(No Model.)

C. AJELLO.

WINDOW.

No. 521,356. Patented June 12, 1894.

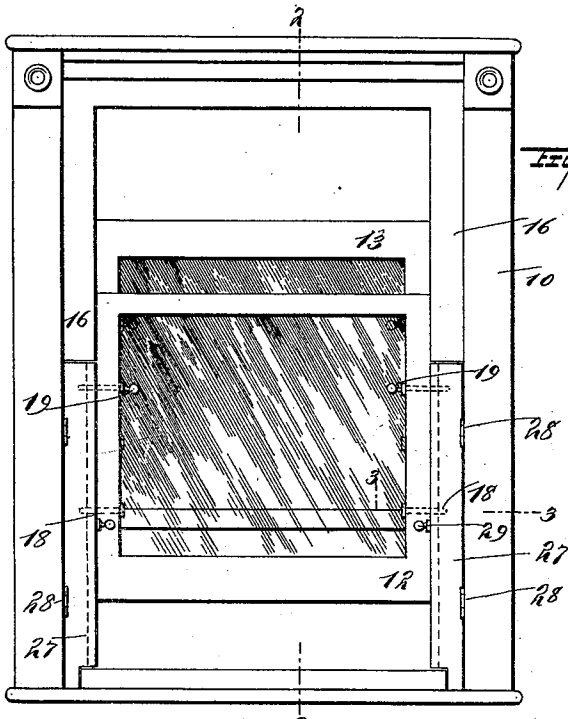

Fig. 1.

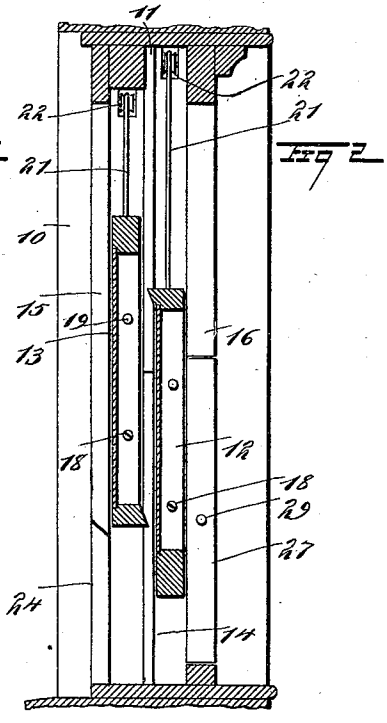

Fig. 2.

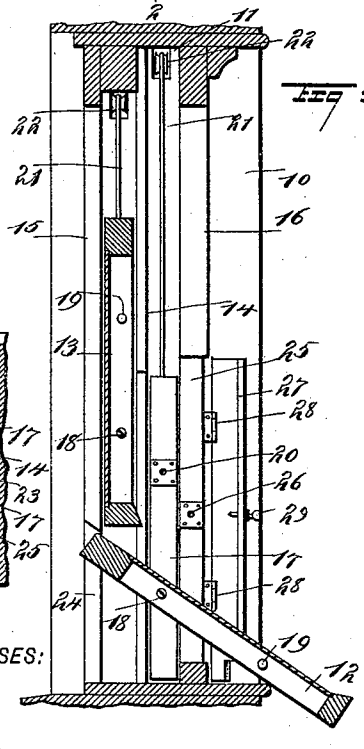

Fig. 4.

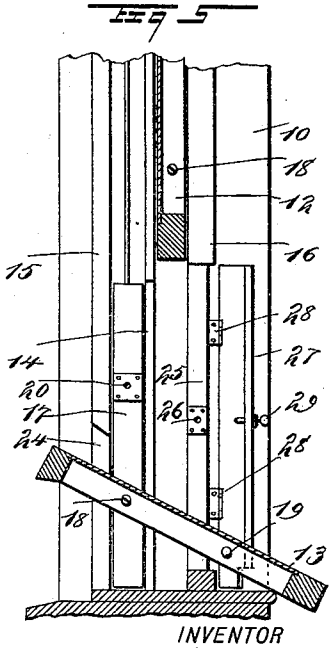

Fig. 5.

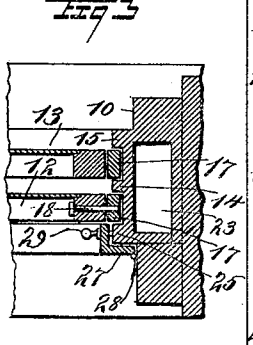

Fig. 3.

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WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,356, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed October 20, 1893. Serial No. 488,674. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLEMENT AJELLO, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Window, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention is an improvement in the class of windows in which the sashes are pivoted to sliding bars and thus adapted to be lowered and tilted into position to adapt them for being conveniently cleaned.

The features of the improvement are as hereinafter specified.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the window embodying my invention, the view being taken from the inside. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and with both sashes in a vertical position. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section similar to that shown in Fig. 2, but with the lower sash tipped inward; and Fig. 5 is a broken section, similar to Fig. 4, but with the upper sash lowered and tipped inward.

The window has the usual frame 10, except that the frame is recessed at the top above the lower sash, as shown at 11 in Figs. 2 and 4, this recess being for the purpose of permitting the lower sash to be raised high enough for the upper sash to be dropped and swung inward beneath the raised lower sash. The inner and outer, that is the lower and upper sash 12 and 13 are adapted to slide vertically and in different planes in the usual way and they are separated by a bead 14, which is of the usual kind except that it is narrower at its lower end than at the upper to permit the sash to swing freely, as described below. The outer sash has its outward movement limited by the usual bead 15 and the inner sash slides in substantially the usual manner between the bead 14 and the inner bead 16, the lower portion of which is of special construction, as hereinafter described. Each sash is pivoted on opposite edges to slide bars 17, which are adapted to move vertically with the sash and which are preferably of the same height as the sash, so that when the sash is in a vertical position, the slide bar will not be seen. Each slide bar should be at least as thick as the bead 14, and the adjacent portions of the beads 15 and 16 are wide so that the sash may be swung freely on its pivots 18, as shown clearly in Figs. 4 and 5. Each sash is pivoted preferably at a point near its lower end to enable it to swing well into a room, to the end that it may be easily cleaned, but the pivots may be placed higher or lower, according to circumstances. Each sash is held in a vertical position by ordinary catch pins 19 which are arranged in opposite rails of the sash and enter socket plates 20 which are countersunk in the slide bars 17, so that before the sash can be swung it is necessary to pull out the catch pins. Each sash is also provided with the usual sash cords 21 which extend up over pulleys 22 in the frame 10 and are adapted to connect with the weights in the weight box 23 in the usual manner. The cords, however, instead of being attached directly to the sash are attached to the slide bars 17, so that the sash and bars move together.

The outer stop beads 15 are cut away at their lower ends, as shown at 24, to enable the lower portion of each sash to swing outward when necessary, and each inner stop bead 16 is reduced at its lower end, as shown at 25, which reduced portion should be no thicker than the bead 14 or slide bar 17, and the reduced portion of the bead is provided with a socket plate 26 to which the cover 27 is secured when the said cover is closed. This cover 27 is of angular cross section, is hinged at one edge, as shown at 28, to the side of the frame near the stop bead 16, and when the cover is closed, it fits snugly over the reduced portion 25 of the stop bead, and the thickness of the cover is such that when closed its outer face lies flush with the face of the upper portion of the stop bead, and thus when the cover is closed the stop bead has a substantially uniform appearance throughout its entire length.

The cover 27 is held closed by a thumb screw 29 which enters the socket plate 26, although any suitable catch may be used for this purpose. If the lower sash is to be tilted

inward, the covers 27 are thrown open, so as to reduce the width of the stop beads 16, the catch pins 19 are pulled outward, and the sash is then thrown inward, as shown in Fig. 4.

If the upper sash is to be swung inward, the lower sash is raised, as shown in Fig. 5, the upper sash is lowered, the catch pins 19 pulled out and the sash swung in, as shown in Fig. 5. If desired both sashes 12 and 13 may be lowered and swung simultaneously.

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

The combination with the window frame, recessed at the top and having outer and inner stop beads whose lower portions are cut away, bars adapted to slide between the beads, sashes pivoted to said bars and removable pins for securing the sashes in normal position, the angular covers hinged to the inner side of the frame and adapted to fold flush into the spaces formed by the removal of portions of the inner stop-beads, and thumb-screws for securing the covers closed, all arranged and operating as shown and described.

CLEMENT AJELLO.

Witnesses:
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