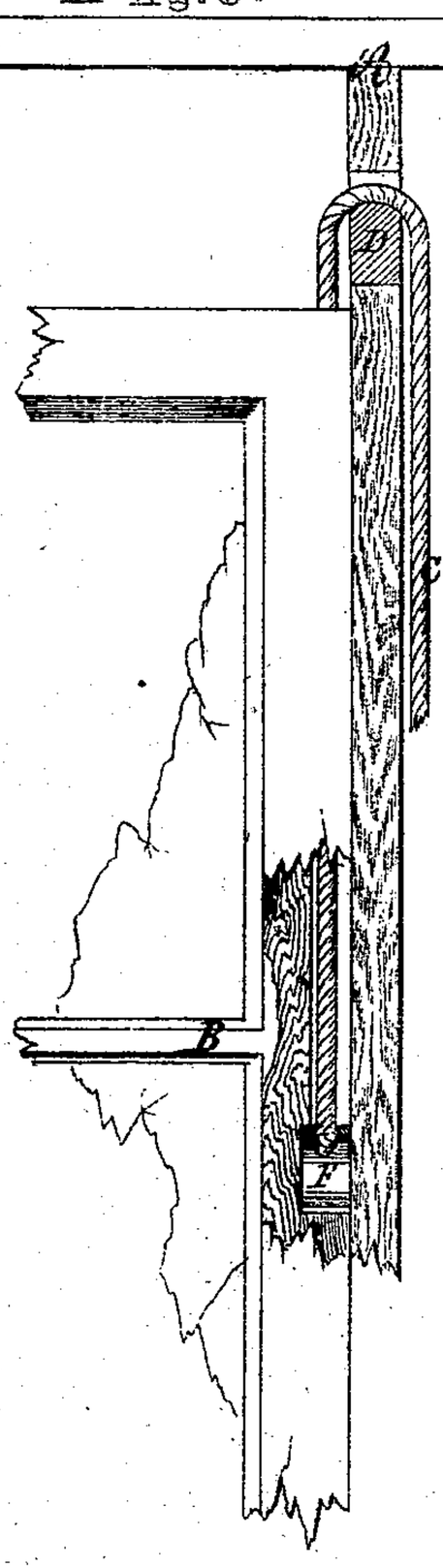
Fig. 3. 117227



G. A. Wilbur
Window-Sash Ring.

PATENTED JUL 18 1871

Fig. 1.

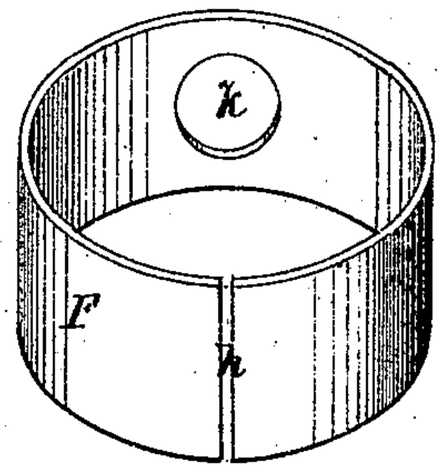
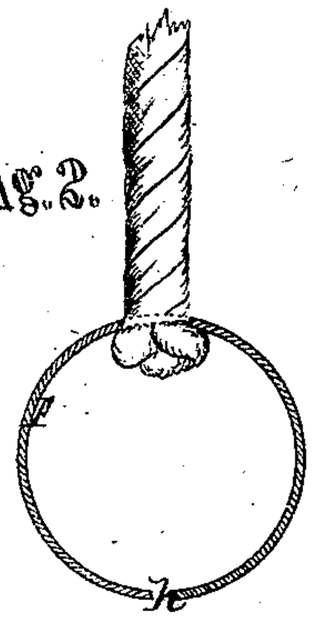


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Chas. Kenyon
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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. WILBUR, OF WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN SASH-CORD FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 117,227, dated July 18, 1871; antedated July 13, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. WILBUR, of Woonsocket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Sash-Rope Fasteners; 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 drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of my invention in perspective. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the ring. Fig. 3 is a view of the ring as applied to a window.

My invention has relation to means for securing the end of the weight-rope in the sash of a window; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of a circular spring designed to be slipped in a circular mortise in the side of the sash, and to hold securely the knotted end of the weight-rope.

A of the drawing designates the frame of a window, and B the window-sash. *c* represents the weight-rope passing over the guide-block D, and F the ring-catch or circular spring, which is slipped into the mortise G in the sash, and is designed to secure therein the end of the weight-rope *c*. The ring F consists of a piece of spring metal of cylindrical form; this cylinder is not perfect, however, but is parted at one side at *h*. Opposite the parting *h* is a perforation, K, made through the wall of the cylinder for the passage of the weight-rope.

As the annular spring is parted at one side it can be used in mortises of different diameters, and when placed therein its elasticity will cause it to expand, filling the circular mortise, and it will therefore become securely seated therein. Before the ring F is placed in the mortise the weight-rope should be attached to it. This is accomplished by passing the end of the rope from the outside of the ring through the perforation K. The end of the rope is then knotted, and thereby prevented from being pulled by the weight back through the perforation again. The bulk of the knot is within the ring when the same is in place in the mortise. Should it be desired to remove the sash from the window-frame for cleaning or other purposes, the weight-rope will never, when secured by my fastening, be a clog. The ring may be easily slipped out of the mortise, thus disconnecting the weight-rope from the sash in a few moments; and, on account of the size of the ring as compared with the opening through the window-frame for the passage of the rope, there will be no danger of losing the end of the weight-rope, as it cannot be drawn through this passage.

I claim—

The sash-rope fastening herein described, consisting of the cylindrical spring F, parted at *h* and perforated at K, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. WILBUR.

Witnesses:

NATHANIEL P. NUTTER,

HENRY HOLBROKE ROBINSON.