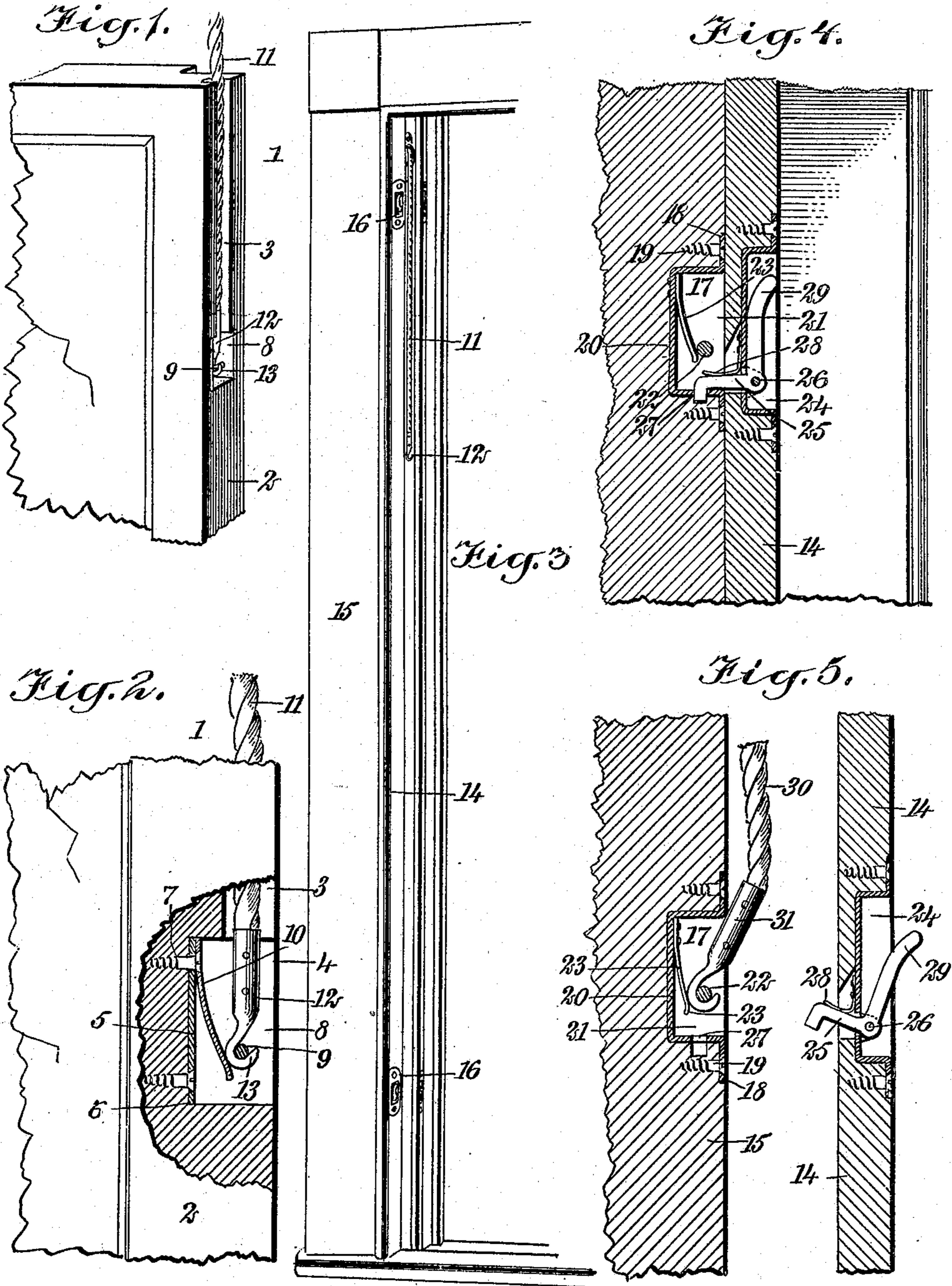


F. DEGIORGIS.
 SOCKET FOR SASH CORDS.
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919,831.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.



WITNESSES

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FELIX DEGIORGIS, OF WEST HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

SOCKET FOR SASH-CORDS.

No. 919,831.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed January 7, 1909. Serial No. 471,093.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FELIX DEGIORGIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of West Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Socket for Sash-Cords, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to sash cords, and particularly to means for securing the same to the sash, or for holding a sash cord when the sash is disconnected, as for instance when the window is being cleaned.

The object of the invention is to provide a socket having a special construction which greatly facilitates the attachment or removal of the sash cord, but which is constructed in such a way as to effectually prevent any accidental displacement of the cord.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the 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 perspective showing the upper corner of a sash, illustrating my socket and the manner in which it holds the sash cord; Fig. 2 is a side elevation and partial section taken through the socket illustrated in Fig. 1, and further illustrating the construction of the socket and showing the manner in which the hook of the sash cord is held in the socket; Fig. 3 is a perspective showing the side of a window casement and illustrating the manner in which the stop is removably secured in position; Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the casement of the window illustrating the means for removably securing the stop in position and illustrating how I adapt the socket of this device for holding the sash cords; Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but representing the stop as removed and showing the sash cord as attached in the socket of the catch.

Before proceeding to a detailed description of the invention, it may facilitate the disclosure to state that the invention relates particularly to window constructions which present a removable stop which upon being removed permits one side of the sash to be swung into the room so as to enable the window to be cleaned. When the sash is swung

in in this way, it is necessary to disengage the sash cords which are attached to the free or swinging edge of the sash. According to my invention, I provide a socket to be attached in the edge of the sash which is of a construction which facilitates the connection and disconnection of the sash cord. Furthermore, when the sash cord is disconnected from the sash as suggested, it is necessary to secure the sash cord in some way while the window is being cleaned. In order to provide for this I adapt the sockets of the fastening devices for the stop so that they afford means for securing the sash cords as suggested.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents a sash, the stile 2 of which is provided near its upper end with the ordinary sash groove or channel 3. In the lower end of this sash groove 3, I place a socket 4. This socket is formed of light metal presenting a flat plate-like back 5 which is attached in an enlarged recess 6 formed at the lower end of the groove 3, as shown in Fig. 2. It is secured to the stile by means of suitable screws 7, as shown. This back plate 5 has integral side plates or flanges 8 which seat against the side faces of the enlarged recess, as indicated, but the socket is without an upper wall or a lower wall. Near the lower part of the socket it is provided with a transverse bar 9 which connects the flanges 8, as shown, and near the upper part of the back plate 5, a spring or resilient tongue 10 is attached. This tongue is simply a leaf spring which projects downwardly in the interior of the socket and tends to press against the inner side face of the bar 9. The sash cord 11 extends downwardly in the groove 3 in the usual manner. Its lower end is provided with a hook 12 which is adapted to engage with the bar 9, as shown in Fig. 2, that is, with the bill of the hook projecting outwardly. On account of the form of the socket described, this hook may be very readily applied simply by thrusting the hook down against the forward face of the spring near the rear side of the bar. By applying the hook in this way the spring is deflected rearwardly and permits the hook to drop down behind the bar, whereupon when the hook is released the spring presses against its rear side and holds it in position on the bar, as will be readily understood.

Referring now to Fig. 3, 14 represents

the removable stop. At suitable points this stop is secured to the casement 15 by fastening devices 16. The form of these fastening devices 16 is clearly illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. Each fastening device comprises a socket 17 which is set in the face of the casement and provided with flanges 18 at the upper and lower edges, which are secured by screws 19, as shown. These sockets 17 are not of the open form of the sockets 4, but are true sockets, that is, they present a back wall 20, a top, bottom and side walls. The longitudinal side walls 21 are connected by a bar 22, as shown, and the back wall 20 is provided with a spring 23, the lower end of which presses against the inner side of the bar 22, as indicated. On the outer side of the stop 14, a face plate 24 is attached, in which a catch 25 is pivotally attached on a pin 26. This catch projects inwardly and has a downwardly projecting nib which is adapted to engage in an opening 27 formed in the lower end of the socket 17, as shown. Behind the catch 25 a spring 28 is provided which tends to press the catch downwardly, as indicated. The catch 25 is provided with an integral finger lever or handle 29 which extends upwardly and lies on the outer side of the face plate. The face plate is countersunk and received in the face of the stop, as shown. By pulling the finger 29 outwardly, the catch 25 may be released from the socket 17 and the stop may

then be removed, as indicated in Fig. 5. The sash cord 30 may then be attached to the bar 22 by means of its hook 31, as indicated in Fig. 5. In this way the sash cord may be secured while the window is being cleaned.

Attention is called to the fact that the hooks 12 and 31 have elongated bodies which enable the hooks to be held rigidly when they are being applied or disengaged.

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

1. A socket of the class described, having a bar adapted to hold a hook and having a resilient member pressing against said bar and adapted to be displaced by the hook. 50

2. A socket having a transverse bar with a spring pressing the side of said bar, said bar being adapted to receive a hook between said bar and said spring, in combination with a bead fastener having a finger projecting into said socket, said socket having means for engaging said finger to retain the same. 55

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 60

FELIX DEGIORGIS.

Witnesses:

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