(Model.)

W. H. CARTER & J. W. MAGILL.

SASH WEIGHT.

No. 342,181. Patented May 18, 1886.

Fig. 1.

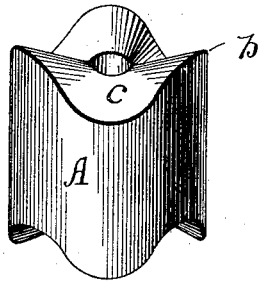


Fig. 2.

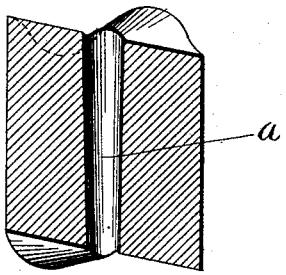
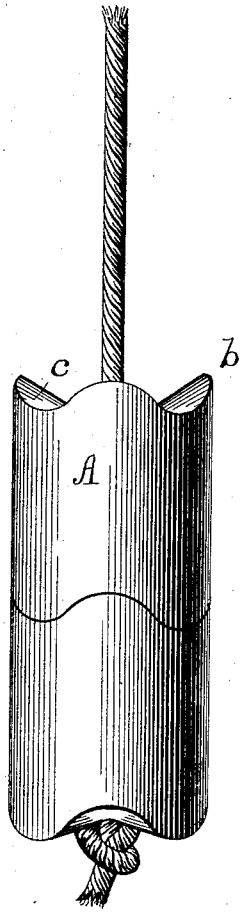


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CARTER AND JOHN W. MAGILL, OF OREGON, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO SANFORD D. WALLACE, OF SAME PLACE.

SASH-WEIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,181, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed August 6, 1884. Serial No. 139,793. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. CARTER and JOHN W. MAGILL, citizens of the United States, residing at Oregon, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sash-Weights, (and according to our knowledge and belief the same has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to the application in this country,) of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to sash-weights; and it consists in the improvements hereinafter set forth and explained.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sash-weight embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a view representing the application of two of our improved sash-weights to a cord.

A refers to the weight, which is of a cylindrical form, and is centrally provided with a perforation, *a*, which, as represented in Fig. 2, is contracted toward one end. Each end of said sash-weight A is formed to represent alternately curved projections *b* and curved recesses *c*, the former merging regularly into the latter, as represented most clearly in Fig. 1. The recesses *c*, by being of a size corresponding with that of the shoulders *b*, enable two weights to be placed in such relative positions that they will have a positive bearing one with regard to the other, the respective shoulders *b* of the weights entering the recesses of the other weight. By this arrangement a sectional weight may be formed of one or more sections, the weight of which will depend upon the number of sections employed, the sections being capable of a limited lateral play without necessarily moving one section from the other. Furthermore, the contracted opening *a* in each section enables the bottom section to be placed upon the cord or suspending-wire so that the smaller end of the opening is next to the knot, thus preventing the knot from slipping therethrough, the top section being placed in an inverted position, so that the smaller end of the opening will be uppermost, in order that the top section may be retained against vertical movement, thereby enabling the several sections to be held in proper position.

We are aware that it has been proposed to construct sectional sash-weights wherein each of the sections was provided on its upper side with an annular projection, while its under or bottom face was annularly recessed to receive the annular projection of the weight-section next below; also, that weights of the last-described construction have been provided with centrally-contracted conical openings; but the latter weights were so arranged in the cord that the smaller end of said opening of each and every section was uppermost, thus differing from the arrangement disclosed by us.

We claim—

A sectional weight having its top formed with recesses *c* and shoulders *b*, extending from the outer wall to the central opening, forming a serpentine wall-line, its lower end being correspondingly constructed, whereby each section may be reversed, substantially as set forth.

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