(No Model.)

P. K. O'LALLY.

SHUTTER FASTENER.

No. 303,451. Patented Aug. 12, 1884.

Fig. 1.

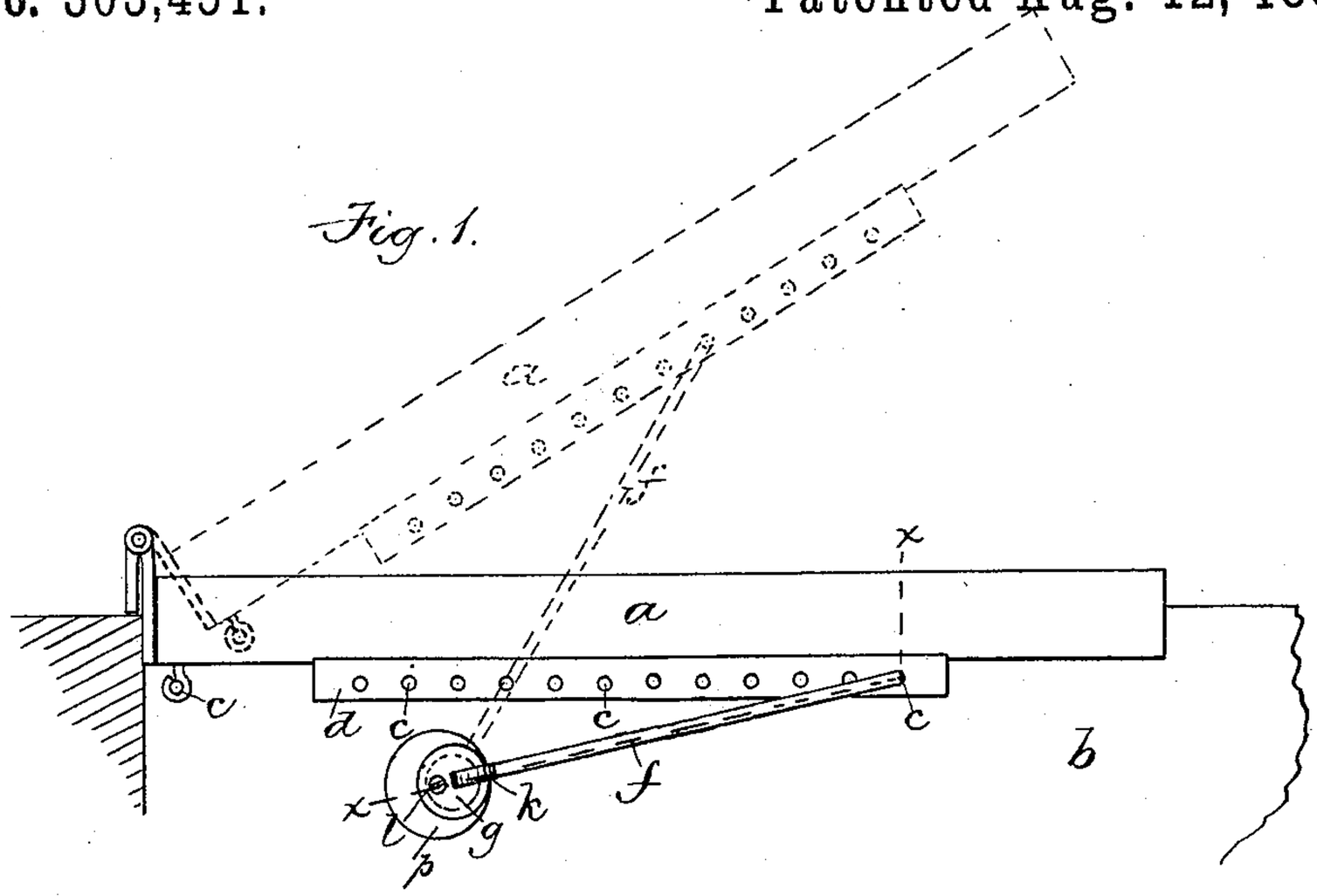


Fig. 2.

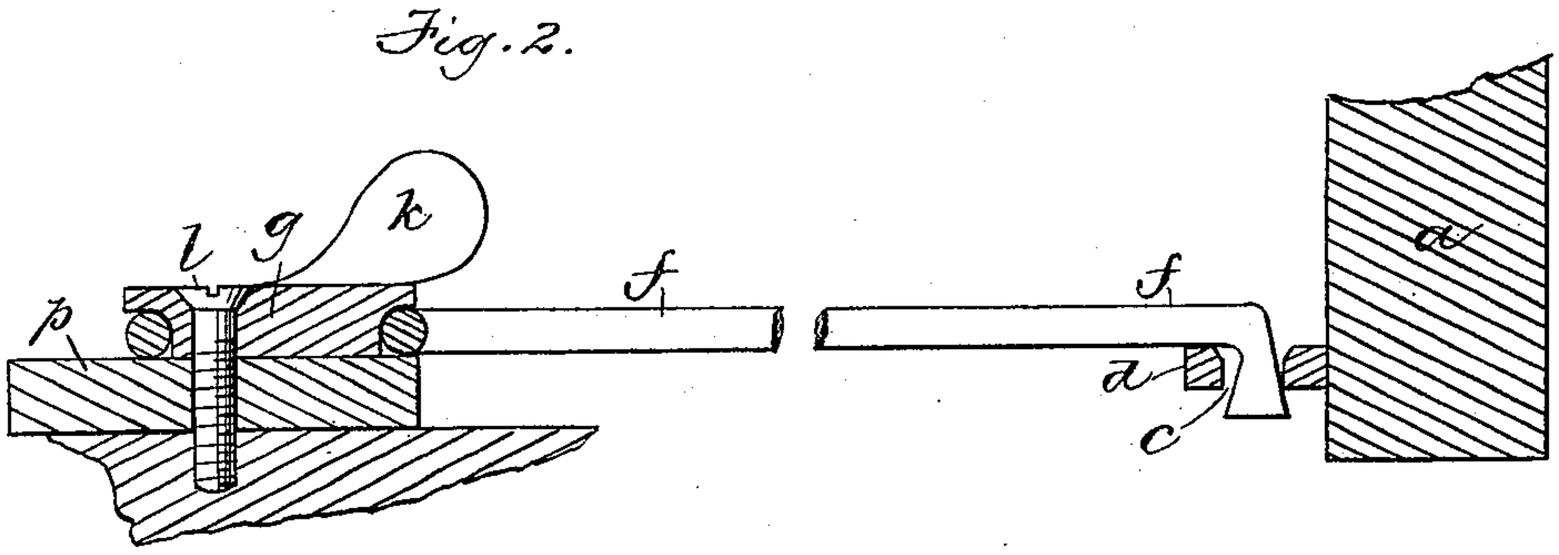


Fig. 6.

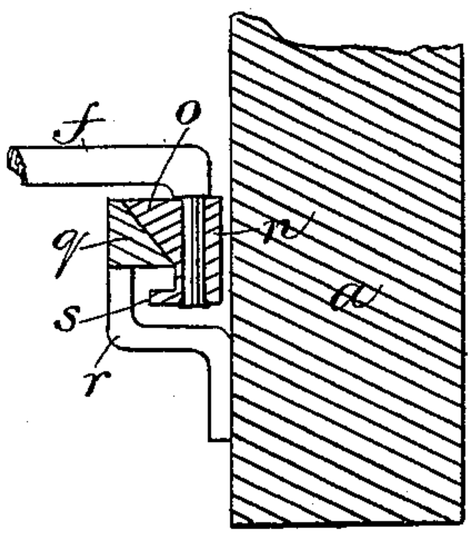


Fig. 5.

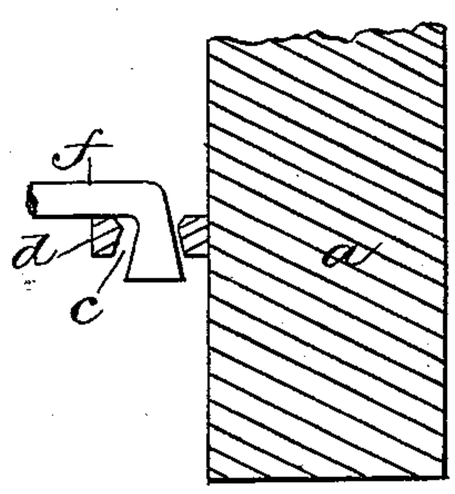


Fig. 3.

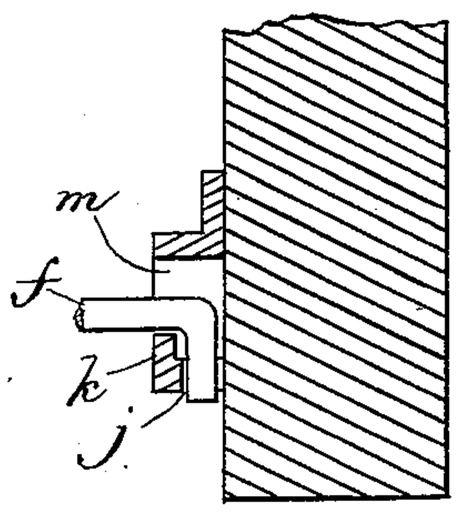
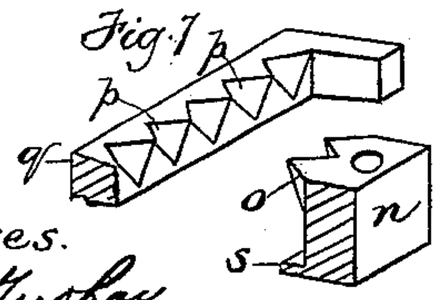
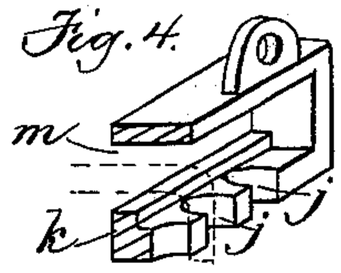


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.
Johnill Tuohey
A. L. White

Fig. 4.



Inventor.
P. K. O'Lally
by Wright Brown Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK K. O'LALLY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHUTTER-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,451, dated August 12, 1884.

Application filed October 12, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK K. O'LALLY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Shutter Holders and Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide improved means for holding an outside blind or shutter either in an open, closed, or any intermediate position, and also to provide means for preventing the blind from rattling when it is wholly open, and to enable it to be securely locked from the inside when wholly closed.

To these ends my invention consists in the improvements hereinafter described and claimed.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a horizontal section of a blind or shutter provided with my improvements, showing a plan view of a portion of the window-sill. Fig. 2 represents a section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 represent detail views.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents an outside blind or shutter, and *b* represents a window-sill.

In carrying out my invention I secure to the inner side of the blind a series of eyes or orifices, *c*, which may be a series of holes formed in a plate, *d*, secured to the blind, or a series of independent eyes. To the window-sill I pivot a hook, *f*, adapted at its free end to engage with either of said eyes. The hook is pivoted upon a disk, *g*, so as to rotate thereon, the disk having a grooved periphery, which receives an eye or loop formed at the inner end of the hook. The disk is eccentrically pivoted to a plate, *p*, on the window-sill by means of a screw, and therefore acts as a cam, and is provided with a handle, *k*, by which it may be rotated. The screw *l* is adapted to press the overhanging edges of the disk *g* slightly upon the loop of the hook *f*. The outer end of the hook bears downwardly with a yielding pressure against the eye on the blind with which it engages. The outer end of the hook is bent to enter either one of said eyes, and is prevented by its yielding pressure from being accidentally detached therefrom, its free end always pressing downwardly on the eye or flange. The screw *l* also serves to press the eccentric disk *g* against the plate *p*, which is securely fastened to the window-sill, so that the disk *g* may be turned in either direction by its handle *k*, as desired, but cannot slip otherwise on account of the friction of its bottom surface against the plate *p*. When the blind is entirely closed, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, the hook is engaged with the eye or orifice nearest the outer edge of the blind. After engagement with said eye, the hook may be moved lengthwise by giving the cam a half-rotation from the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, thereby binding the portion of the hook which enters the eye or orifice on the blind firmly against one side of said orifice, so that it cannot be disengaged therefrom without turning the cam, the hook having a beveled form, which causes it to project under the edge of the eye or orifice when moved by the cam after entering said orifice, so that it cannot be raised from the latter.

The blind is thus securely locked from the inside. When the blind is fully opened, the hook is engaged with the eye or orifice nearest the inner edge of the blind, said orifice being preferably in an independent screw-eye, and is caused by a movement of the cam *g* in the reverse direction to that in which it is rotated when desired to lock the blind in its closed position, as previously described, to exert such a pressure on said eye as will press the blind open against the side of the building and prevent it from rattling.

The dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings show the blind in an intermediate position, in which it is held by the hook *f* after the manner of a shutter-holder, as usually constructed, it not being necessary to lock the blind when in an intermediate position, as it has then nothing to rattle against.

I do not limit myself to the bevel end on the hook, nor the provision of eyes or orifices on the blind to receive the hook. If desired, said hook may enter slots *j*, formed in the flange of a plate, *k*, (see Fig. 4,) said slots opening at the rear side of said plate, so that when the plate is placed against the blind, as shown in Fig. 3, the surface of the latter will form a wall, which converts each slot *j* into an orifice for the reception of the hook. The plate *k* has a

longitudinal slot, *m*, into which the slots *j* open, the upper side of said longitudinal slot preventing the hook from being withdrawn entirely from the said plate. The end of the hook may have a pivoted block, *n*, (see Figs. 6 and 7,) having one or more V-shaped projections, *o*, adapted to enter corresponding grooves or notches, *p*, in a plate or bar, *q*, which is attached to the blind by offset arm *r*. The block *n* has a flange, *s*, projecting under the bar *q*, and preventing the block from being entirely disengaged from said bar. When the bevel-ended hook is employed, the orifice which receives it may be correspondingly beveled, but of larger size, as shown in Fig. 5, so that the hook may be bound against either side of said orifice. The upper side of the plate *d* is preferably countersunk around each orifice *c*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, to facilitate the entrance of the downwardly-pressed hook into the orifices.

I know that various improvements on the ordinary method of holding shutters by means of a hook pivoted to the window-sill and engaging with eyes on the shutter have been patented, such as constructing the end of the hook in the form of a ball-and-socket joint, also by placing a helical spring within the hollow pivot, to which an annular bearing forming the end of such hook is attached. I do not claim any of these; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of a shutter having a series of eyes or their equivalents on its inner surface, and a hook engaging with them and pivoted to the window-sill at its other extremity, with an eccentric pivot, *g*, adapted to lock the shutter and prevent it from rattling when either wide open or close shut, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 10th day of October, 1883.

PATRICK K. O'LALLY.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. L. WHITE.