(No Model.)

# E. N. GILFILLAN.

## SASH PULLEY.

No. 545,425. Patented Aug. 27, 1895.

Fig. 3.

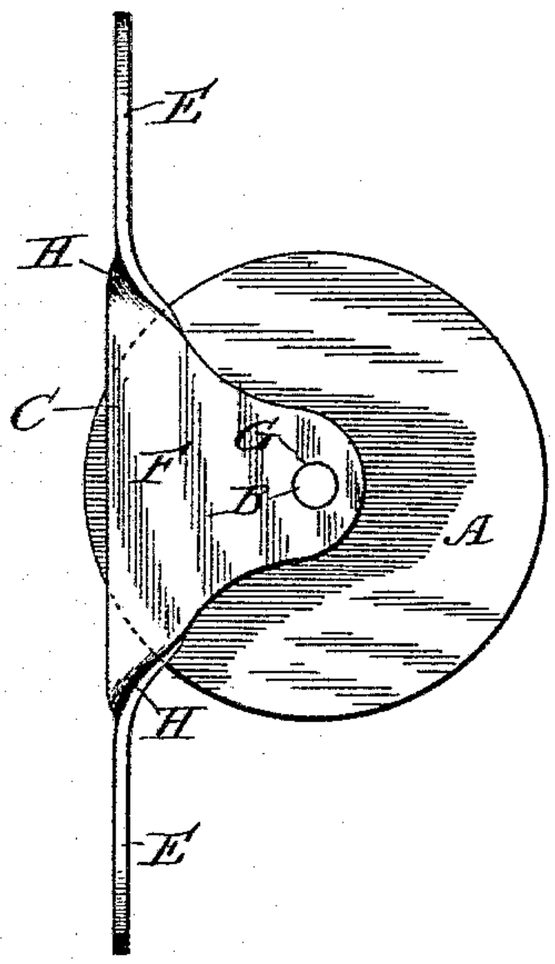



Fig. 2.

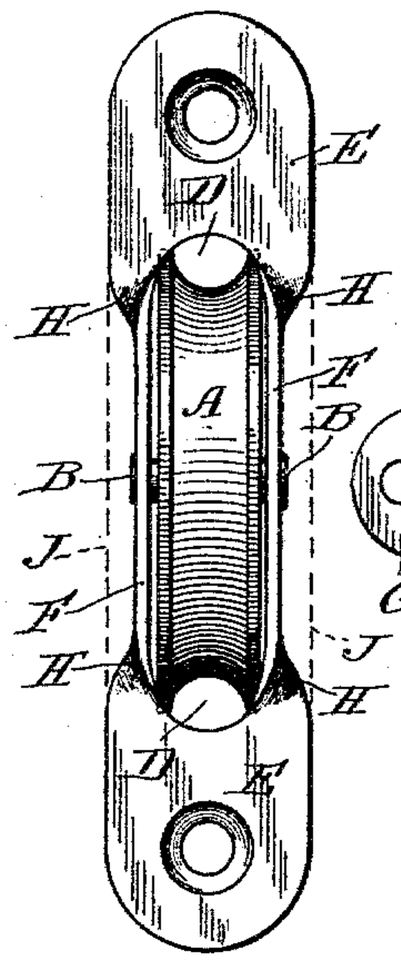



Fig. 1

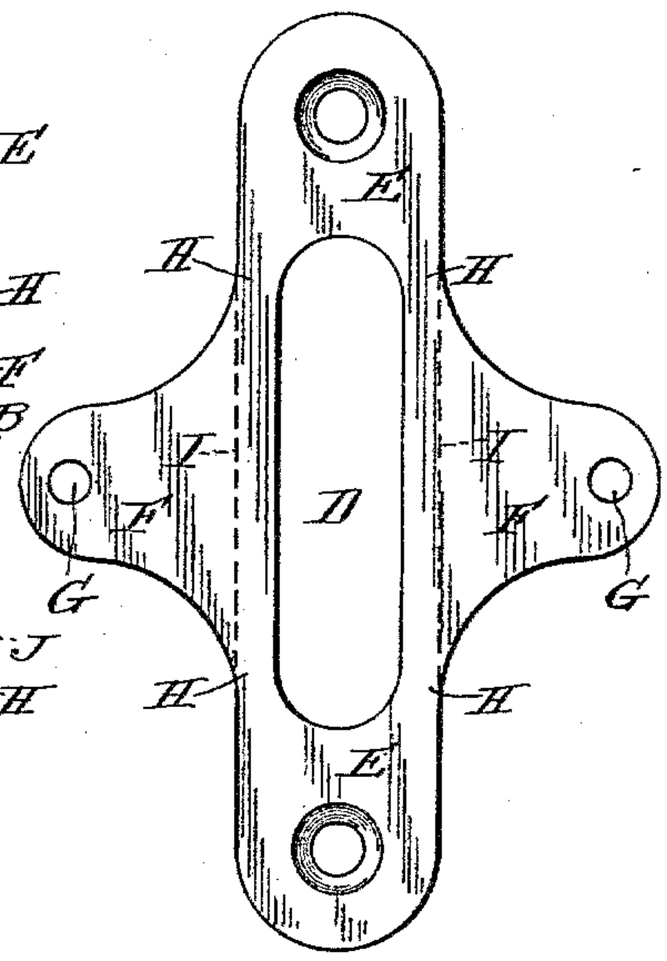



Fig. 5.

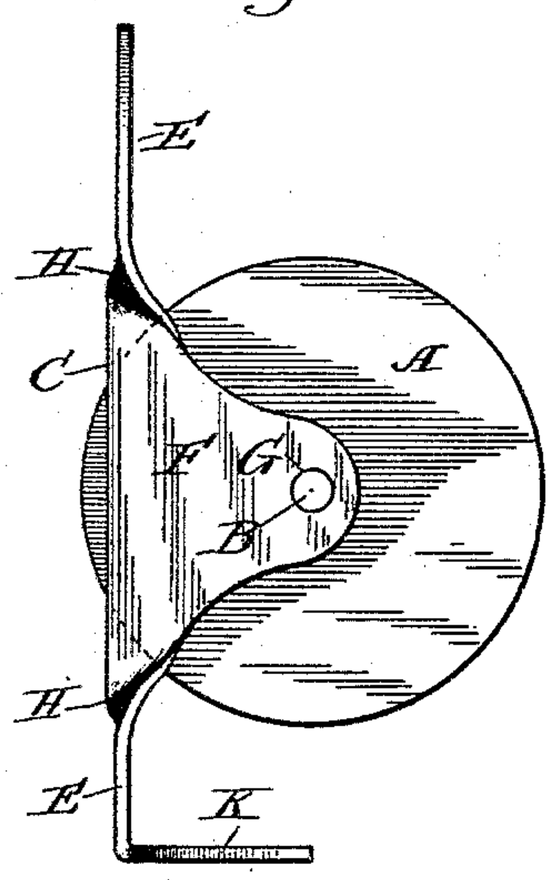
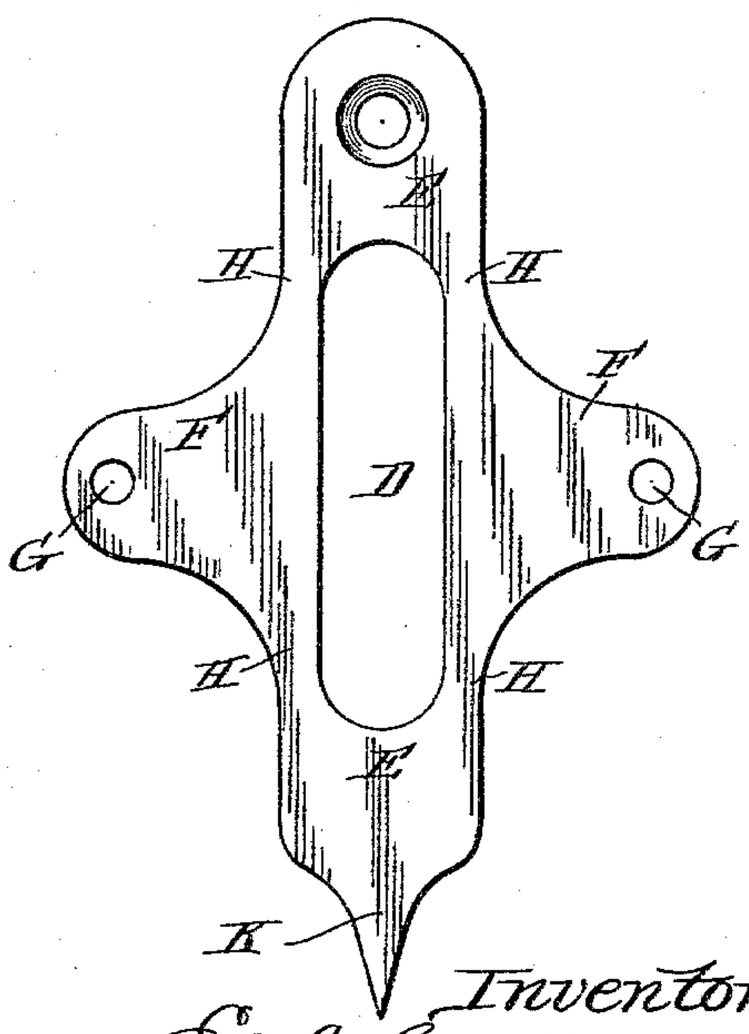



Fig. 4.




Witnesses.
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ESSINGTON N. GILFILLAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HARRIS A. WHEELER, OF SAME PLACE.

## SASH-PULLEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,425, dated August 27, 1895.

Application filed February 20, 1893. Serial No. 463,027. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ESSINGTON N. GILFILLAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Housings for Sash-Pulleys, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the frames or housings in which sash-cord pulleys are journaled, and which are designed to be mortised into the jambs of window frames or casings.

Among the primary objects of my invention are included that of producing a sash-cord-pulley housing for initiatively holding the same in the mortise wherein it is permanently secured, and which shall be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive in construction, not liable to become broken in shipment or while being put into place, and which shall avoid all necessity for either extending the pulley-spindles or for hubbing or sleeving the pulleys, so as to prevent lateral play of the latter in the housings and the consequent displacement of the sash-cords from the pulleys. The above objects, and also such others as may appear from the ensuing description, are attained by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a blank from which a pulley-housing embodying my invention can be made. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of a pulley-housing made from the blank shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the pulley-housing shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a blank, illustrating a pointed extension for holding the blank in the mortise; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a pulley-housing made from the blank shown in Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawings, D indicates an elongated slot in the body portion of the blank and extending longitudinally thereof, so as to leave at each end of the body portion an ear E.

Holes are formed through the ears E, one through each ear, to receive screws or equivalent devices for securing the housing in position, such holes being preferably countersunk at the outer side, as shown.

At each side of the body portion of the blank is formed an extension F, which lies midway of the length of the body portion and extends outwardly at right angles therefrom and in the same plane as the body portion. Each of these extensions is formed at its outer portion with a hole G, for a purpose to be presently explained, and the blank itself is formed as a whole of thin malleable iron of nearly the thinness of sheet-iron, the metal being of sufficient thickness and rigidity to withstand the strains to which it is subjected in use, and at the same time of sufficient flexibility to permit the blank to be bent into proper shape, as will now be described.

In producing a finished housing from a blank of the character above described the extensions F are bent backward, so as to extend parallel with each other at right angles to the rear or inner side of the body portion of the blank, the bends being of spiral form, as shown at H in Figs. 2 and 3, so as to bring what were originally the inner margins of the extensions F into outwardly-presented position. The advantages of thus bending the extensions F, so that their points H of union with the body of the housing shall be spiral, are numerous, and it may be mentioned that a stronger connection is thereby afforded between the extensions and the body of the housing than would otherwise be possible, and also that the extensions F, which now become the journal-brackets of the housing, are brought much closer together than they would be if the bends were made, as heretofore, upon the lines I and J of Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. In consequence of this closer approach of the brackets to each other the spindle B of an ordinary sash-cord pulley A is properly fitted into the openings G of the brackets, and the latter closely embrace the sides of the pulley. Hence there is no lateral play of the pulley between the brackets, such as will permit the sash-cord to be thrown off of the pulley, and all necessity, or, in fact, opportunity, for using hubs or sleeves upon the spindles of the pulleys and for extending the length of the spindles is avoided.

K represents an extension formed upon one of the ears E, which extension is designed to be turned backward at right angles to the in-

ner side of the body portion of the blank, so as to serve as a spur for initiatively holding the housing in position in the mortise until it can be permanently or effectively secured therein. Such spurred ear may or may not be provided with a screw-hole, as preferred, and in either form of the housing the same is driven into the mortise and secured by screws or equivalent devices in the usual manner.

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

As a new and useful article of manufacture, a housing for sash-cord pulleys comprising a body-portion having a central opening to receive the pulley, ears located at the ends of the body-portion, one of said ears having a sharp-pointed holding spur for insertion in the window-jamb, and lateral extensions forming journal-brackets for the housing integrally connected with said ears; each of the extensions having spiral or twisted union with the ears at two points, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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