

C. H. ROLOSON.  
Sash and Window Frame.

No. 219,022.

Patented Aug. 26, 1879.

Fig. 1.

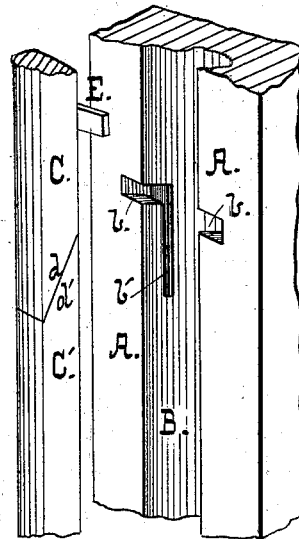
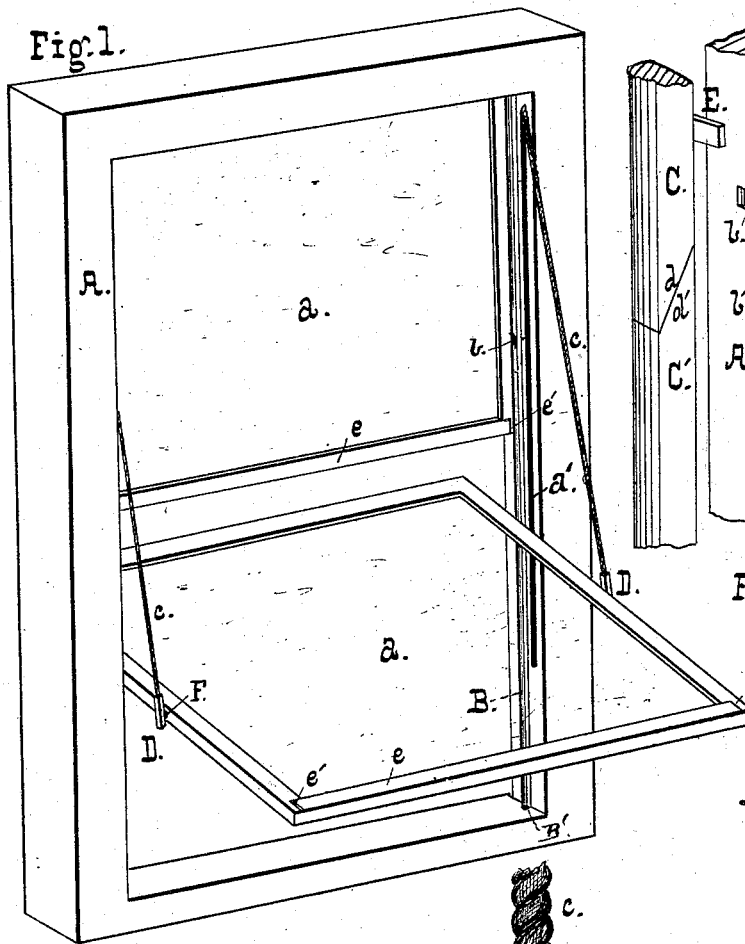
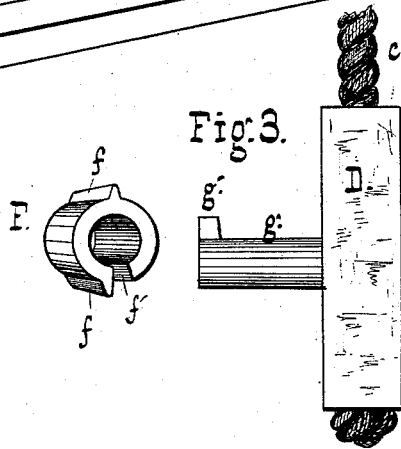


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses,

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## IMPROVEMENT IN SASHES AND WINDOW-FRAMES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,022**, dated August 26, 1879; application filed June 24, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. ROLOSON, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sashes and Window-Frames; and I hereby declare the same to be fully, clearly, and exactly described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device complete; Fig. 2, a similar view of a portion of the parting bead and groove; Fig. 3, a view representing the means of attaching the sash to the cord.

The object of my invention is to furnish a window-frame whose sashes are adapted to be raised and lowered in the usual way, while being mounted in the window-frame in such manner as to be readily removable and capable of revolution; and to this end I have devised the frame and sash about to be described.

In the accompanying drawings, A is the window-frame, having the usual sash-cords *c c*, led over suitable sash-cord guides, and attached to weights of appropriate size to balance the sash. Grooves B are formed in the sides of the frame for the parting-bead C C', and terminate above and below in steps B', for the ends of the bead. A groove, *a'*, is formed on either side of the central groove, B, for the sash-cords and sash-pivots.

Each sash is provided at one end (the lower end of the upper and the upper end of the lower flight) with a strip, *e*, half the thickness of the central bead, C C', and terminating at a point distant from the side of the sash by the width of the bead. The recesses *e'* at the ends securely retain the bead in its groove under normal conditions.

The bead consists of two parts, C C', having matched ends *d d'*, adapted to engage, as shown in Fig. 2, the part C being provided on its rear face with a transverse metallic piece, E, which fits in a slot, *b'*, having a horizontal entering slot, *b*, in the sides of the groove B. F is a metallic thimble, having fins *f f'* and a longitudinal slot, *f'*, which is inserted in a hole in each side of each sash.

D is the holder for the sash cord *c*, which is knotted below it. These holders are provided with pivots *g*, having lugs *g'*, adapted to enter

and engage with the thimbles, as will be readily understood.

To insert the sashes and bead in the frame, the sashes are first attached to the cords by inserting the pivots *g* in the thimbles F in the sides of the sashes. Upon canting each sash slightly sidewise the holders D enter the grooves *a'*, when the sashes are swung parallel to the center recess, B. The lower half of the bead C C' is next laid in the recess, and the upper half is pushed up over it until the piece E comes opposite the entering slot *b*, when it is therein inserted, and finally drawn downward in the slot *b'*, when the ends *d d'* of the two-part bead engage, and both are locked in the frame.

Prior to inserting the bead the normal positions of the flights *a a* of sash are reversed, the upper one being lowered and the lower one raised, in order to bring the strips *e e* to the top and bottom of the frame, where they do not interfere with the insertion of the parts of the bead.

To remove the sashes, their normal positions are reversed, the part C of the bead is raised until the piece E clears the slots *b' b*, when the beads are removed, the sashes turned to a horizontal position, and lifted from the frame.

Holes are preferably made in the sides of the window-frame, within the slots B, for the insertion of the pivots *g* when the sashes are removed; but this is not essential, as the holders D, even if released entirely, will not pass through the sash-cord guides.

The step in the top of the window-frame corresponding to that, B', in the bottom of the recess or groove B is made sufficiently deep to admit of a longitudinal motion of the bead corresponding to the length of the slot *b'*.

The advantages of the device as a whole may be briefly set forth: The panes may be washed on either side from within the room, and that, too, while keeping the window closed—a point of importance in cold weather; and the same features conduce to greatly-increased facility for glazing.

Economically considered, the device dispenses with the multiplicity of beads used on the ordinary window-frame, and substitutes for them grooves. It is cheaper to cut away than to add wood in work of this class.

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

1. In a window-frame having a central groove and divided parting-bead, a pair of sashes pivoted about horizontal axes, the lower sash, when in normal position, securing the lower portion of the bead, as set forth.

2. In combination with the window-frame and pivoted sashes, the two-part bead C C', having matched ends, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the window-frame and sashes, the two-part bead having matched ends and locking-piece E, adapted to enter a slot in the window-frame, as described.

4. In combination with the two-part removable bead, the pivoted sashes provided with securing strips *e*, as set forth.

5. In combination with the sashes provided with the flanged and slotted thimbles F, the holders D, having shanks *g* and lugs *g'*, as set forth.

6. In combination with the window-frame having grooves B *a'*, the pivoted sashes and divided parting-bead, securing and secured by the sashes, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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