

No. 642,902.

Patented Feb. 6, 1900.

G. W. GOLDEN.
SASH CENTER.

(Application filed Oct. 13, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 2.

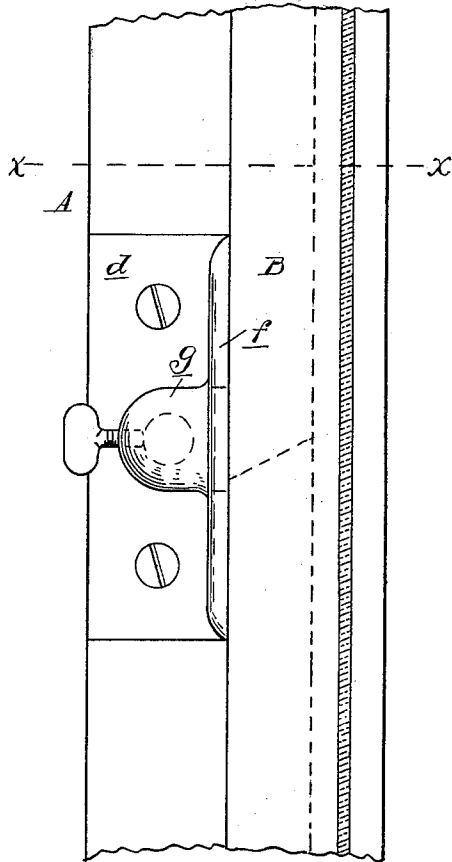


Fig. 1.

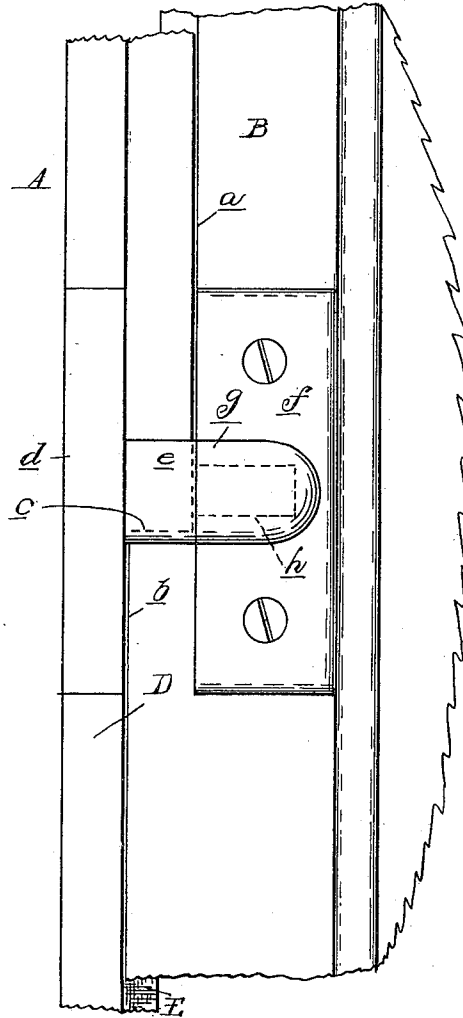
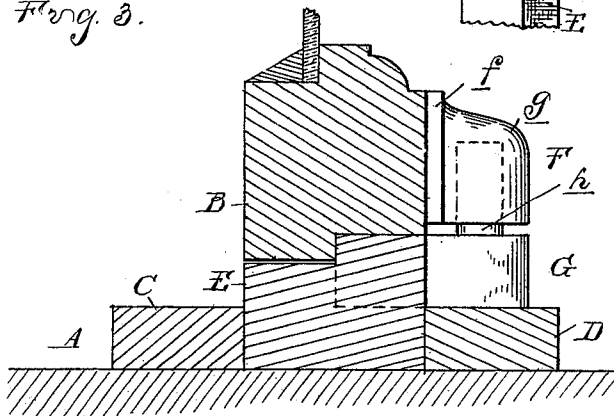


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 1.

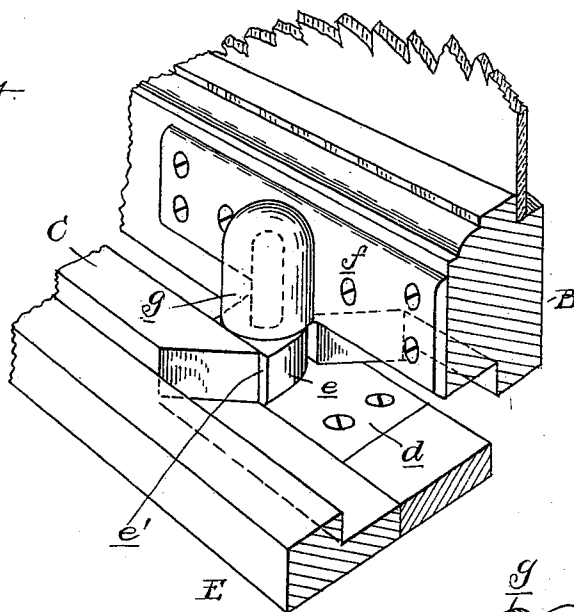


Fig. 6.

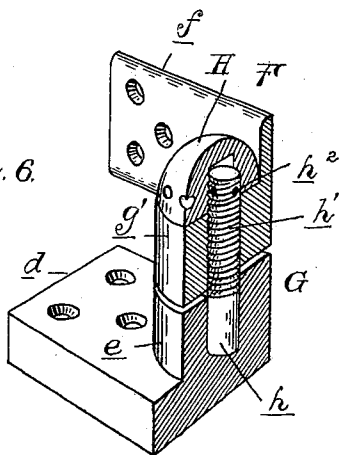
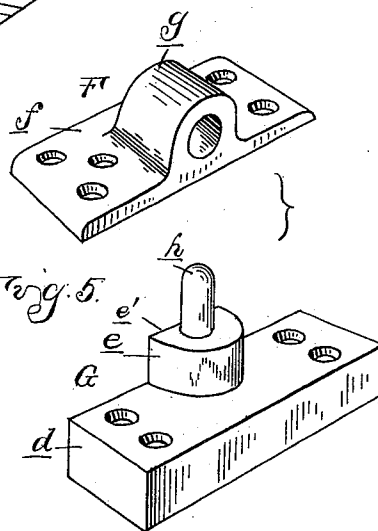


Fig. 5.



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SASH-CENTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 642,902, dated February 6, 1900.

Application filed October 13, 1899. Serial No. 733,513. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. GOLDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Centers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to sash-centers especially designed for use in connection with reverse "rabbet" swinging windows. By this term is meant a construction in which the sash and frame are provided with reverse rabbets upon opposite sides of the center, so as to form an offset parting-line between the sash and frame having a transverse portion opposite the center.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a simple pivotal connection between the sash and frame which can be readily applied when the sash is in position in the frame and which will conceal the transverse parting-line.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a window sash and frame to which my center is applied. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional perspective view illustrating the sash as swung into its reverse position. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of members of the center detached, and Fig. 6 is a sectional perspective illustrating a modification.

My center is applicable to window-sashes which are swung either upon a vertical or horizontal axis. In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 I illustrate a construction in which the sash is swung on a horizontal axis and in which A represents the window-frame and B the side rail of the sash. C and D are the usual window-stops, arranged on opposite sides of the sash, as in constructions where the latter is intended to slide. Between these stops and in line with the sash-rail is a strip E, which I shall term the "hanging stile." The sash-rail B and strip E are provided with the reverse rabbets upon opposite sides of the cen-

ter, which form the offset parting-line between the sash and the frame, (indicated by *a* and *b*, Fig. 1,) and having the transverse portion *c*.

My center comprises two members F and G, the former being secured to the sash and the latter to the frame. The frame member consists of a securing-plate *d*, which is preferably of the same cross-section as the stop D and is designed to be set into a recess cut in said stop and forming a complementary portion thereof. This plate is provided with a suitable number of apertures, through which screws may be passed to secure the plate to the frame. Centrally of the plate *d* is arranged the lug or projection *e*, which, as shown in Fig. 4, preferably has a flat face *e* adjacent to the inner face of the sash and extending outward opposite the transverse parting-line *c*. The sash member F is provided with a securing-plate *f*, adapted to be secured to the inner face of the sash, and this plate is provided with a lug *g*, extending out in line with the lug *e* of the frame member. The lugs *e* and *g* are provided with a pivotal connection, which I have shown as consisting of a pin *h*, projecting from the member G and formed integral therewith, which pin engages a socket formed in the lug *g* of the member F. It is obvious that in place of this the pin might be formed upon the member F and the socket in the member G. The center being thus formed, to secure it to the frame and sash the latter is placed in position in the frame, after which the member G may be set in the recess in the stop D and secured to the frame, while the member F is secured to the sash. When thus secured in position the sash may be swung upon the pivots *h*, and as the latter are in a plane parallel to the sash the sash may be completely reversed in position or turned through an angle of one hundred and eighty degrees.

In Fig. 4 I illustrate a construction in which the sash is swung upon a vertical axis, the parts being arranged otherwise substantially as in the other construction.

In Fig. 6 I show a construction especially designed for use where the sash swings on a vertical axis. In this construction the pivot-pin *h'* is secured to the sash member and en-

gages with a socket in the lug *e* of the frame member. The upper portion of the pin *h'* is screw-threaded and engages with a corresponding screw-threaded aperture extending through the lug *g'* of the sash member. The upper end of the pin projects above the lug *g'* and is covered by a cap *H*, which is provided with a screw-threaded socket and acts as a lock-nut for holding the pin in different positions of adjustment in the lug *g'*. With this construction the pivot-pin *h'* may be vertically adjusted at any time to raise or lower the sash in relation to the frame or to compensate for any wear of the pin or socket. To effect this adjustment, it is only necessary to remove the cap *H*, after which the pin may be turned by means of a suitable tool, such as a pin engaging with apertures *h²* in the upper end of the pin.

20 What I claim as my invention is—

1. A sash-center comprising sash and frame members each consisting of a flat plate and a central projecting lug, and a pin pivotally connecting said members to each other having its axis perpendicular to the securing-plate to said frame member and parallel to the plate of said sash member.

2. The combination with a swinging window sash and frame having an offset parting-line of a center for pivotally connecting said sash and frame comprising a sash member adapted to be secured to the side of the sash, a frame member consisting of a flat securing-plate secured to the side of the frame having its outer face flush with the inner parting-line and a lug projecting from said plate covering the transverse parting-line, and a piv-

otal connection between said lug and the sash member.

3. A sash-center comprising a frame member consisting of a flat securing-plate, a lug projecting from the face of said plate having a flat side flush with one edge of said plate, a sash member having a securing-plate arranged at right angles to the plate of said frame member, and a pivotal connection between said sash and frame members having its axis perpendicular to the securing-plate of said frame member and central of the projecting lug therefrom.

4. In a sash-center, the combination with a sash and a frame member of a pivot-pin engaging with a threaded socket in one member and a parallel socket in the opposite member, and means for locking said pin in different positions of adjustment in said threaded socket.

5. A sash-center comprising a sash member and a frame member one having a socket formed therein and the other provided with a lug having a threaded aperture in alignment with said socket, a pin having a threaded portion engaging with and passing through said threaded aperture and a projecting portion engaging said socket, and a cap having a threaded socket engaging with the threaded end of said pin and forming a lock-nut therefor.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. GOLDEN.

Witnesses:

M. B. O'DOGHERTY,
H. C. SMITH.