

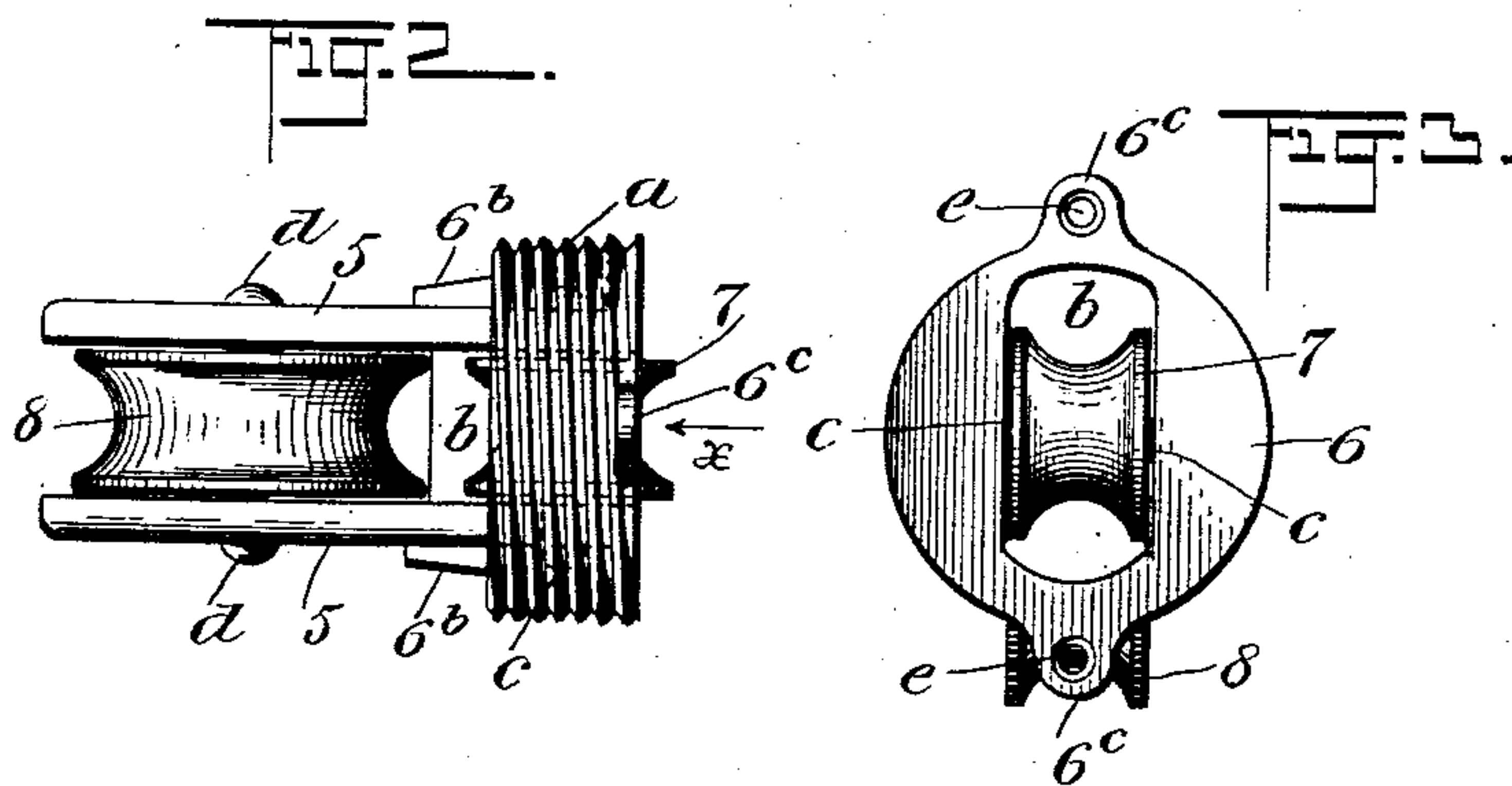
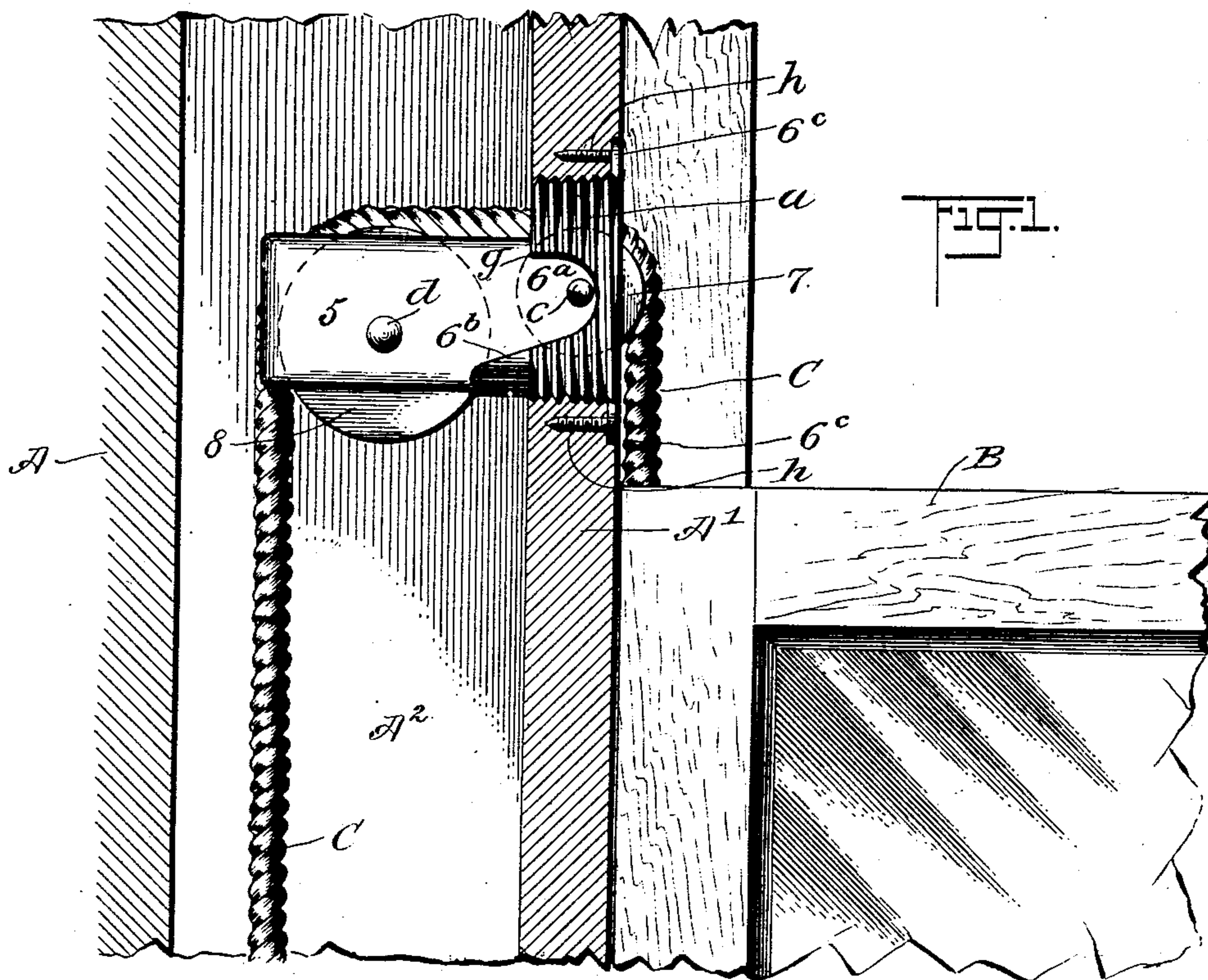
No. 751,858.

PATENTED FEB. 9, 1904.

J. KREIMER.  
SASH CORD SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH KREIMER, OF PIQUA, KANSAS.

## SASH-CORD SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,858, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed May 25, 1903. Serial No. 158,653. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH KREIMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Piqua, in the county of Woodson and State of Kansas, have invented a new and Improved Sash-Cord Support, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to means for supporting sash-cords and counterbalancing-weights for window-sashes, and has for its object to provide a novel simple sash-cord support that is adapted for convenient and quick application, that may be firmly but detachably secured in the window-casement jamb, and that will afford a reliable support for the sash-cord, sash, and weight when applied for service.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described, and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side view of the improvement applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same detached, and Fig. 3 is a front end view of the device seen in direction of the arrow *a* in Fig. 2.

In the drawings that illustrate the construction and application of the invention, A represents a sectional side view of a window-casement in part, and B an upper sash held to slide on the jamb of the casement.

The sash-cord support that is to be affixed in the casement-jamb A', comprises the following details: A pair of plate-like flanges 5, formed integral with and properly spaced apart in parallel planes at the normal inner end of a head-block 6, form with said head-block a pulley-supporting bracket-frame. The head-block 6 is exteriorly cylindrical and tapers slightly from the outer to the inner end, a thread *a* being formed in its peripheral surface. It will be seen that two cutting edges 6<sup>b</sup> extend along the outer surfaces of the flanges 5, these portions of the head 6 serving as reamers to true up a hole into which the bracket-frame is screwed. An opening *b* is longitudinally formed in the head-block 6,

having parallel sides that are equally spaced apart from the inner surfaces of the flanges 5 and are respectively level therewith. In the head-block 6 a grooved pulley 7 is pivoted, as indicated at *c*, the body of the head-block 6 having opposite recesses 6<sup>a</sup> formed therein to permit the ends of the pintle *c* to be secured in place by riveting, said recesses cutting down through the thread *a* without injury thereto. Between the flanges 5 a grooved pulley 8 is pivoted, the pintle *d* therefor being preferably riveted at its ends upon the outer sides of the flanges to prevent displacement, and, as shown, the pulley 8 is of greater diameter than the pulley 7. At opposite points on the head-block 6 and flush with the normal outer end of the same two ears 6<sup>c</sup> may be formed that project outward, these ears each having a screw-hole *e* therein, as best shown in Fig. 3. It is to be understood, however, that the ears may be dispensed with, if this is preferred.

In applying the device to the casement of a window a circular perforation is formed in the jamb wall or stile A' at a suitable point for the support of a sash B, the perforation having such diameter as will permit the head-block C to be screwed therein, and the cutting-shoulders 6<sup>b</sup> cut away all inequalities before the thread *a* enters the aperture.

It will be seen that the ears 6<sup>c</sup>, if employed, afford means to engage a suitable wrench or other lever with the head-block for its enforced rotation within the circular aperture in the casement jamb or stile A'. If the ears 6<sup>c</sup> are not used, a suitable tool may be inserted in the opening *b* to turn the head-block 6 and screw it into or out of the casement-jamb.

It is to be observed that, due to the formation of the recesses 6<sup>a</sup>, abrupt shoulders are formed at opposite sides of said recesses, said shoulders producing cutting edges on the screw-thread formation *a*, so that the head-block 6 is adapted to cut a continuous screw-thread in the defining side wall of the hole into which it is screwed. The length of the pulley-supporting bracket-frame, comprising the flanges 5 and head-block 6, is so proportioned that when the latter is screwed into place the ears 6<sup>c</sup>, if used, will contact with



the outer face of the stile or jamb A' and may be thereto secured by screws *h* or similar means.

It is necessary for the proper operation of the device that when it is in secured position upon and in the casement A the pulleys 7 and 8 shall be disposed in the same vertical plane at such a point as will permit free play for the sash-cord C in the usual weight-holding box A<sup>2</sup>, into which the bracket-frame projects. As indicated in Fig. 1, the sash-cord C may be freely engaged with the pulleys 7 and 8, resting upon the upper portion of their grooved peripheries, so that ends of the sash-cord may be respectively secured upon an edge of the sash B and upon a sash-weight (not shown) for a slidable support of the sash.

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

20 1. In a sash-cord support, the bracket-frame, comprising two parallel-spaced flanges projected from one end of a hollow head-block, said block being circular on its periphery,

threaded thereon, and having two recesses formed oppositely therein, producing abrupt cutting-shoulders on the thread, which cut a corresponding thread in the wall of the orifice wherein the head-block is screwed. 25

2. In a device of the character described, the bracket-frame, comprising two parallel-spaced flanges projected from one end of a hollow head, that is circular on its periphery, recessed oppositely therein, provided with cutting edges at the shoulders of the recesses, and having extensions of the cutting edges on the flanges, the circular portion of the periphery of the head having a screw-thread thereon that terminates in cutting edges at the shoulders of the recesses. 35

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 40

JOSEPH KREIMER.

Witnesses:

GROVER PURCELL,  
JOE C. KOELLEN.