(No Model.)

J. PINNELL.

SASH WEIGHT.

No. 360,472. Patented Apr. 5, 1887.

Fig. 1.

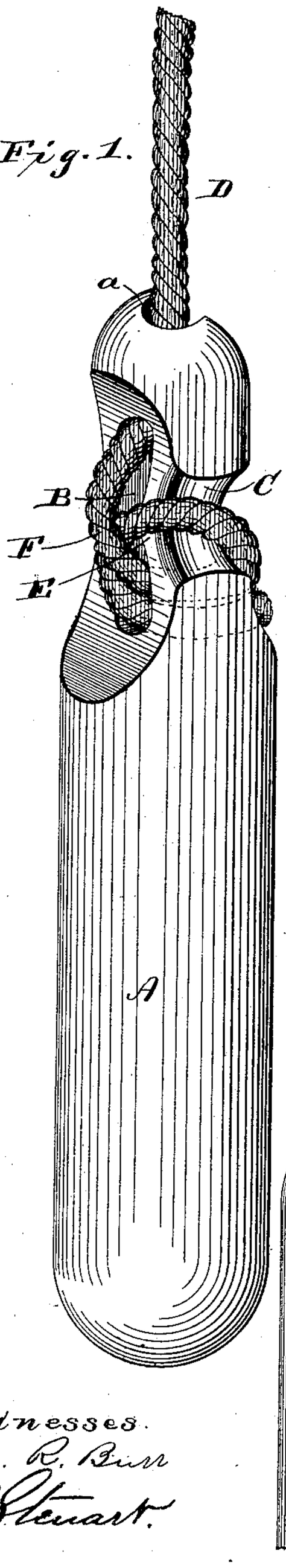


Fig. 2.

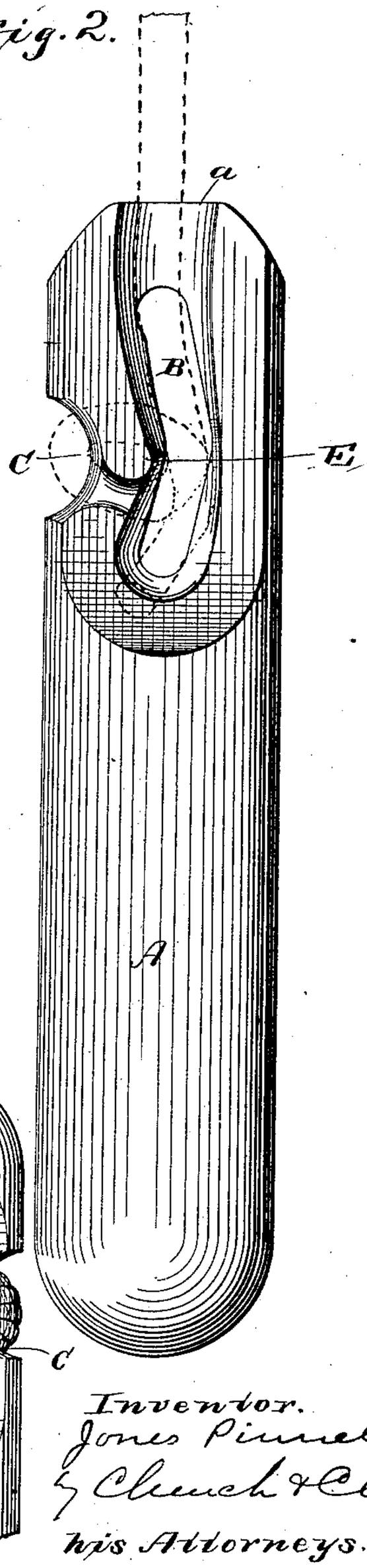
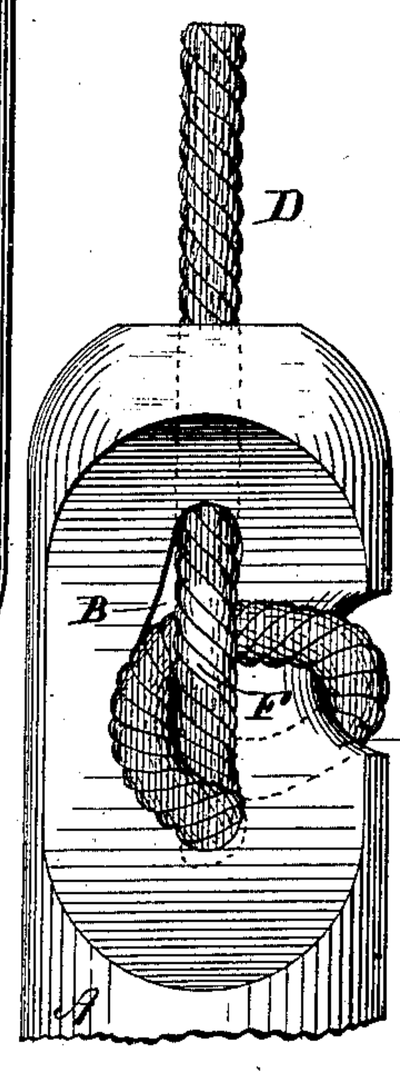


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Chas. R. Burr
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONES PINNELL, OF DUNMORE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WESLEY PINNELL, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-WEIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,472, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed May 6, 1886. Serial No. 201,336. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONES PINNELL, of Dunmore, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, 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 same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention has for its object to improve the construction and simplify the manufacture and application of the weights used particularly for counterbalancing the weight of sliding window-sashes; and it consists in certain novel features to be hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the weight with the cord applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view showing the shape and position of the slot and notch in which the cord is tied, the latter being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the knot.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The letter A designates the body of the weight; B, the slot through which the cord is passed in tying.

C is a depression in the side of the weight, in which the cord is placed to prevent it from projecting beyond the general surface of the weight, and thus being worn or cut by the rubbing of the weight against the casings of its box.

D is the cord for connecting the weight with the window-sash.

E is a projection, which serves not only to strengthen the weight at this point, but also to prevent or to aid in preventing the withdrawal of the cord after the weight has been applied.

F is the loop of cord first passed through the slot, as hereinafter described.

I preferably make the slot tapering from one side of the weight to the other, the narrower side being of approximately the same width as the diameter of the cord. The other side may be made of any convenient width, and with or without rounded edges, the only point necessary to be observed being to have it enlarged or elongated at the top sufficiently to permit the cord to come out at approximately the center of the top of the weight, as at *a*, and thus at all times allow the weight to hang perpendicularly.

The slot C should be of sufficient depth to allow the cord to lie below the general surface of the weight, and is preferably extended around far enough to unite with the larger side of the slot B.

The lower part of the weight may be made in any preferred form, and may be either cast or forged, these features, however, forming no part of my present invention.

Having now described the construction of the weight, I will next proceed to describe the manner of applying the cord thereto. A loop of the cord is first passed through the slot from the larger side thereof, the shorter end of the cord being at the bottom. This end is then brought around in the depression C and passed through the loop or bight formerly passed through the slot. The cord is then drawn tight by grasping the weight in one hand and pulling on the longer end of the cord with the other, the shorter end of the cord preventing the loop from being drawn through the slot. Said shorter end is next passed through the slot below the loop, and the operation is complete.

It will be observed that there is no portion of the cord exposed to the friction on the sides of the weight-box, and that the manner of attaching the cord and weight together is very simple, no knots being used, as in previous devices, and thus allowing a cheaper and stiffer cord to be used.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a sash-weight having an elongated opening or slot, B, in one end thereof and a depression, C, in its side at approximately the center of the slot or opening, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a sash-weight having at one end an elongated opening or slot, B, with the projection E therein,

and the depression C on the side of the weight approximately opposite the said projection E, substantially as described.

3. A sash-weight such as described, having one end reduced and provided with a longitudinal slot extending through said reduced portion, and with a transverse groove or recess formed in one edge opposite the slot therein, whereby the cord can be secured to the weight by passing the bight through the longitudinal slot and passing the end of the cord around one side of the reduced portion and through the bight so projected on the opposite side, as set forth.

JONES PINNELL.

Witnesses:
HENRY A. KNAPP,
JOSEPH S. KEMMERER.