

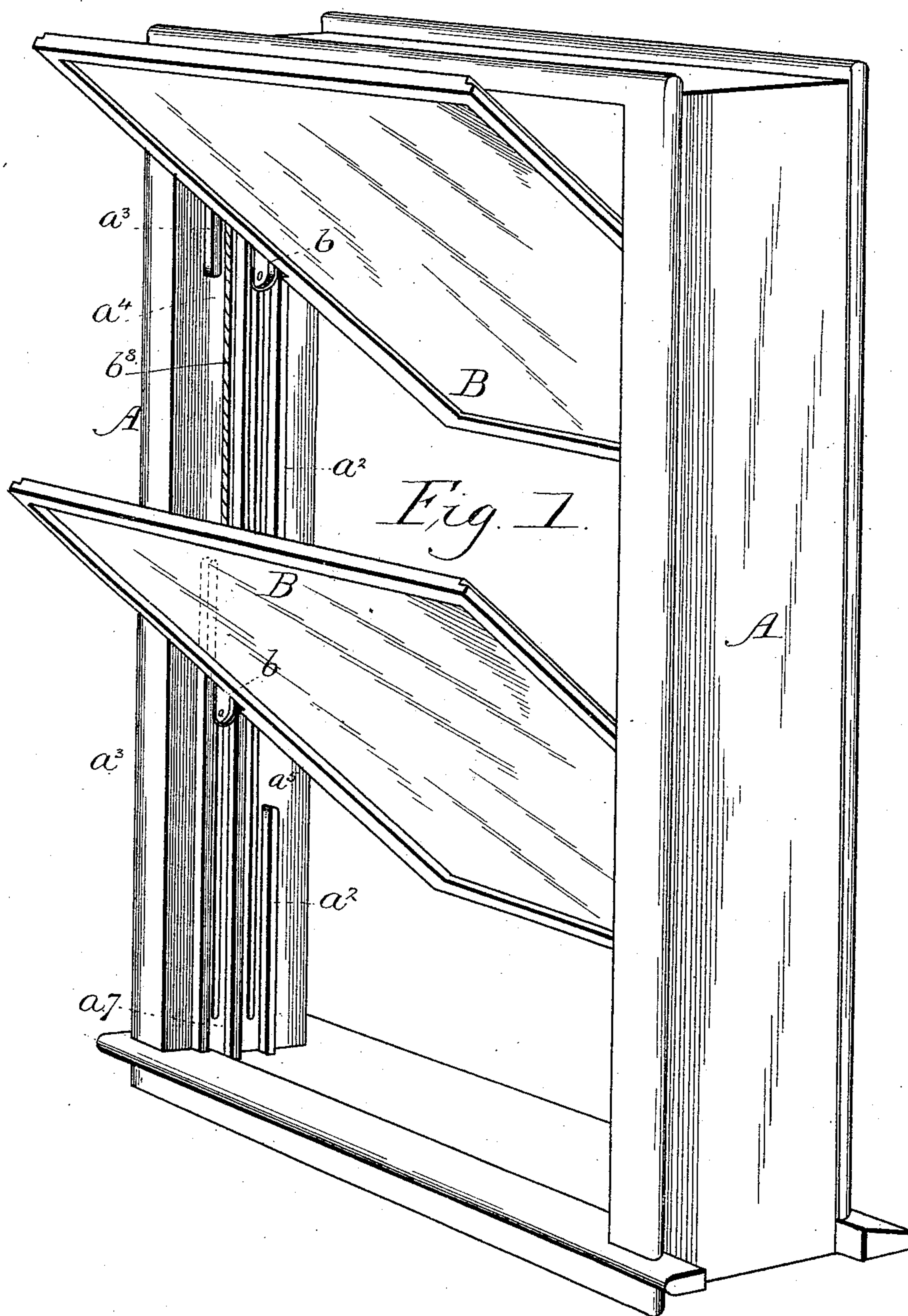
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. G. KERNECKEL.
SASH CORD FASTENER.

No. 444,534.

Patented Jan. 13, 1891.



Witnesses
A. J. Schwarz
L. Zimmerman

J. G. Kerneckel Inventor
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Attorneys.

(No Model.)

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Fig. 2

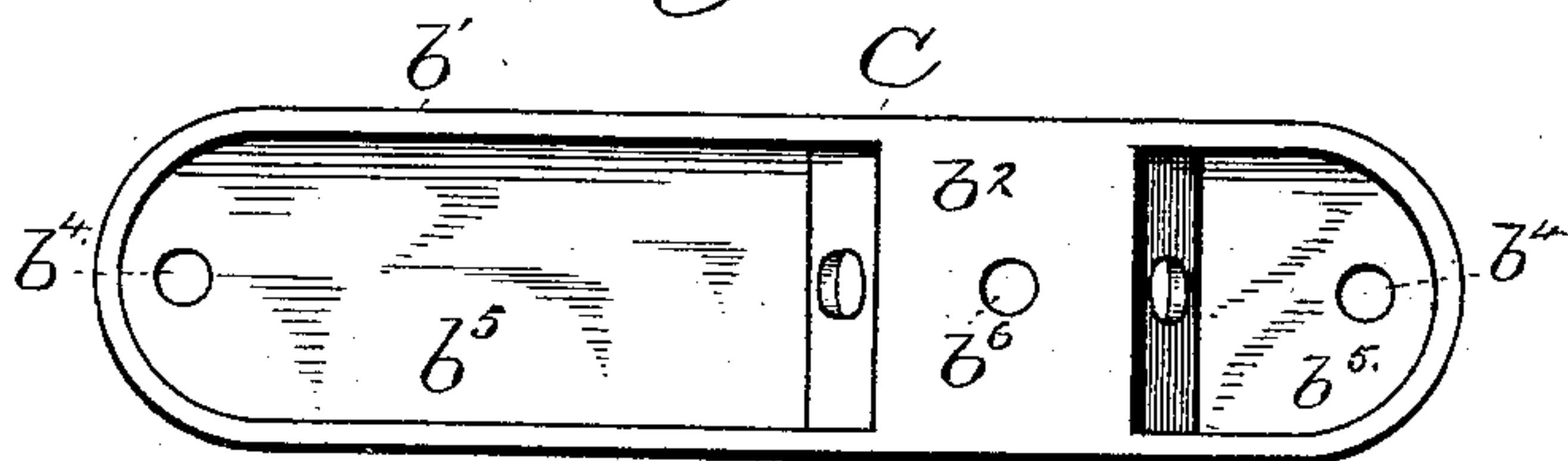
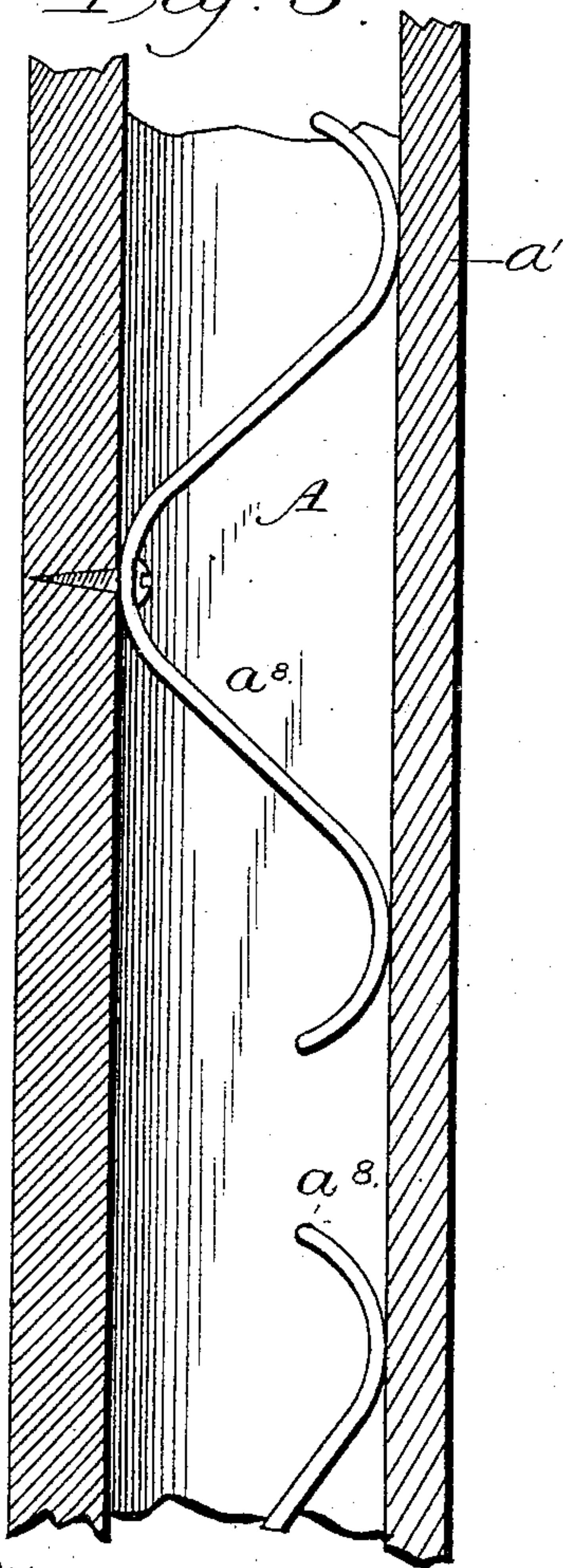
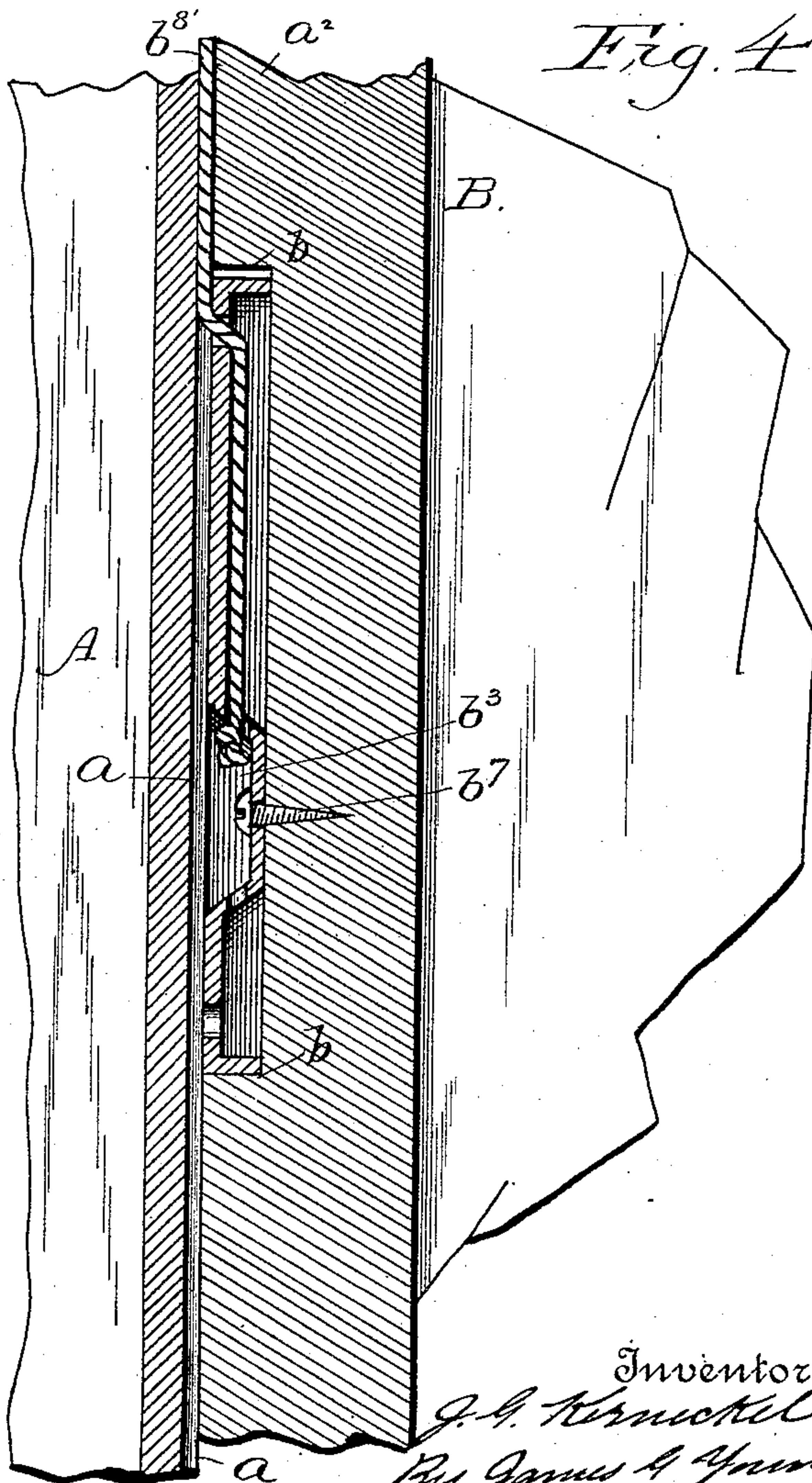


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB G. KERNECKEL, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

SASH-CORD FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,534, dated January 13, 1891.

Application filed May 2, 1890. Serial No. 350,268. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB G. KERNECKEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Window-Sashes and Reversible Cord-Fasteners Therefor; 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.

My invention relates to swinging window-sashes and reversible cord-fasteners therefor.

The invention has for its object to provide a sash-cord fastener to be used in connection with a swinging sash.

With this object in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-casing embodying my invention, in which the sashes are shown adjusted at an angle. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sash-cord fastener. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal view of a portion of the window-casing, showing the spring-actuated parting-strip secured in position. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of a portion of the side rail of one of the sashes with the cord-fastener in position.

A denotes a window-casing, each side of which is provided with a longitudinal cord-channel a , a parting-strip a' , an outer stop-stick a^2 , and an inner stop-stick a^3 . The inner stop-sticks are cut away near their upper portions to form spaces a^4 between the ends, and the outer stop-sticks are similarly cut away near their lower ends to form spaces a^5 . The parting-strips are seated in grooves a^7 in the window-casing and are forced outward by springs a^8 .

B denotes the window-sashes, each of which is provided upon its sides with seats b , the upper and lower walls of which are curved and into which fit cord-fasteners C, having correspondingly-curved ends, by which a smooth close joint is formed. Each of these fasteners consists of a plate having a marginal flange b' and an enlarged intermediate portion b^2 .

On the side opposite the enlarged portion is a recess b^3 . Holes b^4 are provided at each end of the fastener, and channels b^5 extend from each end of the enlarged portion to the recess. A hole b^6 , extending through the base of the recess, is for the purpose of receiving a pin or screw b^7 , by means of which the sash is connected to the fastener. The sash-cord b^8 is led through the hole in one of the ends of the fastener, thence through the adjacent channel into the recess, where it is knotted to prevent withdrawal. By the peculiar construction of the fastener it will be seen that the cord is not brought into contact with the window-casing, and is thereby prevented being worn by rubbing thereagainst. The recess in the fastener enables the knot in the end of the cord to be conveniently placed out of the way, while the other channel and the hole near the opposite end of the fastener permit of the same being reversed end for end.

When it is desired to swing the lower sash out, the same is raised until the upper ends of the fasteners reach the upper cut-away portions of the inner stop-sticks. The parting-strips are now depressed, and the sash may now be swung outward, as shown in Fig. 1, the spaces formed by the cutting away of the inner and outer stop-sticks permitting this movement. When the sashes have been tilted at the desired angle, they will be retained in that position by the spring-actuated parting-strip. When the sashes are in their normal vertical position, they cannot be tilted unless the parting-strips are depressed.

When it is desired to tilt the upper sash, it is lowered until the lower ends of the fasteners reach a point opposite the spaces formed by the cut-away portions of the outer stop-sticks, and is then tilted in the manner aforesaid.

It will be seen that I have provided means whereby the sashes of a window may be tilted for the purposes of ventilation, cleaning, &c., and have also provided a fastener simple and inexpensive of construction and capable of being reversed end for end.

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

The combination, with a swinging window-sash having a recess formed in its edge, of a reversible sash-cord fastener consisting of a plate having a marginal flange b' , a depressed
5 intermediate portion b^3 , aperture b^4 at the ends of said plate, apertures in the walls of said depressed portion communicating with the recess formed by the depression, and a sash-cord led through one of said apertures

at the end of the plate and into the recess, 10 where it is knotted, substantially as set forth.

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

JACOB G. KERNECKEL.

Witnesses:

BESSIE E. YOUNG,
JENNIE A. BARRETT.