

(No Model.)

J. C. BYXBE & P. E. PETERSEN.  
SASH CORD FASTENER.

No. 591,380.

Patented Oct. 12, 1897.

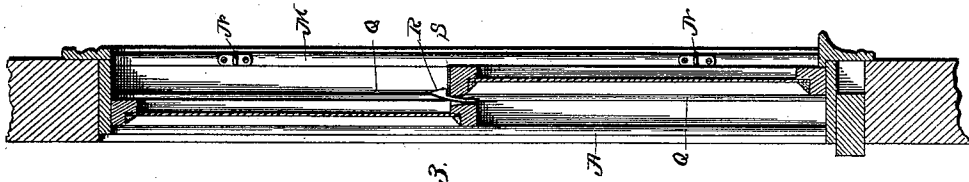


Fig. 3.

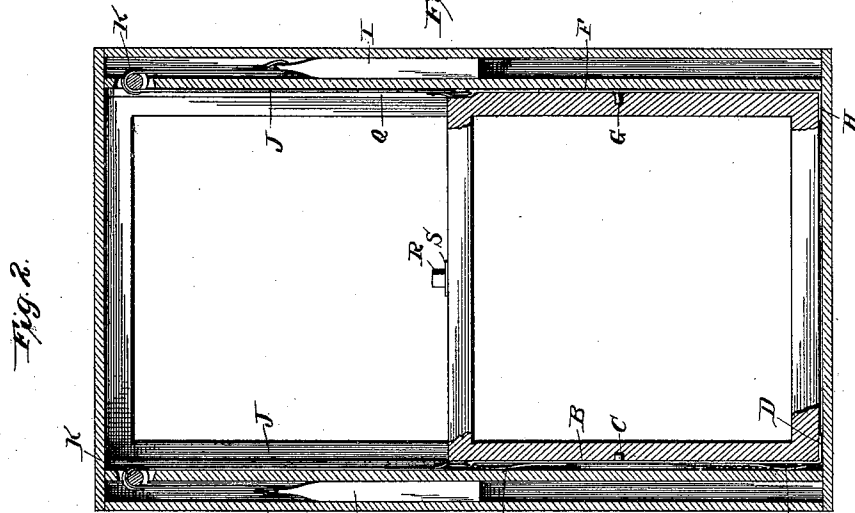


Fig. 2.

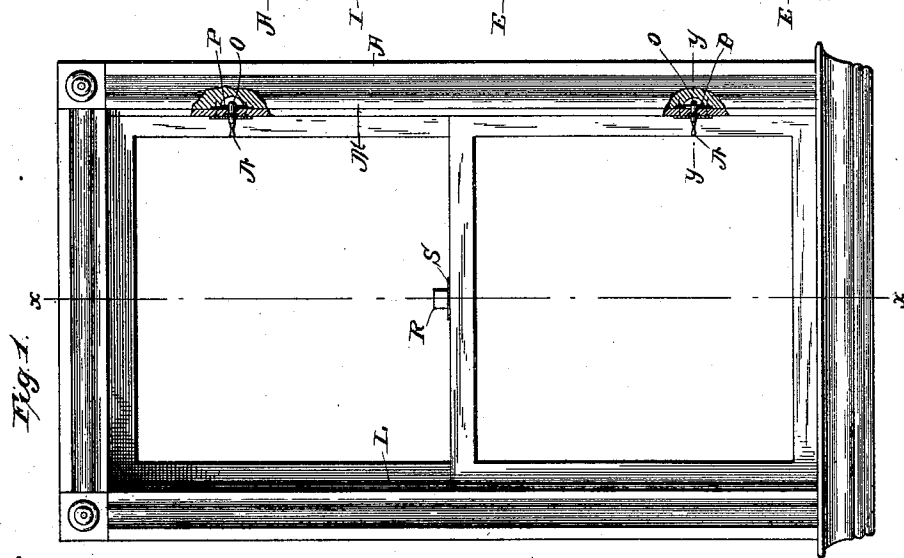


Fig. 1.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. BYXBE AND PETER E. PETERSEN, OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

## SASH-CORD FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,380, dated October 12, 1897.

Application filed September 16, 1896. Serial No. 605,963. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN C. BYXBE and PETER E. PETERSEN, citizens of the United States, residing at Pensacola, in the county of Escambia and State of Florida, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sash-Cord Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a new and useful improvement in windows and sash-locks therefor, and has for its object to provide a simple, effective, and cheap window which will be dust and weather proof, antirattling, and proof against opening from the outside, the sashes of which may be quickly removed for washing, painting, or other purposes; and with these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, its construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a window built in accordance with this invention, a portion of the frame and retaining-strip being broken away to illustrate the manner of securing said strip in place; Fig. 2, a vertical section through the sides of the frame, a portion of the lower sash also being in section, showing the manner of attaching the sashes to the counterbalancing-weights; Fig. 3, a section at the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

In carrying out our invention we utilize a frame A, of ordinary construction and design, having the usual guideways therein for the sashes formed by the parting and retaining strips. A metallic strip B, one for each of the sashes, is arranged within one of the grooves and is connected to its sash by a lug C, entering a hole in the side rail of said sash, and an offset D, adapted to fit around the lower corner of said side rail, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. This strip B is provided with plate-springs E, one at the top and one at the bottom thereof, which are preferably riveted to

said strip, and their object is to bear against the side wall of the frame and force the sash to the opposite side of said frame in order to prevent rattling, which would otherwise be occasioned by vibrations given the sash from air-currents. The opposite side rail of the sash has a strip F attached thereto by means of the lug G, fitting within a suitable hole in said rail, and the offset H, which fits around the lower corner thereof. Both of the strips B and F are connected to the weights I by the flexible metal tapes J, which may be riveted, hooked, or otherwise secured to said strips and passed over flat grooved pulleys K in such manner as to produce the counterbalancing of the sash in the well-known manner. The retaining-strip L is of ordinary construction and serves to hold that edge of the sash in position, while the retaining-strip M is made detachable, thereby permitting the withdrawal of the sash by first swinging the edge thereof, to which is attached the strip F, outward, and then withdrawing the opposite edge from engagement with the strip B. This will not only remove the sash from the casing, but will also detach it from the counterbalancing-weights, thereby freeing it entirely from the casing, so as to give a clear space therethrough, as well as permitting the washing or painting of said sash.

The upper sash is constructed and hung in the same manner as just described in connection with the lower sash, but is retained in position upon one side by the parting-strips Q, one of which may be arranged so as to be removed when occasion requires, thus permitting the removal of the upper sash, as just described in connection with the lower sash.

In practice a large and heavy sash may be quickly removed from its frame, thereby saving time in cleansing and painting, and also in case of fire a great saving of time can be had by the removal of valuable windows, and another advantage is that when it is necessary to introduce a large piece of furniture, such as a piano or safe, or remove the same from a room, it can be readily accomplished by the removal of the sashes, thereby affording a clear space the full size of the frame; and this fact is also of great importance from

a sanitary point of view, in that the opening for ventilation is much increased over the old method of window construction.

By attaching the sashes to the weights with flat metallic tapes running over flanged flat pulleys their operations in sliding up and down will be much improved, since such tapes run more smoothly than do the cords which are usually used for this purpose, and, further, when the weights are hung in the usual manner, the cords being tied thereto, they are apt to slip to one side, causing said weights to be thrown against the casing and being dragged up and down with a disagreeable sound at every operation of the sashes.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new and useful is—

1. In combination with a window-frame, strips slidable therein, a spring secured to one

of said strips bearing against the frame and a sash secured between the strips, as and for the purpose described.

2. In a device of the character described, a sash-cord fastener consisting of a strip of metal B bent to form an offset D at its lower end, plate-springs E secured to the top and bottom of said strip, a lug C on the side of the strip to engage a window-sash and means on the strip for securing a sash-cord, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. BYXBE.

PETER E. PETERSEN.

Witnesses:

S. S. WILLIAMSON,

JNO. D. CODY.