(No Model.)

W. R. FOX.

PULLEY SHELL.

No. 534,823. Patented Feb. 26, 1895.

Fig. 1.

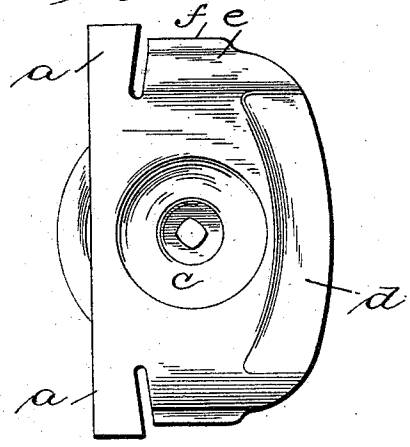


Fig. 2.

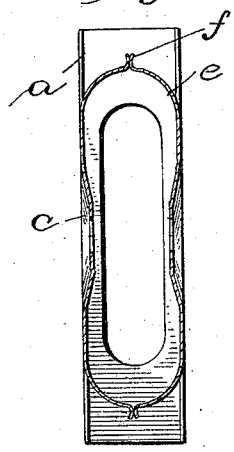
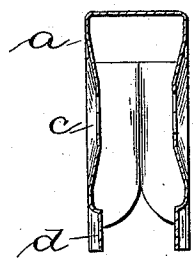


Fig. 3.



Attest
Wm. T. Hall
Walter D. Maddox

Inventor
Wm. R. Fox
by Ellis Spear
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. FOX, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

PULLEY-SHELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,823, dated February 26, 1895.

Application filed July 21, 1894. Serial No. 518,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. FOX, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pulley-Shells, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in pulleys for sash cords or for any light lifting.

The improvements relate more particularly to the shell of the pulley, this being of a single piece of sheet metal, stamped and bent to the form desired.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1, is a side elevation of the pulley. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal section of the shell. Fig. 3, is a cross section of the shell.

The pulley shell has the flanges *a a* at the ends of each side as described in a former application for entering the wood and holding the pulley securely in place without additional fastening means.

The pulley may be of any ordinary or improved construction and preferably has its bearing on a rivet of improved construction and the subject of a pending application, not necessary here to be described or particularly illustrated. This rivet passes through the hub of the pulley and joins the side plates of the pulley together. The side plates are indented by a concavity on each side as shown at *c* and the rivet is headed down in the center of said depressions. At the rear of each side is formed a depression *d* extending almost the entire length of the sides. These depressions *c* and *d* serve to effectually brace the sides of the shell and the depression *d* prevents the cord from slipping off the wheel and wedging between the wheel and the shell. These depressions by decreasing the width of the pulley at this point also allow it to be more easily forced into the mortise provided for it. The ends *e* of the side plates of the shell are bent to meet centrally of the pulley and thus form a guide for the rope and at the same time accurately fit the mortise. The ends of the shell are prevented from overlapping by the edges *f* being bent into abutting flanges which also enter the wood and serve to hold the shell in place. The ends of the shell being in contact and fitting the mortise as has been described prevent any possible chance of the pulley sagging by reason of the strain thrown on these parts.

In a former application I have described and shown a pulley shell made up by corrugating the sides. The present shell while being strengthened to the desired degree has also the advantage that it is not necessary to use a special tool to provide openings in the case therefor as in the application referred to wherein it is necessary to bore four holes for the reception of the shell. With the present pulley shell the mortise can be made by a round, oscillating bit, and the pulley is adapted so that the mortise can be made by machines already in use. In other words the present shell can be inserted with the same machine that is used for the cast iron pulleys now in use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A pulley shell made of sheet metal in one piece, the top and bottom edges of the side walls being curved to form abutting faces terminating in projections for entering the wood, the rear ends being bent toward each other, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM R. FOX.

Witnesses:
JNO. DUFFY,
EARL STOKOE.