(No Model.)

C. M. BERRY.
SWINGING WINDOW.

No. 541,261. Patented June 18, 1895.

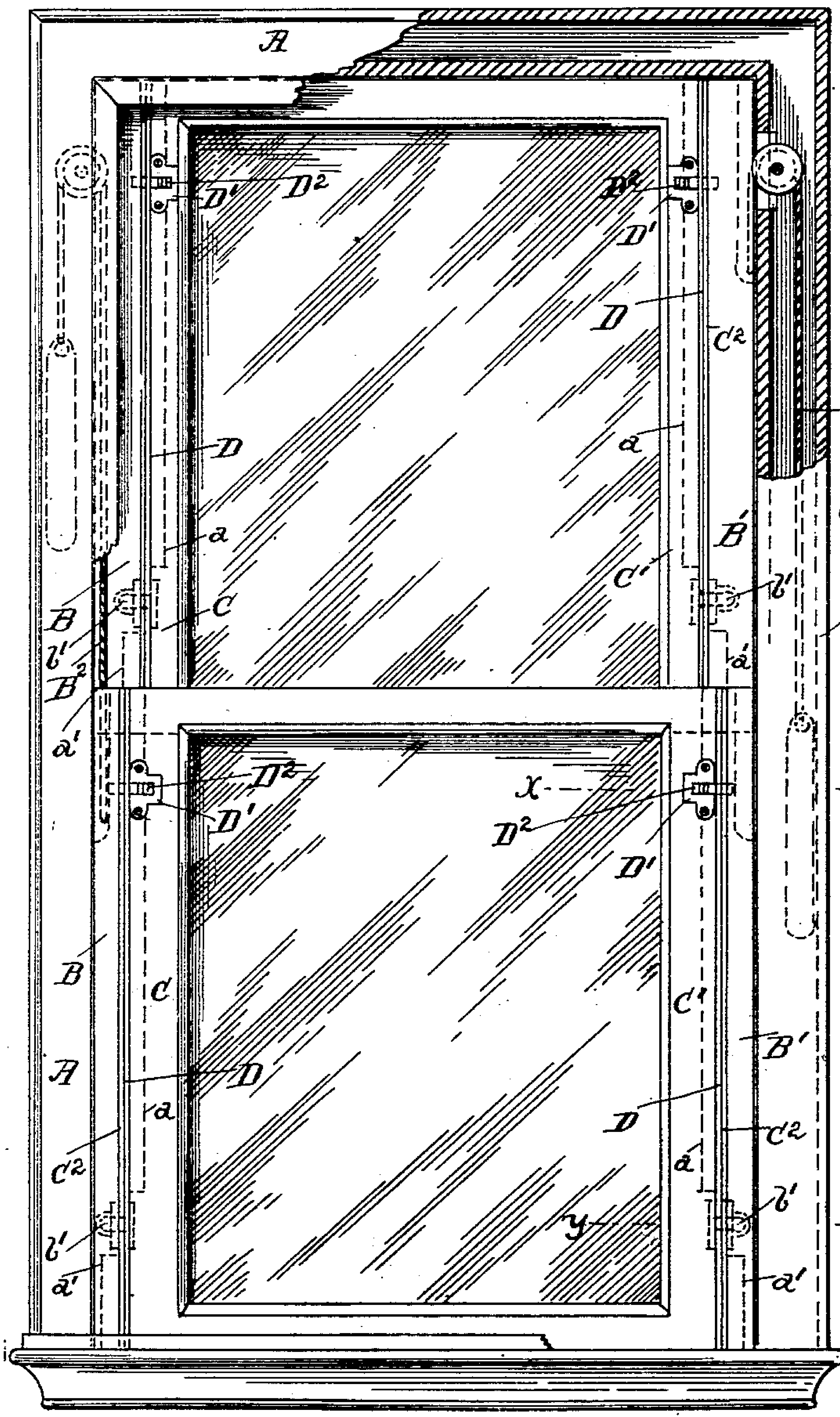

Fig. 1.

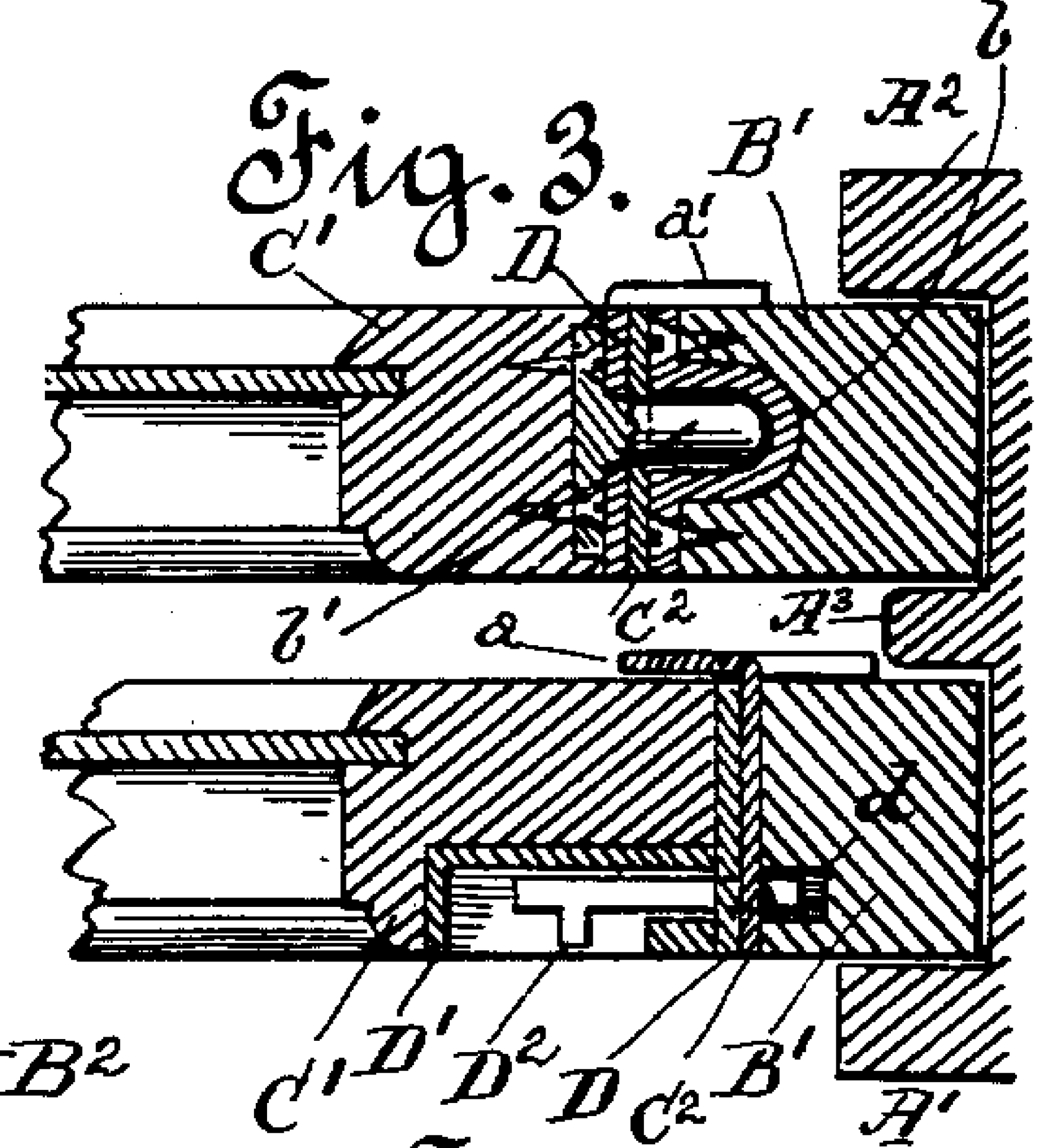

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

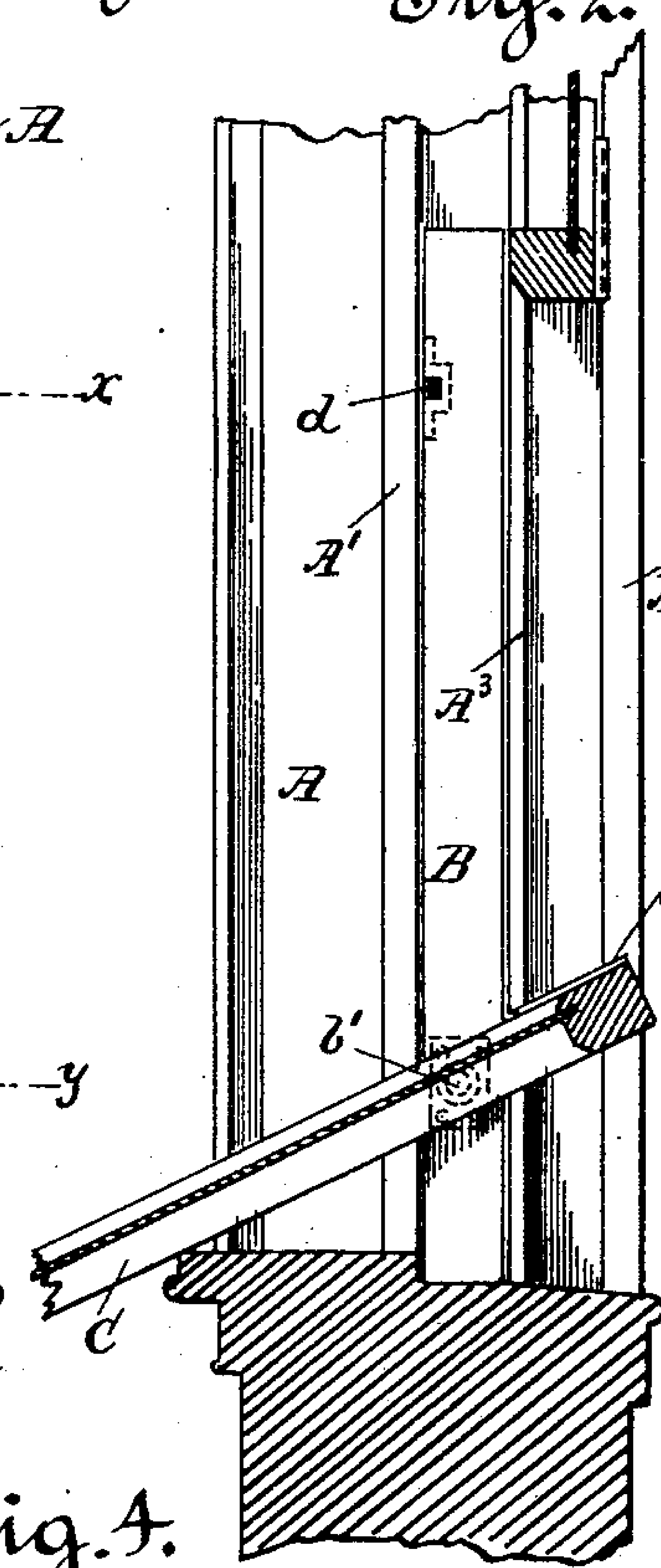

Fig. 2.

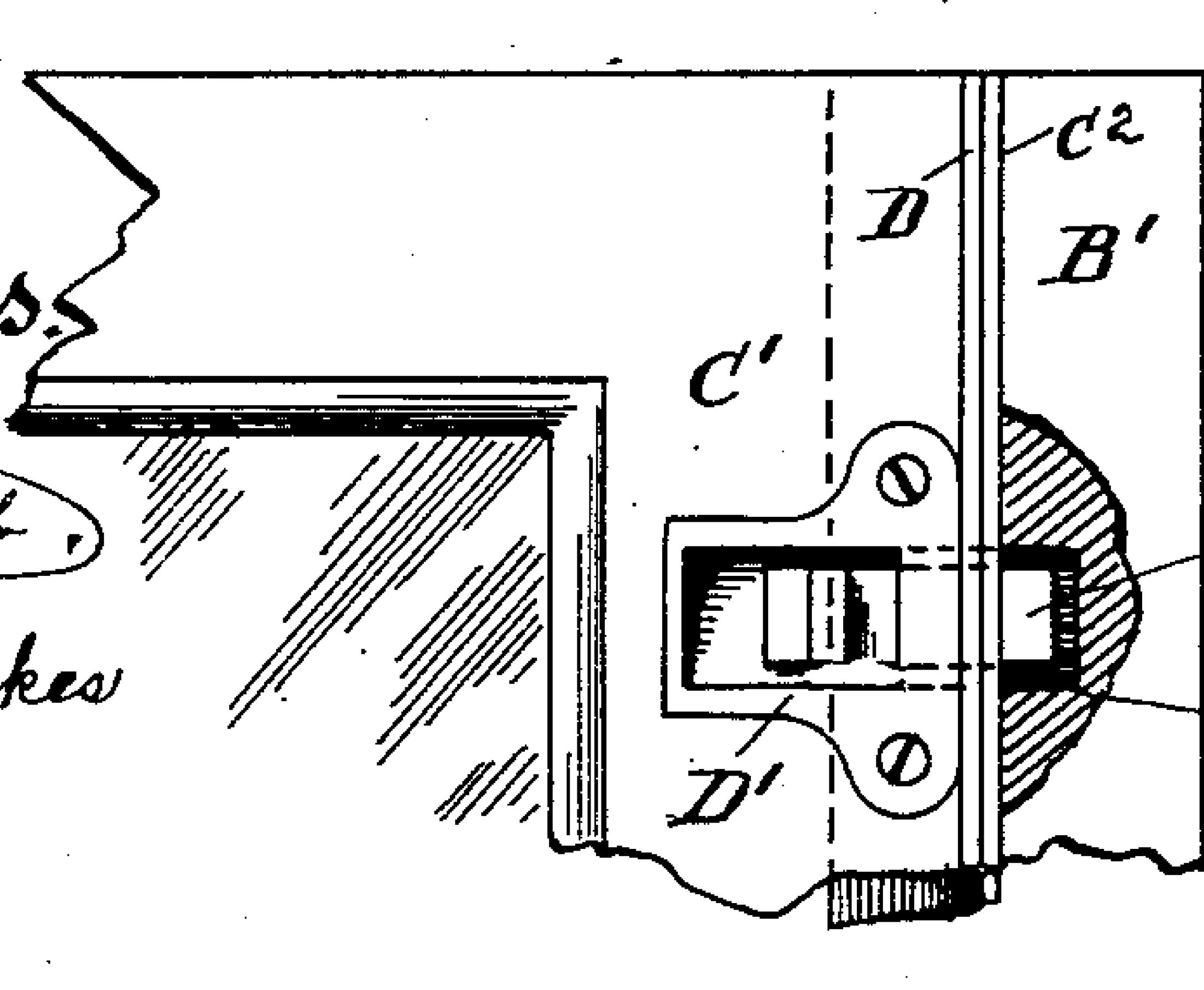

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
F. E. Monteverde
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atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. BERRY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

SWINGING WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,261, dated June 18, 1895.

Application filed December 10, 1894. Serial No. 531,382. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. BERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Windows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in swinging windows, which consist in the arrangement of parts and details of construction as will be hereinafter more fully set forth in the drawings, described and pointed out in the specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and effective means for swinging the window within the room in order that the same may be easily cleaned from the inside thereof.

In order to fully understand the invention reference must be had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing the window-frame and upper and lower window-sash in position, the casing being partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional broken view of Fig. 1, the window being shown swung inwardly. Fig. 3 is a top plan cross-sectional view on line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of the catch which unites the sash to the sliding blocks; and Fig. 5 is a top plan cross-sectional view on line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The letter A indicates the window casing, A′, A^2 the inside and outside parting strips, and A^3 the parting head of the window casing, between which the upper and lower window sash move.

Inasmuch as the upper and lower window sash are constructed in the same manner so as to swing inward I shall use the same reference letter to indicate the connecting parts of each.

Within the grooves formed by the inside and outside parting strips and parting bead of the casing works the slide blocks B, B′, to the upper end of which blocks connect the weight cords B^2. These slide blocks may be formed by cutting the side pieces C, C′ of the window sash vertically, or they may be separate pieces especially made for the purpose. To the outer face of these slide pieces I secure the metal strip C^2, the outer edge of which is bent over so as to form the flange *a*, which flange, when the window sash is in place, embraces the outer side of the side pieces C, C′ of the window sash and prevents the air entering therebetween. The window sash fits between the sliding blocks and in order to prevent wear of the edge of the side pieces as the window is swung over I secure to the face of the side pieces the metallic strip D, which bears upon the face of the metallic strip C^2. The lower portion of the strip D is somewhat wider than the portion above the swinging point of the window and is bent at a right angle to its face so as to provide the flange *a*′, which embraces the lower portion of the outer sides of the slide blocks B, B′, and like the flange *a* is for the purpose of preventing entrance of air between the face of the side pieces of the sash and face of the slide blocks.

Within the lower portion of the slide blocks I form the socket *b*, within which fits the knob or pin *b*′, which knob or pin is bolted or otherwise secured to the lower portion of the side pieces of the window sash. Upon this pin or knob the window turns as swung inward. At the upper portion of the side pieces of the window sash I secure the catch plates D′, within which work the slide bolts D^2. The outer end of this bolt, when the bolt is slipped toward the slide blocks, fits within a socket or recess *d* cut in the upper end of the slide blocks. This bolt when forced within the seat of the slide blocks holds the sash in its upright position. When thus locked the window sash may be raised or lowered in the usual manner. By merely slipping the bolts D^2 from engagement with the slide blocks the window sash may by the least exertion be swung inward, said sash as swung over turning upon the knob or pin *b*′.

When the sash is swung inward its full distance the outer side of the side pieces of the sash will be in contact with the lower edge of the flange *a*, Fig. 2, and remain in this position until swung upward. Either sash may be swung inward independent of the other.

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

1. In a window, the combination with the casing, of sliding blocks working thereon, metal strips on the outer faces of the blocks having a portion of their outer edges bent over beyond the blocks sashes having pivotal connections with the lower ends of the blocks, metal strips on the faces of the side pieces of the sashes having bent over flanges at points below the pivots and catches at the upper ends of the sashes engaging the upper ends of the blocks, substantially as described.

2. In a window, the combination with the casing, of sliding blocks therein having bent over projecting flanges at their outer edges, sashes pivotally secured to the blocks and having bent over right angle flanges projecting over the sides of the blocks, and means for detachably uniting the ends of the sashes and blocks, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES M. BERRY.

Witnesses:

N. A. ACKER,

LEE D. CRAIG.