

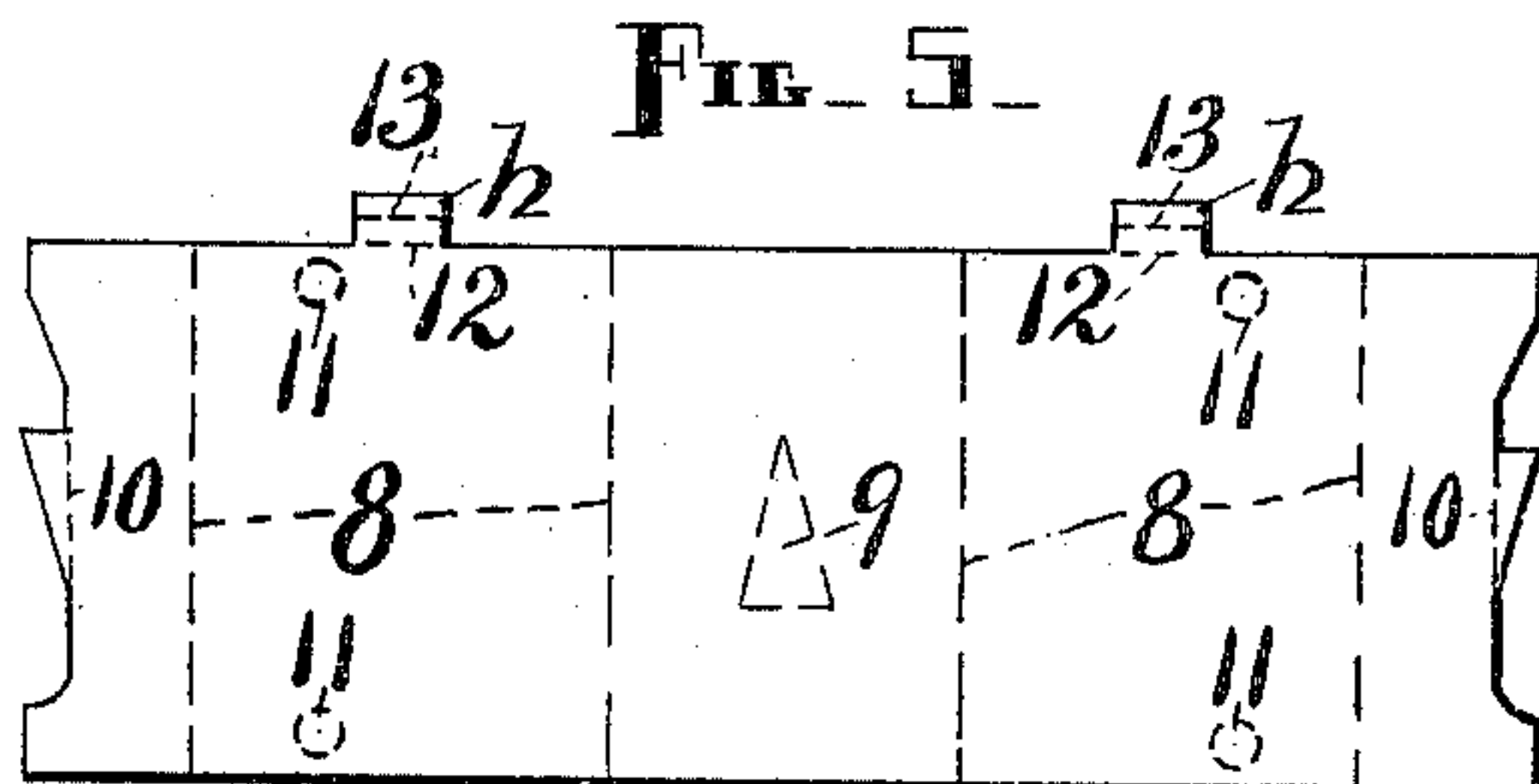
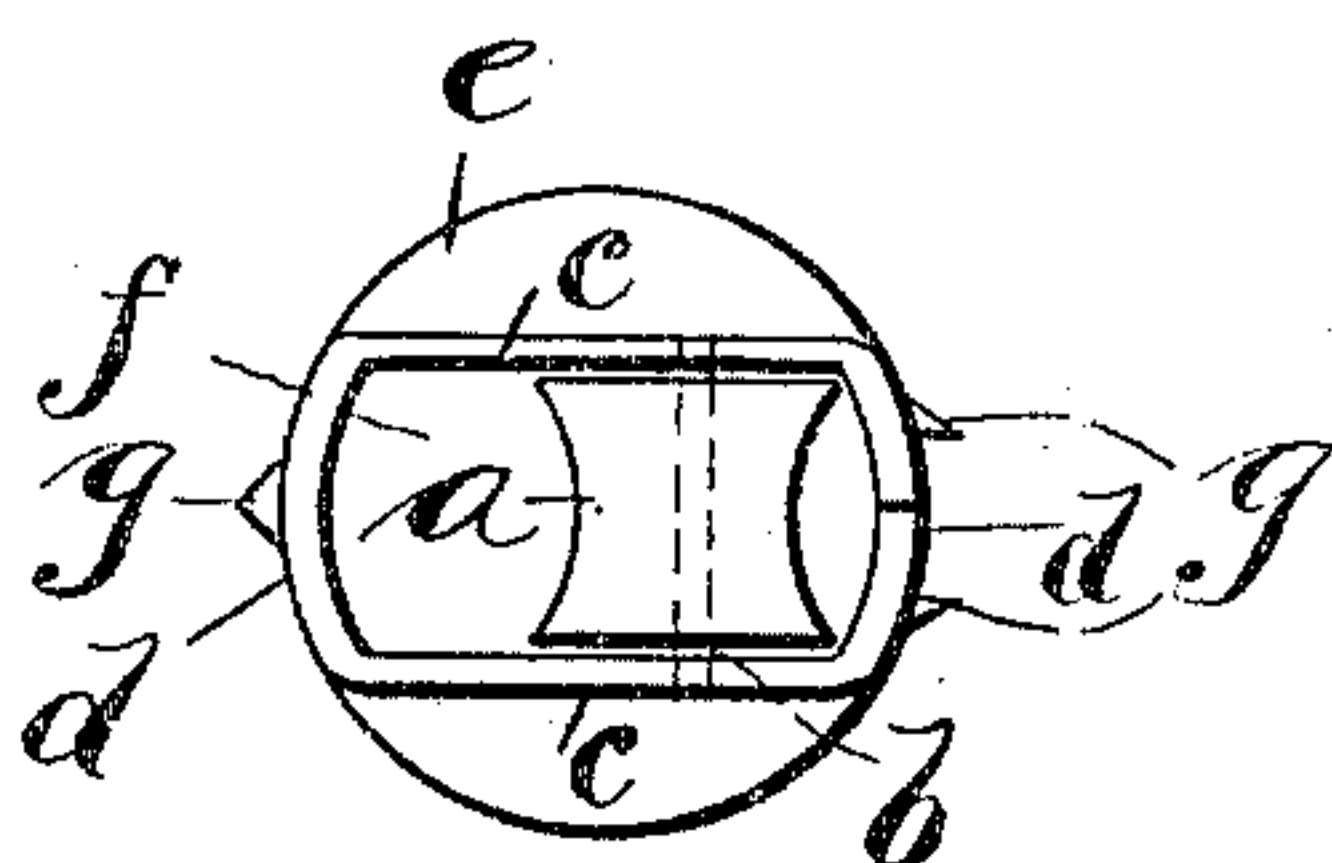
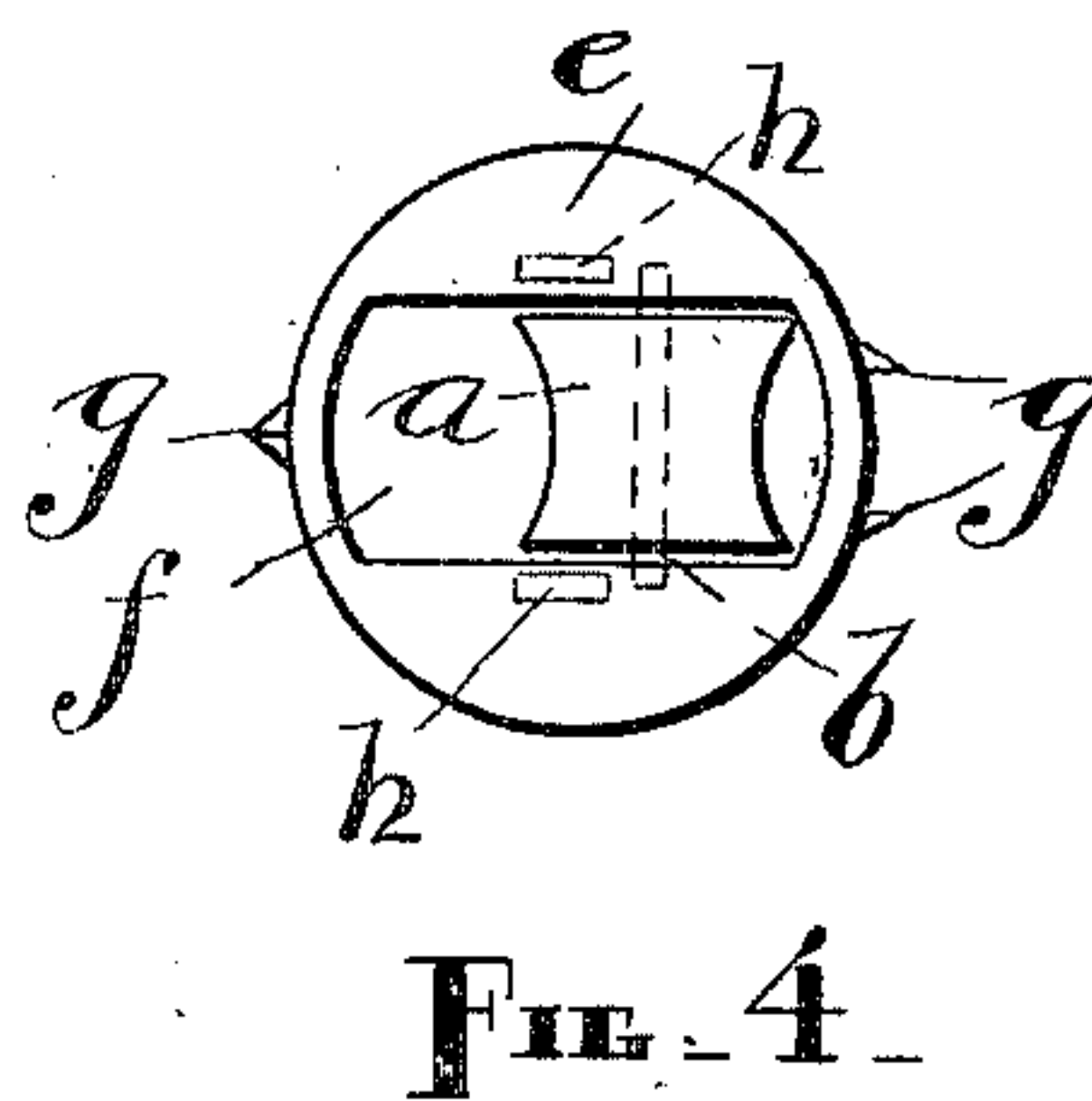
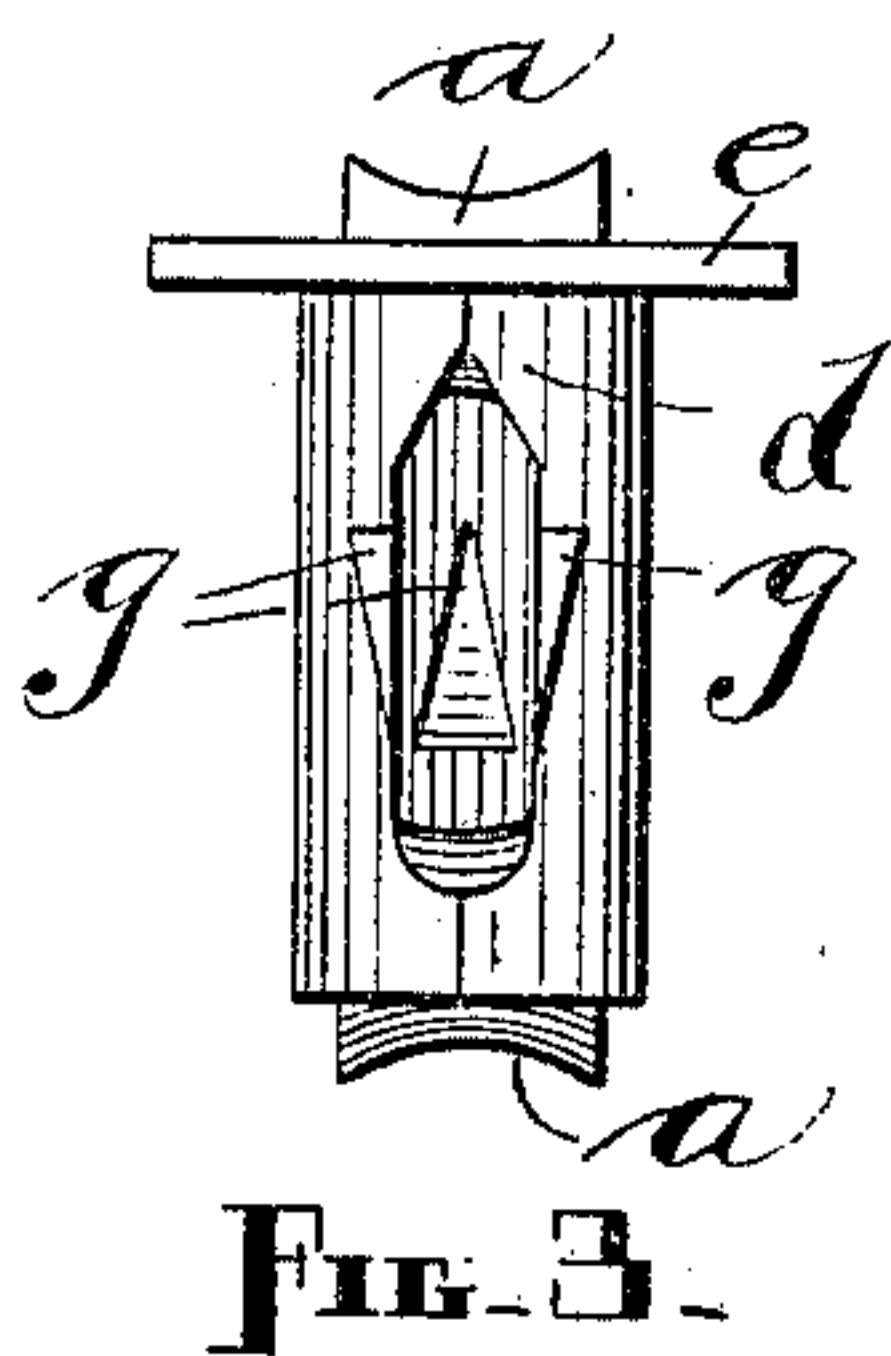
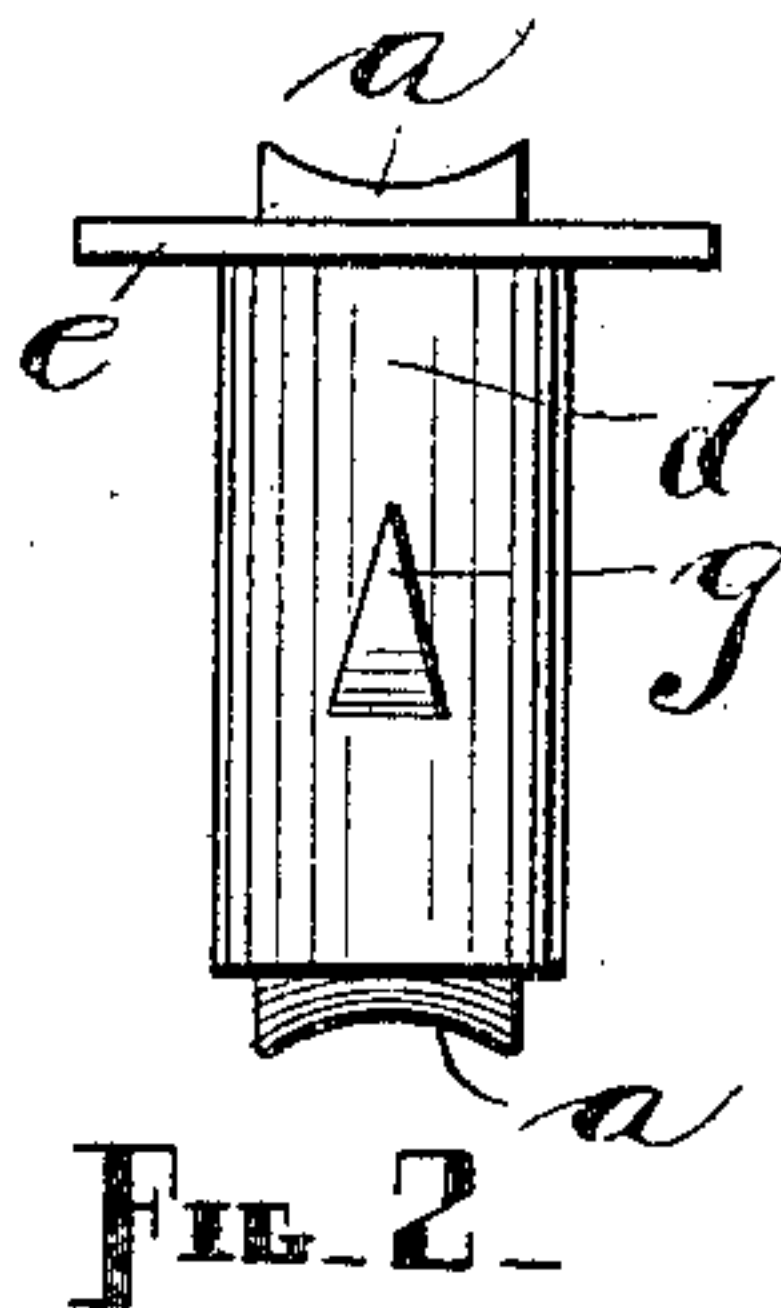
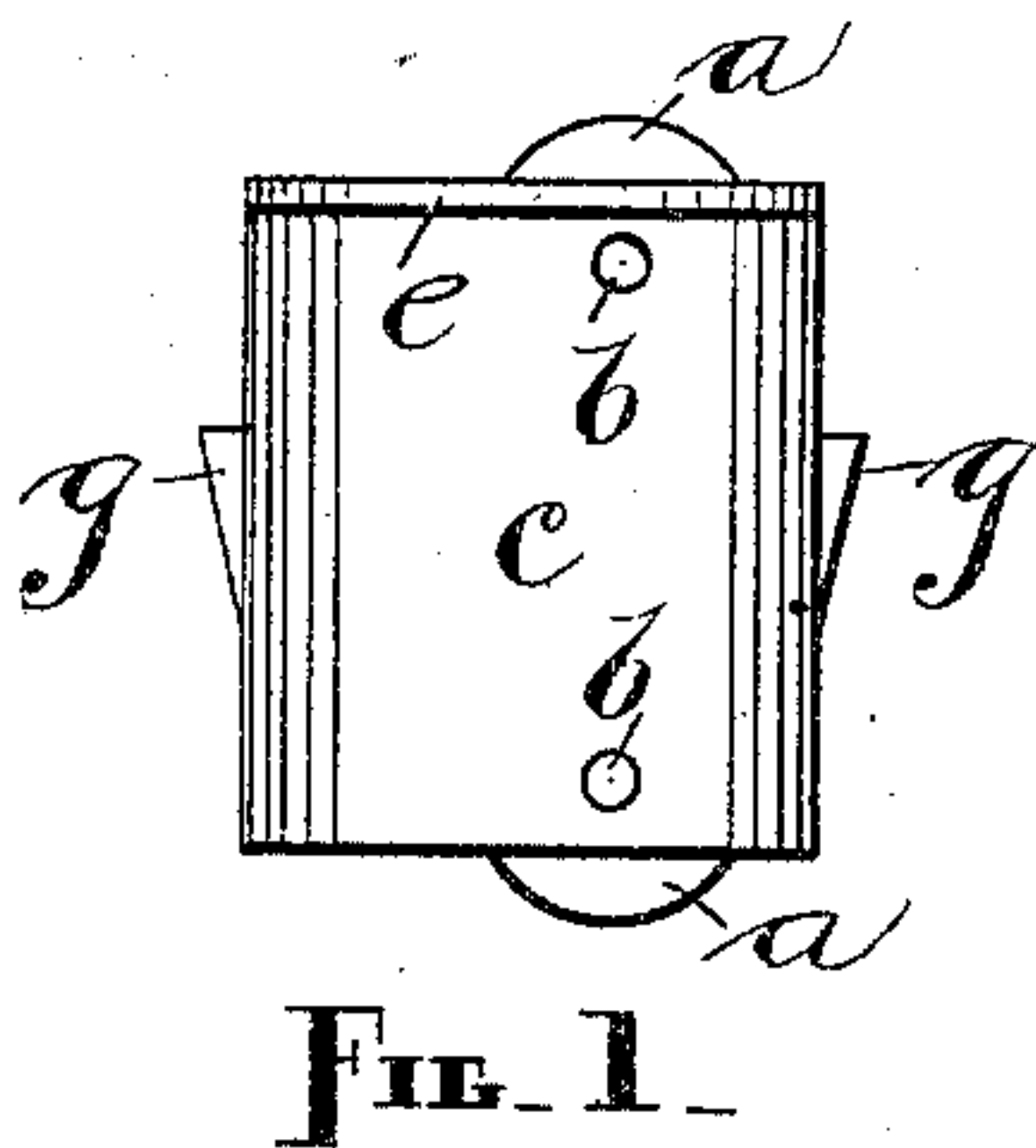
No. 725,263.

PATENTED APR. 14, 1903.

W. R. MADISON.  
SASH CORD PULLEY.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 20, 1901.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
S. Sweeney  
F. A. Cutter.

Inventor  
Walter R. Madison  
By Webster, Taft & Wiley  
Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER R. MADISON, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SASH-CORD PULLEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,263, dated April 14, 1903.

Application filed September 20, 1901. Serial No. 75,922. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER R. MADISON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Sash-Cord Pulley, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in pulleys for window-cords in which a casing for the rollers is provided with projections which are adapted to engage the wood when said casing is driven into the jamb; and the object of my improvement is to provide an inexpensive, durable, and convenient device of the class named above which does not have to be screwed into place or to be secured in place with screws, but which can be easily and quickly driven into a hole in the window-jamb previously prepared for it and left without further attention, the same being self-retained.

My pulley, with the exception of the rollers, can be constructed of sheet metal in a practical manner and at small cost; but I do not confine myself to this material.

I attain the aforementioned objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a broad side view of my pulley; Figs. 2 and 3, opposite narrow side views; Figs. 4 and 5, top and bottom views, respectively; and Fig. 6, an inside view of a blank of sheet metal, showing by dotted lines where it is bent to form the casing.

Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Rollers *a a* for a window-cord are loosely mounted on spindles *b b*, riveted to the flat sides *c c* of the casing. The casing comprises the flat sides *c c* and the rounded sides *d d* and is provided at the top with an annular flange *e*, which extends over the sides *c* and may or may not project beyond the sides *d*. A passage *f* extends through the casing to receive the rollers *a* in part and through which the window-cord operates.

The three prongs *g* project from the sides *d*, preferably one from one of said sides and two from the other. The prongs *g* have their points turned upward. It is obvious that

more or less than three prongs may be used; but I prefer three and prefer to arrange them as shown in the drawings.

In practice a hole is bored in the jamb with a bit the size of the external diameter of the sides *d* and of the required depth, the bottom of the casing is next inserted in the hole, and the casing driven in until the flange *e* is flush with the wood. The prongs *g* cut their way into the sides of the hole when the casing is driven "home" and assist in keeping said casing straight during the process of driving. They also prevent the turning or withdrawal of the casing after it has been seated. The object of employing three prongs separated, as shown, is to increase the chances of having one of them, at least, encounter a soft place in the wood.

If sheet metal is used for the casing, it will be cut out and bent or cut on the dotted lines shown in Fig. 6 or similarly. The dotted lines 8 indicate the corner-bends, the lines 9 show where the single prong is cut and bent outward, and the lines 10 10 where the two arranged side by side are bent outward, and the lines 11 mark the punch-holes for the spindles. The ears *h* at the top of the blank are bent outward on the lines 12 and then upward on the lines 13, to be received into slots in the flange *e*, being finally headed over to hold said flange in position on top of the casing.

Additional advantages of my device reside in the fact that only one hole in the jamb is required, which can be made with a bit, thus obviating the necessity of mortising, as is generally required. Furthermore, by using two small rollers I am able to get the required amount of bearing for the cord without employing the large roller in common use, which feature not only permits of a small opening in the jamb, but also does away with the rattle and noise made by large rollers.

I am aware that sash-cord pulleys have been designed to screw into auger-holes, being externally threaded for the purpose, and I do not claim a construction of this kind; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A sash-cord pulley comprising a casing *c*



substantially straight longitudinally, and with  
flattened sides, and top and bottom rounded,  
and having external spurs extending from  
the extreme top and bottom portions, and a  
5 circular face flange or plate *e* at one end of  
said casing, the flange edges adjacent to said  
rounded portions of said casing being flush  
with both of the extreme outer surfaces of  
the latter, and rollers carried by spindles jour-

naled in the flat sides of the casing, all as is  
shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my  
name to this specification in the presence of  
two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER R. MADISON.

Witnesses:

S. SWEENEY,  
F. A. CUTTER.