

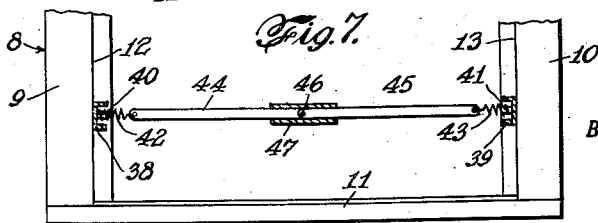
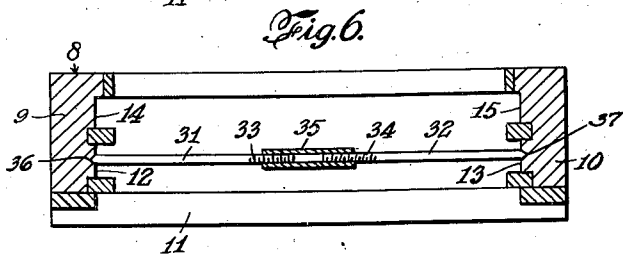
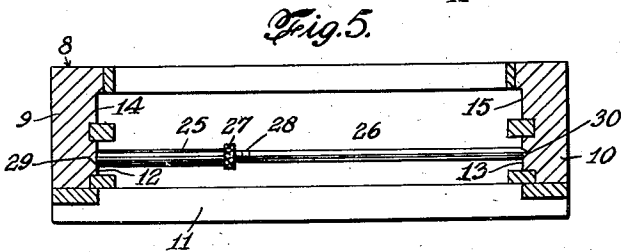
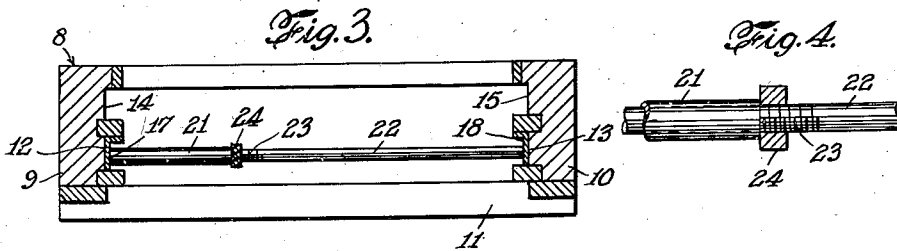
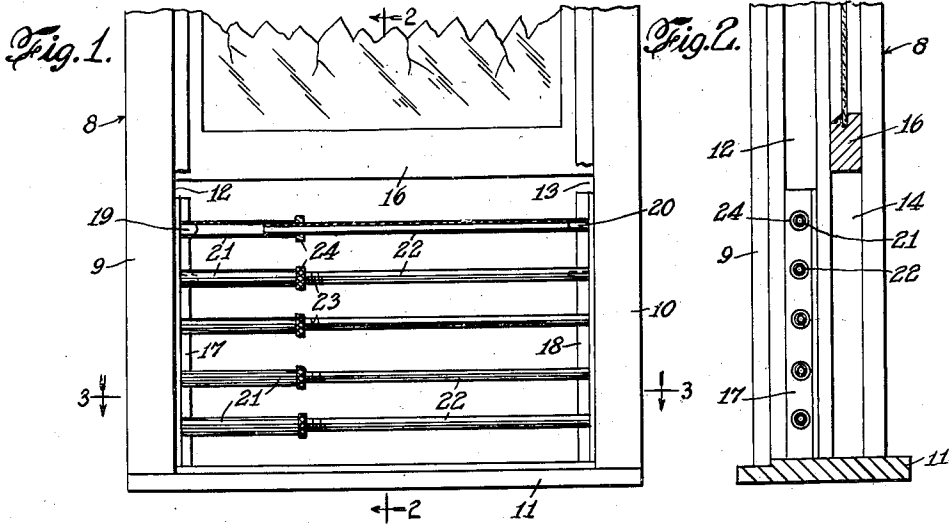
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2,459,884

SAFETY WINDOW GUARD

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SAFETY WINDOW GUARD

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1 Claim. (Cl. 160—223)

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This invention relates to window guards, and particularly to a guard for a window having a plurality of horizontal bars spaced apart and extending from one side of the window to the other.

The main object of my invention is to provide a window guard of the character indicated which may be fitted into any window however wide or narrow, due to the adjustable nature of the guard.

Another object is to have a guard of this type which may be made in the form of a frame or may merely include the several guard bars directly secured to the sides of the window.

A further object is to have such a window guard which is rigid and strong and therefore safe when once put into position.

It is also an object to have such a window guard which is simple to make of available materials so that it will be reasonable in cost and therefore available to the public generally.

An ancillary object is to provide such a guard which may readily be adjusted by the buyer and installed without elaborate tools or mechanical training.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in further detail as the specification proceeds.

In order to bring out comprehensively the features of the invention, the latter is illustrated on the accompanying drawing forming part hereof, and in which

Figure 1 is an elevation of a window frame as seen from the outside and equipped with the guard embodying the invention in a practical form;

Figure 2 is a vertical section taken on line 2—2 in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a horizontal section taken on line 3—3 in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view of details of a bar;

Figure 5 is a horizontal section similar to Figure 3 but illustrating a modification of the guard of Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a further modification of the guard of Figure 5;

Figure 7 shows a still further modification of the guard.

Throughout the views, the same reference numerals indicate the same or like parts.

It is a matter of common knowledge that windows are sources of danger to small children, and especially high windows in the upper stories of houses and buildings serving as dwellings. It has, of course been attempted at various times to provide such windows with screens of coarse and

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heavy netting or wire, or with fences or even gratings, etc., but these have all had disadvantages, especially the main disadvantage that they were only of a given size and not adjustable to serve different widths of windows. On the other hand, such makeshifts have also been rather flimsy and unsafe for the greater part and have failed of general adoption.

After duly considering this problem, I have found it quite feasible to produce a rugged and dependable window guard which is strong and safe when once applied properly to a window, as will now be set forth in detail.

Hence, in the practice of my invention, and referring again to the drawings, a window frame, generally indicated at 8 includes the two side frame portions 9 and 10 and the sill 11, each side frame portion having an outer window channel as at 12, 13, and inner channels 14, 15 occupied by a slidably mounted sash 16, the outer sash not being shown, inasmuch as only the lower half of the window frame is illustrated. In the outer channels 12, 13 are mounted a pair of angle iron members 17 and 18, each having horizontally and inwardly projecting dowels 19, 20 spaced apart in vertical series. Upon each dowel 19 is mounted the end of a pipe or tube 21 into which a rod 22 extends, the other ends of rods 22 being bored to fit upon dowels 20, while upon a screw threaded portion 23 of each rod is located a nut 24 which is screwed up against the end of pipe 21, and thus the outer end of each pipe and of each rod bears against the associated upright angle member 17 or 18, as the case may be and thereby retains these angle members in place in their respective channels 12 and 13. It is evident that when these pipes and rods are tightened by means of the nuts, they with the angle iron members will be held quite firmly in place and will therefore safely form a guard for the lower part of the window. Unscrewing the nuts makes it possible to release the guard including the pipes, rods and angle members for washing the window or hanging out clothes, etc.

In Figure 5, the angle iron members are omitted and the pipes and rods 25 and 26 having nuts 27 screwed up on threads 28 on the rods form a type of guard in which the ends 29, 30 of these pipes and rods are pointed and forced into the wood of the window frame sides 10 and 11 by tightening the nuts.

In Figure 6, the two rods 31, 32 have right and left hand threads 33, 34 on their inner ends upon which is screwed an internally threaded sleeve 35, while the outer ends 36, 37 of the rods are

3 pointed and extend into the wood of sides 9 and 10 of the window frame 8 to hold the rod assemblies in place, each pair of rods with its sleeve being put into position by itself.

In Figure 7, outer guide members 38, 39 are secured in the outer channels with central spring guides 40, 41 for a pair of springs 42, 43 connected to the outer ends of a pair of rods 44, 45 which are hinged together at 46 and have a slidably mounted sleeve 47 located upon the hinged intermediate portion of the guard bar thus formed to keep it from bending at 46 until the sleeve is slipped off the hinge portion to allow such bending for removal of the rods when the window is to be cleaned.

Manifestly, other variations may be resorted to and parts and features may be further modified or used without others within the scope of the appended claim.

Having now fully described my invention, I claim:

A window guard adapted to be inserted into the side channels of a window comprising two angle irons, the angle irons being adapted for upright insertion in the window channels in opposed relationship, a plurality of spaced horizontal dowels disposed vertically along the angle irons and extending inwardly in opposed relationship when

4 the angle irons are inserted in the channels, tubes having outer ends removably disposed over the dowels on one side of the window frame, coaxing rods having outer ends removably disposed over the dowels on the opposite side of the frame, the inner end of each rod being threaded and partly located within the inner end of the corresponding tube on the opposite side of the window, and a separate nut mounted upon the threaded end of each rod outside of the tube and adapted to be pressed and tightened against the inner end of the tube.

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