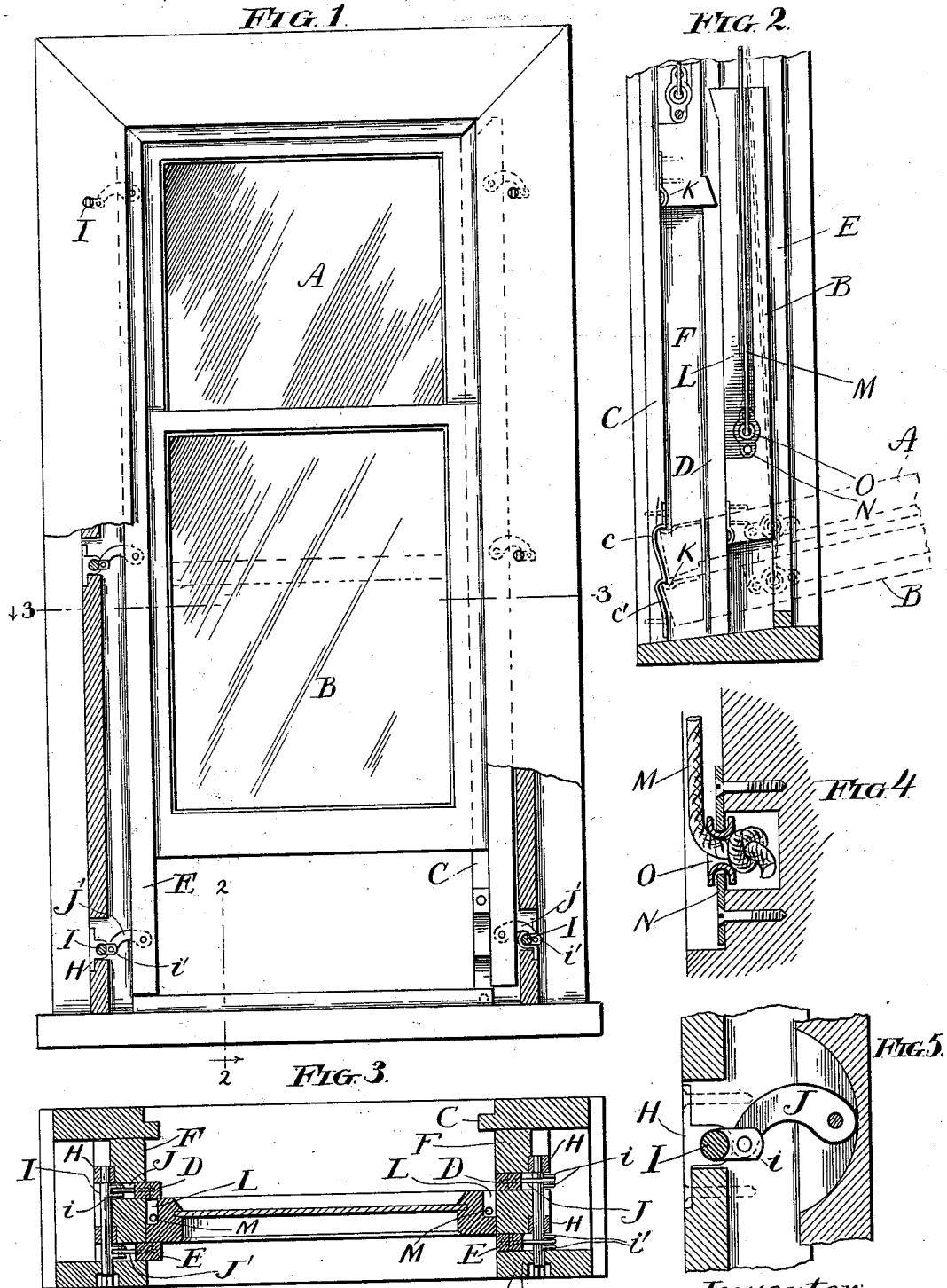


(No Model.)

J. FREDRICKSON.
WINDOW.

No. 544,506.

Patented Aug. 13, 1895.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FREDRICKSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,506, dated August 13, 1895.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FREDRICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to that class of windows in which the strips known as "stops" and "parting-strips" for guiding the sashes in their up and down movement are movable and may be drawn into suitable recesses until their outer faces are flush with the faces of the pulley-stiles, so that when so withdrawn there will be nothing to prevent the sash from being drawn into the room and turned or tilted to such position as will best enable the outside to be reached and washed.

The object of the invention is to improve the means for moving these guiding-strips; and the invention consists in the features of novelty that are particularly pointed out in the claims hereinafter, and in order that it may be fully understood I will describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the inner side of a window embodying the invention, the front stop and parting-strip on one side of the window being shown in their withdrawn positions. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation of the lower portion thereof on the line 2 2, Fig. 1, the sashes being shown in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section thereof on the line 3 3, Fig. 1, looking downward. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional elevation showing the manner of attaching the sash-cord. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation, on a larger scale, of a portion of the mechanism for operating the movable stop and parting-strip.

A and B represent the upper and lower sashes, respectively; C, the blind-stops; D, the movable parting-strips; E, the movable front stops, and F the pulley-stiles. The parting-strips are located in the recesses cut in the outer faces of the pulley-stiles, and the front stops are located in spaces between the inner edges of the pulley-stiles and the inner facings G of the frame.

H are journal-blocks secured to the back of the stiles, and I are shafts journaled therein,

the backs of the stiles being recessed so as to receive said blocks and shafts and protect them from injury by the sash-weights. The shafts pass through openings in the inner facings of the frame and their inner ends are given a non-circular shape for receiving a key or wrench by which they may be turned. Each of the shafts is provided with an arm *i*, which is connected to the parting-strip by a link J, and with an arm *i'*, that is connected with the front stop by a link J', the arrangement being such that the rotation of the shafts causes the parting-strips and stops to move. As shown in the drawings, there are six of these shafts with their accessories; but I desire to have it understood that my invention is not limited in this respect. Where the window is a short one, it is simply necessary to place one near the top and one near the bottom, and, on the other hand, where the window is a very long one, it will suffice if one is placed near the bottom and one near the middle, leaving the upper ends of the stops and parting-strips permanently secured. This is possible, as the strips and stops will bend sufficiently to permit the withdrawal of their lower portions, and the object of the invention is accomplished if these guiding-strips, or any portion of them, are withdrawn sufficiently to permit the sashes to be manipulated as herein described. All of the stops and parting-strips and every part of each of them may be withdrawn until their outer faces are flush with the pulley-stiles, as shown on the right-hand side of Figs. 1 and 3, or they may be projected beyond the surfaces of said stiles, as shown upon the left-hand side of Figs. 1 and 3. When in these latter positions they perform their functions of guiding the sashes in their up-and-down movement and confining them against displacement, but when withdrawn until flush with the pulley-stiles the sashes may be either entirely removed from between the pulley-stiles or they may be tilted to the positions indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. In order to facilitate their being brought to these dotted positions, which, after all, are the most convenient positions in which they can be placed for cleaning, I provide the inner faces of the blind-stops C with shoulders *c* and *c'*, presented downward and preferably formed of metal and let into correspondingly-

shaped notches in the blind-stops, and upon the bottoms of the sashes I arrange hooks K, which are adapted to engage one or another of the shoulders *c* or *c'*. In order to prevent the weights from lifting the sashes after they are placed in these inclined positions, I connect the sash-cords to the sashes at points below their centers, preferably about one-fourth the distance from the bottom. In order to still further facilitate this swinging outward of the sashes, instead of cutting in their edges for the reception of the cords grooves which open only at their outer edges, I provide them with rabbets L, that extend to their outer and rear faces, said rabbets being of sufficient depth to receive the cords M and permit the sashes to swing inward without being interfered with by the cords. I prefer also to attach the cords to the sashes by some means that will permit of the described swinging movement of the sashes without disconnecting them from or abridging the cords. To this end I secure to the edges of the sashes, in the rabbets L, plates N, each of which has a perforation in which is placed an eyelet O, that is sufficiently loose to turn or swivel, the end of the cord being passed through this eyelet and knotted.

I desire to have it understood, however, that the present invention is not limited to any particular means for attaching the sash-cords to the sashes, nor indeed is it limited to sash-cords at all, but on the contrary comprehends any of the well-known devices, including chains, steel ribbons, &c., for connecting the sashes to their counterbalancing-weights.

When it is desired to swing the sash or sashes into the positions indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, it is necessary to withdraw the guiding-strips at both sides of the frame; but when it is desired to remove the sash or sashes from between the stiles only the guiding strip or strips at one side of the frame need be withdrawn. A window having only one of such strips is within the scope of my invention, which, as before stated, relates to the means for moving them, and one will be suffi-

cient where the window has only a single sash and it is desired to remove it and not tilt it.

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

1. In a window the combination with a suitable frame, a sash, and a movable guided strip, the frame being provided with a suitable recess into which said strip may be withdrawn, of a shaft journaled in the frame and having an arm projecting therefrom, and a link pivotally connected at one end to said arm and at the other end to the guiding strip, the arm and link being arranged to operate after the manner of a toggle for moving the guiding strip, substantially as set forth.

2. In a window the combination with a suitable frame, a sash, a movable parting strip and a movable front stop, the frame being provided with suitable recesses into which the said parting strip and front stop may be withdrawn, of a shaft journaled to the frame and having arms projecting therefrom, a link pivotally connected at one end to one of said arms and at the other end to the parting strip, and a link pivotally connected at one end to the other of said arms and at the other end to the front stop, said arms and links being adapted to operate as toggles, substantially as set forth.

3. In a window the combination of a suitable frame having pulley stiles, a sash, a movable parting strip, a movable front stop, the pulley stile being provided with recesses into which said parting strip and front stop may be withdrawn, a shaft journaled to the back of the pulley stile and having arms projecting therefrom, a link pivotally connected at one end to one of said arms and at the other end to the parting strip, and a link pivotally connected at one end to the other of said arms and at the other end to the front stop, substantially as set forth.

JOHN FREDRICKSON.

Witnesses:

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