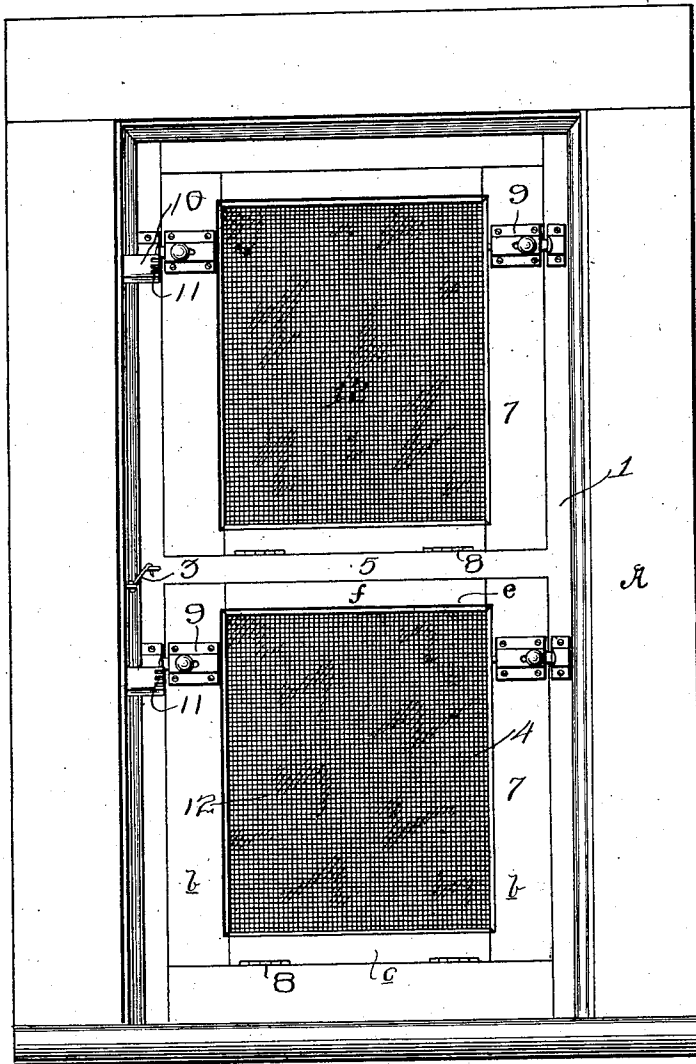


Fig. 4.

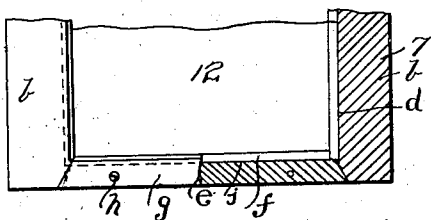
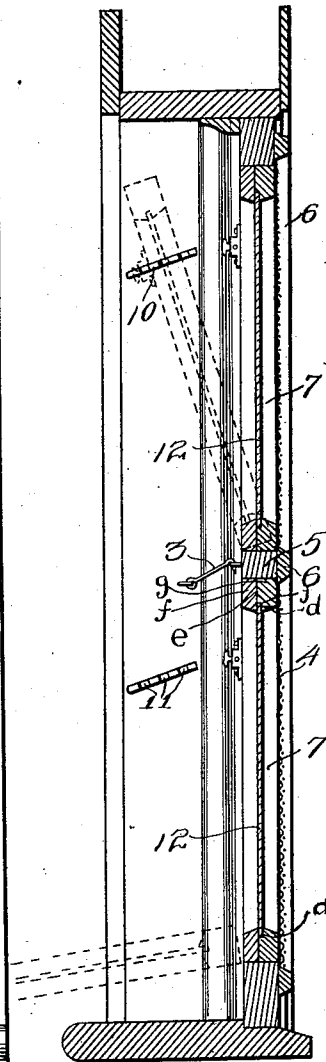


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PER J. HASSELQUIST, OF RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 727,135, dated May 5, 1903.

Application filed November 13, 1902. Serial No. 131,205. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PER J. HASSELQUIST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows; and I do 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.

My invention is an improved window for houses, coaches, cars, and the like; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices hereinafter fully described and claimed.

One object of my invention is to provide a window which is hinged at one side to the frame, whereby it may be entirely opened, and which is provided on its outer side with a screen and is further provided with inwardly-opening sashes hinged thereto, whereby either or all of the inwardly-opening sashes may be opened to any desired extent when the window is closed.

A further object is to effect improvements in the construction of a window-sash whereby it may be glazed without the use of putty and whereby when a pane of glass becomes broken it may be readily removed and quickly replaced by another pane.

Another object of my invention is to provide a window of this character in which the inwardly-opening sashes may be partly opened to any desired extent without danger of admitting rain.

A further object of my invention is to provide improved means for securing the inwardly-opening sashes at any desired attachment when the same are partially opened.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an exterior elevation of a window embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same taken on the plane indicated by the line *a a* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the inner side of my improved window with the sashes thereof in a closed position. Fig. 4 is a vertical central sectional view of the same. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the upper portion of one of the inwardly-opening sashes.

The window-frame A is here shown as of the usual construction. It may be of any de-

sired construction, and I do not desire to limit myself in this particular. In the window-frame is an outwardly-opening sash 1, which I call the "outer" sash and which is here shown as hinged to the window-frame at one side, as at 2, Figs. 1 and 2. Any suitable means may, within the scope of my invention, be employed to secure the outer sash 1 in a closed position within the window-frame. I show a hook 3 for this purpose. The outer sash 1 is covered on its outer side with a screen 4, which may be either of wire-gauze or of any other suitable fabric, and the same is here shown as secured to the outer sash and to the cross-bar 5 thereof by strips 6 and screws 7. Any suitable means may, within the scope of my invention, be employed to secure the screen on the outer side of the outer sash, and I do not limit myself in this particular. The outer sash 1 is provided with a plurality of inwardly-opening inner or wicket sashes 7, two being here shown. These inner or wicket sashes are here shown as connected at their lower sides to the outer outwardly-opening sash 1 by means of hinges 8. Hence the said inner or wicket sashes are adapted to be opened inwardly from their upper sides and to be disposed angularly with relation to the outer sash and when partly open to converge downwardly thereto. When the inner or wicket sashes are closed in the outer sash 1, they may be secured thereto by any suitable means. I here show bolts 9.

It will be observed that the strips 6, which clamp the edges of the screen 4 to the outer sash 1, are disposed so as to project inwardly beyond said sash and break joint with the outer edges of the wicket-sashes when the latter are closed—that is to say, cover the joints or crevices between said window-sashes and the outer sash, whereby the said strips 6 not only serve to clamp the screen 4 in place, but serve as weather-strips to prevent the access of moisture or cold air to the interior of the room through said crevices.

In one side of the window-frame A are locking-plates 10, which are notched, as at 11, and are disposed in the paths of the bolts 9 on one side of the wicket or inner sashes 7, so that they may be engaged by the said bolts to secure the inner or wicket sashes in any desired position when the same are partly

opened, as is indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4. It will be observed by reference to the said figure that when the inner or wicket sashes are engaged by the lock-plates 10 they
 5 are partly opened and are disposed in a downwardly-converging position with relation to the outer sash 1, and hence are adapted to exclude rain while admitting air. By thus providing the window-sash 1 with inner or
 10 wicket sashes which are hingedly connected thereto, either or both of the wicket-sashes may be opened, and they may also be adjusted independently of each other, partly opened to any desired extent. Further, it will be
 15 understood that with this arrangement of the outer sash the inner or wicket sashes enable access to be readily had to both sides of the panes of glass 12 in the inner or wicket sashes, so that the glass may be readily cleaned on
 20 both sides.

The sides *b* and bottom cross-bars *c* of the inner or wicket sashes are grooved, as at *d*, on their inner sides to receive the glass panes 12. The upper cross-bar *e* of each of said
 25 inner or wicket sashes comprises two sections *f* and *g*, the latter being detachable from the former and here shown as attachable thereto by screws *h*. This detachable section *g* has a groove *i* to engage the upper side of the
 30 pane of glass. It will be understood that by first removing the detachable section *g* the pane of glass may be readily removed from the sash by slipping it out of the grooves *d*. When the pane of glass becomes broken, it
 35 may be readily replaced and, furthermore, the use of putty in glazing the wicket-sashes is entirely obviated.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings,
 40 the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention. 45

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 50

1. The combination of a window-frame, a sash hinged thereto, a downwardly-swinging wicket-sash hinged to the outer sash, a keeper on the outer sash, a lock-bolt on the wicket-sash actuatable transversely thereof and adapted to engage the keeper when said window-sash is closed, and a notched locking-plate secured to the window-frame and lying in the arc of movement of the bolt when the wicket-sash is swung down and adapted to be engaged by said bolt to adjustably support the wicket-sash in partly-opened position, whereby the bolt coacts with both the keeper and locking-plate to lock the wicket-sash in either of said positions, substantially as described. 65

2. A window having an outer swinging sash provided with upper and lower wicket-sashes hinged thereto at their lower ends and lying in the same plane when closed, a screen on the outer side of the outer sash, and strips 70 secured to the outer sash and clamping the screen thereto, said strips being arranged to break joint with the edges of the swing-sashes when the latter are closed, to serve as weather-strips to prevent the inlet of cold air and 75 moisture through the crevices between the sashes, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PER J. HASSELQUIST.

Witnesses:

S. H. ALBAN,

CHAS. B. PETERSON.