

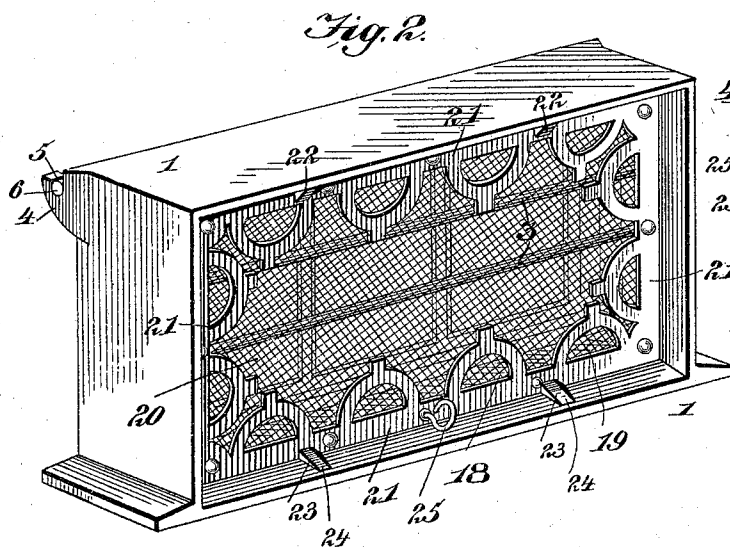
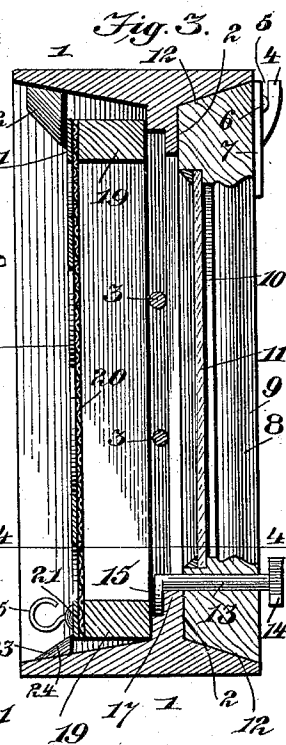
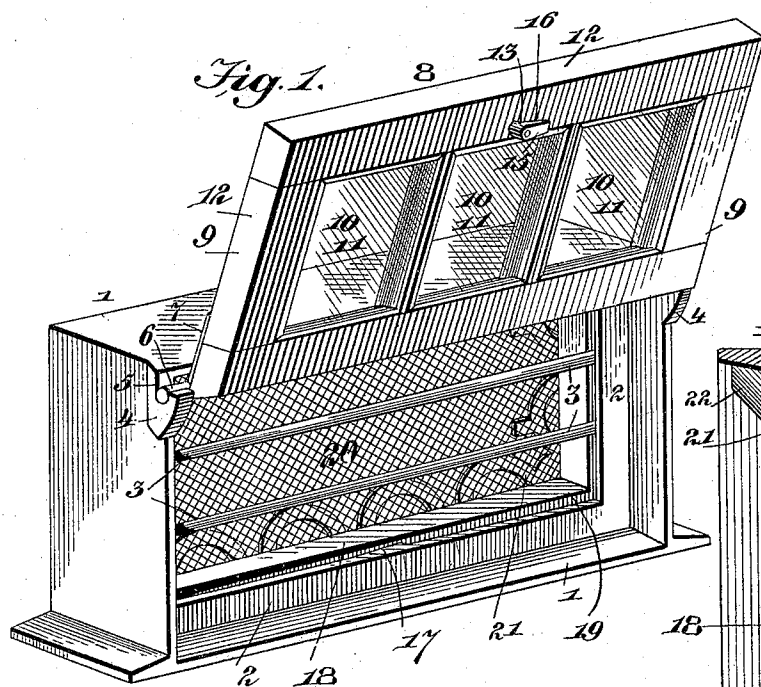
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. TREMMEL.
CELLAR WINDOW.

No. 582,029.

Patented May 4, 1897.



Inventor

Leonard Tremmel,

By *his* Attorneys,

Witnesses

H. G. Dietrich
S. P. Volkmann

C. Snow & Co

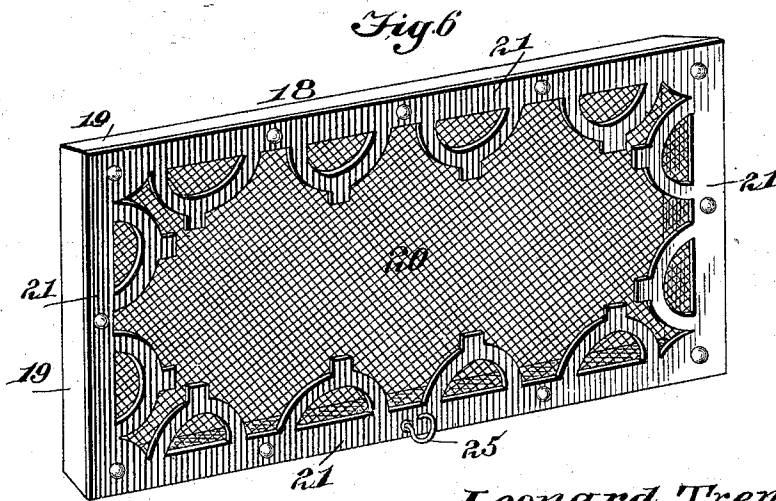
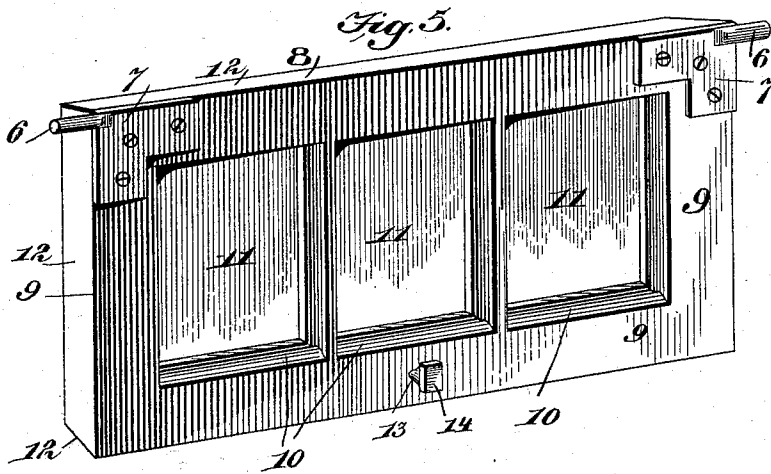
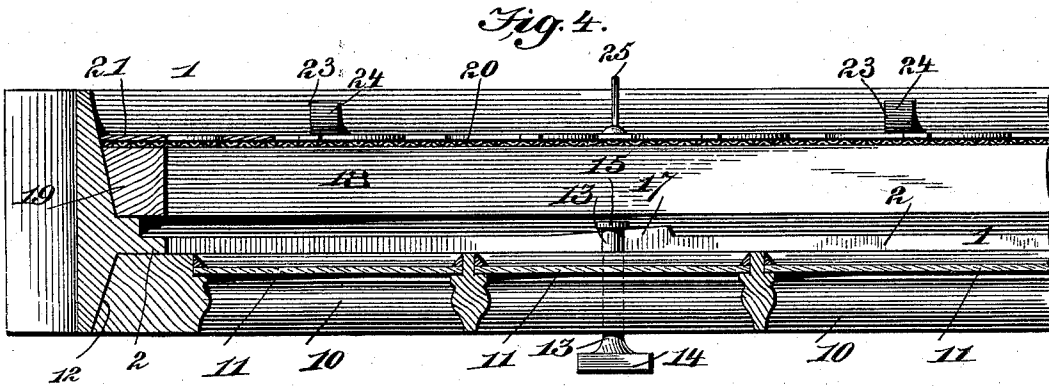
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD TREMMEL, OF WALTON, NEW YORK.

CELLAR-WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,029, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed July 24, 1896. Serial No. 600,439. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONARD TREMMEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cellar-Window, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cellar-windows; and it has for its object to effect certain improvements in windows of this character designed to be built within the wall of a building at the point where small cellar or basement windows are usually arranged.

To this end the invention contemplates a construction of cellar-window especially adapted to withstand the weight placed thereon without breaking or decaying, and also providing means for closing out cold air in winter and permitting the free circulation of air in summer and warm weather without the admission of flies or other foreign matter.

With these and other objects in view, which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cellar-window constructed in accordance with this invention, showing the inner swinging glazed sash open. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the window, viewed from the side having the detachable screen-sash. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse sectional view of the window with both sashes in position and closed. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective of the glazed sash removed from the window-frame. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the screen-sash detached from the window-frame.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the numeral 1 designates an open rectangular metallic window-frame adapted to be built within the wall of a building at a proper point and preferably formed of a single metal casting capable of withstanding any weight placed thereon, and which will always preserve its shape, so as to allow the sashes of the window to be easily opened and closed, as will be readily understood.

In the present invention the open rectan-

gular metallic window-frame 1 is provided intermediate of its side edges with an inner continuous peripheral flange 2, which extends continuously around the interior periphery of the frame, and at opposite sides of said flange the inner surfaces of the window-frame are beveled outwardly to insure a proper fit of the sashes within the frame and also to prevent water from standing therein or working through into the cellar. The inner continuous peripheral flange 2, intermediate of the opposite edges of the window-frame, forms an abutting flange or shoulder for the sashes, to be presently referred to, and the opposite vertical end portions of said inner peripheral flange are connected by a series of horizontal grating bars or rods 3, which are cast firmly into the metal of the frame to form an intermediate grating, which not only strengthens the frame, but also prevents access of burglars or intruders into the cellar or basement through the window, and it will further be noted that the horizontal grating bars or rods 3 are sufficiently spaced apart to admit of coal and similar supplies being passed into the cellar through the window.

The rectangular metallic window-frame 1 has integrally cast therewith a pair of bearing-lugs 4, projected from opposite upper corners thereof and at one side, said lugs 4 being provided in their upper edges with the open bearing-notches 5, adapted to detachably and loosely receive the hinge-pintles 6, formed integrally with the angle corner-plates 7, fastened to opposite upper corners of the detachable swinging glazed sash 8, which is designed to work at the inner side of the window-frame within the cellar or basement. The inner glazed sash 8 essentially comprises a rectangular wooden or metal frame 9, provided with an alined series of light-openings 10, in which are fastened in the usual manner the window lights or panes 11, which furnish light to the interior of the cellar when the sash is closed, and the frame 9 of the sash is provided with inwardly-beveled side and end edges 12, which are designed to snugly register with the interior beveled surfaces of the window-frame at one side of the inner peripheral flange 2, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings. When closed, the sash 8 is adapted to register flush within the

inner portion of the window-frame at one side of the inner flange 2 thereof, so as to be entirely out of the way and leave no projecting edges, and said sash 8 has loosely mounted centrally within the lower swinging side thereof a turning lock-bolt 13, having fitted on its outer end a finger-button 14 and carrying at its inner end an angled latch-arm 15, adapted to work over and at one side of the inner peripheral flange 2 and provided with a beveled face 16, adapted to ride on a wedge projection 17, cast integrally with the lower horizontal portion of the flange 2, at one side thereof. In summer the sash 8 may be swung open on its pintles and held in such position in any suitable manner or may be entirely removed by lifting the pintles 6 out of the notches 5, but when the sash is closed it is simply necessary to turn the bolt 13 to wedge the latch-arm 15 in locking engagement with the wedge projection 17, thereby preventing the sash 8 from accidentally swinging open.

At the side of the inner peripheral flange opposite the glazed sash 13 the window-frame is adapted to removably receive therein the removable or detachable screen-sash 18. The screen-sash 18 essentially comprises a rectangular frame 19, adapted to register inside of the window-frame 1, a screen 20, covering the frame 19 and attached at its edges thereto, and a metallic binding-strip 21, covering the edges of the screen and preferably of an ornamental character, as illustrated in the drawings, to give the screen-sash an ornamental appearance as it fits within the outer exposed side of the window-frame. The removable screen-sash 18 is narrower in width than the height of the window-frame 1 and is detachably secured in place within the window-frame against one side of the inner peripheral flange 2 thereof by means of the upper and lower pairs of retaining-lugs 22 and 23, respectively, cast on the inner faces of the upper and lower sides of the frame. The upper and lower retaining-lugs 22 and 23 are spaced from the inner peripheral flange 2 a distance about equaling the thickness of the screen-sash frame 19, so that when such frame is placed in position between the lugs and the flange 2 it will remain firmly in place without loosening.

The upper pair of retaining-lugs 22 are wider than the lower pair of lugs 23, and said lower lugs 23 are provided with upper beveled sides 24, which allow the lower edge of the screen-sash to be forced thereover.

The screen-sash 18 has fitted centrally to its outer lower edge a finger-knob 25, which is grasped with the fingers in removing and replacing the said screen-sash. To place the sash within the window-frame, the upper edge thereof is engaged behind the upper lugs

22, between the same and the flange 2, and by raising the sash and moving the same inward over the upper beveled sides 24 of the lugs 23 the lower edge of the sash will be carried behind the lugs 23, and by then pulling the sash downward to rest on the bottom of the window-frame 1 the same will engage behind the lower lugs 23 and thereby be firmly retained in place. To remove the screen-sash when it is desired to gain access to the cellar or when the screen-sash is not needed, the finger-knob 25 is grasped and by a slight upward pull the sash will be moved to a position so that its lower edge will clear the lower lugs 23, and in this position the screen-sash may be readily drawn out from the window-frame.

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.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cellar-window, an open rectangular frame provided with an inner continuous peripheral flange, and at one side of said flange with integral upper and lower pairs of retaining-lugs vertically aligned and respectively cast on the inner faces of the upper and lower sides of the frame, the lower pair of lugs being shorter than the upper pair of lugs and provided with upper beveled sides 24, a glazed sash mounted at one side of the peripheral flange, and a rectangular screen-sash, narrower than the distance between the upper and lower sides of the window-frame, and adapted to be fitted within the latter in the space between the retaining-lugs and the inner peripheral flange, substantially as set forth.

2. In a cellar-window, an open rectangular metallic window-frame provided with an inner continuous peripheral flange having at one side of its lower horizontal portion a wedge projection, a swinging glazed sash detachably hinged at its upper edge to one side of the window-frame, and a turning lock-bolt fitted in the lower swinging side of the sash and carrying at its inner end an angled latch-arm adapted to work over the inner peripheral flange and against the wedge projection thereof, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEONARD TREMMEL.

Witnesses:

JNO. S. ELLS,
RALPH G. BARCLAY.