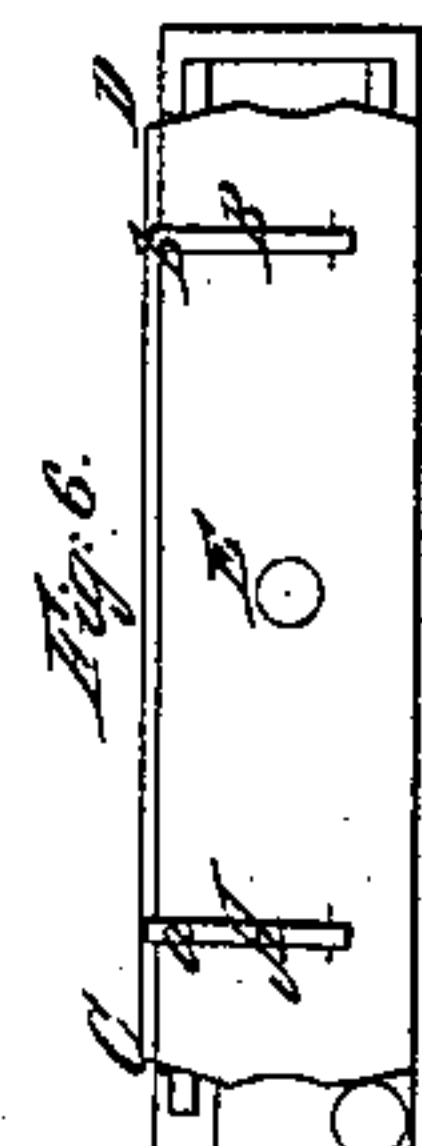
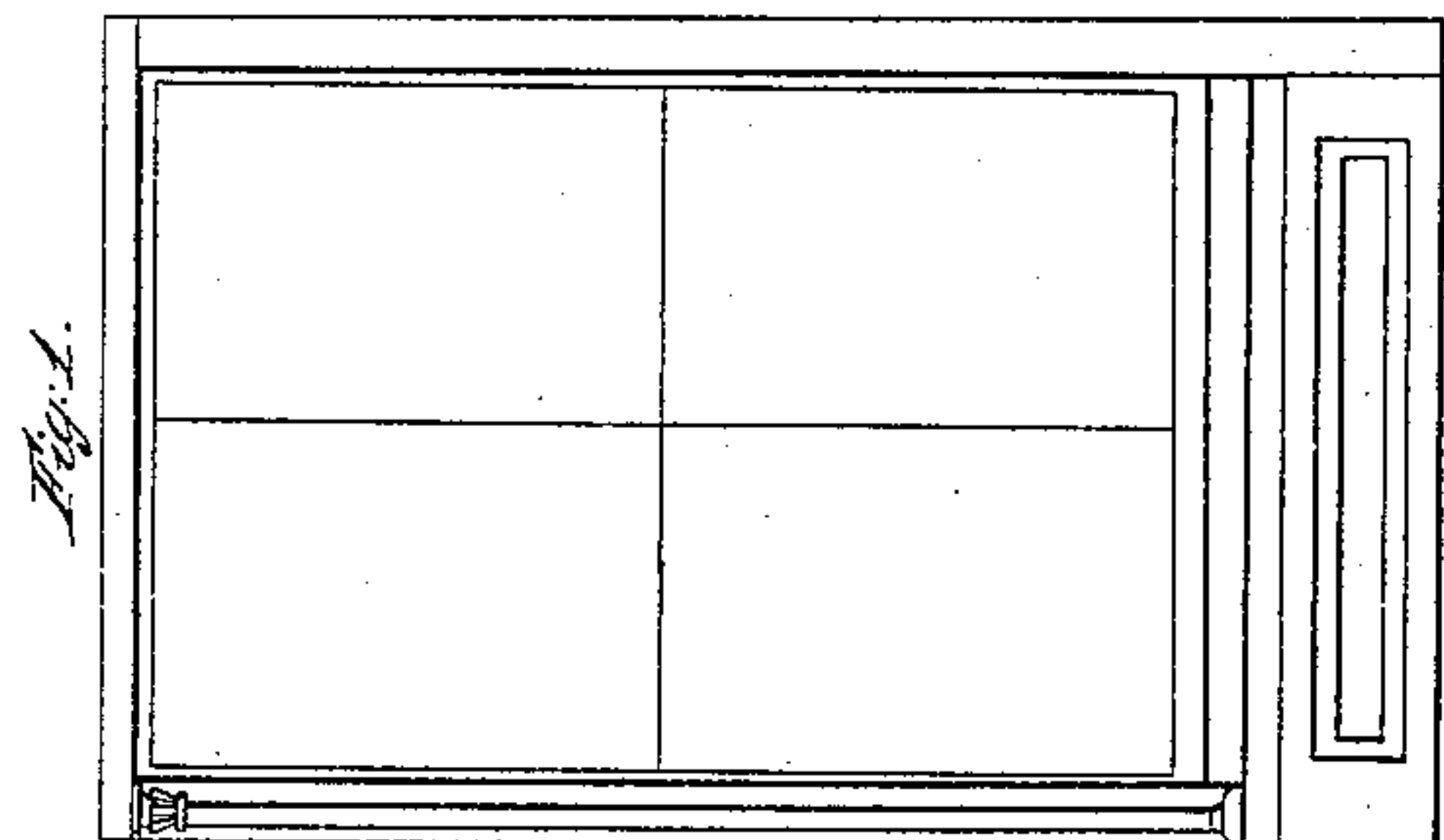
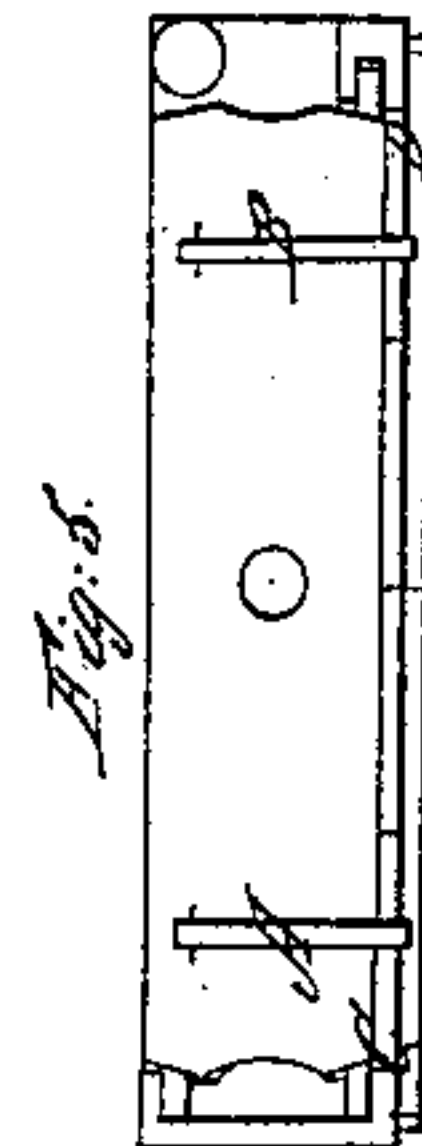
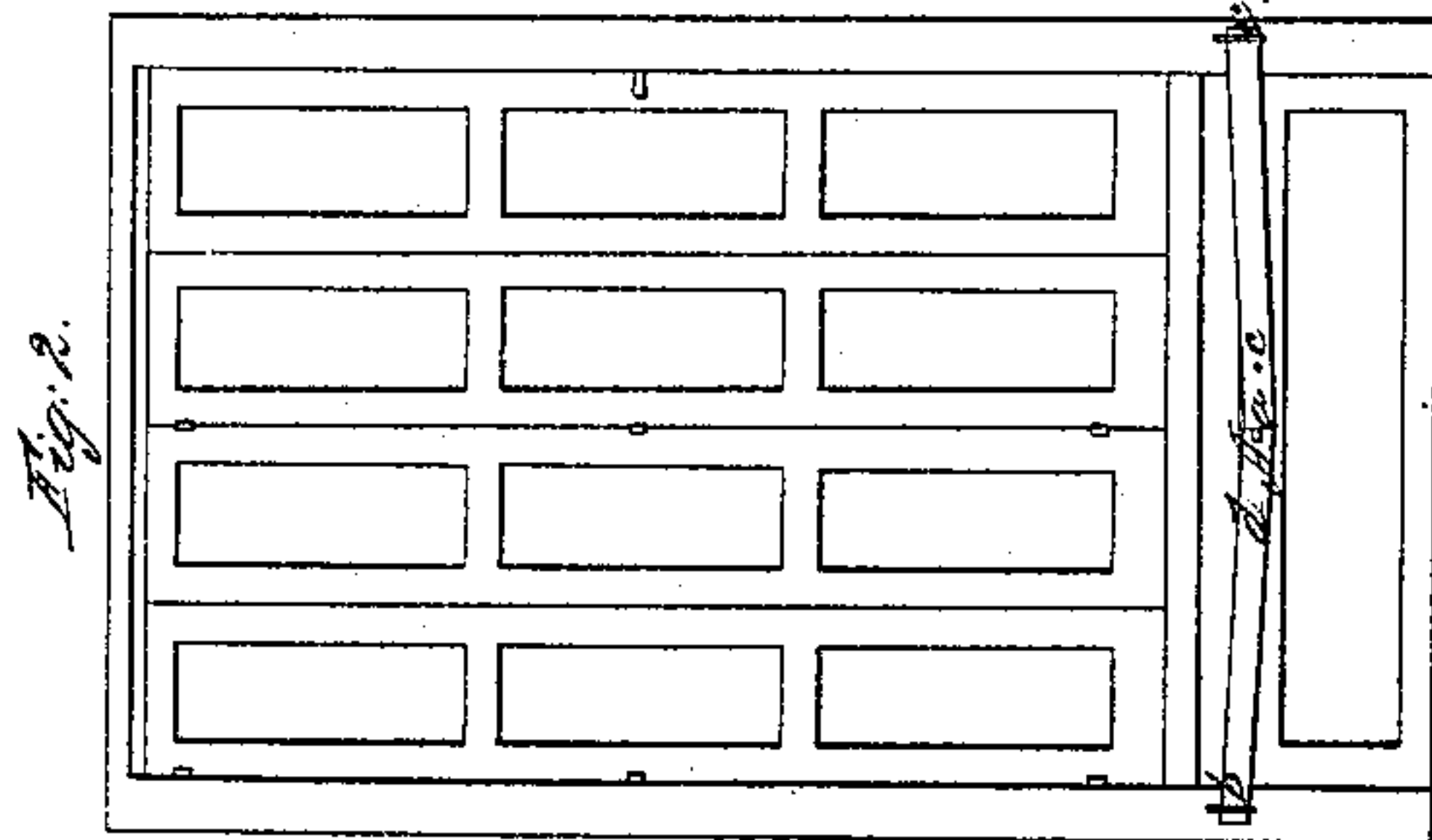
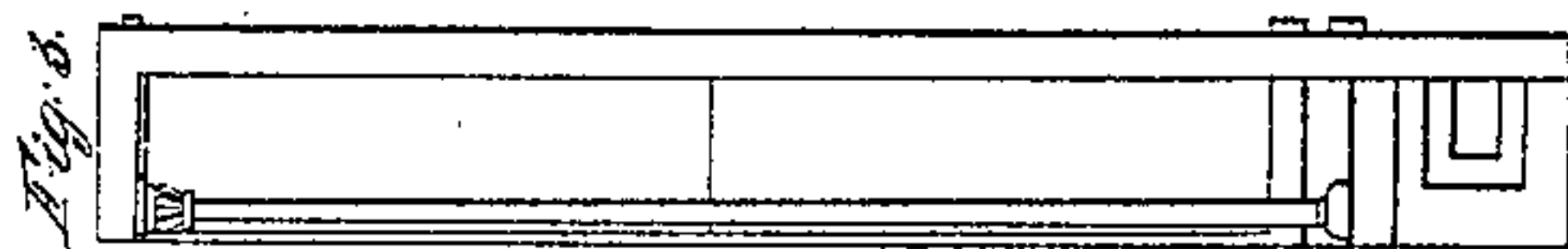
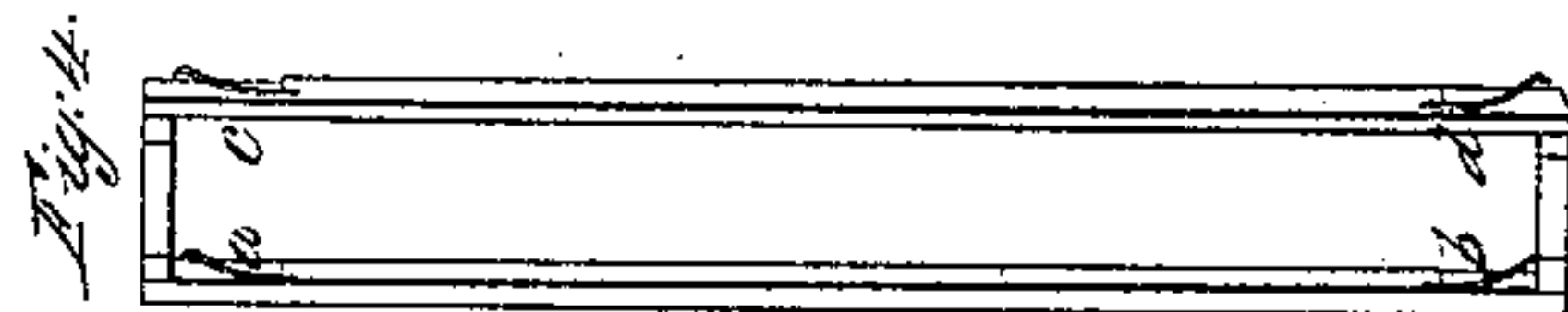
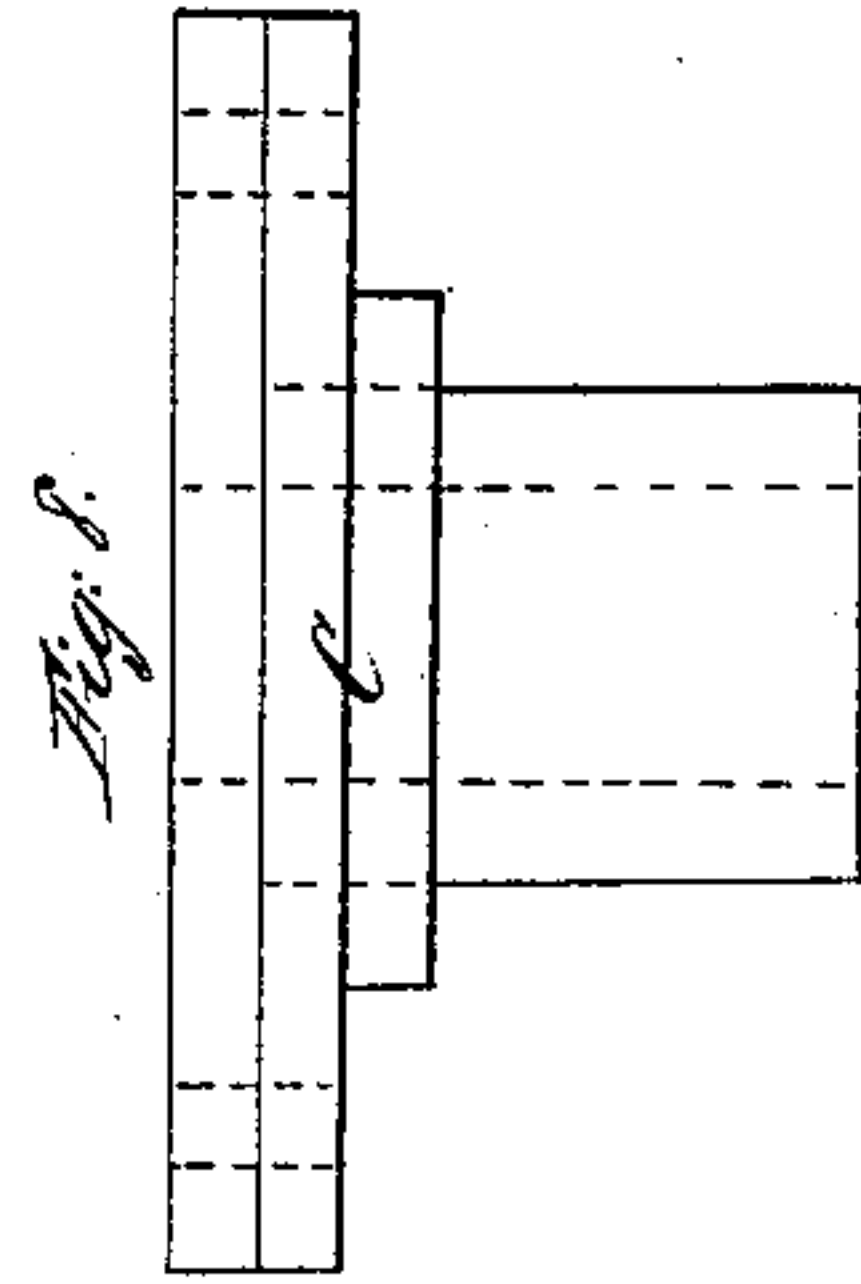
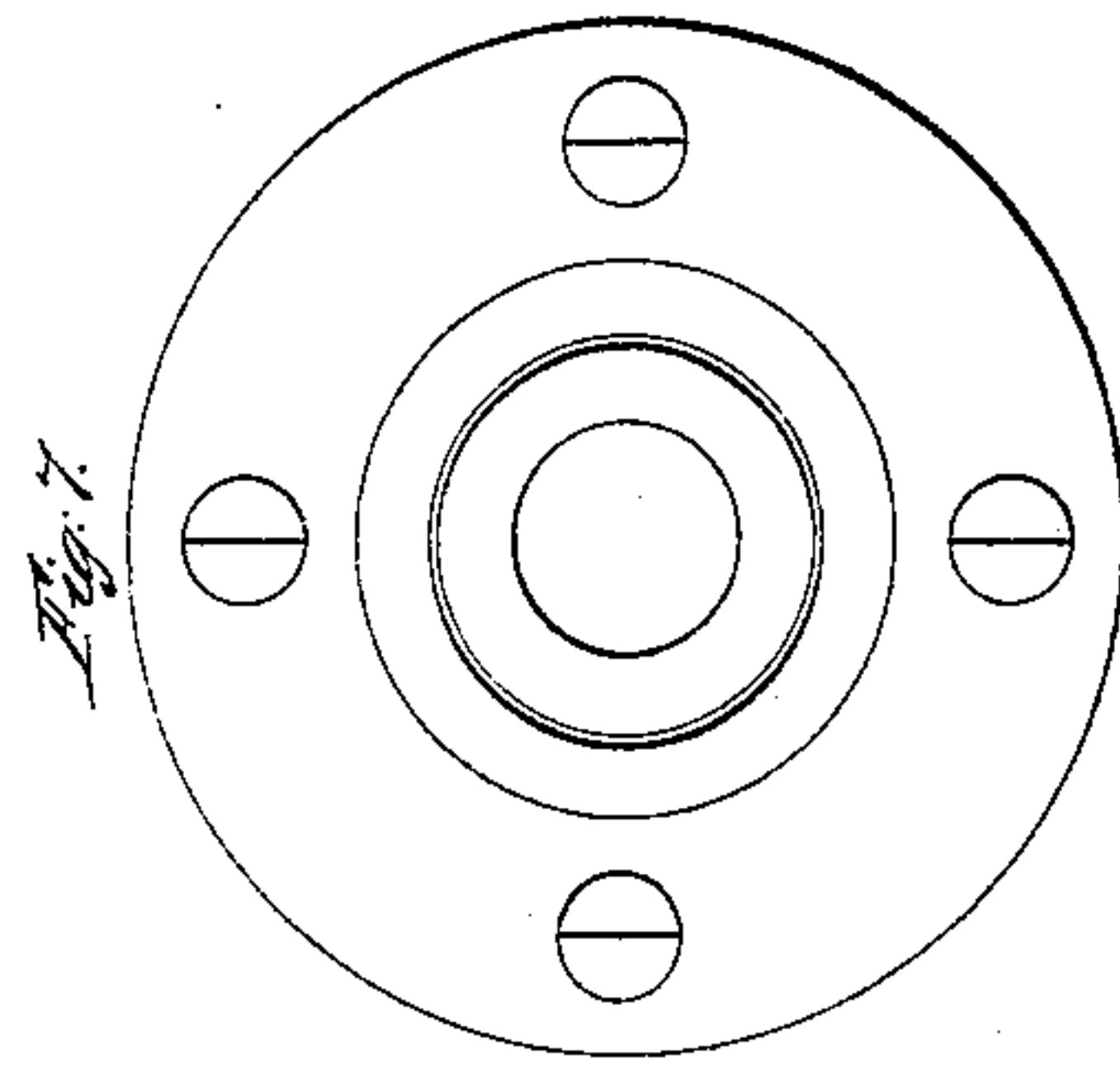


H. Chamberlain

Window.

N^o 77,716.

Patented May 12, 1868.



Witnesses:

*Horace B. Wheeler
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Inventor:

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United States Patent Office.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, OF DAYTON, WISCONSIN.

Letters Patent No. 77,716, dated May 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN STORE-WINDOWS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

Be it known that I, HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, of the town of Dayton, Waupacca county, State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement on Store-Windows, to wit, a revolving store-window; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view.

Figure 2, inside view of window with shutters.

Figure 3, side view.

Figure 4, spring-rods, cross-bars, and springs, fastened to the side of the window-frame.

Figure 5, upper section or head of the window.

Figure 6, section of the window-sill.

Figure 7, full view of the pivot and plates.

Figure 9, transverse section of cross-bar and spring.

Figure 10, shape of spring.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The store-window or bulk is constructed in common form, and revolves by means of a metal pivot, fig. 7, on drawings, fastened to the centre of the sill of the window. This pivot consists of a round metallic plate, with a one and one-half inch tube in its centre, sufficiently large to admit the gas-pipe. This tube or pivot is about four inches in length, goes down through the hole in the under plate, Figure 8 of drawings. The lower plate is provided with a strong shoulder, to be fitted into the sill of the window-frame. A similar pivot is also arranged at the upper part of the window, marked E, fig. 6 of drawings.

The window is kept to its place by reason of a spring-bar or lever, marked A, fig. 2 of drawings, which bar or lever is arranged with a joint in the middle, marked *a*. This is placed across the sill of the window-frame. The ends of this lever pass through staples, fastened at the side of the window-sill, marked *b* and *c*. The lever is fastened to the window-sill by means of screws, marked *d e* on drawings. On the under side of one of those sections, fig. 9 of drawings, is placed a spring, marked A, so as to spring it back, and keep the window in its place. When the lever is pressed down, it permits the window to revolve.

For the purpose of making the sides of the window air-tight when shut, there are arranged on the side of the frame, fig. 4 of drawings, two spring-rods, marked *a b* and *c d*. At each end of those perpendicular bars are placed cross-bars, *a c* and *b d*. At the corners *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* are placed springs, in the inside, pressing the rods and cross-bars against the side of the window. Those bars are kept in their places by being let into the sill and top or head of the window-frame. On the other side of the window is but one spring-rod, fastened in the same manner as the others, with a steel or brass spring fastened under each end.

The shutters are fastened in the following manner: At the head of the window, fig. 6 of drawings, are placed two spring-bars, marked A and B, each provided with a metal spring at the under edge, marked *a* and *b*. The ends of those bars are fastened to a bar lying across the upper part or edge of the shutters C D, which, when the window is turned round, so as to bring the shutters on the outside, is fastened down over the upper ends of same, and when the window is turned back, the shutters are brought on the inside, by means of the head of the window-frame being made rounded on the under side, about three inches from the inner edge, or sufficient to admit the spring-bar to rise, lifting the cross-bar lying across the shutters up, so as to clear the ends of the shutters.

At the sill of the window, fig. 5 of drawings, is also placed a similar spring-bar, marked A and B, fastened to the bar C D, which bar, when the shutters are put in, is pressed down, so as to admit them, which is also supplied with metallic springs, causing the bar to spring up over the under edge of the shutters.

The object and utility of the revolving store-window are that the shutters might be fastened in the inside of the store, and then revolved to the outside. Another advantage is, that the glass may be cleaned in the inside of the store, and for the purpose of ventilation; also to clean it in the inside in cold and stormy weather.

I claim the combination of the spring-bar A, the perpendicular bars *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, the plate C and D of a store-window, when constructed and operated substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

Witnesses:

H. NORDVIN,

O. E. DREUTZER.