No. 661,653. Patented Nov. 13, 1900.

W. YOULTEN.

CASEMENT.

(Application filed Nov. 19, 1897.

(No Model.)

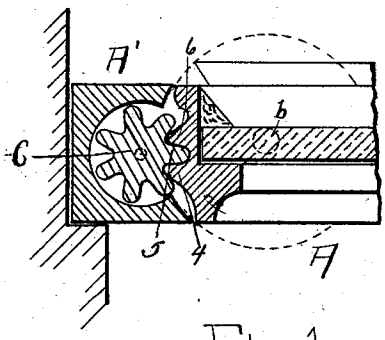


Fig. 1.

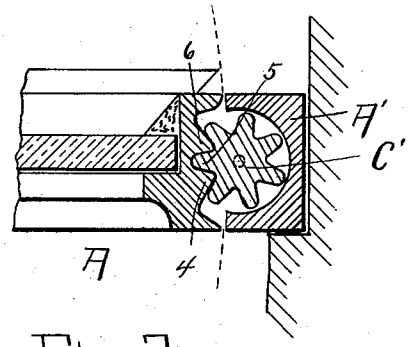


Fig. 2.

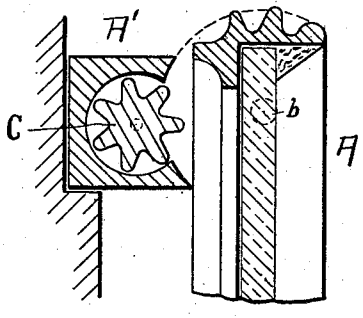


Fig. 3.

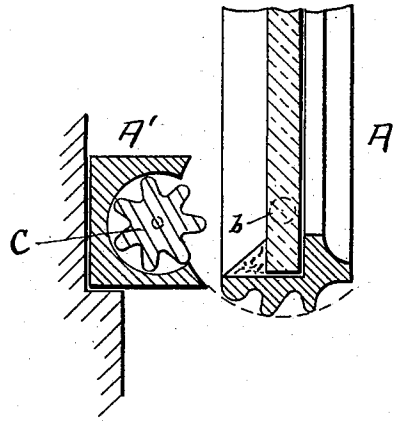


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM YOULTEN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CASEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,653, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed November 19, 1897. Serial No. 659,157. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM YOULTEN, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 159 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England, have invented Improvements in or Relating to Casements, (for which I have obtained patents in Great Britain, No. 23,723, dated December 6, 1894; No. 24,171, dated December 12, 1894; No. 4,272, dated February 28, 1895; No. 17,854, dated September 24, 1895, and No. 552, dated January 8, 1896, and in Germany, No. 87,127, dated July 9, 1895,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in or connected with metal casements which open both inward and outward, and in order to carry out my invention to either the sides, bottom, or top of a casement-frame I hang a casement upon centers or pivots in such manner that it may be swung either inward or outward.

Between the abutting surfaces of the sides of the casement and casement-frame I provide a suitable weather-check device, such as the device hereinafter described, and I further provide any suitable stay, fastener, and other usual accessories.

Down the stiles of the casement-frame I provide both in the hanging and locking faces, whether vertical or horizontal, pivoted revolving or partly-revolving rods of a corrugated form in cross-section, fitted in such position that freedom of action is afforded to the casement to move inward or outward by a part revolution of the rods, because of the provision upon the opposite abutting faces of the casement of suitably-formed corrugations.

When the casement is closed, the interlocking of some of the cogs on the revolving rod with the corrugations formed on the casement will prove to be an effectual means for excluding draft or wet.

In order that my invention may be the more thoroughly understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings accompanying this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of my invention as applied to the hanging stiles of the casement and casement-frame. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the locking-stiles of the casement and casement-frame. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing the position of the casement when opened inward. Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing the position of the casement when opened outward.

The same letters of reference are used to denote the same parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

To the top and bottom of the casement-frame A′ the casement A is pivoted by means of pivot-pins *b*, (shown by dotted circle, Figs. 1, 3, and 4,) secured to the hanging stiles of the casement A, which allows the casement to be swung either inward or outward, as may be desired.

Both in the hanging and locking stiles of the casement-frame A′, I provide the corrugated vertical revolving rods C and C′, respectively, preferably extending from the top to the bottom of the casement, and in like manner in the abutting faces of the casement A, I provide for a series of vertical corrugations into which the corrugations on the revolving rods may snugly fit when the casement is in the closed position.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that when the casement is opened either inward or outward the corrugated revolving rods C and C′, pivoted in the hanging and locking stiles of the casement-frame, are actuated by the adjacent corrugated faces of the casement (marked 4 and 6) rotate, and thus permit the casement to turn freely, and upon revolving the casement back again to the closed position the interlocking of the corrugated faces of the casement and revolving corrugated rods makes a perfectly weather-proof joint, as shown at 4, 5, 6, Figs. 1 and 2.

The corrugated face of the hanging stile of the casement A is as of the form of a segment of a circle described from the center of the dotted circle *b*, Fig. 1, so that the casement may turn in the concave portion formed in the casement-frame A′.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a swinging casement, the combination of a casement-frame, a revolving corrugated rod mounted within said casement-frame, a casement pivoted to said casement-frame, cor-

rugations formed on the pivoted end of said casement, adapted to interlock with the corrugated surface of the said revolving rod when the casement is closed, substantially as described.

2. In a swinging casement, the combination with a casement-frame provided with hanging and locking stiles, a revolving corrugated rod mounted in said stiles, a casement pivoted to the hanging stile of said casement-frame, corrugations formed on both the hanging and locking stiles of said casement and running the length thereof and adapted to interlock and form a weather-tight joint with the corrugated surfaces of the said corrugated revolving rods, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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