W. COX.

CASEMENT WINDOW ADJUSTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1919.

1,398,629.

Patented Nov. 29, 1921.

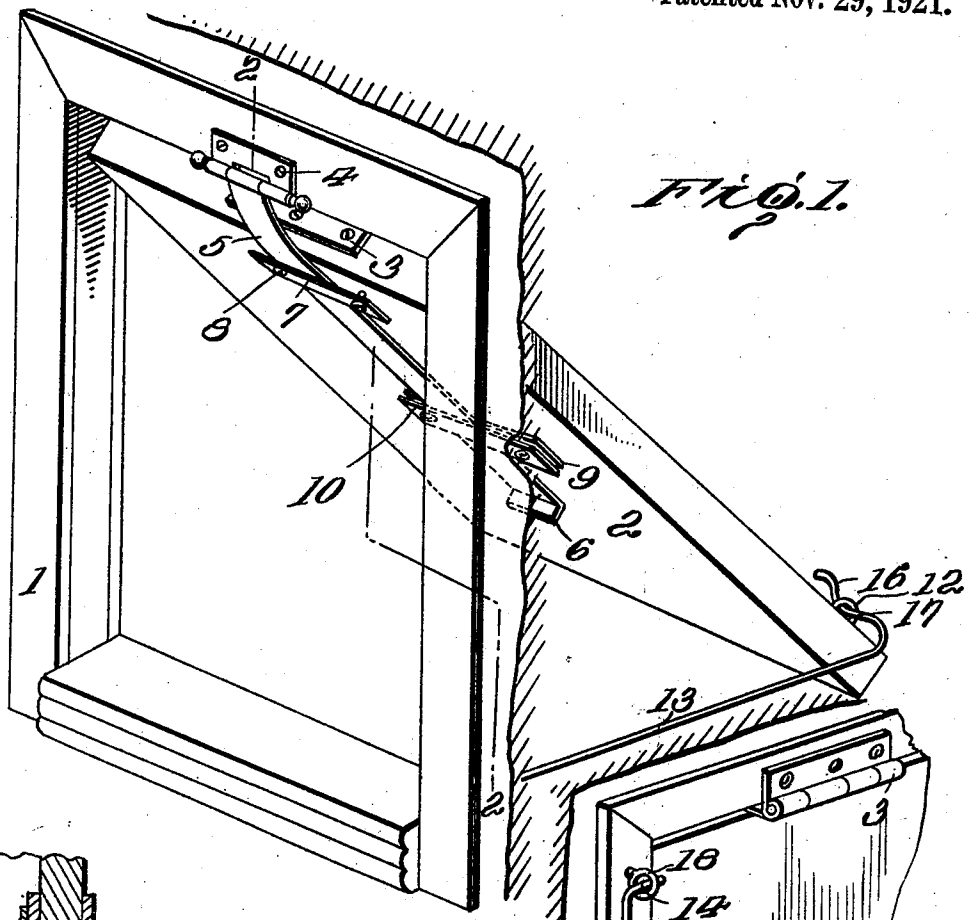


Fig. 1.

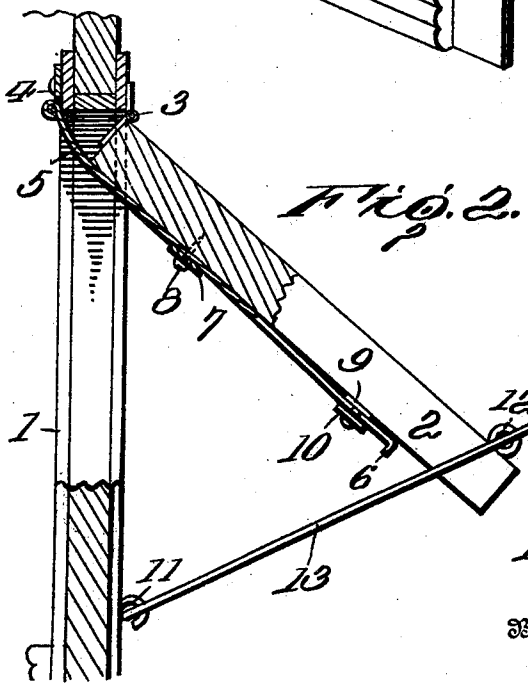


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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CASEMENT-WINDOW ADJUSTER.

1,398,629. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 29, 1921.

Application filed July 2, 1919. Serial No. 308,215.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER COX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Provo, in the county of Utah and State of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Casement-Window Adjusters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in casement window adjusters, the object being to provide means for holding the casement window in adjusted position when the same is swung outwardly. Another and further object of the invention is to provide a device which is exceedingly simple and cheap in construction and one which can be readily placed in position on the frame and window of various constructions of casement windows.

Another and further object of the invention is to provide a fastening device for holding the casement window in open position, said fastening device forming a lock for the window when in closed position.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will be hereinafter set forth and the novel features thereof defined by the appended claim.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a casement window showing the application of my invention thereto.

Fig. 2 is a section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a detailed perspective view showing the locking device.

In the drawing 1 indicates a window frame and 2 a window which is hinged to the frame at 3 in such a manner that the same can be swung outwardly into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Secured to the window frame is a hinge member 4 which is provided with a flexible tongue 5 having its free end turned up as shown at 6 to produce a stop as will be hereinafter fully described. The tongue 5 extends through guideways carried by the window 2, as clearly shown, one of the guideways being formed of a strip 7 secured to the window frame by screws 8 and the other guideway being formed of a pair of spaced strips 9 secured to the window frame by screws 10, the tongue 5 passing between the strips as clearly shown in Fig. 2. When the window is in closed position the tongue lies in a plane parallel with the inner face of the window and when swung into open position the tongue is bent by the frictional contact of the same with the guideways, which will support the window in its adjusted position, the angled end 6 forming a stop for limiting the swinging movement of the window. The tongue is preferably formed of flexible material such as brass so that the same will bend as the window is moved into open position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 to support the window in an open or partly opened position.

In order to provide means for rigidly supporting the window in open position I secure to the frame 1 an eye 11 and to the window 2 an eye 12, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. A supporting member 13 having a hooked end 14 is then placed in the eye 11, the free end of the supporting member 13 being provided with the compound bend as clearly shown in Fig. 3 forming a pair of hooked portions 15 and 16, and an intermediate hooked portion 17 which is adapted to be forced into the eye 12, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, so as to support the window frame in open position.

In order to provide means for locking the window in closed position I secure to the window frame an eye 18 into which the hooked portion 14 of the supporting member 13 is adapted to be placed with the hooked portions 15 and 16 in the eyes 11 and 12 as shown in Fig. 3 which forms a locking device so as to hold the window in closed position. In placing the supporting member 13 into position to form a locking device the hooked end 16 is first forced through the eye 12 and the hooked portion 15 is then passed under the eye 11 and the member is then swung into vertical position so that the hooked end 14 can be forced through the eye 18.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a casement window adjuster in which a flexible strip is pivotally mounted on the frame of the window having its free portion extended through guideways carried by the window in such a manner that the flexible member is bent by the movement of the window so as to hold the window in its adjusted position. In connection with the above adjuster I have provided means for rigidly supporting the window for locking the same in closed position.

What I claim as new is:

The combination with a window frame, of a window pivotally mounted on the outer edge thereof, a hinged member carried by the inner edge of said frame having a flexible tongue, said tongue being adapted to lie on a plane parallel with the inner face of the window, a strip secured over said tongue adjacent its connection with the window frame, a pair of superposed strips secured to said window forming a frictional guideway through which said tongue passes and a projection formed on the free end of said tongue for limiting the movement of said tongue in said frictional guideway.

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

WALTER COX.

Witnesses:
HARVEY CLUFF,
R. P. CARLISLE.