

(No Model.)

R. VOSBURGH.
SASH WEIGHT.

No. 326,073.

Patented Sept. 8, 1885.

Fig. 1.

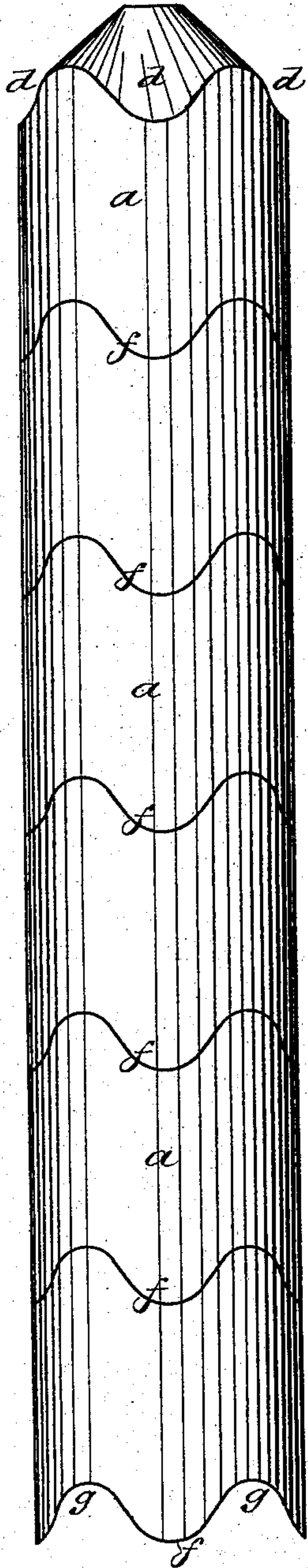


Fig. 2.

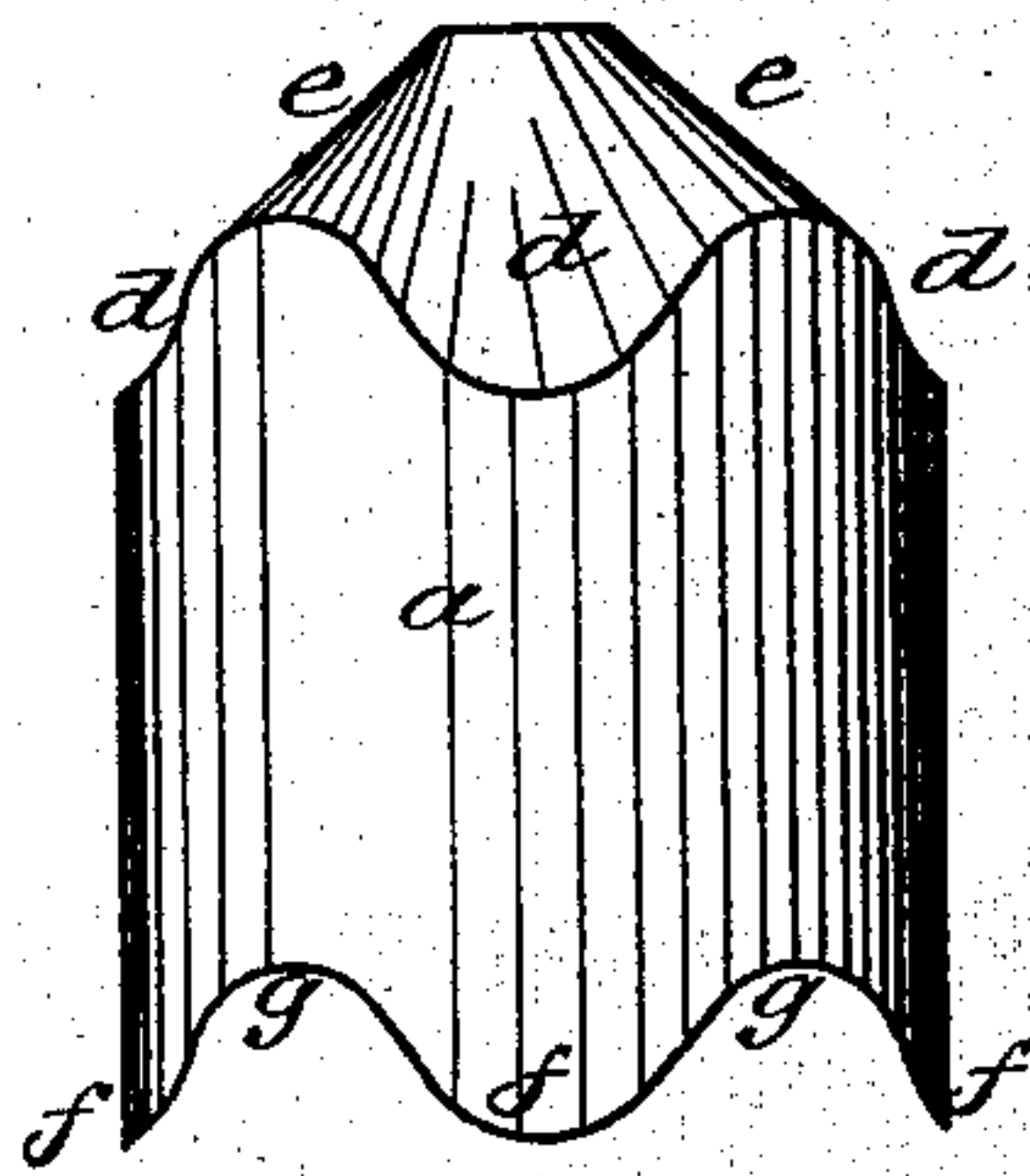
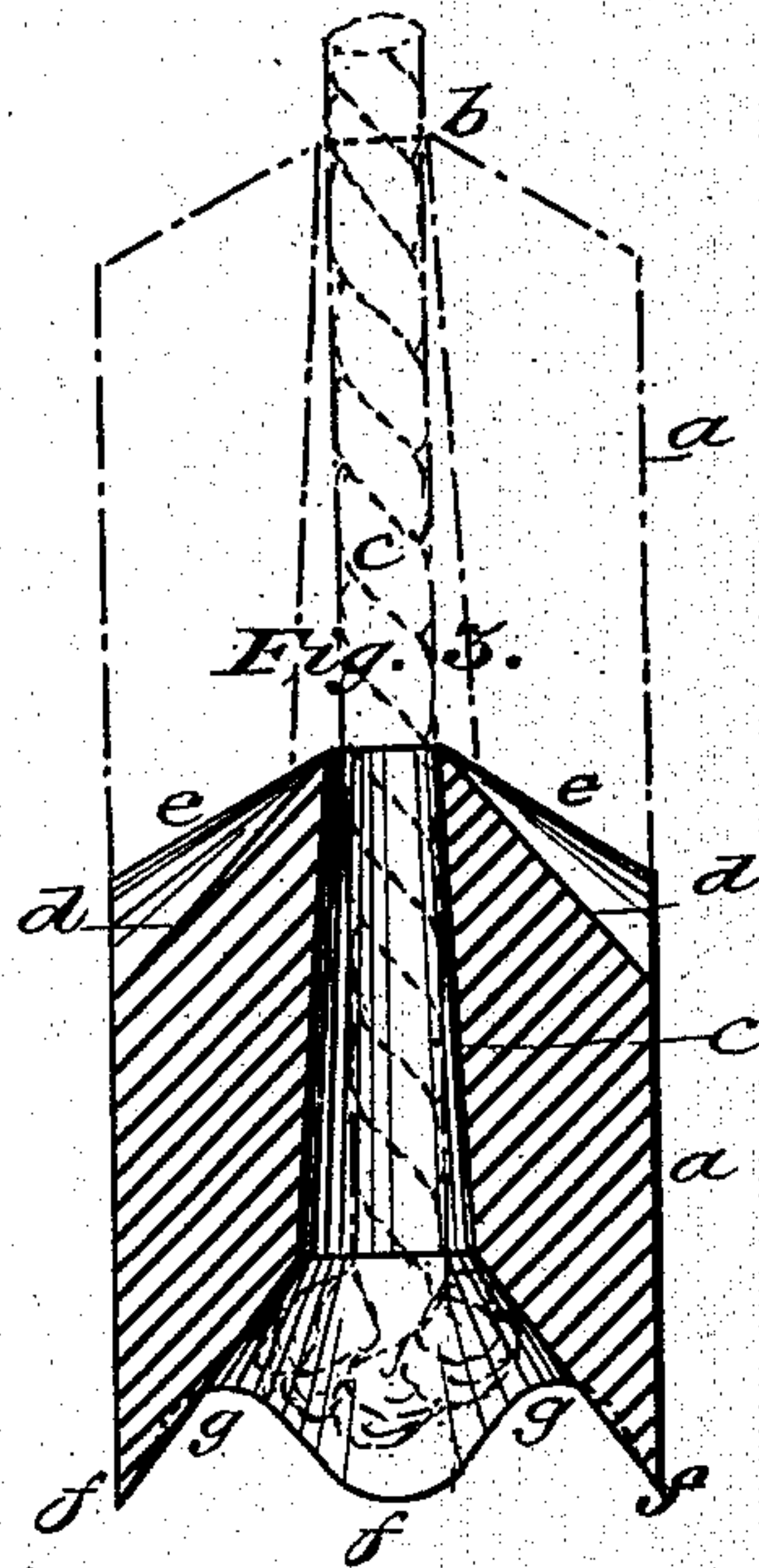


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN VOSBURGH, OF OREGON, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
SANFORD D. WALLACE, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-WEIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,073, dated September 8, 1885.

Application filed November 29, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN VOSBURGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oregon, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Weights; 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.

In Letters Patent granted to me April 24, 1883, No. 276,509, for improvement in sash-weight, the construction of the several sections is such as to prevent the axial or rotary movement of one section upon another, and at the same time prevent the lateral displacement of one section upon another; and the object of my present improvement is to effect the same purpose by a novel construction designed with special reference to effectiveness and absolute certainty in obtaining these objects; and also to prevent the catching of one weight upon another when two lines of weights are used in the same box, by means of a construction in which there will be no edge or surface at either end of each section at right angles to the outer walls of the section. Each section of the weight has a conical formation at its upper end scalloped at two or more points on its inclined surface, so as to leave radial ridges, the scallops and the ridges extending from the outer wall to the rope-channel, so that this scalloped surface at every point along the outer wall will be inclined to the rope-channel, and thus offer no ledge at the joint of the sections upon which another weight could catch and be held in the passing movements of the weights. The lower end of each weight-section is correspondingly scalloped in cup shape, and the inclined walls of the scallops form a serpentine edge, joining a serpentine wall-line below the apex of the cone when the weight-sections are strung upon the rope, making a serpentine joining of conical surfaces, which hold the sections from any separate movement one upon the other, and avoid a ledge-surface at the wall of the joining.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 represents in elevation my improved sectional weight; Fig. 2, an elevation of one of the weight-sections, and Fig. 3 a central section of one of the weight-sections.

A suitable number of sections, *a*, compose the weight, and they are strung upon a rope, *b*, in the usual manner. Each section has a central rope-channel, *c*, which tapers from its base to the top, and is preferably a pound-weight. The top of each section is made conical, and is formed with two or more surface-scallops, *d*, preferably four, of equal area, so that the inclined sides of the conical end have also a curved formation and a formation of ridges, *e*, separating the scallops. The base of each section has the form of an inverted cup with a scalloped edge formation, *f*, the scallops extending to the central opening, and the counterpart of the top end scallops, so that the sections will fit together with matching scallops inclining downward in cone form, in which the ridges *e* of the cone-top will lie in the deepest scallop formation *g* of the base. This construction gives a pointed ridged top and a cup-ridged bottom matching, so as to prevent the turning of one section upon another, and to prevent the lateral displacement of one section upon another.

This construction prevents the catching of one weight upon another weight in passing each other in their ascending and descending movements in the box or window-casing.

It is important also to notice that the tapering form of the rope-channel *c*, with the matching cone and cup formation *d e f g*, places the small end of the channel of one section up in the large end of the channel in the upper section, as in Fig. 3, and thereby prevents the cutting of the rope at the joining of the sections, because the channel of one section practically telescopes with the channel of the other section in a weight of sections made practically a single weight, because each section is so braced in the line as to practically lock the sections together on the rope.

I claim as my invention—

A sectional weight having its top formed with pointed or conical-shaped scallops *d* and

ridges *e*, extending from the outer wall to the rope-channel, forming a serpentine wall-line below the apex, its lower end cup-shaped, having inclined scallops extending from and forming a serpentine edge at its wall, whereby the sections will join at the wall upon surfaces inclined to the vertical line of the wall to avoid

a ledge at the joining, for the purpose set forth.

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

REUBEN VOSBURGH.

Witnesses:

JUDD B. LIGHT,

AGNES M. BUNKER.