(No Model.)

M. B. BURK.

WINDOW.

No. 262,367. Patented Aug. 8, 1882.

Fig. 1.

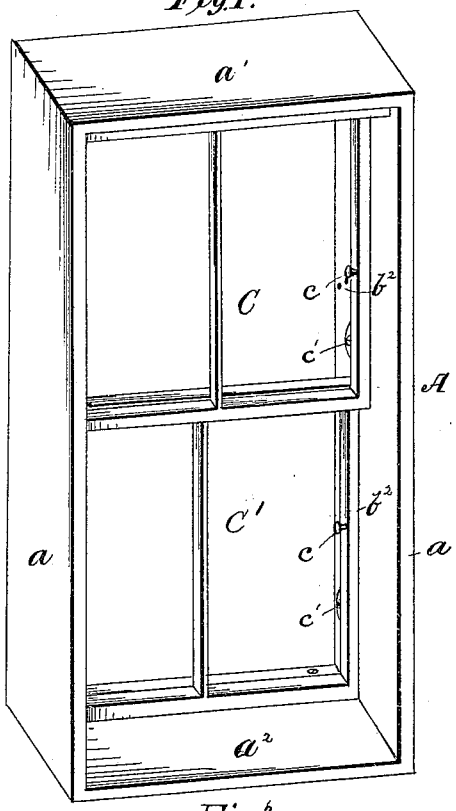


Fig. 2.

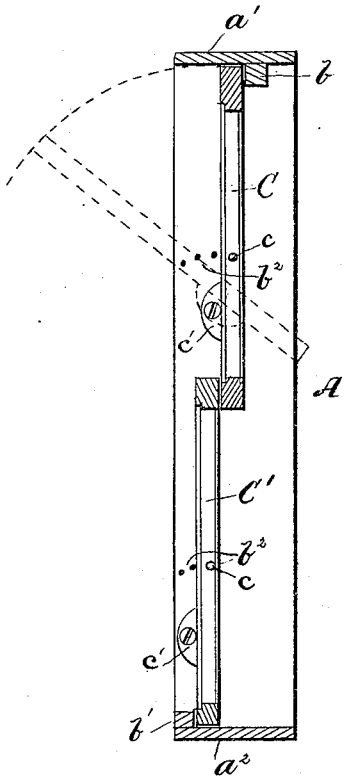
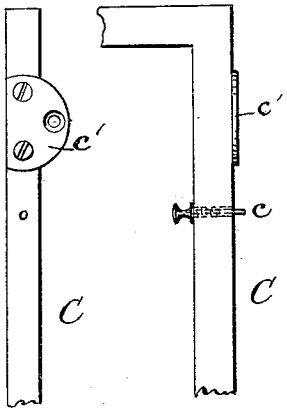


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL B. BURK, OF DAYTON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,367, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed December 30, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL B. BURK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Columbia, Washington Territory, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Windows; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in windows, and is particularly adapted for churches, schools, and other buildings where the windows are frequently opened for purposes of ventilation.

It consists in a window having two sashes arranged in the same frame and pivoted eccentrically on lugs, so that they swing inwardly when it is desired to have them open, and, when closed, the meeting-rails will abut one against the other and the end rails will abut against stops fixed on the frame, and in keys projected through the side rails into holes in the frame, whereby the said sash may be tilted to any desired extent.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective, Fig. 2 a vertical section, and Fig. 3 is a detail view, of a window constructed according to my invention.

A is a window-frame, having side bars, *a a*, top bar, *a'*, and sill a^2.

b is a jam-bar fixed to under side of top bar, *a'*.

b' is a jam-bar fixed to top of sill a^2, as shown.

b^2 is a series of holes in side bars, *a*, arranged in the arc of a circle and in position to be entered by a spring-bolt arranged in the side of the upper and lower sashes, as hereinafter described.

C C' are the sashes. They are pivoted eccentrically on lugs within the frame A, so that they swing inwardly, and they are provided in one of their side bars with spring-bolts *c*, adapted to enter the serially-arranged holes b^2 in side of frame A and secure the sashes at any angle desired. When these sashes are closed the meeting-rails abut one against the other, and the end rail of top sash, C, will abut against the stop *b* and the end rail of sash C' will abut against weather-strip *b'*, as shown.

c' c' are lugs fixed to and extended from the side bars of sashes C C', and they are provided with openings, through which are passed screws into the side bars, *a a*, and the sash is thus pivoted eccentrically, as shown, and for the purposes now to be described.

It will be observed that the lugs are placed nearer the lower ends of the sash. By my device the sash is brought snugly up against the top bar of frame and down against the sill, as shown.

When the top sash is open, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, and it is desired to close it, it will be swung to, and as the top of sash nears the lintel or top bar, *a'*, of frame A the action of the eccentric pivot will be such as to draw the sash slightly downward and permit the top of sash to pass in and rest against the weather strip or jam-bar *b*, as shown, and in the bottom sash, when it is swung in nearly to the jam-bar *b'*, the action of the eccentric will be such as to throw the sash downward and against the sill and jam-bar.

It will be seen that the sashes are arranged to tilt their tops into the room, and that they can be held at any angle desired by the spring-bolt engaging with the holes of the series b^2; also, that the lug *c'* extends inwardly, and that when the sashes are in the position shown in full lines, Figs. 1 and 2, they are pivoted eccentrically and will stand without any catch, except when a strong wind is blowing against them, when the spring-bolt is useful.

It will be observed my device will facilitate window ventilation, and that when the sashes are tilted no current of air can enter the room horizontally, as in the slide-windows, but that the air is thrown to upper part of room; also, that the sashes are easily handled, and that the whole of the window can be thrown open instead of only half, as in ordinary slide-sashes.

If desired, a strip of velvet, flannel, or other suitable substance may be tacked onto each side of sash, as a weather-strip, to prevent the cold air passing into room between sash and jamb, and, when desirable, mosquito-nets can be used by fastening same to window-sill (inside the window) on a rod extending from side

to side, and passing the fabric upward to another rod across the sash, immediately under the lugs, and extending another net from outside of lower sash, opposite lug, to under side of upper sash, and so on to top of window. The jambs may be slightly beveled from sash to inner edge, to permit sash to swing easily in damp weather.

By the arrangement before described it will be seen that either one of the sashes of my window may be opened to any desired extent, and that one can be partially opened while the other is closed, so as to provide a greater or less ventilation, as may be desirable.

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

The combination of the frame A, provided with the two series of holes b^2, arranged in the arc of a circle, the lintel weather-strip b, the sill weather-strip b', the sash C, placed in the upper portion of the frame A, with its top rail abutting on the inner side of the strip b, and having lugs c' fixed on the inner side and near its lower end and pivoted eccentrically, the sash C′, placed in the lower part of the frame A, with its lower rail abutted against the outer side of the weather-strip b' and its meeting-rail abutted against the inner side of the abutting rail of the upper sash, C, provided with lugs c', pivoted eccentrically, and the keys c put through holes in the side rails of the sashes and arranged to enter one of the holes b^2, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, on this 26th day of November, 1881.

MARSHALL B. BURK.

Witnesses:
CHAS. R. DORR,
J. A. KELLOGG.