(No Model.)

G. D. CLARK.

SASH CORD GUIDE.

No. 495,021. Patented Apr. 11, 1893.

Fig. 1.

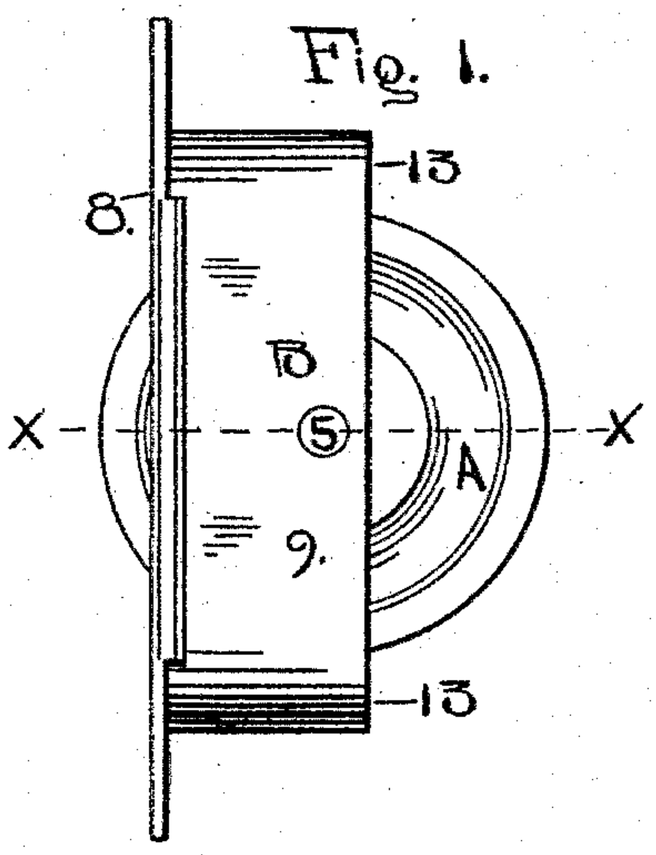


Fig. 2.

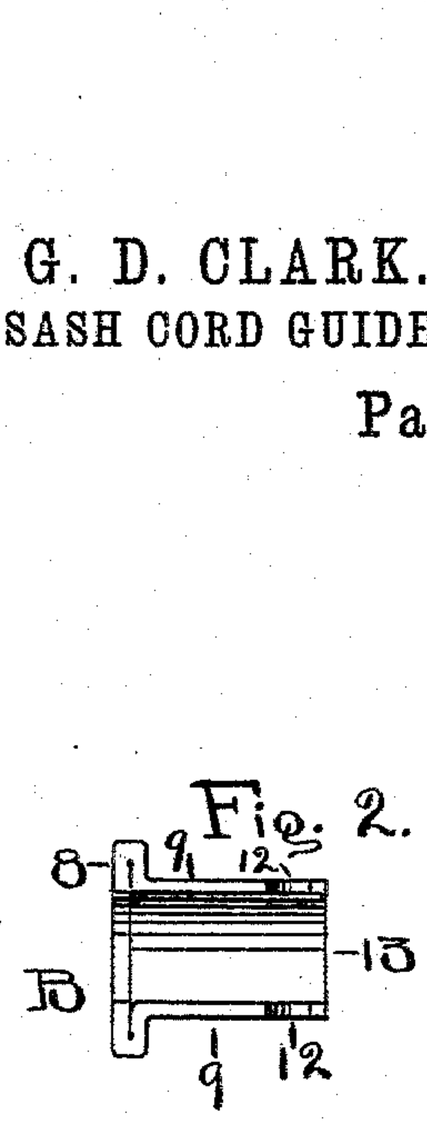


Fig. 3.

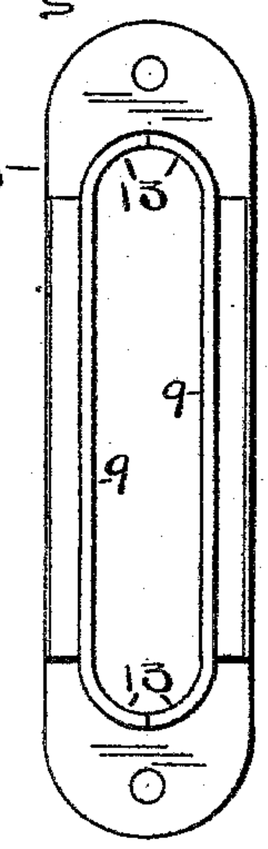


Fig. 4.

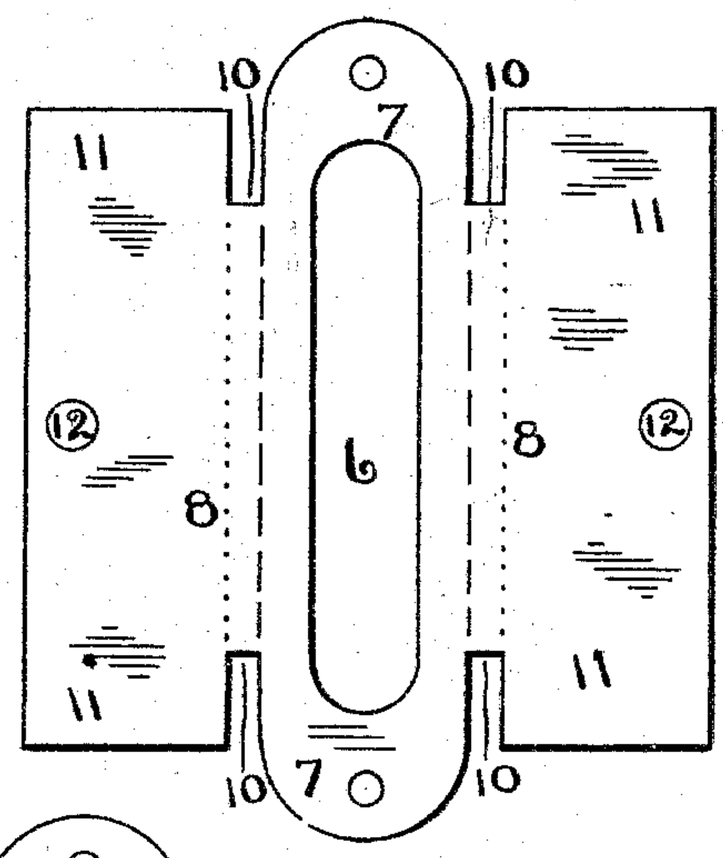


Fig. 5.

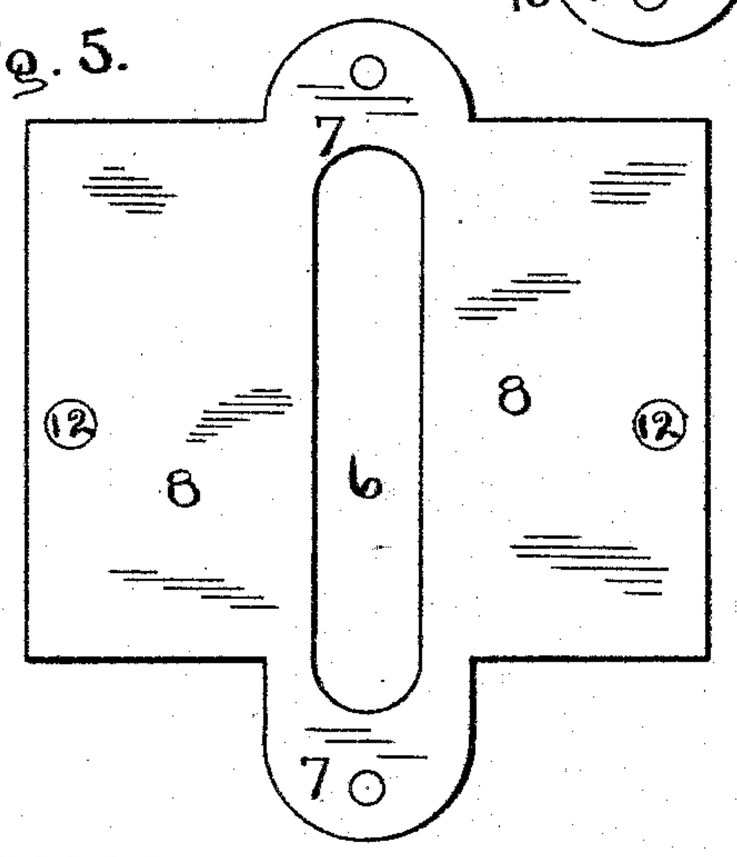
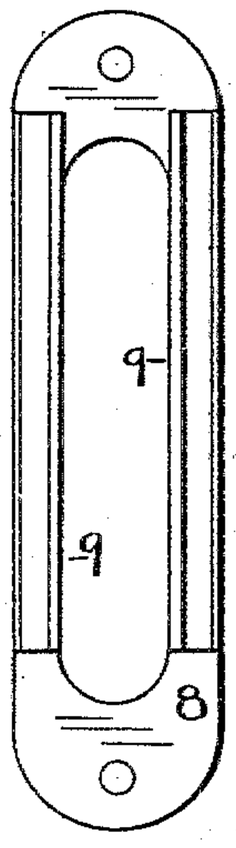


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE DWIGHT CLARK, OF PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

SASH-CORD GUIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,021, dated April 11, 1893.

Application filed August 18, 1892. Serial No. 443,454. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE DWIGHT CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plainville, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sash-Cord Guides, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in sash cord guides, and the objects of my improvements are simplicity and economy in construction and the production of an efficient and substantial article.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a side elevation of my sash cord guide. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the frame thereof on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of said frame. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which I make said frame. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the same in a slightly modified form. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of a frame as made from the blank Fig. 5.

The pulley A and its axle pin 5 may be of any ordinary construction. The axle pin is preferably shouldered by the formation of a tenon at each end. I make the frame B from a sheet metal blank cut out in substantially the form shown in Fig. 4 and bent up into the form shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The middle portion of this blank is slotted longitudinally as at 6 to form a proper shaped opening for the usual pulley A, and the metal in the blank opposite the ends of said opening is trimmed to the proper form and width as at 7 7 to form the ends of the face plate 8 in the finished frame. On each side of the middle portion of said blank I form a wing 8 for forming the sides or cheeks 9 of the frame. The ends of these wings project beyond their junction with the middle portion of the blank thereby forming the slots 10 and free ends 11 for forming the top and bottom sides 13 of the frame in connection with the vertical sides. Suitable perforations 12 are made to receive the axle pin 5. The blank thus formed is bent by doubling the metal upon itself along the broken lines of Fig. 4 which define the longitudinal edges of the face plate 8 and then with a reverse bend on the dotted lines in said Fig. 4 to bring the cheeks or vertical sides 9 at a right angle to the face plate. The free ends are also bent inwardly to meet each other and form the top and bottom sides 13 of the frame as shown.

While I prefer to leave the free ends 11 on the blanks for forming the top and bottom as described, it is evident that the same may be omitted and the other parts of the frame be constructed in the manner before described. It is also evident that the junction of the cheeks and the face plate may be extended farther up or down with reference to the opening in the face plate. In Figs. 5 and 6 I have shown such a modification which consists substantially in merely omitting the free ends 11 from the blank and consequently omitting the top and bottom sides 13 from the frame, the general construction remaining the same as first described.

By my invention I form the face plate and sides of the frame of sheet metal in a simple and inexpensive manner. It should also be noted that the vertical sides or cheeks 9 9, are set in from the folded longitudinal edges of the face plate so that the projecting face plate may cover the entire mouth of the mortise, the same as it does in a frame in which the projecting edge of the face plate consists of a single thickness of sheet metal. By this construction, the face plate by the sides of the pulley opening, where it is generally the weakest, is very much strengthened.

I claim as my invention—

1. The herein described frame for a sash cord guide consisting of the face plate 8 and sides or cheeks 9 formed of sheet metal, with the metal at the longitudinal edges of the face plate doubled upon itself and projecting laterally beyond the side surface of said cheeks substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

2. The herein described frame for a sash cord guide consisting of the face plate 8, sides or cheeks 9, and top and bottom sides 13, formed of sheet metal with the metal at the longitudinal edges of the face plate doubled upon itself while the top and bottom sides are turned inwardly from free ends of the cheeks above and below said doubled edges, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE DWIGHT CLARK.

Witnesses:

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