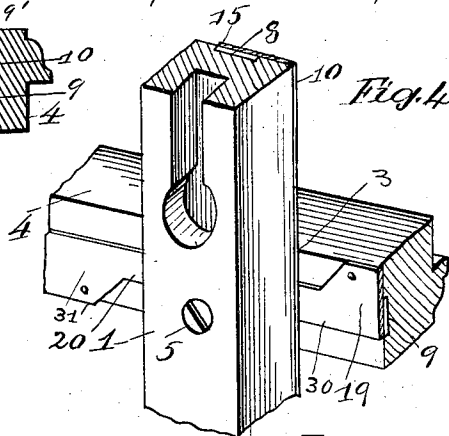
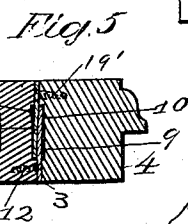
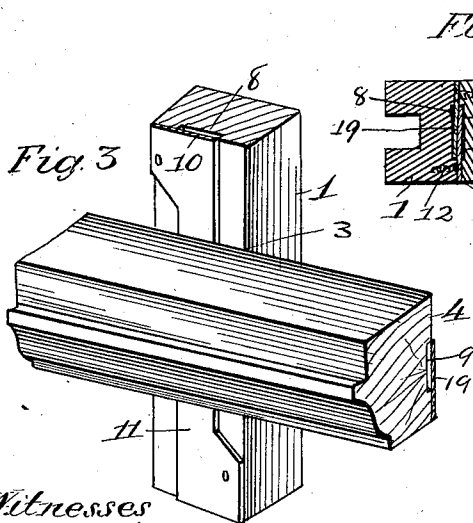
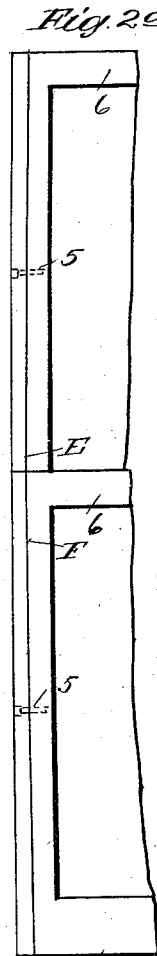
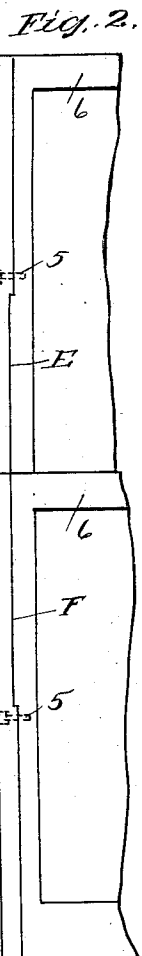
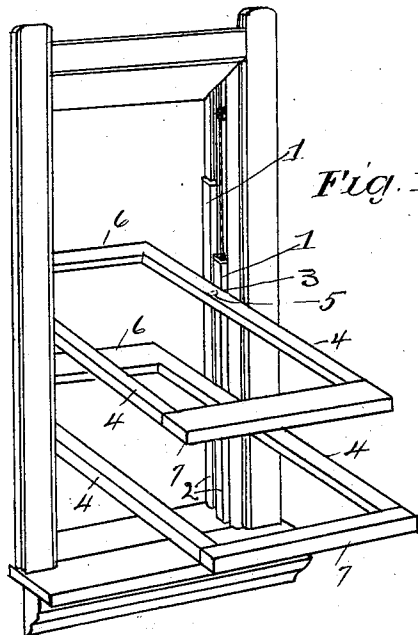


C. B. POST.  
 REVERSIBLE PIVOTED WINDOW.  
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 10, 1911.

1,012,705.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7

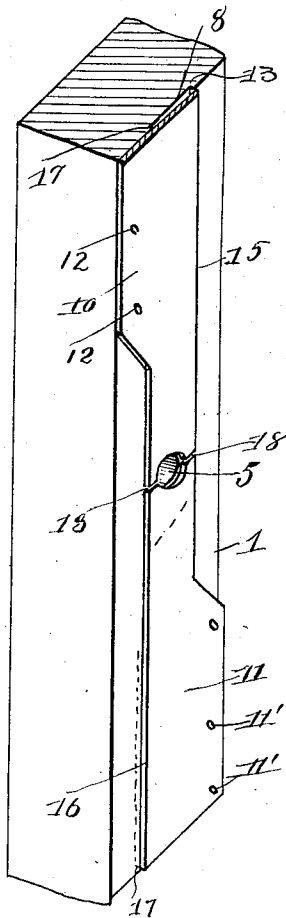


Fig. 6

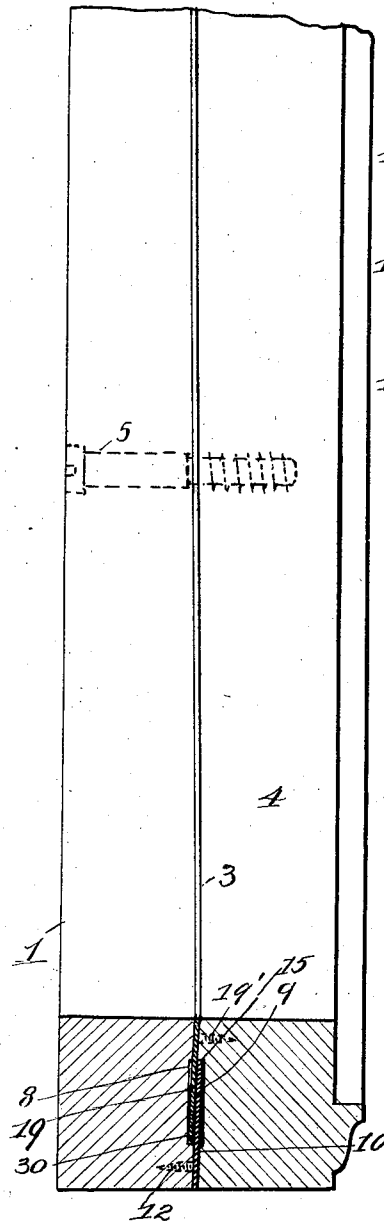
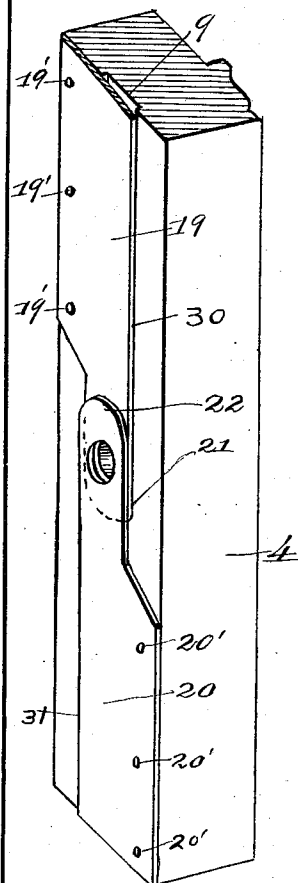


Fig. 8



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. POST, OF NEW LONDON, OHIO.

## REVERSIBLE PIVOTED WINDOW.

1,012,705.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

Application filed April 10, 1911. Serial No. 619,957.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. POST, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New London, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Pivoted Windows, of which I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The objects of the invention are to provide an improved form of reversible window in which the meeting edges of the sliding and rotatable portions are protected by spring metal strips which are so arranged and constructed as to overlap as the rotatable window sash is raised to the vertical position and by their tension to bind the parts tightly together, so as to prevent the sash from rotating and also to afford sufficient frictional resistance to hold the sash steadily when it is placed in the vertical position and to make a dust proof and wind tight joint therefor.

This invention comprises an improvement upon the matter of my prior application Serial No. 606,366, filed February 3, 1911, for a window sash, in which are described divided window stiles, which are longitudinally grooved on the meeting faces, and are provided with sheet metal strips secured at the edges in such a manner as to leave free spring edges which overlap as the sash is revolved and abut against the edges of the grooves when the sash is raised to the vertical position.

In the improved form hereinafter described the spring strips are similarly secured over the grooves and are laid over each other at the pivotal point so that they are continuously in the overlapping position throughout their movement although for convenience in manufacture each strip is preferably formed in two sections, the line of separation joint being positioned at the pivotal point.

Other features of the invention comprise means for providing greater freedom of movement for each revolving sash to pass the ends of the runner or sliding rail members of the other sash.

The invention also consists in the combination and arrangement of the various

parts and construction of details as herein- after described, shown in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of the revolving windows showing also part of the sliding stile portions or runners; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of one side of the window showing the respective adjoining outer edges of the upper and lower sashes cut away to permit free action thereof; Fig. 2<sup>a</sup> is a similar view showing tapering side stiles for the sash; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the outer edges of the crossing portion of a sliding stile and a revolving stile pivoted thereto; Fig. 4 is a similar view of the inner edges of the same stiles; Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the two stiles at a point removed from the pivot point; Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse section thereof; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the inner face of one stile and Fig. 8 is a similar view of the inner face of the stile which is pivoted thereto.

In these views 1, 1 are the side rails of the upper and lower sashes which slide in the ordinary manner in the window frame between stops 2, 2. These stiles are longitudinally divided at 3, 3, and the inner portions 4, 4, are pivoted at 5, 5, to the sliding portions and the window frame is composed of the inner stile portions 4, 4 and upper and lower bars 6 and 7 in the usual manner. The pivots are preferably formed of straight thin screws 5 as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6 so as to obtain as great a hold on the stiles as possible.

Each stile portion 1 and 4 is longitudinally grooved on its inner face. The grooves 8 are formed in the sliding stile portions and the grooves 9 are formed in the pivoted stile portions.

To the stile 1 are secured the spring sheet metal strips 10, 11. The upper spring strip is secured at its outer longitudinal edge by nails or screws 12, 12 to the outer edges of its stile, and extends over the groove 8 therein, its inner edge 15 coinciding with the inner edge 13 of the groove. The lower spring strip 11 is secured along its inner edge to the inner edge of the stile by screws or nails 11' and extends over the groove 8 until its outer edge 16 coincides with the outer edge 17 of the groove.

The extremities of the strips closely abut at 18. The metal strips could be made integral and continuous if desired but are more easily handled and put in place if separated.

5 The pivoted stiles adjoining is provided with similar upper and lower metal strips 19 and 20 attached in the reverse manner to the strips on the sliding stile by screws or nails 19'. That is, the inner edge of the  
10 upper strip 19 is attached to the inner edge of the pivoted stile and the outer edge of the lower strip is attached by screws or nails 20' to the outer edge of the pivoted stile. The free edges 30 and 31 of the strips 19  
15 and 20 extend over the groove 9.

The inner extremities of these strips preferably overlap at 21, 22 respectively, and the pivot screw passes through them. These extremities being free can readily be passed  
20 underneath the extremities 18 of the other strips and hence the strips on one stile will always be in interlocking position with the strips on the other stile.

When the window is revolved to the vertical position the spring metal strips still interlock and each spring strip will be forced into the groove in the opposite stile, and the free vertical edge of each strip will engage the corresponding edge of the groove on the  
30 adjacent stile it enters, which thus forms a stop to prevent the window from being revolved past the vertical position as shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

In Fig. 2 the edges E and F of the upper  
35 and lower sashes are cut away so as to readily pass the sliding strips of the respective sashes when the sashes are lowered and which otherwise might interfere with each other.

40 Having described the invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a pivoted window, the combination with longitudinally divided side stiles, comprising outer sliding portions and inner portions pivoted to the sliding portions, said portions provided with longitudinal grooves on their opposed faces, of spring metal strips secured to said faces one above and  
45 one below said pivotal point, the strips on each face adapted to extend over said groove, with their respective inner edges coinciding respectively with the inner and outer edges of said groove, said strips on the  
50 sliding portions above said pivotal points secured to said sliding portions, on their outer edges, and the strips on the sliding portions below the pivotal points secured thereto on their inner edges, and the strips on the piv-  
55 oted portions reversely arranged, whereby the spring strips on one portion are inserted in the groove underneath the strips on the other portion and exert a spring action thereon, the double thickness of overlapping  
60 spring strips being retained in said groove,

the strips on the pivoted portions overlapping the strips of the other portion at the pivotal point.

2. In a pivoted window, the combination with longitudinally divided side stiles comprising, sliding outer portions and inner pivoted stile portions having longitudinal grooves on their meeting faces, of spring metal strips secured to said stile portions, the said strips provided with free edges extending over said grooves, and overlapping each other about the pivotal point, and the free edges of one spring strip adapted to displace the free edge of the opposed strip and enter the groove on the opposite stile  
70 portion when the pivoted stile portions are raised to the vertical position, whereby the double thickness of the metal strips is received within the grooves. 75

3. In a pivoted window, the combination with longitudinally divided side stiles comprising, sliding outer portions, and inner pivoted portions, said sliding and pivoted portions having longitudinal grooves on their meeting faces, of pivots connecting the adjacent portions, spring metal strips on each stile portion having narrow parts at the pivot point, through which said pivot passes, the narrow parts of the strips on one stile portion overlapping the narrow parts on the adjacent stile portion and adapted to be received in said grooves, and the metal strips on each stile portion provided with fixed edges above and below said pivot points, on alternate sides of said grooves, and free edges registering with the opposite edges of the groove, said free edges adapted to overlap and enter said grooves as the pivotal stile portions are raised to the vertical position.  
85 90 95 100 105

4. In a pivoted window, the combination with longitudinally divided side stiles, comprising, sliding outer stile portions and inner portions pivoted thereto, said sliding and pivoted portions provided with longitudinal central grooves on their meeting faces, of sheet spring metal strips on said meeting faces of said stiles, said strips provided with relatively narrow overlapping portions about the pivotal points, and provided with fixed and free edges, said free edges adapted to overlap and exert pressure upon each other as said pivoted portions are raised to the vertical position, and the free edges on one stile portion adapted to force the free edges of the strips on the other stile portion into one of said grooves, each free edge entering the groove in the other stile portion.  
110 115 120

5. In a pivoted window, the combination with longitudinally divided side stiles, comprising sliding outer stile portions and inner portions pivoted thereto, said sliding and pivoted portions provided with longitudinal central grooves on their meeting  
125 130

faces of sheet spring metal strips on said  
meeting faces of said stiles, said strips pro-  
vided with relatively narrow portions about  
the pivotal points, and provided with fixed  
5 and free edges, said free edges on the adja-  
cent faces adapted to overlap and exert pres-  
sure upon each other, as said pivoted por-  
tions are raised to the vertical positions, and  
to enter said grooves, the narrow portions of

one set of metal strips being divided at the 10  
pivotal point for the purpose of overlapping  
the narrow portions of the other strips.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my  
hand this 22 day of March 1911.

CHARLES B. POST.

In presence of—

WM. M. MONROE,

RALPH BLUE.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,  
Washington, D. C."

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