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(54) **A WINDOW, A DOOR OR THE LIKE AND IN PARTICULAR A SLIDE MOUNTING PROVIDED FOR SAME**

FENSTER, TÜR ODER DERGLEICHEN UND INSBESONDERE EINE GLEITANORDNUNG HIERFÜR

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a window, a door or the like in accordance with the preamble of claim 1.

[0002] The object of slider fixtures is to position e.g. a window frame in relation to a surrounding casement, when the frame is being turned away by means of swinging armatures, which allow the frame to swing 180° in order to be able to wash, clean and paint windows. The term "position" means, that the end of the window frame, which is provided with existing armatures, is allowed to slide along the casement without being allowed to leave the same, while the other end of the window frame is swung around. A window according to the preamble of claim 1 is known from GB-A-2 247 914.

[0003] Slider fixtures for individual mounting independently of the swinging armatures are already known per se through e.g. US-A-3 721 044 and US-A-4 158 933. The drawback of such fixtures is that they are complicated and weak. They require several working moments to be manufactured as well as to be fastened in a frame. Partly they require a special machining of the casement in order to make guide and/or compensation grooves for swelling. Also, unfavorable forces may arise, why angular loads and leverage may disturb and possibly damage the fastening. The fixtures often jeopardize a satisfactory and lasting sealing of e.g. a frame against the surrounding casement, particularly within that portion of the frame, which is provided with the slider fixtures. Finally, these known fixtures do not provide any substantial burglary protection.

[0004] The object of the present invention is to eliminate the above-mentioned drawbacks and suggest a slider fixture, which is superior in these respects and develops the background art in this field.

[0005] This object is attained according to the present invention by designing a window, a door or the like, of the type mentioned in the introduction mainly according to the characterizing clause of claim 1.

[0006] Additional features of and advantages of the invention will be explained in the following detailed description, reference being made to the enclosed drawings, which show a few preferred but not scope of protection-limiting embodiments. The drawings show in detail:

Fig. 1 a vertical sectional view of a casement with a window frame, which is inserted in the casement and provided with a swinging armature and a slider fixture;

Fig. 2 a partial enlargement of the view according to Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 a view which is similar to Fig. 2, the frame and the slider fixture being positioned in the final phase of the closing of the frame;

Fig. 4 various views of a slider fixture, which are similar to the views shown in Figs. 1-3;

Fig. 5 various embodiments of base parts, designed for slider fixtures;

Figs. 6-8 modified base parts of angular fixtures; and

Fig. 9 a sectional view along line IX-IX i Fig. 2.

[0007] The object according to Fig. 1 is designated 1 in its entirety. It particularly is a window, which is rotatable 180° about a horizontal spindle, but it can also be a door. The mounting can of course be such, that the rotation is done about a vertical spindle.

[0008] In Fig. 1 a frame 2 is shown and a casement 3, which surrounds the frame. The frame is provided in its lower part in its side pieces 4 with a locking device 5, e.g. an espagnolet device, which includes a handle (not shown) on the inner side of the lower piece of the frame. The casement is provided with a raised portion 6 on all sides, which is directed towards the center of the casement, with a stop edge 7, which faces and is designed for the frame, along which stop edge weather strips 51, known per se, can be fastened.

[0009] Also, in Fig. 1 a swinging armature 8 is shown, known per se, which comprises an array of bars, three of which 9, 10 and 11 are visible. On the outer side of the large exterior bar, which actually is a sectional iron, at its lower portion a pivot 12 is mounted, which constitutes the axis of rotation for the frame. Such armatures 8 are mirror-symmetrically mounted, one on the inner side of each casement side piece 47. These armatures are introduced on pivots 12 in bearing holes (not shown) in side pieces 4 of the frame and allow the rotation of the frame with as much as 180° in relation to the casement, the armatures being expanded in a scissor-like way, allowing the frame with all its parts, except the one which is positioned uppermost in the closing position, to be removed from the casement in order to, when the rotation has been completed, contact, with its lower portion, the upper casement portion. The armatures are introduced in recesses 13 in casement side pieces 47. In Fig. 1 slider fixtures 15 according to the invention are introduced in the upper ends of frame side pieces 4, suitably in shape-complementary recesses 14. These slider fixtures are mounted mutually mirror-symmetrically in relation to the frame and comprise a preferably circular base plate 16 which, however, is cut in its upper portion in a chord-like way and suitably is positioned with its chord side 17 in the same plane as upper side 18 of the uppermost piece. Recesses 14 can be made in a simple and quick fashion in one work operation, namely by providing side pieces 4 before the assembling of the frame or the finished frame with cuts.

[0010] The base plates are close to their periphery provided with holes 19, e.g. three counterbored holes, which e.g. can be positioned at the same mutual angular distance and at the same distance from the center and receive fastening screws 20 provided with recessed heads, by means of which fastening screws the slider fixtures are firmly and most durably fastened in the

frame. The outer side of the slider fixtures can coincide with the outer side of the side pieces, but they suitably are positioned slightly recessed in the same. The advantage of such a design will be explained in the following text.

[0011] A swinging arm 22 is pivotally fastened centrally in each base plate by means of a spindle 21 and is positioned in a plane-parallel way on the outside of the base plate with its plate-like head portion 23 and protrudes laterally slightly outside the same and is in this area bent 90° and forms a comparatively short slider body 24, which is guided in a groove 25 in the casement side pieces, which groove runs parallel to raised portions 6.

[0012] Fastening end 26 of swinging arms 22 is suitably slightly displaced in parallel, e.g. 1-2 mm, in relation to head portion 23, which is easy to accomplish by means of percussion forming or the like. Thus, a roughly round end is formed, which centrally is provided with a bearing hole 27, through which said spindle 21 is introduced, which suitably is a rivet, provided in the end, which abuts from the outside fastening end 26, with a head 28, which is comparatively wide, e.g. about 10 mm, and may have a thickness of 1-2 mm. The other end of spindle 21 is introduced through a bearing hole 29 in the base plate, which on its rear side is counter-bored or widened at 30. Within this area the spindle is upset by means of a device, e.g. a drift or a punch, after the insertion, this spindle portion expanding and filling counterbore 30 with a head 50 in order to securely fasten the spindle and then also keep together the base plate, the spindle and the swinging arm. The spindle suitably is stationary in relation to the base plate and the main portion of the swinging arm is, thanks to said parallel displacement, displaced from the base plate with up to 1-2 mm, which means that only the round ring- or plate-shaped fastening end 26 rotates in relation to the base plate and the spindle as well as the head and consequently results in a very limited friction. A squeezing or pronounced friction is practically impossible. Said parallel displacement also has the advantage of in this way compensating tolerances for recesses 14 and also for swelling and shrinkage respectively of frame and casement wood. At the same time it is possible to make head 28 abut in a level way against the fastening end, i.e. without any type of counterboring or other weakening but nevertheless make the free main surface of the head be positioned in the same plane as or possibly slightly below the level of the surface of the head portion which is remote from the base plate. In this way it is possible to avoid providing an extra groove for the movements of the head in or along the casement side pieces. It is actually in this connection also at least partially a matter of a compensation space without any direct guide effect, since one rather ought to consider the swelling and shrinkage susceptibility of the wood and create so called airing gaps to air away possible moisture within the area. Thus, pressure equalizing or so called turbulence

grooves can be designed in order to fully serve their usual purpose.

[0013] However, swinging arm 22 is to be guided and it suitably comprises two lugs 31, which are positioned within the same plane at a distance of a few millimeters from each other and which at their sides are provided with barbs 32. These lugs are introduced into a slider shoe 33, which suitably is made of a plastic material and comprises two boxes 34, against the side walls of which said barbs act, the pulling out of the shoe being obstructed or made impossible. The shoe has a recessed edge 35, which abuts the surface of main portion 23, which is turned away from the base plate, which means that the insertion end of the shoe is positioned in the same plane as the side of the main portion, which is turned towards the base plate.

[0014] However, chord 17 does not cut away the entire base plate side in question but leaves centrally a locking shoulder 36, which can have slightly converging short sides 37 and rounded corners 38. Also, the locking shoulder should suitably be parallel-displaced in relation to the base plate with a distance of e.g. 1-5 mm, preferably about 2 mm. Base line 39 for the displacement can have a distance of a few millimeters from chord side 17. The parallel-displacement of the shoulder can simply be done by means of a percussion press. It is turned away from the sliding arm and can also be designed to act as an element, which counteracts a rotation of the base plate, the area around the base line being supported by the upper side of the upper piece of the frame. A rotation force would press the shoulder portions around and above the base line towards said upper side. The bending, the curving or the parallel-displacement of the shoulder also have advantages as to the manufacturing, the sorting and the assembling. Thus, the base plate can, thanks to such a design, which deviates from one single plane, be positioned more easily and in this way always be brought into the correct position.

[0015] Recess 14 is roughly so much deeper than the thickness of base plate 16 with what corresponds to the parallel-displacement of main portion 23 in relation to fastening end 26. In this way only a gap width 51 between the frame and the casement is needed, which mainly corresponds to the thickness of said main portion plus manufacturing tolerances and a consideration for swelling and shrinkage respectively of the frame as well as the casement. Despite the fact that head 28, in a way that is advantageous for the durability, can be made comparatively wide and thick, there is no need whatsoever, thanks to the features now described, for any grooves or other cavities to be provided for the head in the casement pieces, which is a clear improvement as compared to already known techniques.

[0016] The fixtures and the other portions according to the invention function in the following way: The fixtures are with their slider shoes inserted in the casement grooves, i.e. one at each side of the frame. The swinging arm occupies during all positions of the frame always a

horizontal position or a position perpendicular to the casement side pieces and the grooves in the same. In this way the shoe slides along all the groove in question during the total movement of the frame and the base plate with the frame rotates in relation to the swinging arm. In Fig. 3 the end phase of the closing of the frame is shown. The sliding shoe and the swinging arm are thereby moved further upwards and simultaneously the base plate and the frame are swinging counter-clockwise and the locking shoulder starts being inserted into recess 40 in the upper piece of the casement. In the last step of this closing phase one of sides 37 contacts outwardly turned wall 49 of the recess and forces at the same time the frame to closely abut raised portion 6 of the casement and its weather strip if any or put in another way is this accomplished by using the swinging spindle of the frame of the swinging armature as a swinging center for the frame, when it is closed by e.g. turning the handle and pressing of the frame against the lower casement portion, said swinging spindle reacting and transferring the closing movement like a lever arm to the upper frame arm and finally to the locking shoulder, which in its turn acts to press the upper portion of the frame against the casement. Thus, it does not matter that the slider shoe is to be inserted in the sliding groove in the casement with a certain allowance in order to secure comparatively friction-free and easy frame movements or that there are allowances whatsoever, which are completely evaded due to an interaction between the locking shoulder of the slider fixture and the recess in the upper portion of the casement and other parts and movements according to the description above. Also, in this way an excellent security device in the frame against burglary is obtained. The locking shoulder and in this connection the fastening of the base plate in the frame and the fastening of the swinging arm in the casement result in a very substantial resistance against efforts to break the frame by means of e.g. a claw wrench or the like. At the same time such an extra security device in a window is normally completely invisible and also is not inconvenient in any other way. The locking shoulder and the matching casement recess utilizes in a very advantageous way the understanding that the frame during the final phase of the locking movement has a substantial vertical upwardly directed movement component.

[0017] In Fig. 5 various embodiments of base parts for a slider fixture are shown. Base part e corresponds to the base parts shown in Figs. 1-3. Base parts a-d, f and g include in the upper corners various recesses, bevels, holes and the like 41, which allow communication between not shown cavities, known per se, e.g. airing or so called turbulence and water drainage grooves and the like in the upper portion and the side pieces of the casement, partly a pressure equalizing and a continuous air circulation and partly a water drainage taking place. The embodiments according to Figs. 5a and c have recesses 41, designed as indent-like cuts, which

also function as rotation protection, since edges and corners are formed, which when a rotational force is acting against the base part is effecting the frame wood in and around the recess for the fixture.

[0018] In Fig. 6 a conventional angular fixture 42 is shown, which is provided with holes 43 and cuts 44 for the insertion of screws (not shown). One of the holes is designed to correspond to bearing hole 29 and recess 30 and is designed to receive a spindle, a swinging arm etc., similar to those shown in Figs. 1-4 and described in that connection. The fixture is designed to be inserted in recesses, holes or the like at an upper frame corner, one of the holes receiving a swinging spindle with a swinging arm etc. (not shown) according to Figs. 1-4, whereas another hole, which is positioned in the fixture leg on the upper piece of the frame, receives a protruding screw, rivet or the like 45, around which a sleeve or the like 46 is mounted, which is fastened by a screw or rivet head and can be made of metal or plastic and suitably has a rounded free end. In this way a locking shoulder 36 is formed, which has functions, which correspond to the locking shoulder according to Figs. 1-5. The recess for this shoulder in the upper piece of the casement suitably is adapted as to shape. As an alternative the recess can have any shape, provided an interaction with one wall 49 of the recess is obtained according to Figs. 2 and 3 and the corresponding part of the description. Such a fixture is particularly suitable to replace conventional angular fixtures or to be placed in frames with existing recesses, holes or the like or in which the use of fixtures according to Figs. 1-5 is less desirable or for other reasons.

[0019] The fixture according to Fig. 7 is similar to the fixture according to Fig. 8, but locking shoulder 36 has been formed by a punching, cutting or the like 48 in the upper leg, preferably before this leg has been bent away from the vertical leg. This fixture design can be done in a simple and inexpensive way.

[0020] A corresponding way of thinking has served as guidance when the design according to Fig. 8 has been developed, in which shoulder 36 is an upwardly bent part at the free end of the upper horizontal leg, suitably with a small reduction of the leg width. In this instance a combination with the design according to Fig. 6 and/or 7 is possible. All the three last-mentioned designs can be combined with each other in an arbitrary way.

Claims

1. Window, door or the like (1) having a frame (2) including an upper piece, a lower piece and side pieces (4), which frame is pivotally displaceable between open and closed positions by means of swinging armatures (8) and is receivable in the closed position within a casement (3) comprising an upper member, a lower member and side members (47), each of which members includes an upstand-

ing portion (6) defining a stop face (7), against which a corresponding face of the frame rests in the closed position, the frame (2) including an operating handle acting on a releasable locking device (5) provided on or adjacent the lower piece, said swinging armatures (8) comprising a system of interlinked bars (9,10,11) adapted to expand in a scissor-like manner, two such armatures (8) being mounted mirror-symmetrically on the casement, one on the inner side of each side member (47), such that one bar of each system of interlinked bars (9) carries said frame, an additional locking means (36) being provided on the upper piece of the frame to cooperate with a recess (40) in said upper member of said casement, **characterized in that**, in use the stop face (7) defined by the upstanding portion (6) of said casement members faces towards the inside of said casement, that the frame is mounted so as to pivot beyond the open position into a reversed position in which the outer surface of the frame faces towards the inside of the casement and is thus accessible from the inside for cleaning, that said side members (47) of said casement (3) are provided with longitudinal grooves (25) for guiding slider fixtures (15;42) mounted individually and independently of said swinging armatures (8) and mirror-symmetrically on the frame (2) at the upper ends of its side pieces (4), which slider fixtures (15;42) include pivotally mounted swinging arms (22) with slider bodies (24) guidingly received in said grooves (25) and adapted to retain the upper frame piece in the casement, when the frame is swung around 180° into its reversed position, and that said additional locking means (36) is provided on each slider fixture (15;42) as a protruding locking shoulder, so adapted as to be pressed, in use during the closing phase of the frame (2), against that wall (49) of said recess (40) further from the corresponding longitudinal groove (25) so as to provide, in addition to protection against burglary, an extra sealing effect for this portion of the frame against the corresponding casement portion through converting by leverage the closing movement to the locking shoulders (36) and thus to the upper frame piece for pressing the upper frame piece against the stop edge (7).

2. Window, door or the like according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said locking device (5) is mounted at the bottom of the side pieces (4) of the frame (2) and is an espagnolet-locking mechanism including said operating handle on the inner side of the lower piece of the frame (2), that sealing strips (52) are mounted along said stop edge (7), that the aforementioned one bar (9) of said swinging armature (8) carries a pivot (12) constituting a swinging spindle of the frame (2), that said pivots (12) are inserted in bearing holes in the side pieces (4) of the frame (2), allowing the frame (2) to be swung up to 180 ° in

relation to the casement (3), that said swinging armatures (8) are inserted in recesses (13) in the side pieces (47) of the casement (3), and that the slider fixtures (15; 42) are inserted in shape-complementary recesses (14) in the upper ends of the side pieces (4) of the frame (2).

3. Window, door or the like according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** said slider fixture (15; 42) having a base plate (16) fastened to the upper end of a side piece (4) of the window frame (2), said swinging arm (22) being mounted on the base plate (16) for pivotal rotation about an axis (21) perpendicular thereto, said swinging arm (22) extending radially of the base plate (16) and carrying widthwise at its distal end, at right angles thereto and directed away from the base plate (16), said slider body (24), said locking shoulder (36) protruding radially above the mounting plate (16), and projecting beyond an adjacent upper piece of the frame (2) such that when the window frame (2) is closed into its casement (3) the locking shoulder (36) can lockingly engage said recess (40), thereby providing positive location of the upper portion of the frame (2) in its casement (3).
4. Window, door or the like according to claim 3, **characterized in that** said base plate (16) is generally circular and is partly cut at its top portion in a chord-like way, the chord side (17) being provided to be positioned in the same plane as the upper side (18) of the upper piece of the frame (2), that the base plate (16), when it is circular, close to its periphery is provided with e.g. three counter-bored holes (19) right through, which are positioned with the same mutual angular distance from the center in order to receive fastening screws (20), particularly provided with recessed heads, by means of which fastening screws the slider fixtures (15; 42) are fastened in the frame (2), and **in that** the outer side of the base plate (16) preferably is designed to be positioned slightly recessed in the outer side of the side pieces (4) by using corresponding deep recesses (14) in the side pieces (4) of the frame (2).
5. Window, door or the like according to claim 3 or 4, **characterized in that** the fastening end (26) of the swinging arm (22) of the slider fixture (15; 42) is bent, parallel-displaced or the like in relation to the main part (23) of the swinging arm (22), allowing the base part (16) of the slider fixture (15; 42) to be mounted deeper in said recess (14), designed for this purpose in the frame (2) and mainly only said main part (23) with its thickness to be swung in a gap (51) between the casement (3) and the frame (2).
6. Window, door or the like according to claim 5, **char-**

acterized in that the fastening end (26) of the swinging arm (22) is slightly, e.g. 1 - 2 mm, parallel-displaced in relation to the main part (23), preferably forming an approximately round end, which centrally is provided with a bearing hole (27) through which as sai axis (21) a spindle is inserted, which suitably is a rivet, which is provided in the end, which abuts against the fastening end (26) from outside, with a head (28), which is comparatively, e.g. about 10 mm, wide and preferably has a thickness of 1 - 2 mm, the spindle with its other end is inserted through a bearing hole (29) in the base plate (16), which on its rear side is recessed or widened (at 30), within which area the spindle is bent by means of a device subsequent to the insertion, this spindle part expanding and filling the recess (30) with a head (50) in order to securely retain the spindle and thereby hold together the base plate (16), the spindle and the swinging arm (22), the spindle suitably being stationary in relation to the base plate (16) and the main part (23) of the swinging arm (22), thanks to said parallel-displacement being displaced from the base plate (16) with up to 1 - 2 mm, and **in that** the free main surface of the head (50) is positioned in the same plane as or slightly below the level of the surface of the main part (23) which faces the base plate (16).

7. Window, door or the like according to any of claims 3 - 6, **characterized in that** the swinging arm (22) comprises two lugs (31), which are mounted within the same plane at a distance of a few millimeters from each other, which lugs (31) at their sides are provided with barbs (32) and which are inserted in a slider shoe (33), which suitably is made of a plastic material and comprises two boxes (34), against the side walls of which said barbs (32) act, the pulling out of the shoe (33), being rendered difficult or impossible, and **in that** said shoe (33), preferably is provided with a recessed edge (35), which abuts against that surface of the main part (23), which faces the base plate (16), which means that the insertion end of the shoe (33) is positioned in the same plane as that side of the main part (23), which faces the base plate (16).

8. Window, door or the like according to any of claims 4 - 7, **characterized in that** said chord (7) does not cut along the entire side of the base plate (16) in question but leaves centrally said locking shoulder (36), which suitably is designed with slightly converging short sides (37) and rounded corners (38) and which suitably is parallel-displaced in relation to the base plate (16) with e.g. 1 - 5 mm, preferably about 2 mm, the base line (39) for the displacement preferably being displaced a few millimetres from the chord side (17) and the parallel-displacement being turned away from the swinging arm (22).

9. Window, door or the like according to any of claims 3 - 8, **characterized in that** the base plate (16) in its upper corners is provided with recesses, bevels, cuts, holes or the like (41), which allow communication between cavities, known per se, e.g. airing or turbulence and water drainage grooves, respectively, and the like in the upper piece of the casement (3) and its side pieces (47), partly a pressure balancing and a continuous air circulation and partly a water drainage being able to take place, and/or which recesses or the like (41), also function as rotation protection, forming edges and corners, which, when the base plate (16) is influenced by rotational loads, are designed to act on the frame wood in and around the recess (14) for the slider fixture (15; 42).

10. Window, door or the like according to any of claims 3 - 9, **characterized in that** said base plate (16) comprises an angular fixture (42), mainly already known per se, which is provided with holes (43) and/or cuts (44), designed for insertion or fastening screws, one of the holes (43) being designed as a bearing hole (29), e.g. with a recess (30) and designed to receive said spindle (21), and **in that** said swinging arm (22) with armatures (42) is designed to be inserted in recesses, holes or the like at an upper frame corner, another hole (43), which is positioned in the fitting leg of the upper piece of the frame (2), receiving an upwardly directed screw, rivet or the like (45), around which suitably a sleeve or the like (46) is mounted and fastened by the screw or rivet head and is made of metal or plastic and suitably has a rounded free end, designed as a locking shoulder (36), the recess (40) for this shoulder in the upper piece of the casement (3) suitably being shape-adapted, or that a locking shoulder (36) alternatively is formed by a punching, a cutting or the like (48) in the upper or horizontal leg, suitably before this leg has been bent from the lower or vertical leg, and/or that said shoulder (36) is an upwardly bent part at the free end of the upper horizontal leg, suitably with a certain leg width reduction.

Patentansprüche

1. Fenster, Tür od.dgl. (1) mit einem Flügel (2) mit einem oberen Teil, einem unteren Teil und Seitenteilen (4), welcher Flügel schwenkbar bewegbar ist zwischen Offenlage und Schliesslage mittels Schwenkbeschlägen (8) und in Schliesslage von einem Rahmen (3) aufnehmbar ist, welcher ein Oberstück, ein Unterstück und Seitenstücke (47) umfasst, wobei jedes dieser Stücke einen abragenden Bereich (6) einschliesst zur Bildung einer Anschlagfläche (7), gegen welche eine entsprechende Flä-

che des Flügels in Schliesslage ruht, wobei der Flügel (2) einen Bedienungshandgriff besitzt, welcher auf eine freigebbare Arretiervorrichtung (5) einwirkt, die am unteren Stück oder neben diesem angeordnet ist, wobei genannte Schwenkbeschläge (8) ein System von untereinander verbundenen Stangen umfassen, die auf scherenähnliche Weise zum Expandieren vorgesehen sind, wobei zwei solche Beschläge auf spiegelsymmetrische Weise am Rahmen jeweils auf der Innenseite jedes Seitenstückes (47) angebracht sind, so dass eine Stange jedes Systemes von miteinander verbundenen Stangen (9) den genannten Flügel trägt, wobei ein zusätzliches Arretiermittel (36) am oberen Teil des Flügels angeordnet ist, um mit einer Aussparung (40) in genanntem oberen Stück genannten Rahmens zusammenzuwirken, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** im Gebrauch die Anschlagfläche (7), welche vom abragenden Bereich (6) der genannten Rahmenstücke gebildet ist, der Innenseite genannten Rahmens zugewandt ist, dass der Flügel derart angebracht ist, dass er über die Offenlage hinaus in eine umgekehrte Lage schwenkbar ist, in welcher die Aussenfläche des Flügels der Innenseite des Rahmens zugewandt ist und somit von der Innenseite zwecks Reinigen zugänglich ist, dass genannte Seitenstücke genannten Rahmens (3) mit längslaufenden Nuten (25) zum Führen von Gleitbeschlägen (15; 42) versehen sind, welche individuell und unabhängig von genannten Schwenkbeschlägen (8) spiegelsymmetrisch am Flügel an den oberen Enden seiner Seitenstücke (4) angeordnet sind, welche Gleitbeschläge (15; 42) schwenkbar angebrachte Schwenkarme (22) mit Gleitkörpern (24) einschliessen, welche gleitbar in genannten Nuten (25) aufgenommen sind und dazu vorgesehen sind, das obere Flügelstück im Rahmen zurückzubehalten, wenn der Flügel um 180° in seine umgekehrte Lage geschwenkt ist, und dass genannte zusätzliche Arretiermittel (36) an jedem Gleitbeschlag (15; 42) vorgesehen sind in Form einer abragenden Arretierschulter, die so ausgeführt ist, dass sie im Gebrauch während der Schliessphase des Flügels (2) gegen die Wandung (49) genannter Aussparung (40) gepresst wird, welche von der betreffenden längslaufenden Nut (25) abgewandt ist, um zusätzlich zu einem Schutz gegen Einbrüche eine zusätzliche Dichtwirkung für diesen Bereich des Flügels gegen den entsprechenden Rahmenbereich zu bilden durch Umwandlung durch Hebelwirkung der Schliessbewegung auf die Arretierschultern (36) und somit auf das obere Flügelteil, um dasselbe gegen die Anschlagkante (7) zu pressen.

2. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** genannte Arretiervorrichtung (5) am Boden der Seitenteile (4) des Flügels (2) in Form eines Spagnolet-Arretiermechanismus

angeordnet ist mit genanntem Bedienungshandgriff auf der Innenseite des unteren Flügelteiles (2), dass Dichtstreifen (52) an der genannten Anschlagkante (7) entlang angebracht sind, dass die vorgenannte eine Stange (9) genannter Schwenkbeschläge (8) einen Schwenkzapfen (12) trägt, welcher eine Schwenkspindel des Flügels (2) bildet, dass genannte Schwenkzapfen (12) in Lagerbohrungen in den Seitenteilen (4) des Flügels (2) eingeführt sind, welche es dem Flügel (2) gestatten, im Verhältnis zum Rahmen (3) bis zu 180° geschwenkt zu werden, dass die genannten Schwenkbeschläge (8) in Aussparungen (13) in den Seitenstücken (47) des Rahmens (3) eingesetzt sind, und dass die Gleitbeschläge (15; 42) in formschlüssige Aussparungen (14) in den oberen Enden der Seitenteile (4) des Flügels (2) eingesetzt sind.

3. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der genannte Gleitbeschlag (15; 42) eine Grundplatte (16) besitzt, die am oberen Ende eines Seitenteils (4) des Fensterflügels (2) befestigt ist, wobei der genannte Schwenkarm (22) an der Grundplatte (16) angebracht ist zum schwenkbaren Drehen um die Achse (21) im rechten Winkel dazu, wobei der genannte Schwenkarm (22) sich radial zur Grundplatte (16) erstreckt und quer an seinem abragenden Ende im rechten Winkel dazu und von der Grundplatte (16) abgewandt den genannten Gleitkörper (24) trägt, wobei die genannte Arretierschulter (36) radial oberhalb der Montageplatte (16) absteht, und über ein benachbartes oberes Stück des Fensterflügels (2) derart hinausragt, dass bei in den Rahmen (3) geschlossener Fensterflügel (2) die Arretierschulter (36) arretierend in die genannte Aussparung (40) eingreifen kann, um **dadurch** eine positive Platzierung des oberen Teils des Fensterflügels (2) in seinem Rahmen (3) zu bilden.
4. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach Anspruch 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die genannte Grundplatte (16) hauptsächlich kreisförmig und teilweise in ihrem oberen Bereich auf sehnartige Weise abgeschnitten ist, wobei die Sehnenseite (17) zur Positionierung in der selben Ebene vorgesehen ist wie die obere Seite (18) des oberen Flügelteiles (2), dass die Grundplatte (16), bei kreisförmiger Ausführung nahe ihrer Peripherie mit beispielsweise drei versenkten durchgehenden Bohrungen (19) versehen ist, welche mit dem gleichen gegenseitigen Winkelabstand vom Mittelpunkt angeordnet sind, um Befestigungsschrauben (20) aufzunehmen, insbesondere solche mit Senkköpfen, mittels welcher Befestigungsschrauben die Gleitbeschläge (15; 42) am Flügel (2) befestigt sind, und dass die Außenseite der Grundplatte (16) vorzugsweise dazu vorgese-

hen ist, leicht versenkt in der Außenseite der Seitenstücke (4) angeordnet zu sein durch Benutzung entsprechend tiefen Aussparungen (14) in den Seitenstücken (4) des Flügels (2).

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5. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach Anspruch 3 oder 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Befestigungs-
ende (26) des Schwenkarmes (22) des Gleitbe-
schlages (15; 42) gebogen ist sowie parallel ver-
schoben oder ähnlich im Verhältnis zum Hauptteil
(23) des Schwenkarms (22), um dem Grundteil (16)
des Gleitbeschlages (15; 42) zu gestatten, tiefer in
der genannten Aussparung (14) angebracht zu wer-
den, welche Aussparung zu diesem Zwecke in dem
Flügel (2) angeordnet ist und im wesentlichen nur
der genannte Hauptteil (23) mit seiner Dicke in ei-
nem Spalt (51) zwischen dem Rahmen (3) und dem
Flügel (2) schwenkbar angeordnet ist.
 6. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch
gekennzeichnet, dass** das Befestigungs-
ende (26) des Schwenkarmes (22) geringfügig, z. B. 1 - 2 mm,
parallel verschoben ist im Verhältnis zum Hauptteil
(23), vorzugsweise unter Bildung eines angenähert
runden Endes, welches mittig mit einer Lagerboh-
rung (27) versehen ist, durch welche genannte
Spindel (21) geführt ist, die vorzugsweise eine Nie-
te ist, welche in dem Ende vorgesehen ist, welches
am Befestigungs-
ende (26) von außen mit einem
Kopf (28) anliegt, welcher verhältnismäßig, z. B. et-
wa 10 mm, breit ist und vorzugsweise eine Dicke
von 1 - 2 mm aufweist, dass die Spindel mit ihrem
anderen Ende durch eine Lagerbohrung (29) in der
Grundplatte (16) geführt ist, welche auf ihrer Rück-
seite ausgespart oder erweitert ist (bei 30), in wel-
chem Bereich die Spindel gebogen ist mittels einer
Vorrichtung im Anschluss nach der Einführung,
dass dieser Spindelteil mit einem Kopf (50) in die
Aussparung (30) expandiert und diese ausfüllt, um
die Spindel mit Sicherheit zurückzuhalten und da-
bei diese mit der Grundplatte (16), der Spindel und
dem Schwenkarm (22) zusammenzuhalten, wobei
die Spindel vorzugsweise stationär ist im Verhältnis
zur Grundplatte (16) und des Hauptteiles (23) des
Schwenkarmes (22) und dank genannter Parallel-
verschiebung von der Grundplatte (16) mit bis zu 1
- 2 mm distanziert ist, und dass die freie Hauptflä-
che des Kopfes (50) in derselben Ebene angeord-
net ist oder geringfügig unterhalb der Ebene der
Fläche des Hauptteiles (23), welcher der Grundplatte
(16) zugewandt ist.
 7. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach einem der Ansprüche 3
- 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schwenk-
arm (22) zwei Schenkel (31) besitzt, die in dersel-
ben Ebene angebracht sind unter einem Abstand
von wenigen Millimetern voneinander, welche
Schenkel (31) an ihren Seiten mit Spitzen (32) vor-

gesehen und in einen Gleitschuh (33) eingeführt
sind, welcher vorzugsweise aus einem Kunststoff
gebildet ist und zwei Hohlräume (34) umfasst, ge-
gen deren Seitenwände genannte Spitzen (32) wir-
ken, um ein Abziehen des Gleitschuhs (33) schwie-
rig oder unmöglich zu machen, und dass genannter
Schuh (33) vorzugsweise mit einer ausgesparten
Kante (35) versehen ist, welche an der Oberfläche
des Hauptteils (23) anliegt, welche der Grundplatte
(16) zugewandt ist, was bedeutet, dass das Einfüh-
rungsende des Schuhs (33) in derselben Ebene an-
geordnet ist wie die Seite des Hauptteiles (23), wel-
che der Grundplatte (16) zugewandt ist.

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8. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach einem der Ansprüche 4
- 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** genannte
Sehne (7) nicht die gesamte Seite der Grundplatte
(16) abschneidet, sondern mittig genannte Arretier-
schulter (36) belässt, welche vorzugsweise mit ge-
ringfügig sich verjüngenden Schmalseiten (37) aus-
geführt ist sowie gerundete Ecken (38), und welche
vorzugsweise parallel verschoben ist im Verhältnis
zur Grundplatte (16) mit z. B. 1 - 5 mm, vorzugswei-
se etwa 2 mm, dass die Grundlinie (39) für die Ver-
schiebung vorzugsweise wenige Millimeter ver-
schoben ist von der Sehnenseite (17) und die Par-
allelverschiebung vom Schwenkarm (22) abge-
wandt ist.
 9. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach einem der Ansprüche 3
- 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Grundplat-
te (16) an ihren oberen Ecken mit Aussparungen,
Fasen, Abschneidungen, Löchern oder dgl. (41)
versehen ist, welche eine Kommunikation zwischen
Hohlräumen gestatten, welche an sich bekannt
sind, z. B. Lüftungs- oder Turbulenz- bzw. Entwäs-
serungsnuten, und dgl. in dem oberen Stück des
Rahmens (3) und seinen Seitenstücken (47), und
dass teilweise ein Druckausgleich und eine unun-
terbrochene Luftzirkulation und teilweise eine Ent-
wässerung durchführbar sind, und/oder dass Aus-
sparungen o. dgl. (41) auch als Drehwiderstände
dienen unter Bildung von Kanten und Ecken, wel-
che bei Aussetzen der Grundplatte (16) von Dreh-
beanspruchungen dazu vorgesehen sind, auf das
Flügelmaterial einzuwirken in der Aussparung (14)
für den Gleitbeschlag (15; 42) und darum herum.
 10. Fenster, Tür oder dgl. nach einem der Ansprüche 3
- 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** genannte
Grundplatte (16) einen Winkelbeschlag (42) besitzt,
welcher mit Bohrungen (43) und/oder Abschnei-
dungen (44) versehen ist, die zur Einführung von
Befestigungsschrauben vorgesehen sind, dass ei-
ne der Bohrungen (43) als eine Lagerbohrung (29)
ausgeführt ist, z. B. mit einer Aussparung (30) und
zur Aufnahme einer Spindel (21) vorgesehen ist,
und dass ein Schwenkarm (22) mit Beschlägen (42)

zum Einsetzen in Aussparungen, Bohrungen oder dgl. an einer oberen Flügelecke vorgesehen ist, dass eine weitere Bohrung (43), die in einem Schenkel des oberen Stückes des Flügels (2) angeordnet ist, eine nach oben gerichtete Schraube, Niete oder dgl. (45) aufnimmt, um welche herum vorzugsweise eine Hülse oder dgl. (46) angebracht und mittels des Schrauben- oder Nietenkopfes befestigt und aus Metall oder Kunststoff hergestellt ist und bevorzugt ein gerundetes freies Ende besitzt, welches als Arretierschulter (36) ausgeführt ist, dass die Aussparung (40) für diese Schulter in dem oberen Teil des Rahmens (3) bevorzugt formangepasst ist, oder dass eine Arretierschulter (36) alternativ ausgeführt ist durch Stanzen, Schneiden oder dgl. (48) in dem oberen horizontalen Schenkel, vorzugsweise vor dem Biegen dieses Schenkels vom unteren oder vertikalen Schenkel, und/oder dass die genannte Schulter (36) ein nach oben gebogener Teil an dem freien Ende des oberen horizontalen Schenkels ist, vorzugsweise mit einer gewissen Schenkelbreitenverminderung.

Revendications

1. Fenêtre, porte ou analogues (1) possédant un dormant (2) englobant une pièce supérieure, une pièce inférieure et des pièces latérales (4), ledit dormant étant à même de se déplacer en pivotement entre une position ouverte et une position fermée à l'aide d'armatures oscillantes (8) et étant à même de s'insérer, dans la position fermée, dans un châssis (3) comprenant un élément supérieur, un élément inférieur et des éléments latéraux (47), chacun desdits éléments englobant une portion dressée définissant une face d'arrêt (7) contre laquelle une face correspondante du dormant s'appuie dans la position fermée, le dormant (2) englobant une poignée de manoeuvre agissant sur un dispositif de verrouillage amovible (5) prévu sur ou en position adjacente à la pièce inférieure, lesdites armatures oscillantes (8) comprenant un système de barres (9, 10, 11) reliées les unes aux autres, conçues pour s'élargir à la manière de ciseaux, deux desdites armatures (8) étant montées en symétrie spéculaire sur le châssis, une sur le côté interne de chaque élément latéral (47) de telle sorte qu'une barre de chaque système de barres (9) reliées les unes aux autres supporte ledit dormant, un moyen de verrouillage supplémentaire (36) étant prévu sur la pièce supérieure du dormant pour coopérer avec un évidement (40) pratiqué dans ledit élément supérieur dudit châssis, **caractérisée en ce que**, en état de marche, la face d'arrêt (7) définie par la portion dressée (6) desdits éléments de châssis est orientée vers l'intérieur dudit châssis, **en ce que** le dormant est monté de façon à pivoter au-delà de la po-

sition ouverte dans une position inversée dans laquelle la surface externe du dormant est orientée vers l'intérieur du châssis et est ainsi accessible de l'intérieur à des fins de nettoyage, **en ce que** lesdits éléments latéraux (47) dudit châssis (3) sont munis de rainures longitudinales (25) pour guider des supports de coulisseaux (15; 42) montés de manière individuelle et indépendamment desdites armatures oscillantes (8), ainsi qu'en symétrie spéculaire sur le dormant (2) aux extrémités supérieures de ses pièces latérales (4), lesdits supports de coulisseaux (15; 42) englobant des bras oscillants (22) montés en pivotement, des corps de coulisseaux (24) qui viennent s'insérer à des fins de guidage dans lesdites rainures (25) et étant conçus pour retenir la pièce de dormant supérieure dans le châssis lorsque le dormant a oscillé en formant un angle de 180° pour prendre sa position inversée, et **en ce que** ledit moyen de verrouillage supplémentaire (36) est prévu sur chaque support de coulisseaux (15; 42) sous la forme d'un épaulement de verrouillage faisant saillie conçu pour être pressé, en état de marche au cours de la phase de fermeture du dormant (2), contre la paroi (49) dudit évidement (40) la plus éloignée de la rainure longitudinale correspondante (25) de façon à conférer, en plus d'une protection contre le cambriolage, un effet d'étanchéification supplémentaire à cette portion du dormant contre la portion de châssis correspondante, par transfert via un effet de levier du mouvement de fermeture aux épaulements de verrouillage (36), partant à la pièce de dormant supérieure, pour presser la pièce de dormant supérieure contre le bord d'arrêt (7).

2. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit dispositif de verrouillage (5) est monté dans la partie inférieure des pièces latérales (4) dormant et représente un mécanisme de verrouillage de type à espagnolette, englobant ladite poignée de manoeuvre sur le côté interne de la pièce inférieure du dormant (2), **en ce que** des bandes d'étanchéité (52) sont montées le long dudit bord d'arrêt (7), **en ce que** ladite première barre (9) susmentionnée de ladite armature oscillante (8) supporte un pivot (12) constituant une broche oscillante, du dormant (2), **en ce que** lesdits pivots (12) sont insérés dans des trous de paliers dans les pièces latérales (4) du dormant (2), permettant au dormant (2) d'osciller en formant un angle de 180° par rapport au châssis (3), **en ce que** lesdites armatures oscillantes (8) sont insérées dans des évidements (13) pratiqués dans les pièces latérales (47) du châssis (3), et **en ce que** les supports de coulisseau (15; 42) sont insérés dans des évidements (14) de forme complémentaire, dans les extrémités supérieures des pièces latérales (4) du dormant (2).

3. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit support de coulisseau (15; 42) possède une plaque de base (16) qui peut être fixée à l'extrémité supérieure d'une pièce latérale (4) du dormant (2) de fenêtre, ledit bras oscillant (22) étant monté sur la plaque de base (16) pour effectuer une rotation pivotante autour d'un axe (21) qui lui est perpendiculaire, ledit bras oscillant (22) s'étendant en direction radiale par rapport à la plaque de base (16) et portant, en largeur sur son extrémité distale, en formant un angle droit par rapport à cette dernière et se détournant de la plaque de base (16), ledit corps de coulisseau (24), ledit épaulement de verrouillage (36) faisant saillie radialement au-dessus de la plaque de montage (16), et faisant saillie au-delà d'une pièce supérieure adjacente du dormant (2), de telle sorte que, lorsque le dormant (2) de fenêtre est fermé dans son châssis (3), l'épaulement de verrouillage (16) peut venir s'insérer par verrouillage dans ledit évidement (40) pour ainsi fixer la partie supérieure du dormant (2) dans son châssis (3).
4. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon la revendication 3, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite plaque de base (16) est de forme généralement circulaire et est partiellement découpée dans sa portion supérieure à la manière d'une membrure, le côté (17) tourné vers la membrure étant prévu pour venir se disposer dans le même plan que le côté supérieur (18) de la pièce supérieure du dormant (2), **en ce que** la plaque de base (16), lorsqu'elle est de forme circulaire, est munie à proximité de sa périphérie de, par exemple, trois trous traversant à épaulements (19) qui sont disposés à la même distance angulaire réciproque par rapport au centre dans le but de recevoir des vis de fixation (20), munies en particulier de têtes évidées, vis de fixation à l'aide desquelles les supports de coulisseau (15;42) sont fixés dans le dormant (2), et **en ce que** le côté externe de la plaque de base (16) est de préférence conçu pour venir se disposer en étant enfoncé dans le côté externe des pièces latérales (4), en utilisant des évidements (14) de profondeur correspondante, pratiqués dans les pièces latérales (4) du dormant (2).
5. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon la revendication 3 ou 4, **caractérisé en ce que** l'extrémité de fixation (26) du bras oscillant (22) du support de coulisseau (15;42) est pliée, déplacée en parallèle ou analogues par rapport à la partie principale (23) du bras oscillant (22), en permettant un montage plus profond de la partie de base (16) du support de serrage de coulisseau (15; 42) dans ledit évidement (14), conçu à cet effet et pratiqué dans le dormant (2) et permettant l'oscillation de principalement uniquement ladite partie principale (23) avec son épaisseur dans un espace libre (51) ménagé entre le châssis (3) et le dormant (2).
6. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon la revendication 5, **caractérisé en ce que** l'extrémité de fixation (26) du bras oscillant (22) est légèrement déplacée en parallèle, par exemple sur une distance de 1 à 2 mm, par rapport à la partie principale (23), en formant de préférence une extrémité approximativement arrondie qui est munie en son centre d'un trou de palier (27), à travers lequel vient s'insérer ladite broche (21) qui représente de préférence un rivet qui est muni, à son extrémité qui vient buter de l'extérieur contre l'extrémité de fixation (26), d'une tête (28) qui est relativement large, en possédant par exemple une largeur d'environ 10 mm, et qui de préférence possède une épaisseur de 1 à 2 mm, la broche (21) venant s'insérer, avec son autre extrémité, à travers un trou de palier (29) pratiqué dans la plaque de base (16), qui est élargie ou évidée (en 30) sur son côté dorsal, zone dans laquelle la broche est pliée à l'aide d'un dispositif suite à l'insertion, cette partie de broche s'élargissant et remplissant l'évidement (30) avec une tête (50), dans le but de retenir fermement la broche et, ainsi, de maintenir ensemble la plaque de base (16), la broche et le bras oscillant (22), la broche étant de manière appropriée stationnaire par rapport à la plaque de base (16) et, la partie principale (23) du bras oscillant (22), grâce audit déplacement en parallèle, manifestant un déplacement par rapport à la plaque de base (16) s'étendant sur une distance de 1-2 mm, et **en ce que** la surface principale libre de la tête est positionnée dans le même plan que la surface de la partie principale (23) orientée vers la plaque de base (16), ou légèrement au-dessous du niveau de ladite surface.
7. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 6, **caractérisé en ce que** le bras oscillant (22) comprend deux ergots (31), qui sont montés dans le même plan, à une distance de quelques millimètres l'un de l'autre, lesdits ergots (31) étant munis sur leurs côtés de barbes (32) et venant s'insérer dans un sabot coulissant (33) qui est réalisé de manière appropriée en une matière plastique et qui comprend deux boîtiers (34) sur les parois latérales desquelles agissent lesdites barbes (32), en rendant difficile voire impossible l'extraction du sabot (33), et **en ce que** ledit sabot (33) est muni de préférence d'un bord évidé (35) qui vient buter contre la surface de la partie principale (23), tournée vers la plaque de base (16), si bien que l'extrémité d'insertion du sabot (33) est disposée dans le même plan que celui du côté de la partie principale (23), tournée vers la plaque de base (16).
8. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 7, **caractérisé en ce que**

ladite découpe en forme de membrure (7) ne s'étend pas sur la totalité du côté de la plaque de base (16) en question, mais laisse subsister, en position centrale, ledit épaulement de verrouillage (16) qui est muni de manière appropriée de petits côtés (37) manifestant une légère convergence, et de coins arrondis (38) et qui, de manière appropriée, s'est déplacé en parallèle par rapport à la plaque de base (16), sur une distance de par exemple 1 à 5 mm, de préférence sur une distance d'environ 2 mm, la ligne de base (39) pour le déplacement étant déplacée de préférence de quelques millimètres par rapport au côté (17) tourné vers la membrure et le déplacement en parallèle se détournant du bras oscillant (22).

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9. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 8, **caractérisé en ce que** la plaque de base (16) est munie dans ses coins supérieurs, d'évidements, de chanfreins, de découpes, de trous ou analogues (41), qui permettent d'établir une communication entre des cavités connues en soi, par exemple des rainures d'aération ou des rainures de drainage de la turbulence et de l'eau, respectivement et analogues, dans la pièce supérieure du châssis (3) et, dans ses pièces latérales (47), en partie à un équilibrage de la pression et une circulation d'air en continu, et en partie un drainage de l'eau pouvant avoir lieu et/ou lesdits évidements ou analogues (41) ayant également une fonction anti-rotation en formant des bords et des coins qui, lorsque la plaque de base est soumise à des forces de rotation, sont conçus pour agir sur le bois du dormant dans et autour de l'évidement (14) pour le support de coulisseau (15; 42).

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10. Fenêtre, porte ou analogue selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 9, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite plaque de base (16) comprend un support angulaire (42), principalement déjà connu en soi, qui est muni de trous (43) et/ou de découpes (44), conçus pour que viennent s'y insérer des vis de serrage, un des trous (43) étant conçu sous la forme d'un trou de palier (29), par exemple à l'aide d'un évidement (30), et étant conçu pour recevoir une broche (21), et **en ce qu'un** bras oscillant (22) muni d'armatures (42) est conçu pour venir s'insérer dans des évidements, dans des trous ou analogues à un coin supérieur du dormant, un autre trou (43), qui est positionné dans la branche d'insertion de la pièce supérieure du dormant (2), étant conçu pour que vienne s'insérer une vis, un rivet ou analogues (45), orienté vers le haut, autour duquel, de manière appropriée, un manchon ou analogue (46) est monté et fixé, via la tête de la vis ou du rivet, et est réalisé en une matière métallique ou en une matière plastique et possède de manière appropriée une extrémité libre arrondie, conçue sous la forme d'un épau-

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lement de verrouillage (36), l'évidement (40) pour cet épaulement dans la pièce supérieure du châssis (3) possédant de manière appropriée une forme adaptée, ou bien **en ce qu'un** épaulement de verrouillage (36) est formé en variante à l'aide d'une perforation, d'une découpe ou analogue (48) dans la branche supérieure ou horizontale, de manière appropriée avant de plier ladite branche par rapport à la branche inférieure ou verticale, et/ou **en ce que** ledit épaulement (36) représente une partie pliée vers le haut à l'extrémité libre de la branche horizontale supérieure, de manière appropriée avec une certaine réduction de la largeur de la branche.

FIG. 1

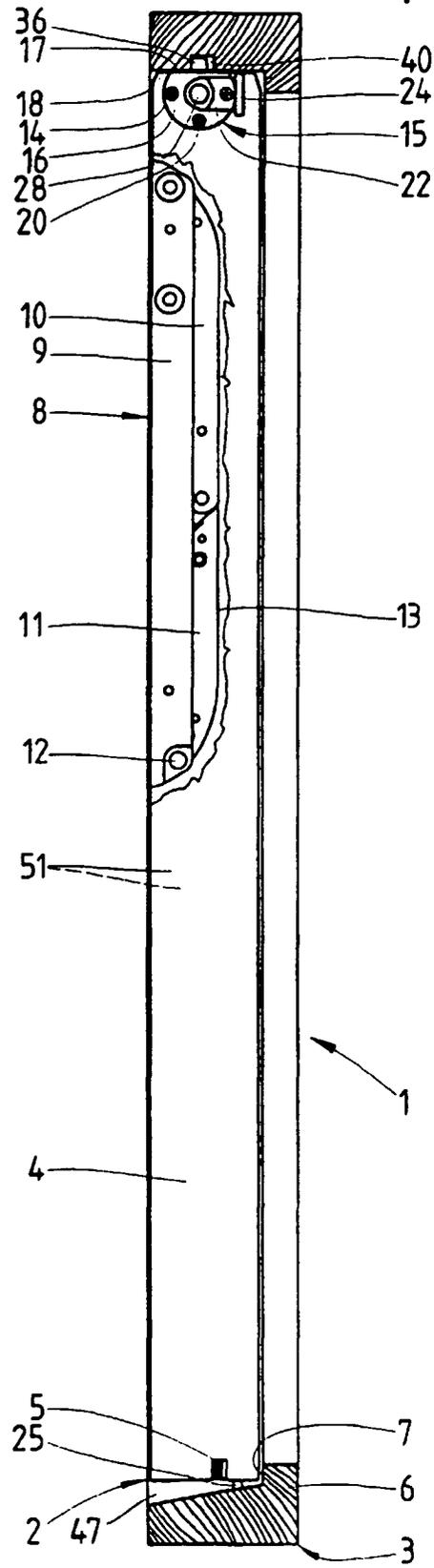


FIG. 2

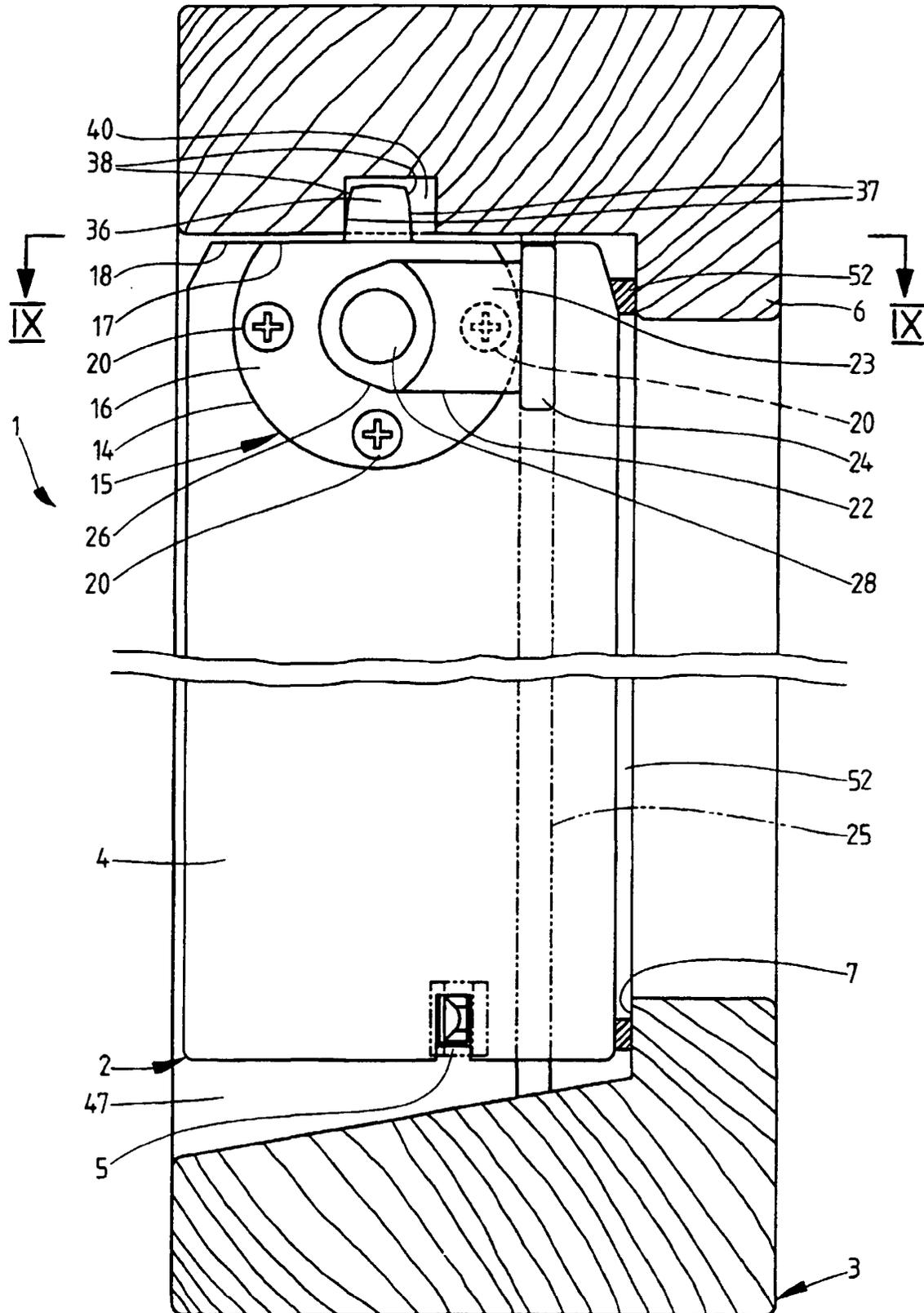


FIG.3

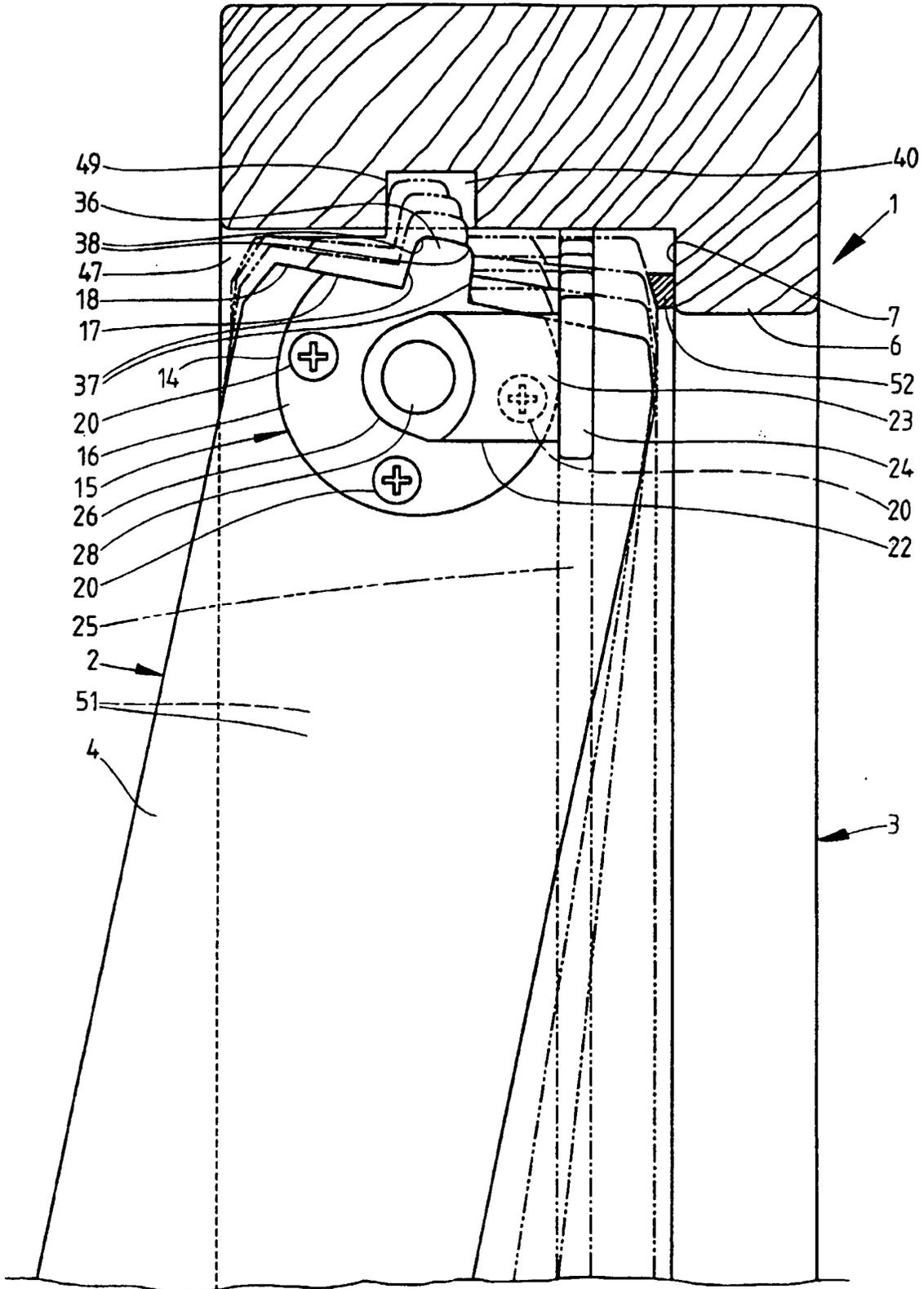


FIG. 4

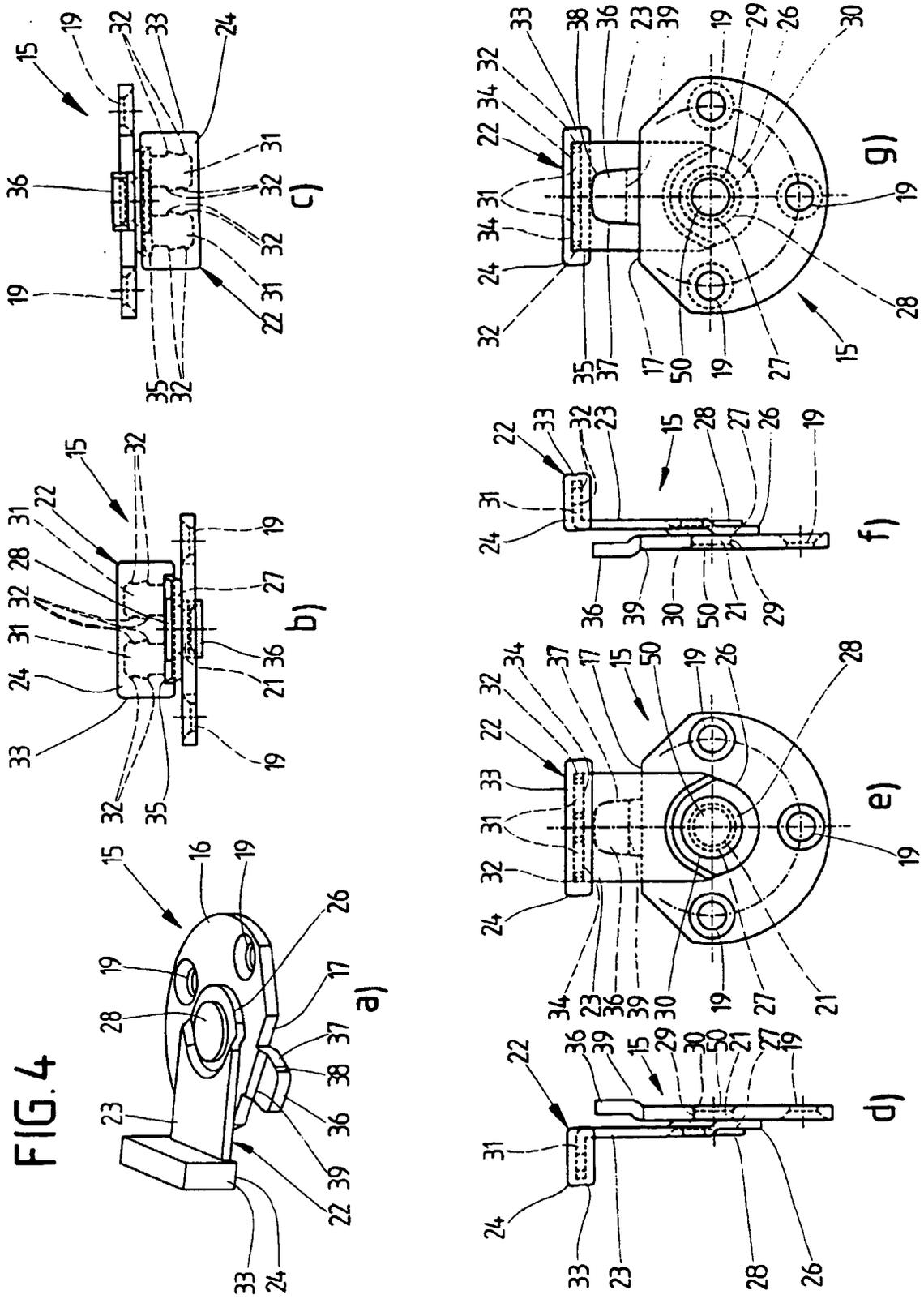


FIG. 5

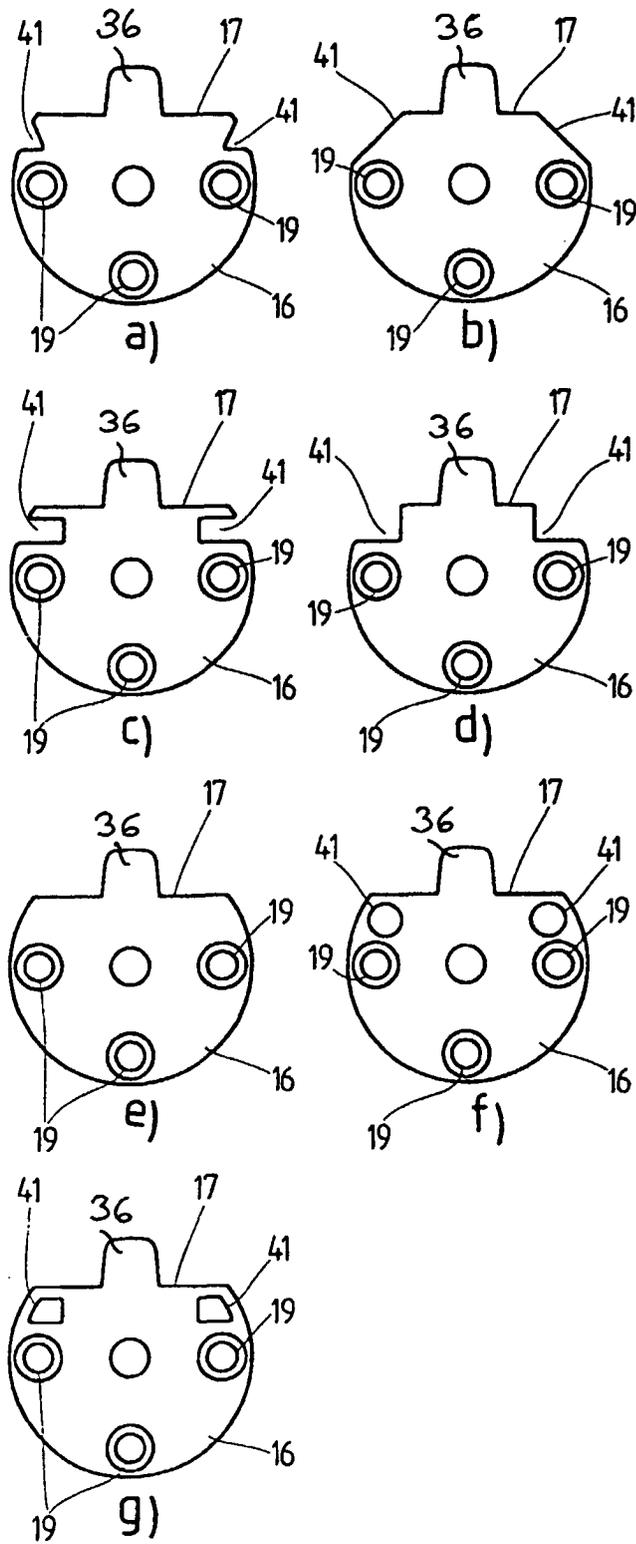


FIG. 6

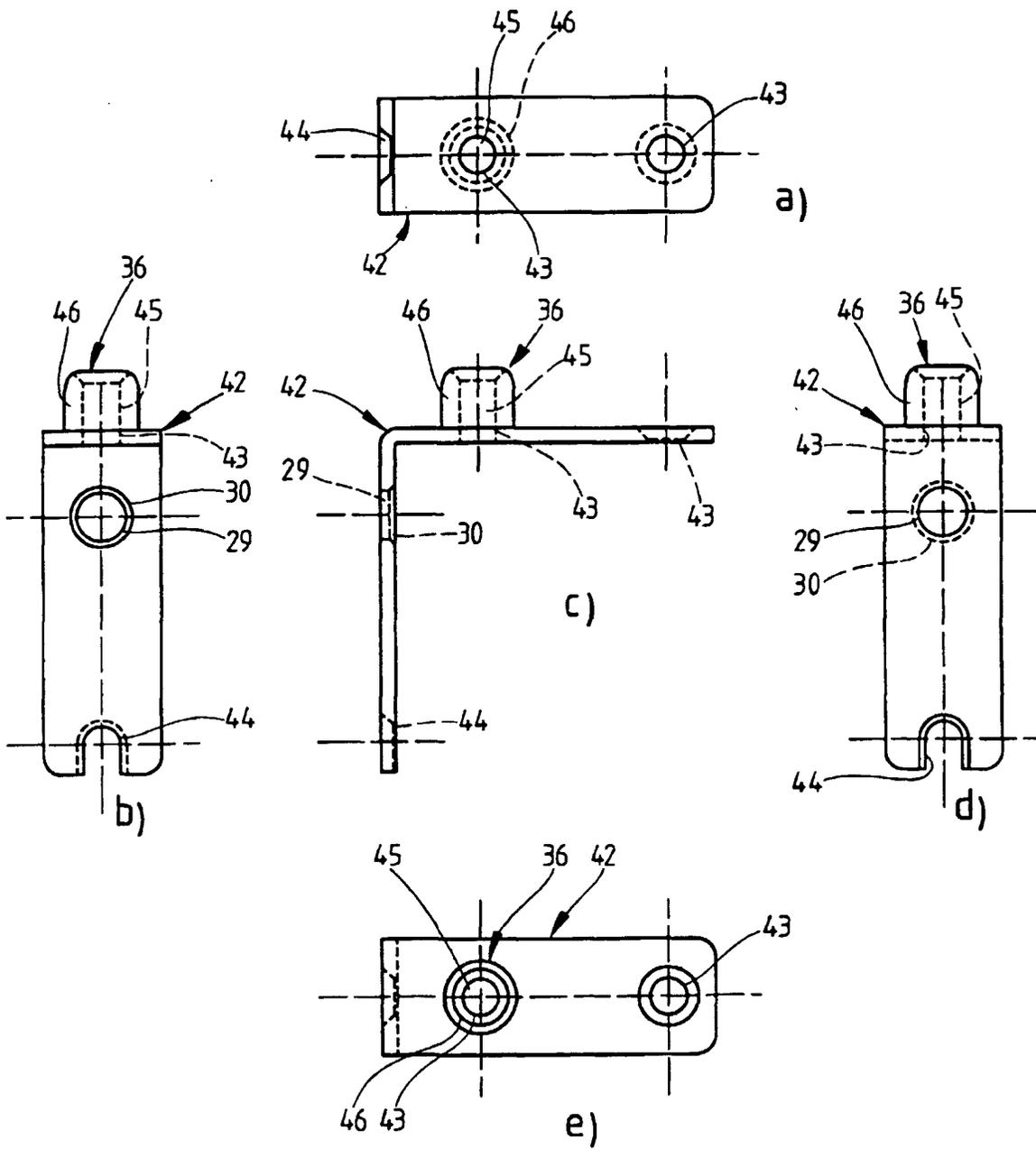


FIG. 7

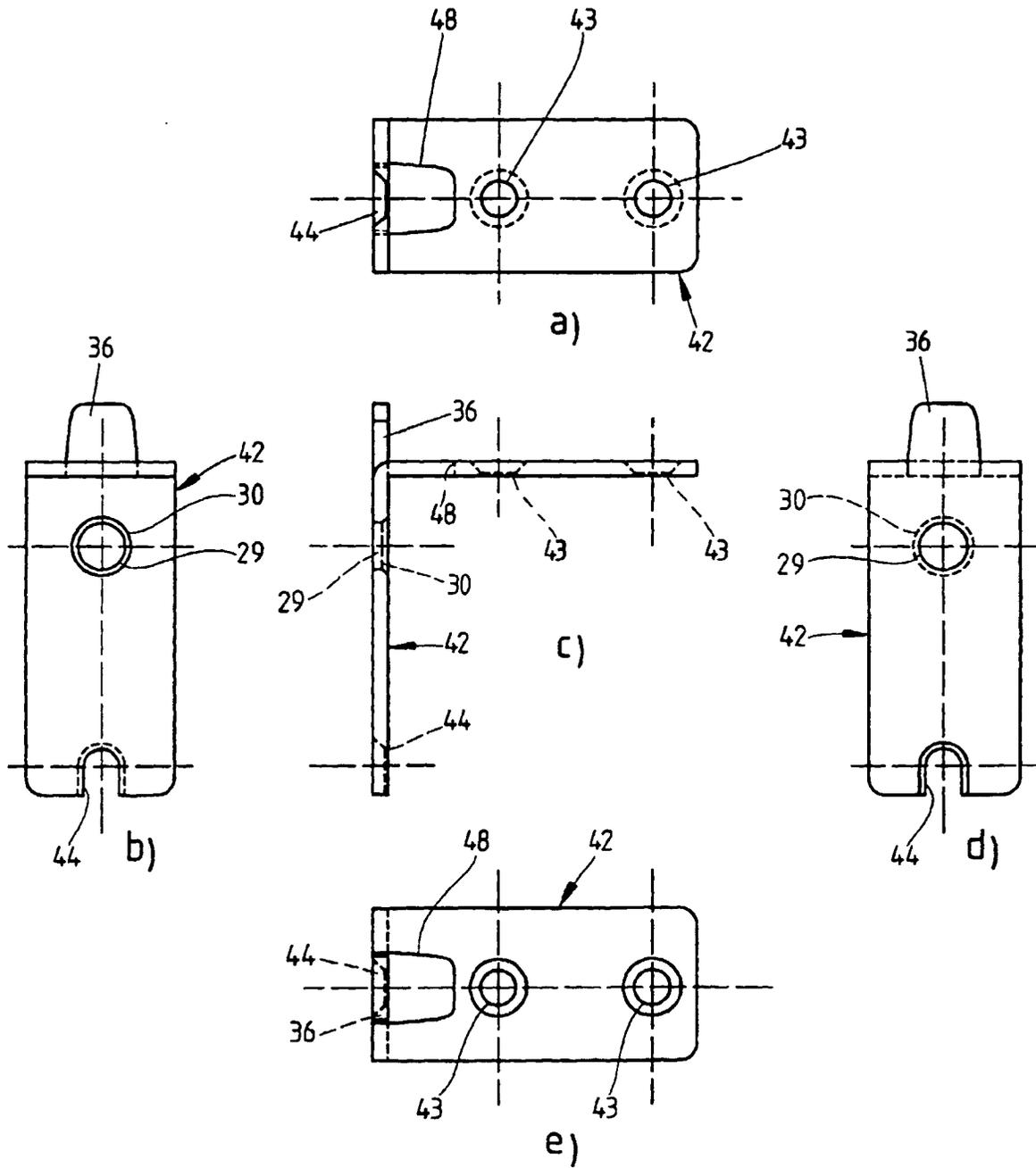


FIG. 8

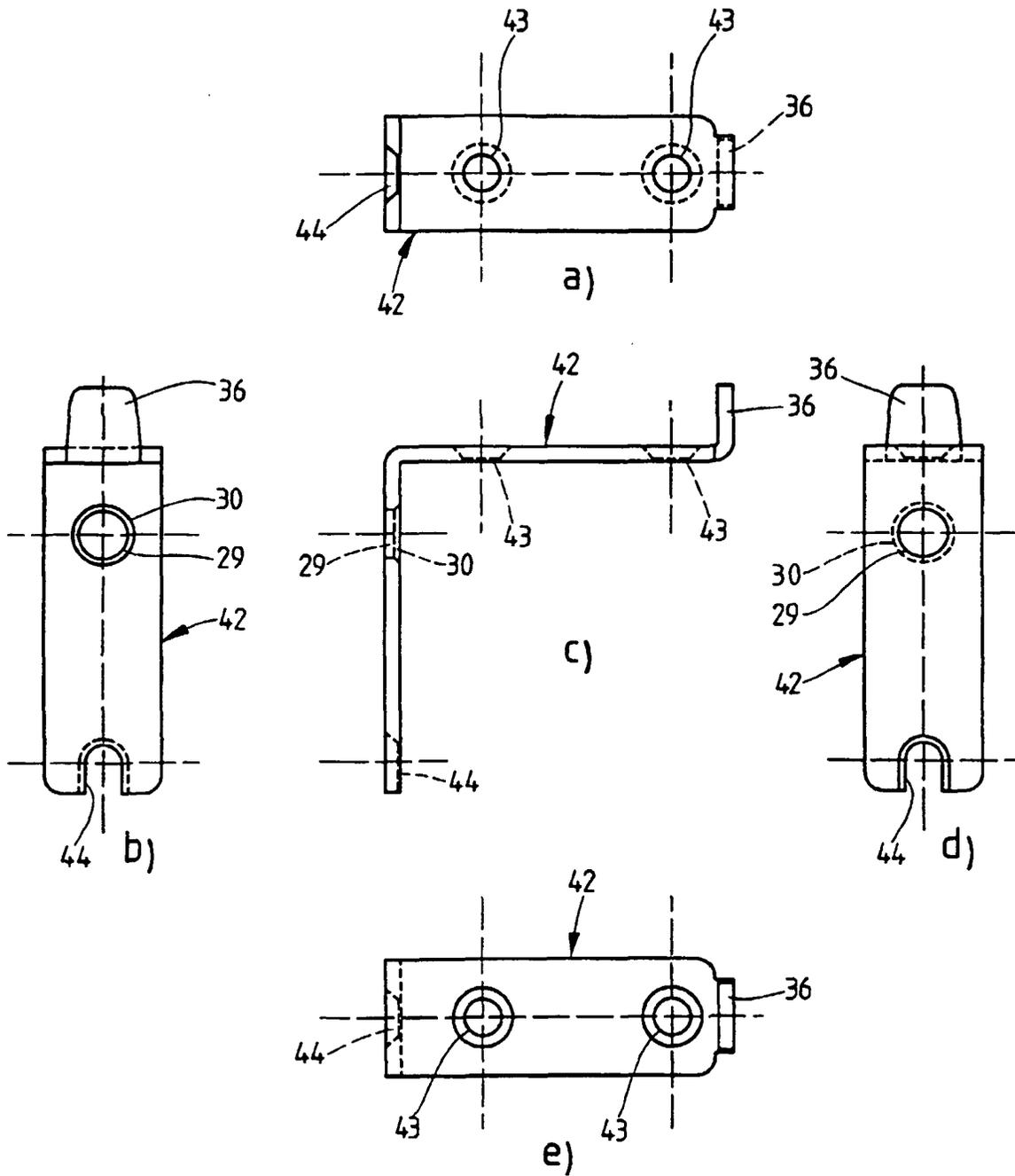


FIG. 9

