R. B. HARTSFIELD.

WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1912.

1,047,049.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

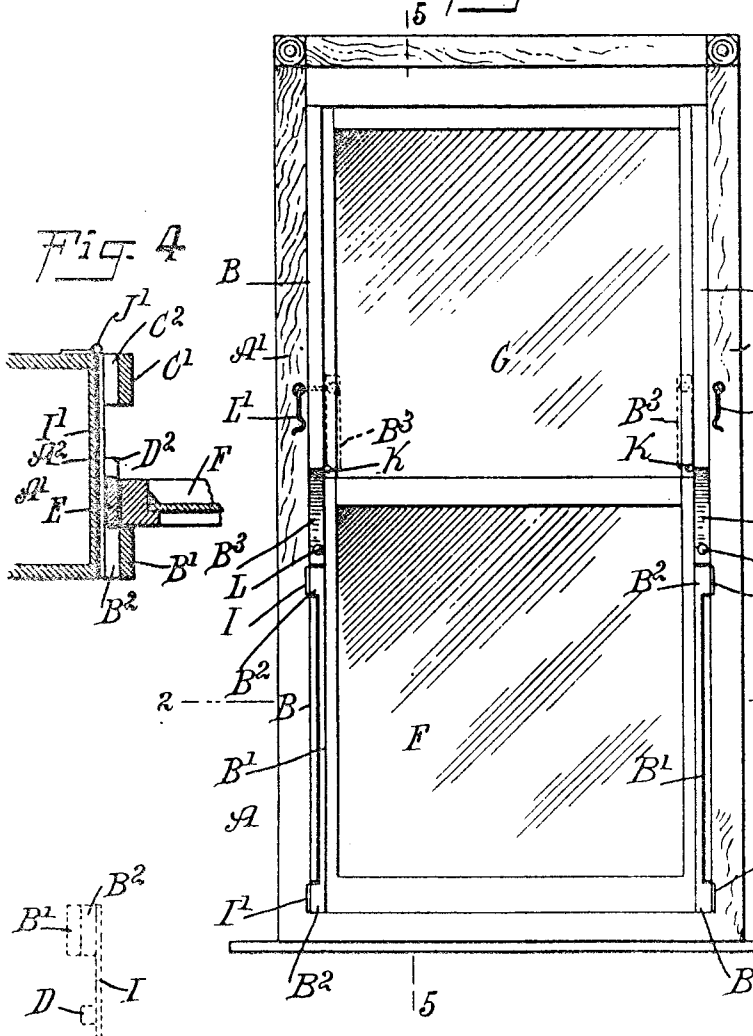


Fig. 3.

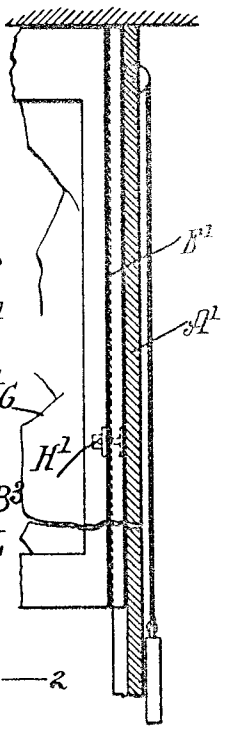
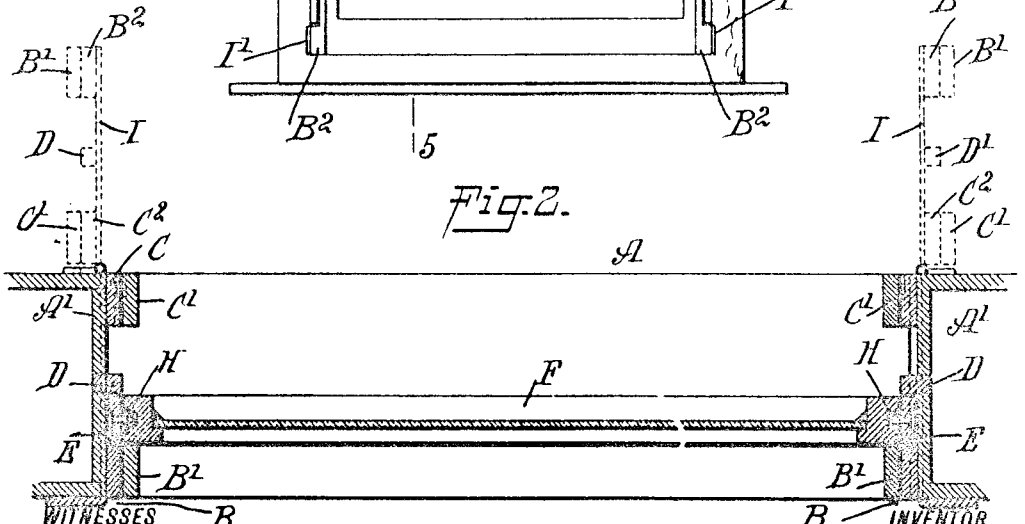


Fig. 4

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

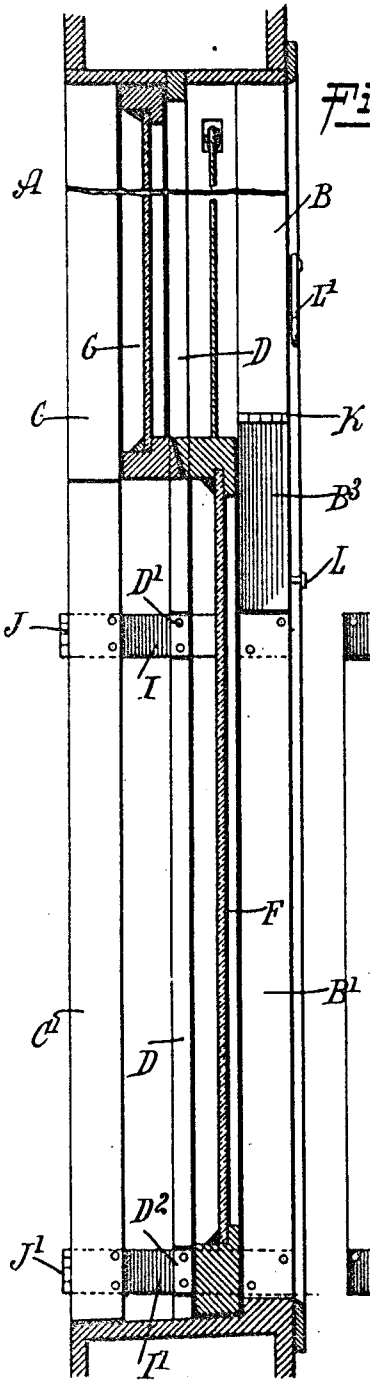
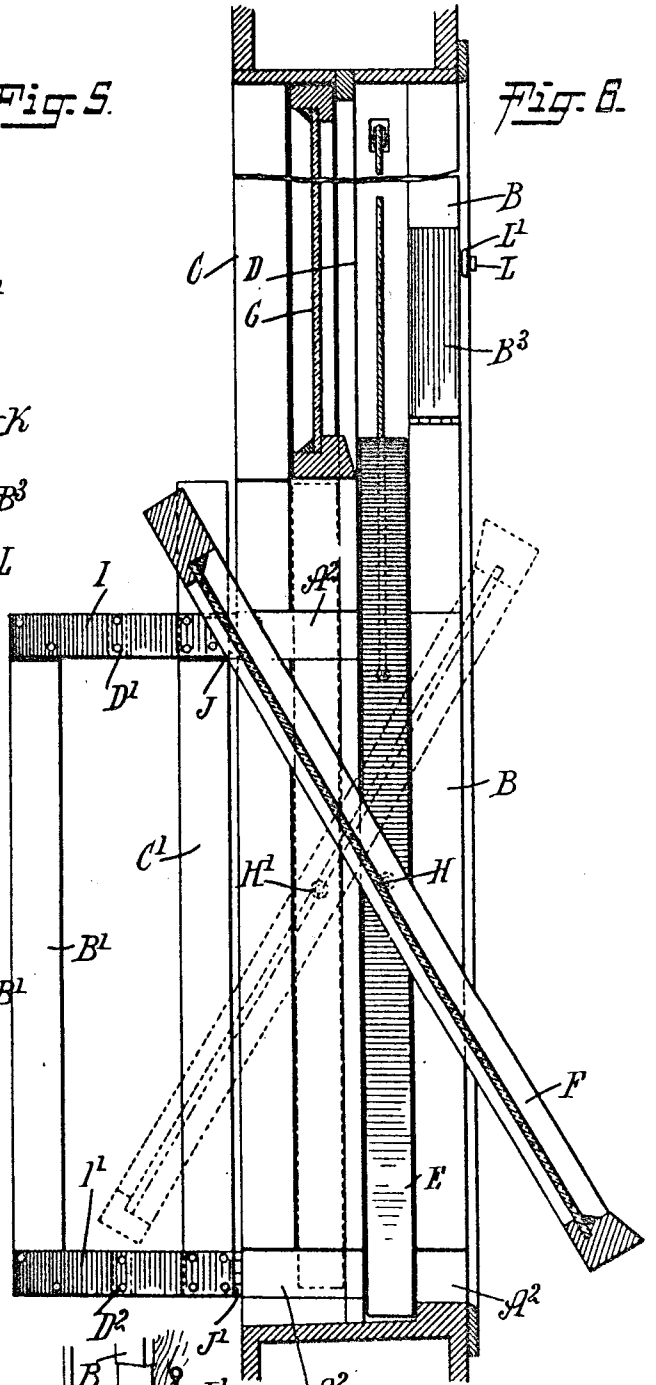


Fig. 6.



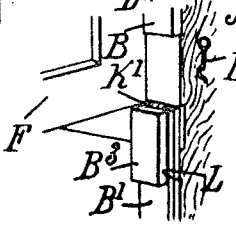


Fig. 7

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RICHMOND B. HARTSFIELD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW.

1,047,049. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

Application filed April 9, 1912. Serial No. 689,616.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHMOND B. HARTSFIELD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Window, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to windows having stiles mounted to slide up and down, and sashes pivoted on the said stiles to admit of turning the sashes on the stiles.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved window arranged to permit of conveniently turning the sashes with a view to allow cleaning of the outer faces of the sashes from the inside of the room. For the purpose mentioned, use is made of a window frame having parting strips of fixed and movable sections, guard strips of fixed and movable sections and cross bars carrying the said sections and mounted to swing on the sides of the window frame to allow of turning the sashes on their stiles at the time the said movable sections and their cross bars are swung into outermost position.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an inner face view of the window; Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of one side of the window; Fig. 4 is a plan view of one side of the window; Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross section of the window on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a similar view of the same showing the parts in position for turning the sashes on their stiles; and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of the inner guard strip.

The window frame A is provided at its sides A′ with inner guard strips B, outer guard strips C and parting strips D forming the usual guideways for stiles E and E′ to slide in, the said stiles E and E′ being connected with the lower and upper sashes F and G by pivots H and H′ to permit of swinging the lower and upper sashes F and G in a transverse direction to permit of cleaning the outer faces of the sashes from within the room, as will be understood by reference to Fig. 6. The lower portions of the inner guard strips B are provided with vertical sections B′ and outer guard strips C are likewise provided with lower vertical sections C′, and each of the parting strips D is provied with two vertical sections D′, D^2, as plainly indicated in Fig. 5. The vertical sections B′, C′ and D′, D^2 are secured to transversely-extending bars I and I′ connected at their outer ends by hinges J and J′ with the sides A′ of the window frame so as to permit of swinging the said cross bars I and I′ and the parts attached thereto into an outward position, as indicated in Fig. 5. Normally the cross bars I and I′ extend in transverse grooves A^2 arranged in the sides of the window frame so that the vertical sections B′, C′, D′ and D^2 of the strips B, C and D form portions thereof to insure a proper up and down movement of the stiles E and E′ in the guideways formed by the guard and parting strips. The vertical section B′ of each inner guard strip B is somewhat less in height than the sash F, while the vertical section C′ of the outer guard strip C is of a height reaching to the lower rail of the outer sash G when the latter is in uppermost position, as plainly indicated in Fig. 5.

A portion B^3 of the inner guard strip B directly above the vertical section B′ is connected by a hinge K to the upper fixed portion of the corresponding guard strip and the said hinged section B^3 is provided with a pin L adapted to be engaged by a hook L′ mounted on the corresponding side A′ of the window frame A so that when the hinged section B^3 is swung into uppermost position, as shown in Fig. 6 (see also dotted lines in Fig. 1) the said section B^3 can be locked in place by the hook L′ engaging the pin L. It will be noticed that, by reference to Figs. 5 and 6, the hinge K at the upper end of the section B^3 is a distance above the top rail of the lower sash F at the time the latter is in lowermost position. When it is desired to turn the sashes F and G for cleaning the outer faces thereof the sashes are moved into uppermost position, and then the operator swings the sections B^3 into uppermost position and locks the same therein by engaging the hooks L′ with the pins L. The operator now swings the cross bars I and I′ outward into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 and in full

lines in Fig. 6, after which the sash F is lowered and turned on its pivots H to swing the sash so that its outer face is inside of the room, to permit of conveniently cleaning the outer face. When this has been done the sash is swung back to a vertical position and then pushed to uppermost position, after which the upper sash G is lowered and turned on its pivots H′ to permit of cleaning the outer face of the sash from the inside of the room. When this has been done the outer sash G is turned back to vertical position and then the outer sash is raised, after which the cross bars I and I′ with the parts carried thereon are swung back into innermost position and the sections B^3 are unlocked by disengaging the hooks L′ from the pins L, and then the sections B^3 are swung back into closed position to permit of moving the sashes F and G up and down in their guideways in the usual manner.

Instead of pivoting the sections B^3 to the fixed portions of the inner guard strips B the said sections B^3 may be connected by hinges K′ with the upper ends of the vertical sections B′ of the inner guard strips, as shown in Fig. 7. When it is desired to turn the sashes as above described, the section B^3 is swung downward onto the face of the vertical section B′ to move with the latter into outward position as above described.

By reference to Fig. 2 it will be noticed that the vertical sections B′ and C′ are approximately one half the thickness of the guard strips B and C so that the stiles E remain in their guideways at the time the sashes are lowered and the cross bars I and I′ with the parts thereon are swung into outermost position, and only the portions B^2, C^2 at the cross bars I and I′ are of the full thickness of the inner and outer guard strips to permit of making the grooves sufficiently deep to accommodate the cross bars I and I′ so that the said cross bars do not interfere with the free up and down sliding movement of the stiles E and E′.

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

1. A window of the class described, comprising a window frame having transverse grooves in its sides, the said frame having parting strips and inner and outer guard strips, the parting strips each having two spaced movable sections in its lower portion and the guard strips each having a lower movable section, cross bars carrying said movable sections and hinged at their outer ends to the sides of the window frame, sashes having stiles mounted to slide in the guideways formed by the parting strips and guard strips, the lower movable sections of the inner guard strips being less in height than the lower sash and the movable sections of the outer guard strips extending to the lower rail of the upper sash when the latter is in uppermost position, the said cross bars normally extending in the transverse grooves in the sides of the window frame so that the movable sections of the guard strips and parting strips are in position to permit of the free up and down sliding movement of the stiles.

2. A window of the class described provided with a window frame having transverse grooves in its sides, parting strips and outer and inner guard strips on the sides of the window frame and forming guideways for the stiles of the sashes to slide in, each outer and inner guard strip having a lower separable section and the parting strips having lower separable sections, cross bars to which the said separable sections of the outer and inner guard strips and parting strips are secured, the cross bars normally fitting the said transverse grooves in the sides of the window frame to permit of the free up and down sliding movement of the stiles, and hinges connecting the outer ends of the said cross bars with the sides of the window frame.

3. A window of the class described provided with a window frame having transverse grooves in its sides, parting strips and outer and inner guard strips on the sides of the window frame and forming guideways for the stiles of the sashes to slide in, each guard strip having a lower separable section and each parting strip having spaced lower separable sections, cross bars to which the said separable sections of the outer and inner guard strips and parting strips are secured, the cross bars normally fitting the said transverse grooves in the sides of the window frame, and hinges connecting the outer ends of the said cross bars with the sides of the window frame, the inner guard strips having hinged sections immediately above the separable sections of the said inner guard strips, the said hinged sections normally engaging the upper portions of the inner sash when the latter is in lowermost position and adapted to be moved out of engagement therewith when it is desired to turn the sashes.

4. A window of the class described provided with a window frame having transverse grooves in its sides, parting strips and outer and inner guard strips on the sides of the window frame and forming guideways for the stiles of the sashes to slide in, each guard strip having a lower separable section and each parting strip having spaced lower separable sections, cross bars to which the said separable sections are secured, the cross bars normally fitting the said transverse grooves in the sides of the window frame, hinges connecting the outer ends of the said cross bars with the sides of the win-

dow frame, the inner guard strips having hinged sections immediately above the said lower separable sections of said inner guard strips, and locking means for locking the said hinged sections of the inner guard strip in place when in open position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RICHMOND B. HARTSFIELD.

Witnesses:
CLARENCE M. HARTSFIELD,
ARTHUR W. HAZLETT.