(No Model.)

W. T. KELLOGG.

SASH CORD GUIDE.

No. 371,947. Patented Oct. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1

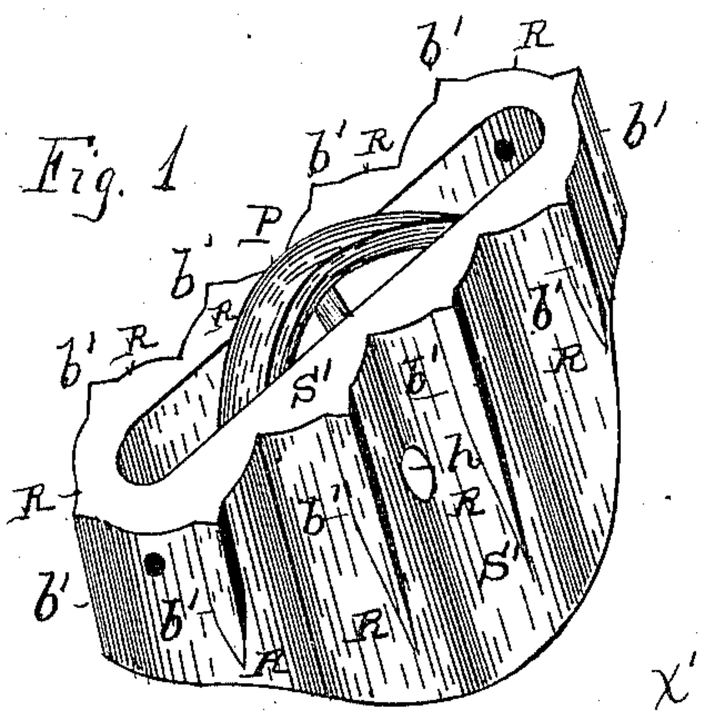


Fig. 2

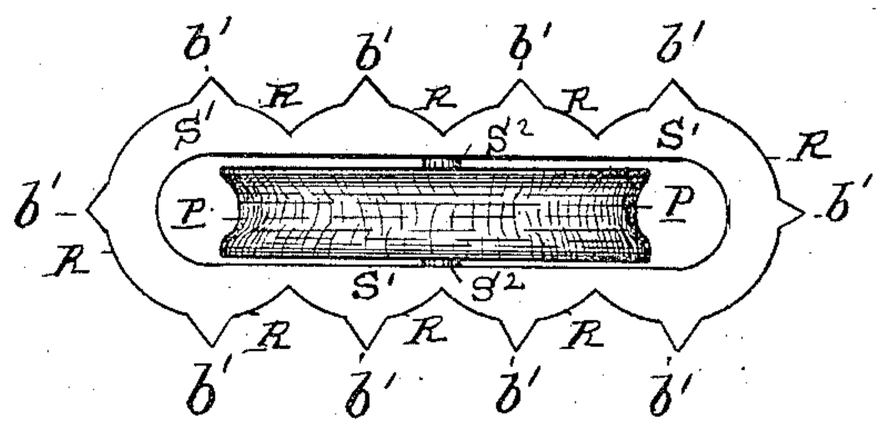


Fig. 3

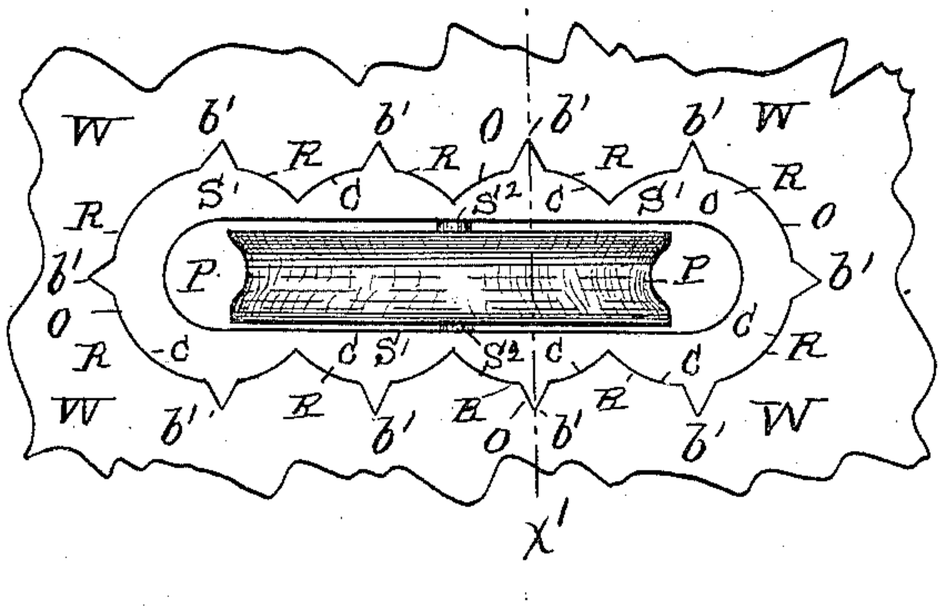
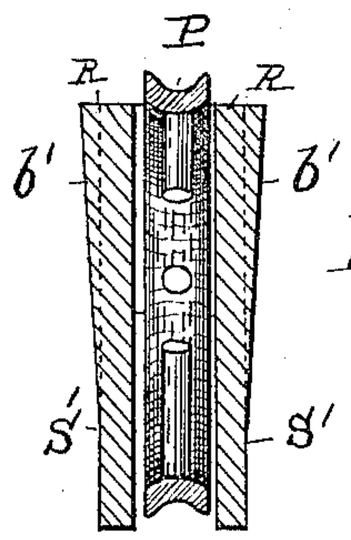


Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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SASH-CORD GUIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,947, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed October 28, 1886. Serial No. 217,403. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN T. KELLOGG, of Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Pulleys, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sash-pulleys, and more particularly to that class of them which are made with a socket having ribbed exterior faces that adapt it to be driven into an opening produced in the wood by a series of concentrically-bored auger-holes; and my improvement consists (as will be more fully described hereinafter in connection with its illustrations) in forming the exteriorly-convex ribs of the socket exterior with wedge-form blades, one of said blades being arranged upon each of said ribs, and all of them being adapted to enter the interior face of the opening made in the wood when the socket is driven into the latter.

When a series of concentrically-bored auger-holes are made to produce an opening in the wood to receive the socket, the holes are not always of the same size, as augers nominally of the same size vary in the size of the holes bored by them, and the socket is liable to become loose in the opening from continued use. To remedy this difficulty I arrange wedge-form blades upon the exterior convex surface of the socket-ribs, which penetrate the wood when the socket is driven in, and thus prevent the loosening of the latter.

Accompanying this specification, to form a part of it, there is a sheet of drawings containing four figures illustrating my invention, with the same designation of parts by letter reference used in all of them.

Of these illustrations, Figure 1 shows a perspective of my improved sash-pulley and socket. Fig. 2 shows a top view of the same. Fig. 3 shows the socket and pulley inserted in the wood, and Fig. 4 illustrates a cross-section taken on the line $x' x'$ of Fig. 3.

The several parts of the mechanism thus illustrated are designated by letter reference, and the formation of the parts is described as follows:

The letter S′ designates the pulley-socket; P, the pulley proper; S^2, its pintle-shaft, and R the casing or shell, made up of segments of circles forming the sides and ends of the casing. The letters b' designate blades having a wedge form in their transverse measurement, each one of which blades is arranged on the outer face of one of the segments R. These blades start flush with the face of the casing, and, as they are extended downwardly centrally on the outer face of the segments, taper in size until they reach a terminal point.

The letter W indicates the wood, having an opening, O, made therein by a series of concentrically-bored auger-holes to receive the socket S′, which is driven therein. When the socket is thus driven into the wood, the segments R enter the concavities C, made in the side of the opening, while the blades b' are forced into the wood, so as to hold the socket firmly in place. By making the blades b' to start flush with the face of the casing they not only hold the casing in place, but they compress the wood between their faces and the intersections or bases of the segments of the casing and make a better and closer fit between the casing and the walls of the mortise in which it is driven.

If desired, holes may be made in the ends of socket and nails driven through the holes O and into the wood. The pulley P thus illustrated is arranged within the socket S′ upon the pintle or shaft S^2, with the latter passed through the socket-sides and exteriorly headed therein at h. As thus made the socket, when driven into the opening made in the wood, will be firmly held in place by the blade b' at the sides and ends.

In a known prior construction of sash-pulley casing triangular blades starting below the face of the casing and extending inward have been used on the rounded ends of the casing to hold it in the mortise. My improvements, as specified, consist in making the tapering blades on the sides and ends of the casing and forming them to start flush with the face of the casing, which result in holding the casing square and firm at all parts and in giving the contacting edges of the mortise and casing a close and sightly fit.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The sash-pulley case herein described, con-

sisting of a hollow shell made up of two or more segments of circles, R, formed on their outer surfaces with tapering wedge-shaped blades *b'*, arranged on the middle of each segment, and starting flush with the face of the outer face of the casing and tapering inward to a point, substantially as described, and for the purpose stated.

Signed at Troy, New York, this 9th day of July, 1886, in the presence of the two witnesses whose names are hereto written.

WARREN T. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:
CHARLES S. BRINTNALL,
W. E. HAGAN.