No. 804,721. PATENTED NOV. 14, 1905.

W. L. HAMILTON.

FITTING FOR WINDOWS AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

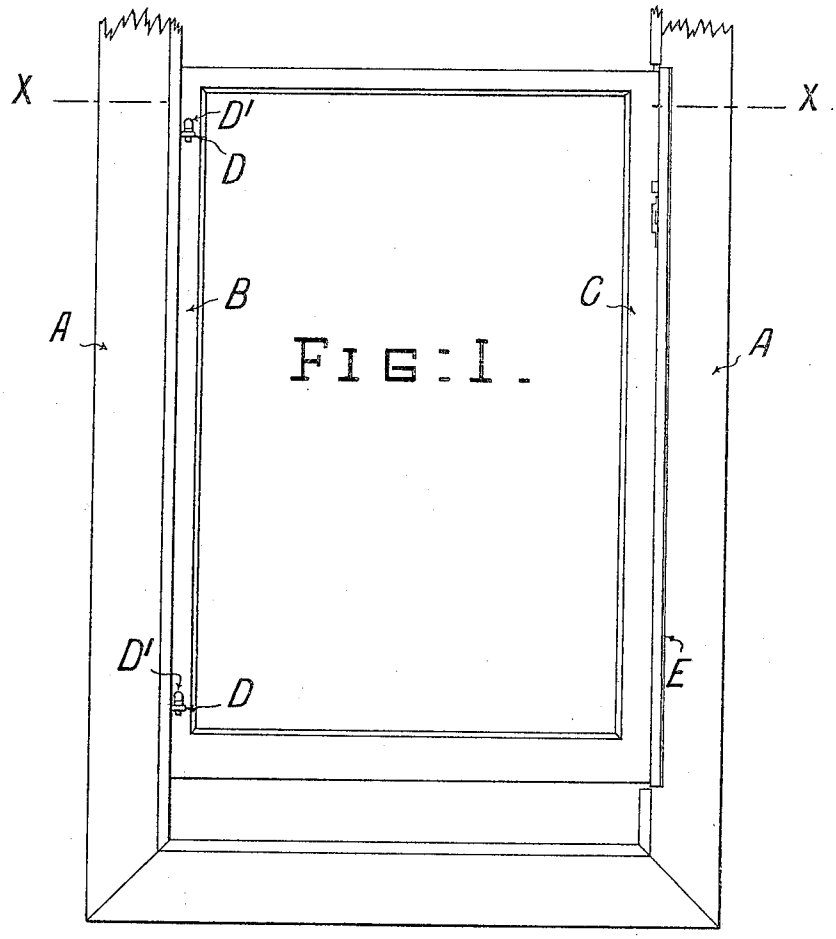
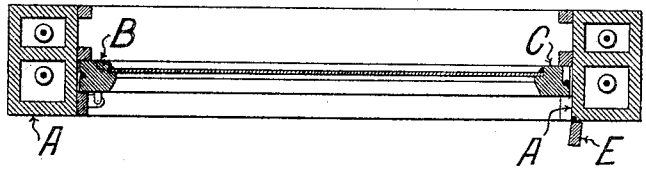


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.

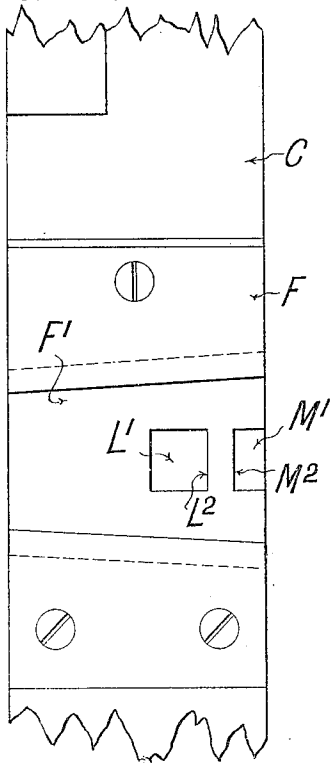
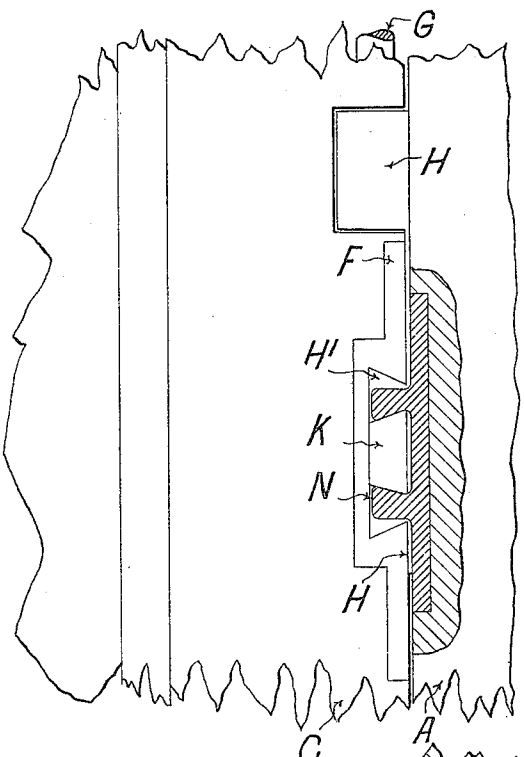


FIG. 3.



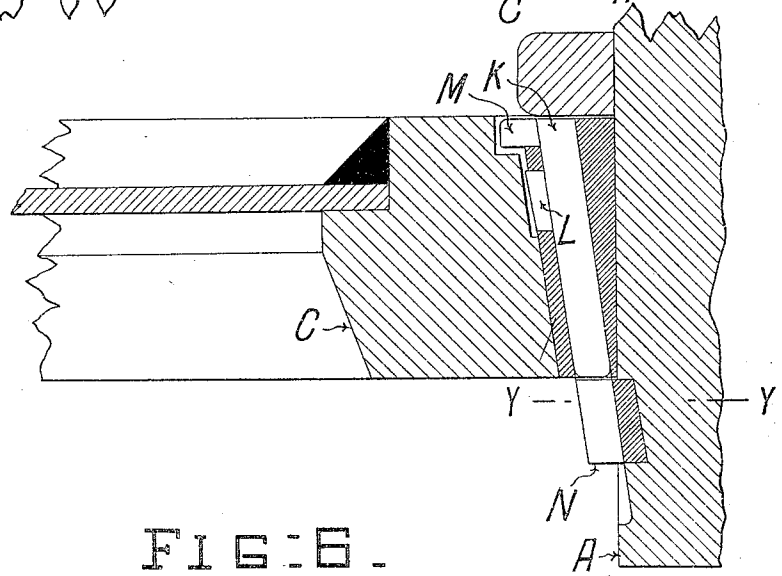


FIG. 6.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

FIG. 5.

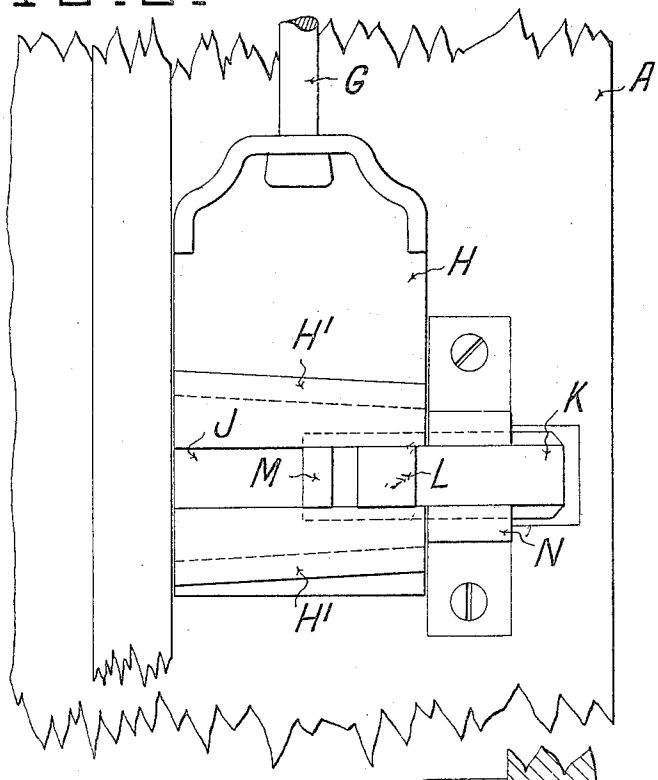
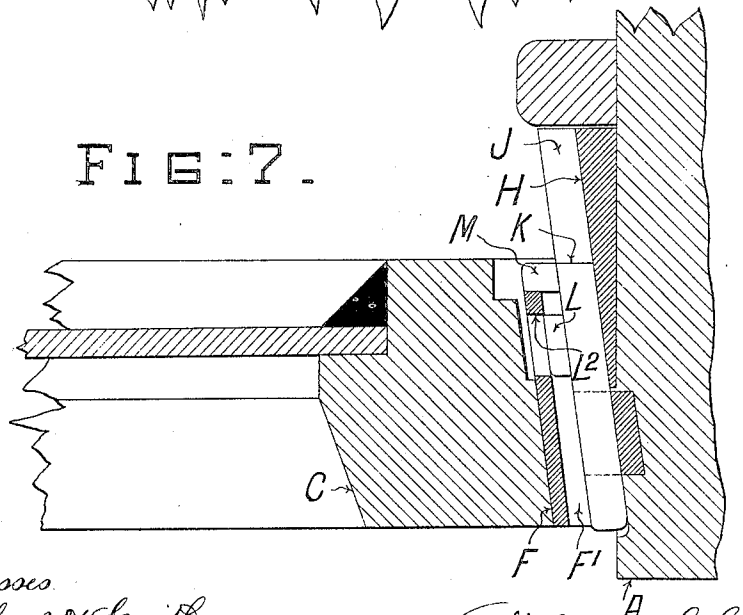


FIG. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LINDSAY HAMILTON, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

FITTING FOR WINDOWS AND THE LIKE.

No. 804,721. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 14, 1905.

Application filed July 26, 1905. Serial No. 271,287.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LINDSAY HAMILTON, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of 56 Bothwell street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fittings for Windows and the Like, (for which I have made application for a patent in Great Britain, No. 1,458, bearing date January 25, 1905,) of which the following is a specification.

To facilitate cleaning and for other purposes windows having sliding sashes have been provided with means for temporarily pivoting the sash at one side and fitted with means arranged to automatically detach the cord at the swinging side of the sash and secure it to the framework as the window is swung inward and effect an automatic reëngagement of the cord with the window-sash and release it from the framework in the operation of returning the sash to its sliding position.

This invention, which refers to fittings acting automatically in the aforesaid manner, relates to improvements in their construction with the view of producing an efficient fitting of simple construction.

In one class of fitting, which will be taken for the purposes of description, a face-plate is fitted at the outer swinging end of the window-sash and the window-cord is attached to a slipper. The face-plate and slipper are constructed so as to couple one with the other when the sash is in its normal or sliding position, and as fitted in accordance with this invention a sliding bolt which is provided upon the slipper is adapted to be drawn into engagement with a receiving-socket fitted to the window-framework to secure the cord when the window is swung inward and to be withdrawn from the socket and retained in an inactive position when the window is in its normal position, the actuation of the bolt being effected through the medium of the face-plate as the window is swung from or returned to its normal position.

In the accompanying drawings an example of construction is given of means for carrying this invention into effect.

Figure 1 is a front elevation, and Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view, showing the lower sash of a window and framework fitted according to this invention, the section being taken about the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation with a detail in section, showing the outer swinging end of a window-sash in its normal position and adjacent framework with a fitting as constructed according to this invention. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the outer swinging end of the window-sash; and Fig. 5 is an elevation of the framework, showing the sash-run with parts of the fitting to be described. Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional plan view of the part as illustrated at Fig. 3, and Fig. 7 is a similar view showing the sash away from its normal position.

In the drawings, A designates the window-framework, and B the pivotal and C the swinging side of the sash. For temporarily pivoting the sash brackets D may be fitted, adapted to be turned flush with the framework when not required, and pivots D′ are fitted to the side B of the sash, adapted to enter holes in the brackets D, as indicated. The sash when so pivoted may be swung inward, as a section of the beading E at the side C of the sash is hinged, so that it can be turned clear for the sash to pass inward.

In the following description reference will principally be made to Figs. 3 to 7, and it may be stated that the hinged beading E has been omitted in these views and that the sectional detail shown at Fig. 3 is taken about the line Y Y of Fig. 6.

In the class of fitting which is selected for the purposes of describing this invention a face-plate F is fixed at the end of the swinging side C of the sash, in which an undercut tapered recess F′ is formed, and the window-cord G is attached to a slipper H, having an undercut tapered shoe H′, over which the recess F′ is adapted to slide, and so couple the slipper with the face-plate F when the sash is in its normal position, as shown at Figs. 3 to 6. As adapted to this construction the slipper H is formed with a horizontal guide J to receive a locking-bolt K, the guide being inclined to the surface of the sash-run, as best seen at Fig. 7. On the surface of the locking-bolt K two projecting studs L M are provided, and recesses L′ M′ are formed in the face-plate F to receive the studs. A socket N to receive the bolt K is fitted to the window-framework and is located so that its jaw coincides with the end of the locking-bolt K when the window-sash is in its temporarily-pivoted position, as illustrated.

In action, with the sash temporarily pivoted as shown at Fig. 1, upon drawing the swinging side C of the sash inward the advancing edge L^2 of the recess L′ acts on the stud L and draws the locking-bolt K forward, so that its

end passes into the receiving-socket N, as shown at Figs. 5 and 7, and, owing to the inclination of the guide J, the bolt in its forward travel recedes from the face-plate F, and when the end of the bolt K is fully engaged with the socket N the stud L passes out of the recess L′, as illustrated at Fig. 7. The side C of the sash then becomes disengaged from the cord G, and the slipper H, which is connected to the cord, is secured to the framework by the engagement of the bolt K with the socket N. Upon swinging the window back into its normal position the stud M is acted upon by the advancing edge M^2 of the recess, which forces the bolt K back, withdrawing its end from engagement with the socket N, and, owing to the inclination of the guide J, the bolt K, and consequently the stud L, advances toward the face-plate F and reënters the recess L′, while the bolt subsequently becomes locked between the slipper and the face-plate, as shown at Figs. 3 and 6.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A fitting consisting of means located at the outer swinging end of the window-sash and of a device to which the window-cord is attached, the means and device being constructed to couple one with the other, in combination with a sliding bolt fitted in an inclined guide formed in the device adapted to be automatically drawn into or withdrawn from engagement with a receiving-socket on the window-framework for the purposes set forth.

2. A fitting consisting of a face-plate fixed at the outer swinging end of the window-sash and a slipper to which the window-cord is attached, the face-plate and slipper being constructed to couple one with the other, in combination with a sliding bolt, fitted in an inclined guide formed in the slipper, adapted to be automatically drawn into or withdrawn from engagement with a receiving-socket fixed upon the window-framework in the manner substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A fitting consisting of a face-plate formed with recesses fixed at the outer swinging end of the window-sash and a slipper to which the window-cord is attached, the face-plate and slipper being constructed to couple one with the other, in combination with a sliding bolt having projecting studs fitted in an inclined guide formed in the slipper adapted to be automatically drawn into or withdrawn from engagement with a receiving-socket fixed upon the window-framework in the manner substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM LINDSAY HAMILTON.

Witnesses:

J. ALFRED BREWER,

ROB. THOMSON.