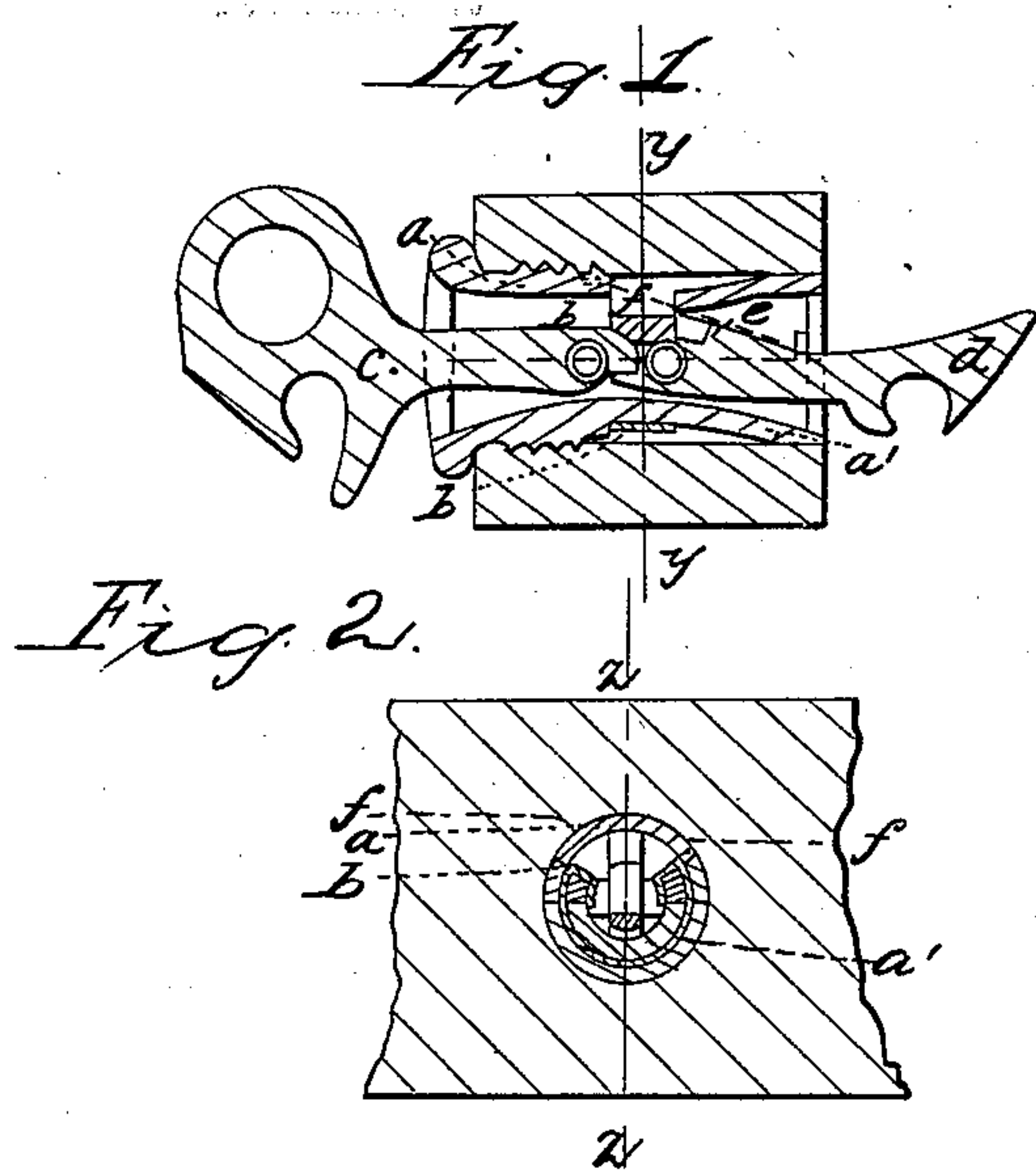


B. Doe,

Shutter Fastener.

N^o 76,723.

Patented Apr. 14, 1868.



Witnesses:
S. B. Kidder
M. W. Frothingham.

Inventor:
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United States Patent Office.

BARTLETT DOE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 76,723, dated April 14, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHUTTER-FASTENINGS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, BARTLETT DOE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind and Shutter-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

The improvements which are the subject of this invention are based upon that class of fasteners, each of which is contained in a metal case, on which is a screw-thread, by which the fastener is secured in a plain bored hole made in a blind or shutter, thus dispensing with the use of wood-screws in confining the fastener, and with mortised holes for its reception.

My invention consists, first, in combining with a cylindrical shell or case, made in halves, and provided with an external screw-thread, two separate levers, pivoted within said case, and protruding from the ends thereof, the portions of the levers which protrude being provided with notches or catches, which can catch upon staples or other suitable devices, while the encased ends of the levers are so arranged, that while the outer lever can be worked by the inner one, the latter cannot be worked by the former.

My invention also consists in the means by which I unite the two halves of the shell; also, in the form given to the interior of the shell, so that it will not retain water; also, in providing the outer lever with a projection thereon, having for its object the obstruction of the passage through the fastener-shell, so as to render difficult manipulation of the inner lever from without in an attempt to pick the fastening.

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of the fastener, taken on the line $z z$ of Figure 2, which is a vertical section taken on the line $y y$, fig. 1.

The shell is marked $a a'$, and is generally cylindrical, and made in two halves, uniting on the line $z z$. The upper part, a , of the shell, is cut partially through at the top, and at about the middle of its length, and the shell, being contracted in diameter at the middle, can have applied to it, to hold the two halves together, a metal band, b , the ends of which are turned over, and down into the interior of the case, as shown most clearly in fig. 2.

The contraction in diameter of the shell where the band is applied is chiefly to let the band pass easily into the hole bored to receive the fastener.

Instead of the broad metal band, a wire or wires might be used as ligatures to confine the parts of the shell together, the ends of the ligatures being twisted, and turned down into the opening formed in a , so as to be out of the way.

The inner lever, or the lever which fastens the blind or shutter in closing an opening, is marked c , and the outer lever, which holds the blind or shutter open, is marked d . These levers are hung on separate pivots, which are confined in notches made in a and a' , at their juncture, and the short arm of d comes under the short arm of c , as is clearly seen in fig. 1, so that while, to lift lever d , the lever c is lifted, yet operations on lever d can have no effect to lift lever c .

On the lever d is a projection, e , which is designed to fill the space within the case, so as to render it difficult to insert an instrument over the lever d , by which to depress the short end of lever c .

It will be observed that the levers are arranged to operate in catching by gravity alone, without the aid of springs.

The slots in the ends of the case, through which the levers c and d emerge, are continued to the bottom of the case, which then is made to rise to the centre, so that any rain entering the case will run out again either at one end or the other, and will not lodge, freeze, and obstruct the working of the levers.

At the ends of the case the diameters are alike, except that the screw-threads project so as to enter the wood around the bored hole, and except, also, the head, which makes a finish on the side exposed most to view, and which, if desired, may be made so that a wrench may be applied to screw the case into place.

By cutting away the upper half of the shell, as seen at f , provision is made for securing the two ends of

the clasp or band *b*, or for applying a spring, which, if used, may be secured to the shell on one side of the opening, projecting down into the shell, and bearing upon the lever *d*, as seen by dotted lines in fig. 1.

I claim—

1. The manner of uniting the two halves of the cylindrical case, by means of a ligature applied between the ends of the shell, and a place of less diameter than said ends, substantially as described.

2. Also, giving to the lower part of the case the rounded and depressed form shown and described, for the purpose of shedding the rain, as described.

3. Also, constructing the upper half of the shell with the opening *f*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

BARTLETT DOE.

Witnesses:

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