No. 622,927. Patented Apr. 11, 1899.

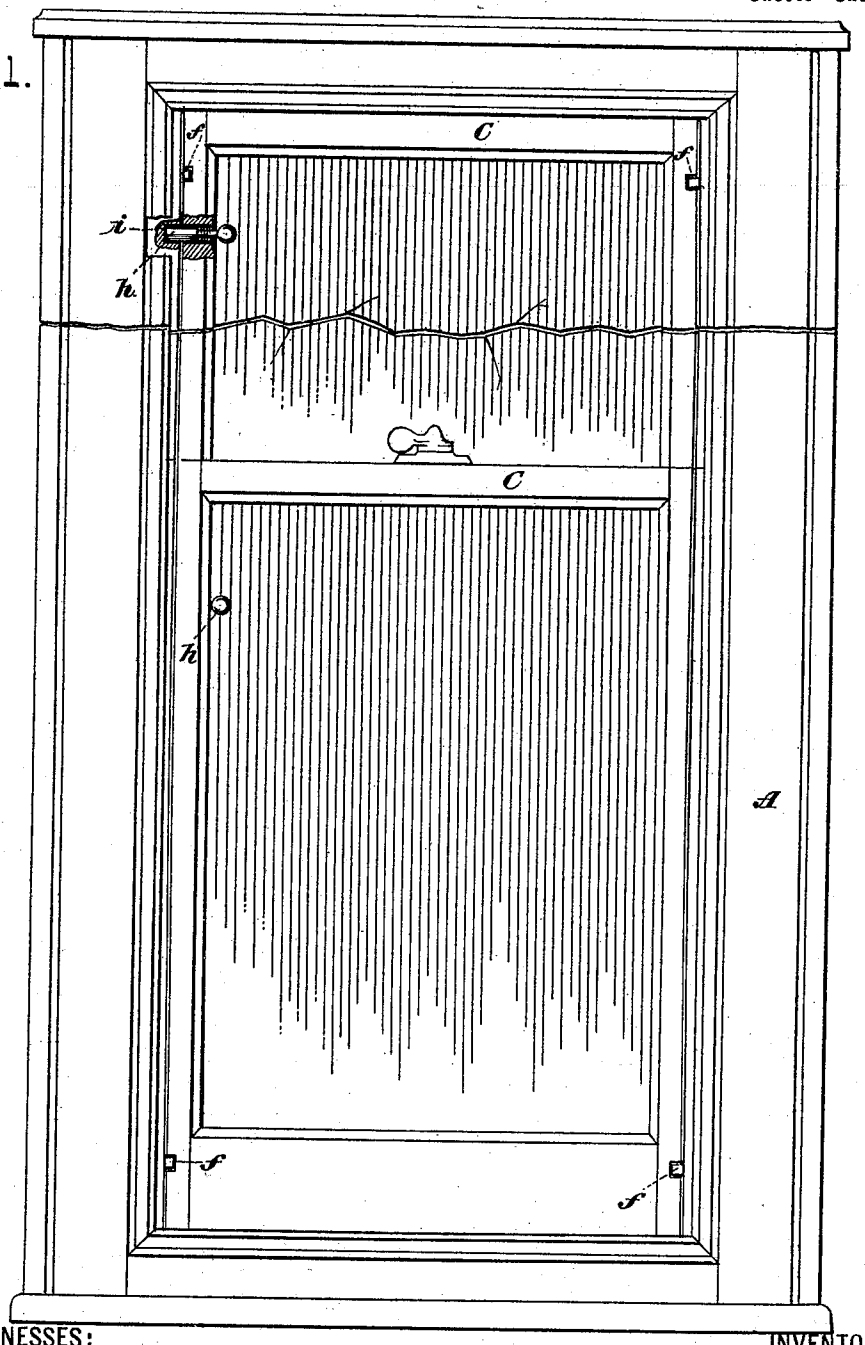
J. LE MON.

SLIDING AND SWINGING WINDOW.

(Application filed Jan. 3, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2.

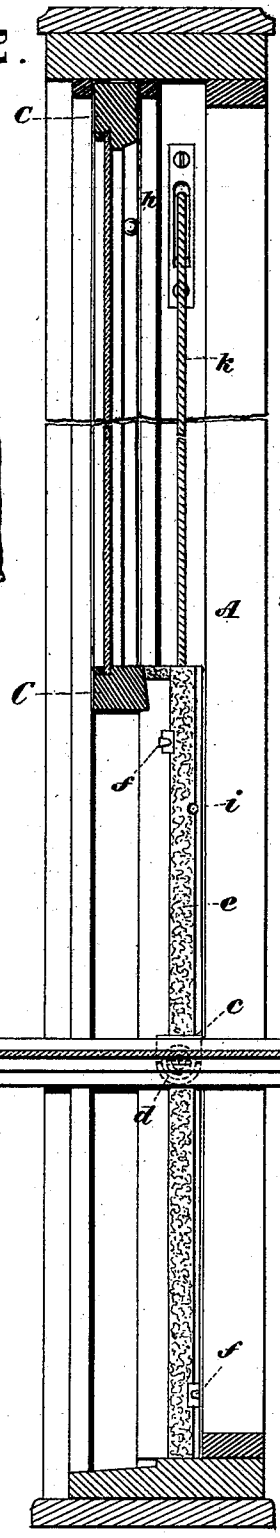


Fig. 3.

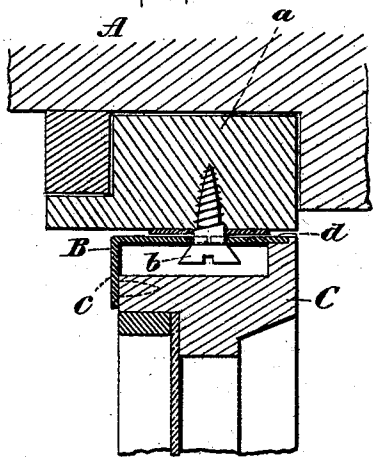
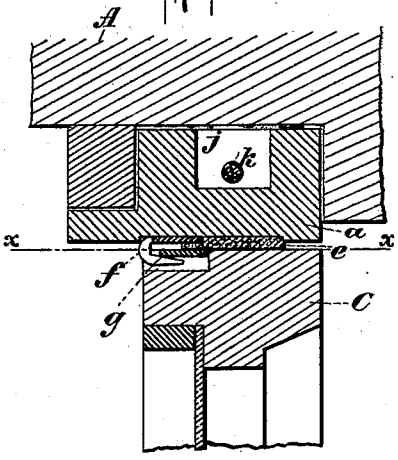


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES LE MON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FERDINAND CHRISTOPH VON HEYDEBRAND UND DER LASA.

SLIDING AND SWINGING WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,927, dated April 11, 1899.

Application filed January 3, 1898. Serial No. 665,310. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES LE MON, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding and Swinging Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sliding and swinging windows; and the object of said invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient sliding and swinging window wherein the joints are automatically tightened when the window is closed to prevent the passage of air therethrough.

A further object of my invention is to convert an ordinary sliding window into a sliding and swinging window at little expense.

To this end my invention consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters represent corresponding parts in the various views, Figure 1 is an inside face view, with parts broken away, of a window embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same with the lower window shown as swung on its pivot. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail transverse sectional view of the pivotal connection between the window-sash and one of the sliding side battens. Fig. 4 is a like view of one of the cam-catches and its keeper.

In the drawings, A represents the casing of the window, which may be of the ordinary construction and in which are adapted to slide sliding side battens *a*, which are entirely independent of each other and are capable of a slight lateral movement for purposes which will hereinafter appear. These sliding side battens are L-shaped in cross-section and may be made of any suitable material. To each of these sliding side battens is secured a headed screw-threaded pivot *b*. This headed pivot is adapted at its shank to rest within a sectional bearing B, which is preferably made up of two bearing-plates *c d*, with a pivot-bearing recess in the meeting edges thereof. By this means it will be observed that the window-sash C can be readily connected to the pivot *b* of the sliding side battens, it being merely necessary to place the headed pivot *b* in place in the bearing-plate *d* and to secure the section *c* of the bearing-plate in position, as indicated in Fig. 3, when the bearing-plate will surround the pivot and a firm connection be made between the sash and the sliding battens. It will likewise be observed that by these means the pivots *b* can be tightened or loosened to regulate the play between side battens and the sash. Each of the sliding side battens is provided with a suitable packing *e*, which when the window is closed is interposed between each of the sliding side battens and the window-sash. These sliding side battens are likewise provided with cam-catches *f*, the inner cam-face of each of which is adapted to coöperate with a keeper *g*, carried by the window-sash, so that when the window is closed the keeper, acting against the inclined face of the cam-catch, will cause a slight lateral movement of the sliding side battens and draw the battens closely to the window-sash, thereby tightening the joint between the sash and the battens. Catches or bolts *h* may be provided upon each of the window-sashes, which bolts are adapted to project through the window-sash into a corresponding recess *i* in the sliding side battens. By this means each of the sashes is locked to a sliding side batten and rotation of a sash around its pivot is prevented. In Fig. 4 a sliding side batten is represented as provided with a perforation or recess *j*, the purpose of which is to provide a space for the reception of the pulley-cord *k*.

While I have described the cam-catches as being carried upon the sliding side battens, it is obvious that they may be carried upon the sash itself and the coöperating keeper be placed upon a sliding side batten.

It will be observed that when the windows are swung to the closed position on their pivots the cam-catches *f* will automatically cooperate with the keeper to cause the sliding side battens, with their interposed packings, to be drawn securely toward the window-sash and form a perfectly-tight joint at sides of the window.

In order to convert an ordinary sliding window into a sliding and swinging window embodying my invention, it is merely necessary to cut the sash of the sliding window on a line corresponding to line *x x* in Fig. 4. One

section of the bearing-plates for each of the pivots and the keepers *g* are then placed in position on the sash. The sliding side battens, with fixtures attached, are then placed in position, and the second section *c* of the bearing-plates for each of the pivots is secured in position with the pivot *b* in place, when the window is ready for use as a sliding and swinging window.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a sliding and swinging window, the combination of L-shaped sliding side battens independent of each other, packings carried by said battens, pivotal connections between said battens and the window-sash, the pivots of said pivotal connections being screw-threaded and headed, sectional bearings for the pivots, so that the sash may be readily disconnected from the battens, cam-catches and cooperating keepers carried by said battens and sash, whereby the side battens will be positively and automatically moved laterally with relation to the window-sash when the window is closed, and means for locking the sash to the side battens.

JAMES LE MON.

Witnesses:
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GEO. C. MORSE.