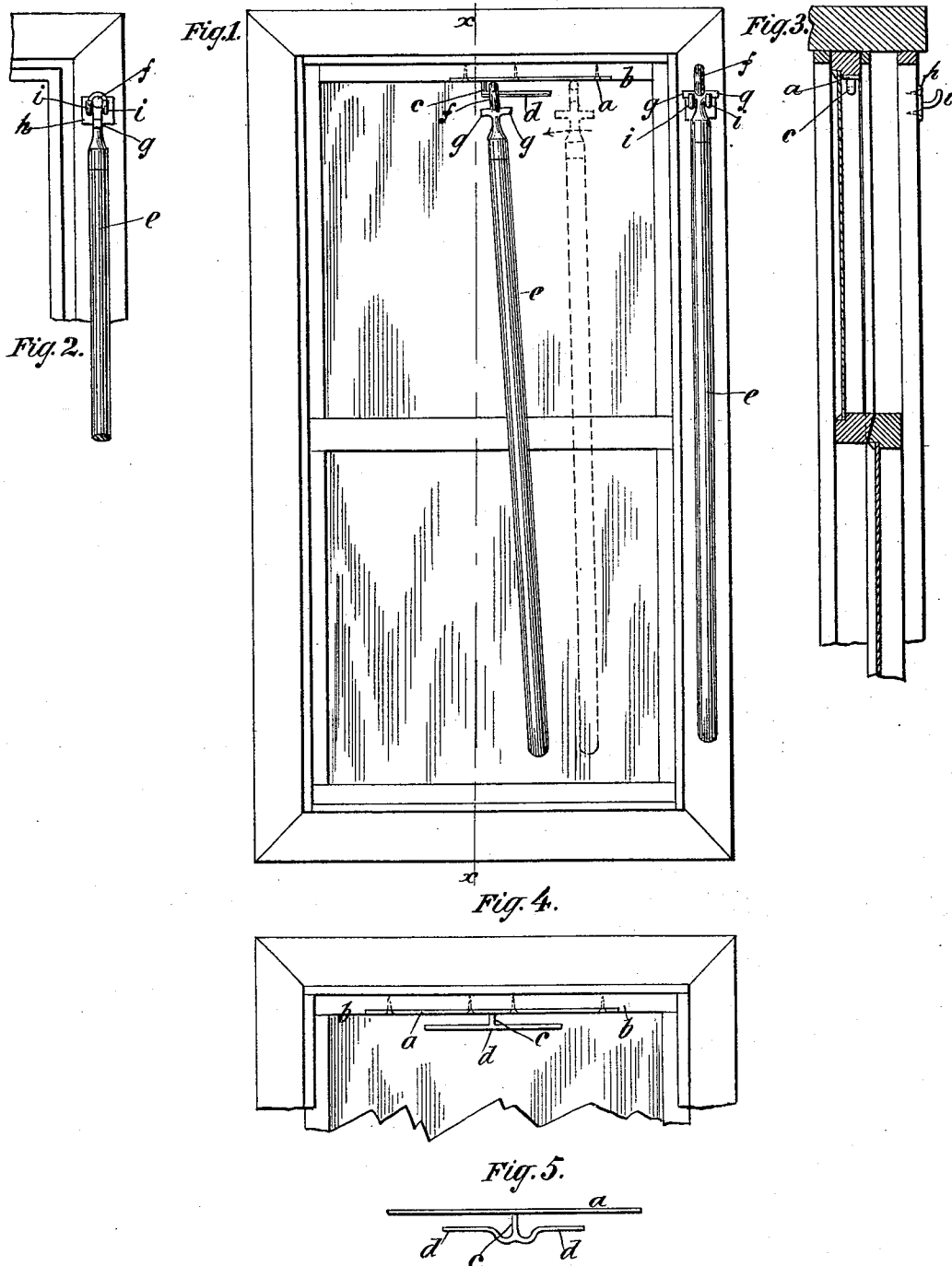


(No Model.)

R. SCHENCK.  
SASH PULL.

No. 478,471.

Patented July 5, 1892.



Witnesses  
Andrew M. Todd.  
Charles S. Potsdam

Inventor  
Rensselaer Schenck

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REMSEN SCHENCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SASH-PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,471, dated July 5, 1892.

Application filed July 8, 1891. Serial No. 398,765. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, REMSEN SCHENCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Window-Sash Attachments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof.

My improvement relates to improved means for raising and lowering the top sashes of windows.

Much difficulty has been experienced in providing suitable appliances for this purpose by reason of the sashes being large and heavy, each sash being composed usually of but one or two panes of plate-glass. In some constructions a plate has been attached to the upper stile of the sash containing a hole in its center. By means of a pole with a hook at its end the sash could be drawn up and down. There was a difficulty found, however, in inserting the hook in the hole of the plate and of retaining it there during the operation of raising or lowering the sash. Hence the glass was frequently hit or cracked or broken during the manipulation of the pole. Even where a screw-eye has been attached to the upper stile of the sash the same difficulties have been experienced. I propose by my improvement to use such means that the pole can readily reach the point of its temporary attachment to the upper stile of the sash without danger of injury to either the glass or the sash-stile itself in the operation, and when attached thereto to remain so until the sash is moved up or down the desired distance.

The pole which is a part of the apparatus used is also constructed in a novel manner, so that it can be secured to the side of the window when not in use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a window and its sashes, showing my improvements attached thereto. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section thereof, taken through the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 2 is a front sectional view of the right-hand side of the window shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front view of the upper portion of the window, showing my improvement attached to the upper sash, so that the improvement is made operative from either side of the window-sash. Fig. 5

is a modification in the construction of the angle-bar.

*a* is a plate of the width or a little less than the depth of the top window-stile, measuring at right angles toward the surface of the glass. This plate is made long enough, or nearly so, to cover this inner top space of the stile in which it is placed on either side of the center, as seen at *b*. To this plate is fixed an angle-bar *c d*, the part *c*, at right angles to the plate, projecting out a short distance and the part *d*, parallel to the plate, being several inches in length, so that a pole with an eye in its head can be pushed along this inner portion of the upper stile until it passes onto the long bar *d*, and finally comes to rest at the short bar *c*. Then the window-sash can be moved in either direction, and after being so moved the pole is pushed away from the center of the window, when it will be released entirely from the angle-bar *c d*. It will be seen that thus there is no difficulty in finding the point where the eye of the pole can be temporarily attached to the upper sash, as the eye end will be moved along from the side of the sash and the surface of the brass plate *a* until it comes to rest at the center of the window at the bar *c*. There is therefore no groping for a single point of attachment—such as a hook or hole—nor any banging or hitting of the glass or window-stile in doing so. It will also be seen that the inner side of the stile is protected from abrasion of the end of the pole by the extended surface of the plate *a*. The angle-bar *c d* may be extended on both sides, so that *d* will continue across the bar *c* in both directions and the surface *a* extend equally with it, as seen in Fig. 4. This will enable the pole to be entered on the angle-bar from either side of the window, the principle involved being the same.

*e* is a pole. *f* is the eye at its end. I construct on this pole just below the eye and at right angles to the plane of the ring short projections *g g*.

I insert in the side of the window a plate *h* with two curved prongs *i i*, secured in its face. These prongs serve as supports to the head of the pole, as the projections *g g* will rest in the curved prongs, like trunnions. The head or eye on the pole would equally be caught between said curved projections, so

that if the pole is carelessly hung up it will always be caught by projections and be there held securely.

In the modification, Fig. 5, portion *d* of the angle-bar nearest *c* is depressed upon each side of *c*. This forms a hook-like recess for the end of the pole to take into, giving additional security in the manipulation of the pole, particularly in raising and lowering heavy window-sashes.

I claim—

1. A window-sash attachment consisting in a plate adapted to be secured to the stile of

a window-sash, in combination with an angle-bar having a part, as *d*, arranged parallel to the plate, substantially as set forth.

2. A window-sash attachment consisting in a plate adapted to be secured to the inner face of the stile and provided with a T-headed projection having arms, as *d*, extending to both sides thereof and arranged parallel to the plate, substantially as set forth.

REMSEN SCHENCK.

Witnesses:

ANDREW M. TODD,  
CHARLES S. POTSDAM.