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WINDOW HANGER

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FIG. 1

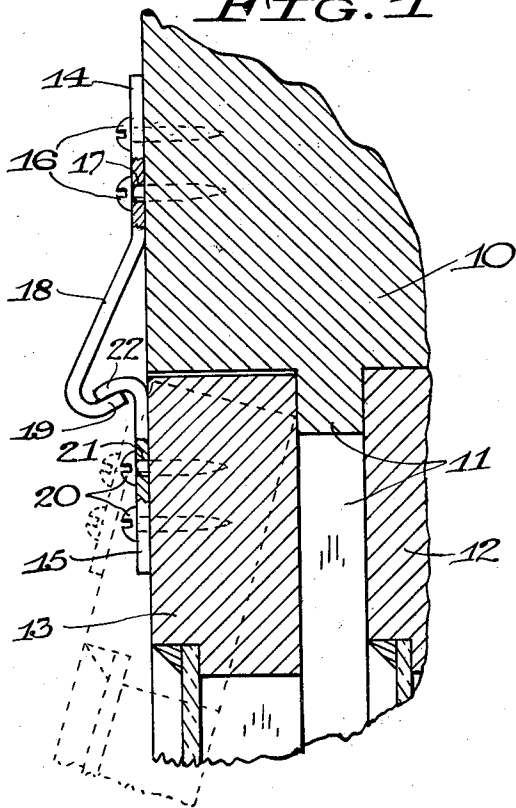


FIG. 3

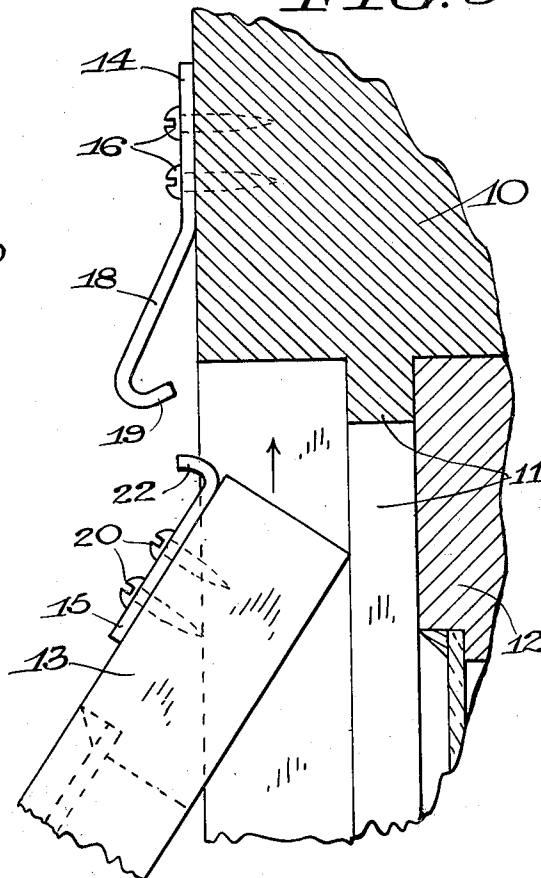
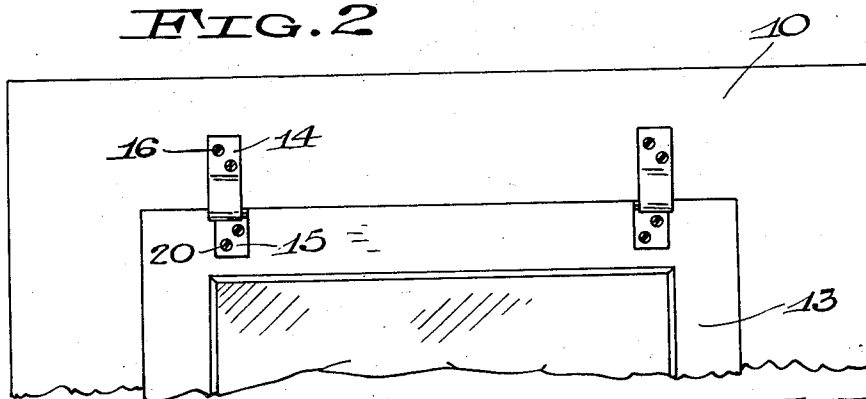


FIG. 2



WITNESSES

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WINDOW HANGER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 16—172)

The invention relates to window hangers for detachably supporting storm windows and screen windows.

It has been customary to swingably and detachably support storm windows on hook-and-eye hangers, usually of the tongue-and-slot type. The mounting and removing of storm windows equipped with such hangers is awkward and sometimes difficult, especially when done by a person working on a ladder or from the inside of the house.

An object of the present invention is to provide a simple durable and inexpensive window hanger which will greatly facilitate the mounting and removal of a storm window, especially when working from the inside of the house, and which will avoid the necessity for accurately aligning the hanger parts.

The invention further consists in the several features hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing,

Fig. 1 is a detail sectional elevation of a window assembly equipped with a hanger embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is an outside elevation of the window assembly, and

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the method of mounting the storm window.

In the drawing, 10 designates a window frame having the usual guide strips or blind stops 11 which are spaced inwardly from the outer face of the frame. The usual sliding window 12 bears against the inner faces of the blind stops, and a detachable storm window 13 fits in the frame and abuts against the outer shoulder-forming faces of the stops. In warm weather the storm window is replaced as usual by a screen window. The outer face of the storm window is substantially flush with the outer face of the window frame or casing.

The storm window is suspended on a pair of spaced hangers, each of which comprises hook members 14 and 15. Each hook member is formed of a piece of suitably bent strap metal. The upper hook members 14 are fastened to the outer face of the window frame 10 by screws 16 passing through openings 17 in the hook members. The lower portion 18 of each hook member 14 slopes forwardly and downwardly and has a rearwardly and upwardly bent terminal portion or bearing lip 19 spaced from the plane of the outer face of the window frame and below the upper edge of the storm window. The hook members 15 are secured to the outer face of the upper rail of the storm window by screws 20 passing through

openings 21 in the hook members. Each hook member 15 has an upper terminal hook portion or bearing lip 22 adjacent the upper edge of the storm window and bent forwardly and downwardly to engage and be fulcrumed on the terminal hook portion or bearing lip 19 of the upper hook member 14 for suspending the window.

Outward displacement of the upper edge of the storm window is resisted by the hook members 14 and 15. The storm window may be swung outwardly about its fulcrumed connection to a suitable open position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. Any inward pressure on the upper edge of the storm window tending to separate the engaged hook members will be resisted by the engagement of the window with the blind stops 11. The window is held in its open position by the usual links or pivoted arms, not shown.

When the storm window is to be mounted in place, it is placed in an angular position with its inner upper edge against the side blind stops 11, as seen in Fig. 3, and it is then slid upwardly along these stops until the hook members 15 on the window strike the upper wall of the storm window recess in the frame 10. The window is then swung inwardly about its sliding fulcrum on the blind stops to cause the hook members 15 on the window to engage over the hooked ends 19 of the stationary hook members 14, as seen in Fig. 1. The window angle indicated in Fig. 3 is somewhat greater than the angle to which the mounted window is opened. The mounting of the storm window may be readily performed by a person standing in the house adjacent the window frame. In this case, the storm window is passed through the window opening and is held at arm's length in the angular position seen in Fig. 3, the installer grasping opposite side edges of the window at points spaced above its lower edge. The window is then slid upwardly along the side blind stops 11 until it stops, and is then swung inwardly to engage the hook members, as hereinbefore described. It is not necessary for the installer to view the hook members as he mounts the window. The hook members will engage properly whether they are aligned or are laterally offset as indicated in Fig. 2. When the storm window is to be removed, it is grasped in the hands and swung out to a suitable angle sufficient to permit separation of the hook members, the upper edge of the window being urged inwardly to effect such separation. The window is then lowered sufficiently to clear the hook members 14. The removal of the window may be effected from either the inside or outside of the house. If the

storm window is to be replaced by a screen window, the latter is also provided with hook members 15.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A window hanger for a storm window or the like, comprising an upper hanger member having a flat upper portion to be rigidly secured to the outer vertical face of the upper portion of a window frame, and having an outwardly and downwardly projecting intermediate portion rigid with said flat upper portion and provided with an intumed lower bearing lip inclined upwardly toward the plane of said flat upper portion, the elevated end portion of said bearing lip being adjacent said plane, and a second hanger member to be secured to the upper portion of a window and having an outwardly and downward-

ly projecting lip to engage over and fulcrum on the elevated end portion of said first-named lip.

2. A window hanger for a storm window or the like, comprising a bent metal upper hanger member having a flat upper portion to be rigidly secured to the outer vertical face of the upper portion of a window frame and having an outwardly and downwardly sloping portion rigid with said flat upper portion and provided with an intumed lower bearing lip inclined upwardly toward the plane of said flat upper portion, the elevated end portion of said lip being adjacent said plane, and a lower hanger member to be secured to the upper portion of a window and having an outwardly and downwardly projecting lip to engage over and fulcrum on the elevated end portion of said first-named lip.

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