No. 892,444. PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

G. H. PARKER.

SWINGING WINDOW.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

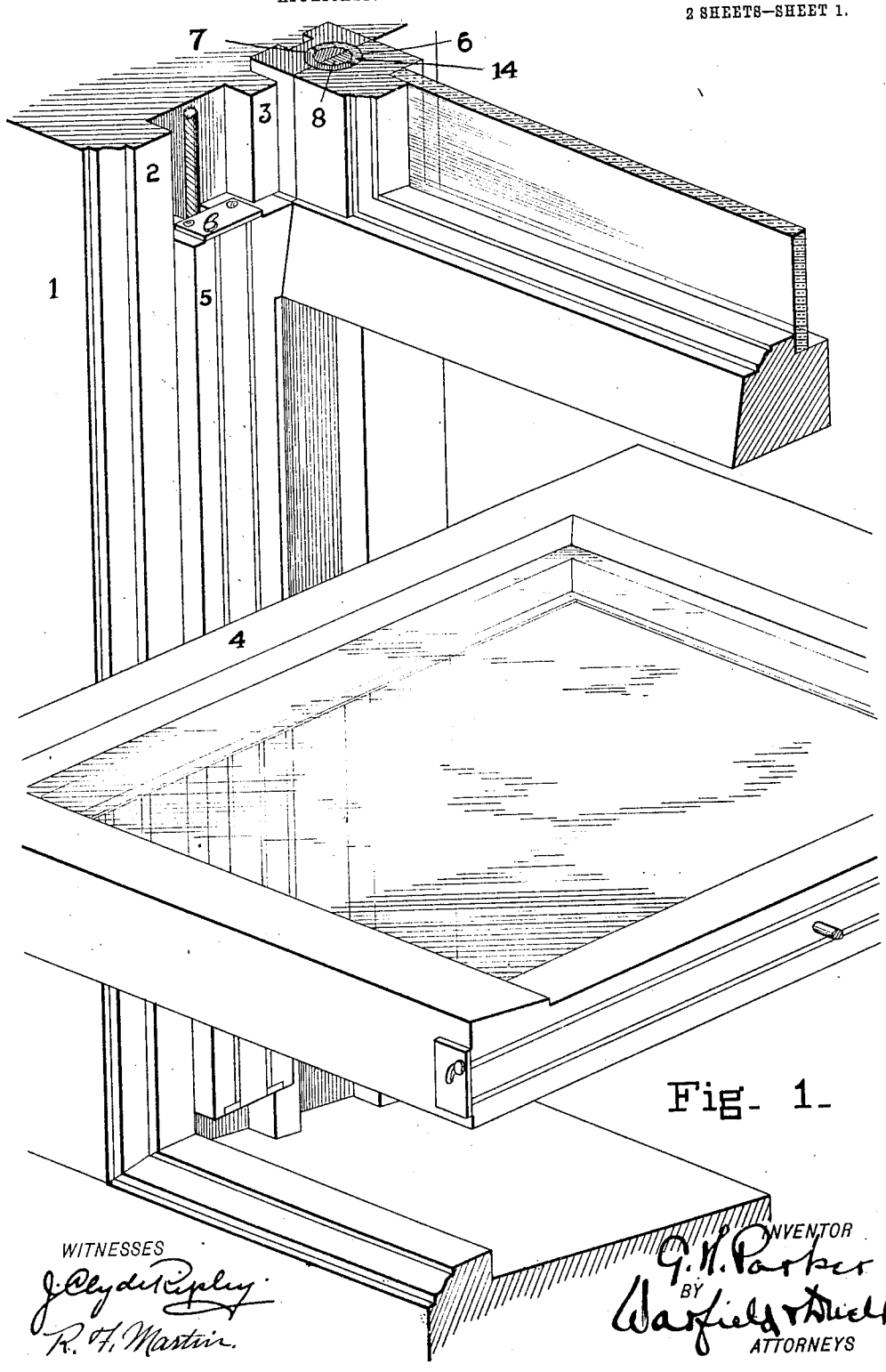


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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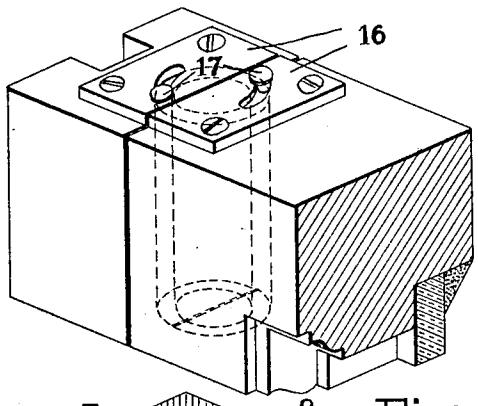
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



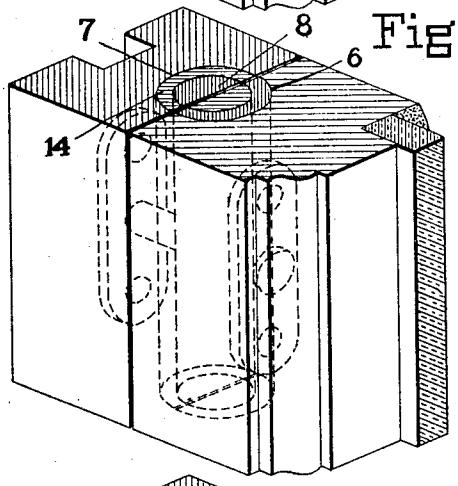
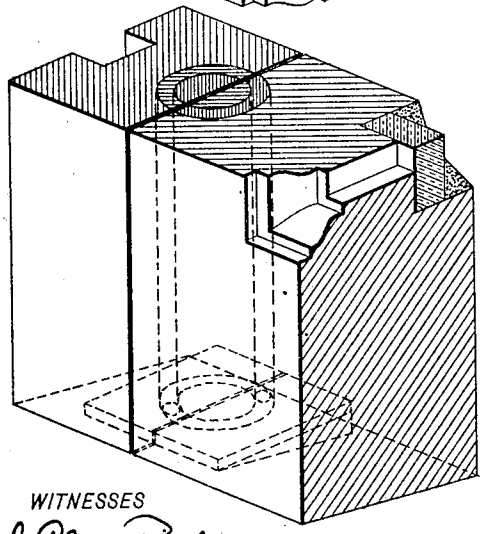
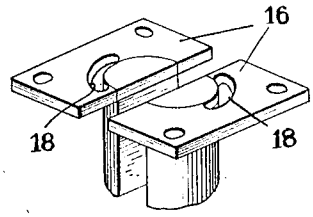
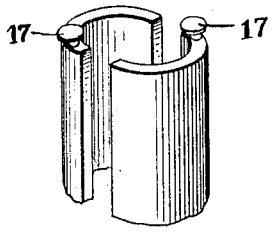


Fig. 2.







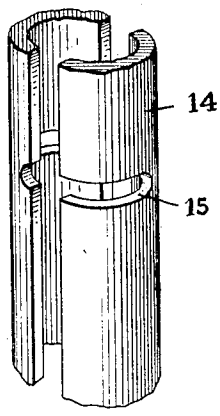
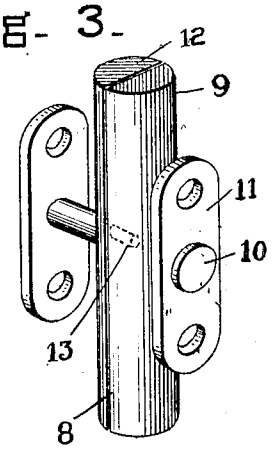


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HENRY PARKER, OF ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN WALLACE BAKER, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

SWINGING WINDOW.

No. 892,444. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed September 13, 1906. Serial No. 334,457.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HENRY PARKER, residing at Arlington, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Windows, of which the following is 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.

This invention relates to window construction and more particularly to the construction of swinging sashes.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a more simple construction for enabling a window sash to be swung out of its normal path of travel.

Another object is to provide a stronger and more efficient means for pivotally supporting a sash within the frame and for holding the same against swinging when in normal position.

A further object is to provide a construction of the above type wherein the joints between the relatively movable parts shall be tight, thereby preventing the passage of dust, water or other foreign matter therethrough.

Other objects will be in part obvious and in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction herein described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein is illustrated one of the several possible embodiments of my invention, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a portion of a frame and swinging sash showing the same; Fig. 2 is a similar view of a side stile of a sash broken into several parts so as better to illustrate the relative arrangement of the several operative parts constituting my invention; Fig. 3 is a similar view of certain of the operative parts of my invention.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawing.

Before proceeding with a description of the specific structure of this embodiment of my invention and the arrangement of the relative parts constituting the same, it may here be noted that the use of swinging sashes as heretofore constructed has in a great measure proven unsatisfactory by reason of the fact that dust, cinders, water and other foreign substances work their way through the crevices between the relatively movable parts, and, although several methods of eliminating this defect have been proposed, none has proven entirely successful. Also, in former constructions difficulties have been encountered in swinging heavy sashes. I have therefore found it desirable, in eliminating the above objections, to provide means which not only enables sashes of any weight to be readily swung within the frame, but which will also absolutely prevent water, cinders or other foreign substances from entering the structure through the crevices between the relatively movable parts of the sash.

Referring now to the accompanying drawing, 1 indicates a portion of the frame, provided with the usual front and rear stops 2 and 3 respectively which serve as guiding means for the sliding sash. The sash, which is shown at 4, is mounted to swing within the frame, and, in order to accomplish this object in a simple manner, I mount pivotally upon each of the side stiles thereof a pair of runners 5 which slide and are retained between the front and rear stops of the frame. The side stiles of the sash are provided with semi-circular recesses 6, and similar recesses 7 are formed in runners 5. These recesses, when in registry, as when the sash occupies its normal position in the frame, form a circular opening extending from the top to the bottom of the sash between the runners and the side stiles of said sash. Located within recesses 6 and 7 is a split rod 8, one member 9 of which is supported by means of stud 10 and flange 11 upon the side stile of the sash, as by means of screws which enter openings in said flanges, the other of said integral members, 12, being similarly secured upon the neighboring runner. The members of split rod 8 are connected by means of pivot 13, so that one may swing with relation to the other, as when it is desired to swing the sash from the frame. Encircling the split rod upon either side of the sash is a split tube 14, the parts of which are recessed as at 15 to clear the studs which support the members of the split rod. The members of split rod 8 have mounted thereon, at their opposite ends, plates 16 which are secured to the upper and lower portions of the sash and the

runners. These plates serve to maintain the said members in their proper positions in their respective supports. Tubes 14 extend the entire length of the sash, lying within the recesses thereof, and at their upper ends are provided with headed studs 17 which protrude through concentric slots 18 in plates 16. These studs, which project slightly above the surface of plates 16, are adapted to be engaged by a wrench or other suitable turning instrument when it is desired to rotate the split tube.

Having thus described my invention, the operation thereof, which should to a large extent be obvious, is substantially as follows: Tubes 14, when they lock the sash against swinging within the frame, occupy a position approximating that shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, *i. e.*, with the meeting points of the parts of the tube out of registry with the meeting edges of the parts constituting the split rod; and when in this position it will be noted that the sections of said tube not only form an efficient lock for the sash, but constitute an effective shield extending from the top to the bottom of the sash and prevent the entrance between the same and the runners of water, dust, ashes or other foreign substances. When, however, it is desired to swing the sash within the frame, as for ventilating purposes or when it is desired to wash the opposite side of the glass, it is only necessary to turn split tube 14 by any suitable turning means to bring the abutting edges in registry with the meeting faces of the members which constitute the split rod, as shown in Fig. 2. This operation releases the sash from its locked condition and permits the same to swing freely upon its pivotal supports. It will accordingly be apparent that I have provided a simple and efficient construction and one well adapted to attain the various ends and objects above pointed out and others not mentioned herein, as I deem my invention capable of employment in many other relations, although it is especially adapted to the construction shown herein.

As many changes could be made in the above construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of my invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, I intend that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I desire it also to be understood that the language used in the following claims is intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein-described and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

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

1. In window construction, in combination, a frame having the usual guiding stops, a sash having upon either side a runner which is adapted to slide but to be retained by said stops, a split rod positioned between each of said runners and the adjacent side stile of said sash, a pivotal connection between said runners and the members comprising the parts of said rod, and a split tube inclosing each split rod adapted when rotated to one position to permit the parts of said rod to move with relation to each other whereby the sash may be swung and when rotated to another position to prevent such relative movement whereby the sash is held stationary.

2. In window construction, in combination, a frame having the usual guiding stops, a sash having a longitudinally extending recess in each of its side stiles, a member mounted in each of said recesses, a pair of runners each of which is provided with a longitudinally extending recess, a member mounted in each of said recesses, a pivotal connection between the members located in the sash and the members located in said runners whereby the sash is supported for swinging, and a split tubular means inclosing each pair of pivotally connected members and adapted to rotate to different positions whereby the sash may be permitted to swing or may be locked against swinging at will, said tubular means also operating to effect a tight closure between the sash and its runners.

3. In window construction, in combination, a sash having supports disposed upon either side thereof, a split key rod positioned between each support and the adjacent side stile of the sash, a pivotal connection between said supports and the members comprising the parts of said key rod, and a split tube inclosing each key rod adapted when rotated to one position to permit the parts of said rod to swing with relation to each other whereby the sash may be swung and when rotated to another position to prevent a swinging movement of the sash.

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

GEORGE HENRY PARKER.

Witnesses:

HELEN M. SEAMANS,

R. F. MARTIN