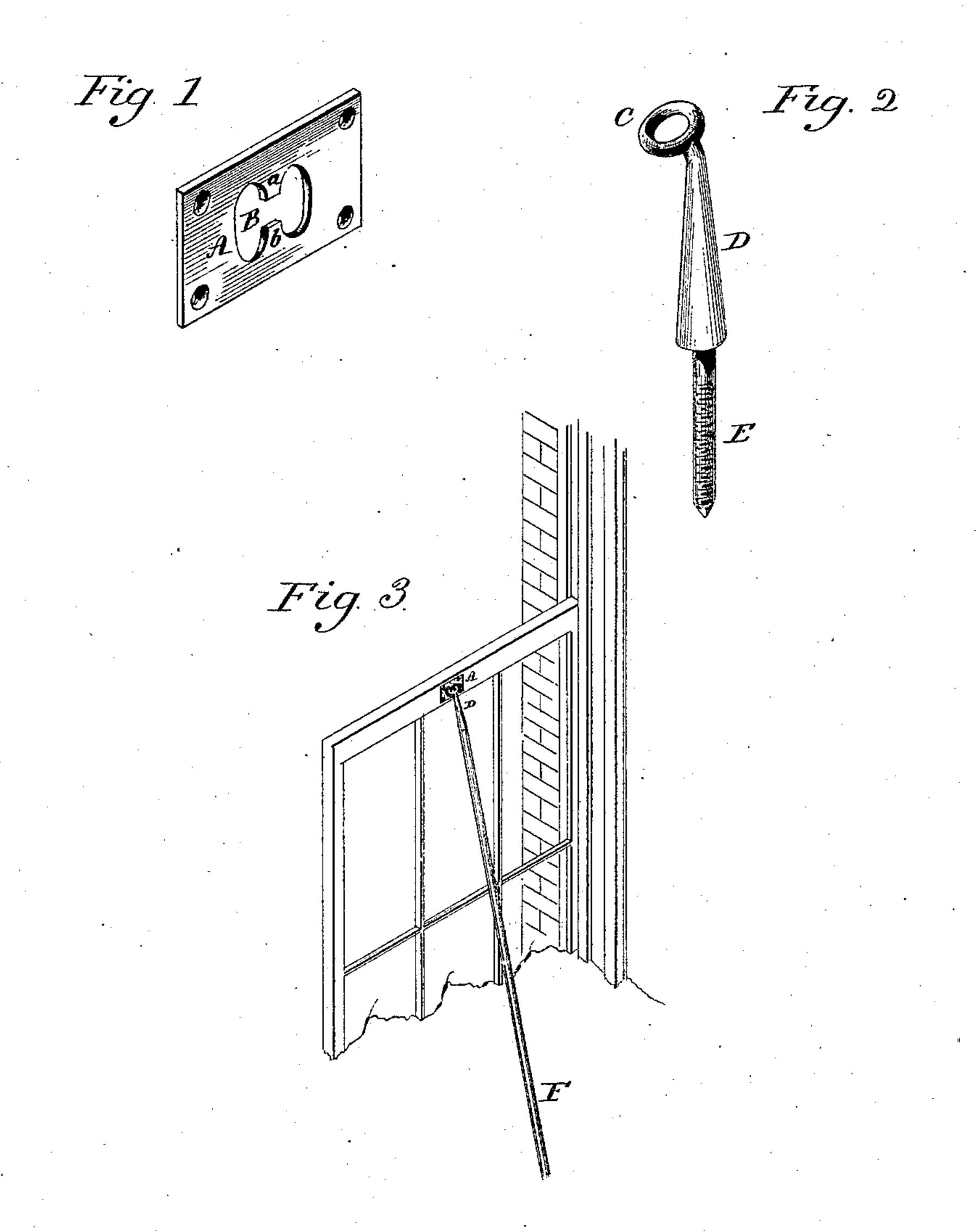
(No Model.)

H. B. SARGENT.

WINDOW SASH PULL.

No. 313,687.

Patented Mar. 10, 1885.



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Henry B. Egggent. By acry Smoother.

United States Patent Office.

HENRY B. SARGENT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SAR-GENT & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

WINDOW-SASH PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,687, dated March 10, 1885.

Application filed November 24, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Henry B. Sargent, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Window-Sash Pulls; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the plate; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the tip complete; Fig. 3, a perspective view of a sash, showing the tip as applied to the staff as in the act of

raising or lowering the sash.

This invention relates to a device for pulling down or raising sashes which are so high as not to be conveniently reached by hand—20 such, for illustration, as the upper sash of a

window.

Various devices have been employed for this purpose, as a socket to be introduced into the sash and a hook attached to the end of a staff by which to engage the socket; but in the use of such a difficulty is experienced from the liability of the hook to disengage from the socket and strike the glass, such accidents frequently breaking the glass.

The object of my invention is a device which will make a lock-like engagement between the staff and sash; and it consists in a plate constructed for attachment to the sash having an opening through it, with a projection from one or both sides into the opening, combined with a tip for the staff having a loop turned therefrom into substantially a horizontal plane, which loop may engage either of the projections in the plate, according as the sash is to be raised or lowered, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the plate fitted for attachment to the sash. Through the plate is an opening, B, and centrally in this opening upon the upper side is a downward projection, a, and from the lower side upward a like projection, b, there

being a space left between the two projections for the introduction of the pintle. The pull is in the form of a loop, C, formed on a tip, D, and turned into a plane at substantially right angles thereto, as seen in Fig. 2. At the lower end of the tip a screw, E, is provided, by which the tip may be attached to the staff F.

In applying the plate to the sash a recess is cut into the sash and then the plate applied over the recess, the recess being directly behind the opening B of the plate. Thus applied, the loop of the tip may be readily introduced between the two projections a b, and if pulled downward will engage the upward projection b to draw the sash down, or if raised will engage the projection a to raise the sash, as seen in Fig. 3, and when so engaged there is no liability of the pull slipping from the plate, and thereby the accidents due to such a slipping are avoided.

As accidents due to the slipping of the staff are usually in pulling down the sash, the downward projection from the upper side of the opening may be omitted, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1. I prefer, however, to employ the projection from both sides of the opening.

From the foregoing it will appear that I do not claim, broadly, a staff and a corresponding plate or socket fixed in the bar of a sash, with which the staff may be engaged to raise and lower the sash.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in sashpulls, consisting of the plate A, having an opening, B, therein, the said opening constructed with a projection from one side extending into the opening, combined with a tip, D, fitted for attachment to the staff, and constructed with a loop, C, at its upper end, the said loop in a plane at substantially right angles to the tip, substantially as described.

HENRY B. SARGENT.

Witnesses:
Jos. C. Earle,

L. E. TOOCKER.