(No Model.)

G. J. THOMAS.

SHUTTER FASTENER.

No. 323,232. Patented July 28, 1885.

Fig. 1

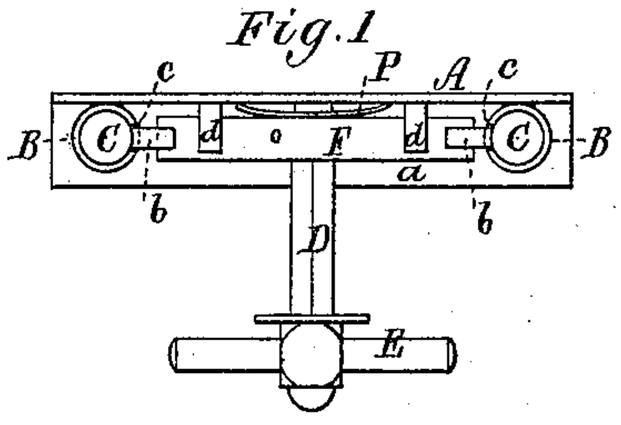


Fig. 2.

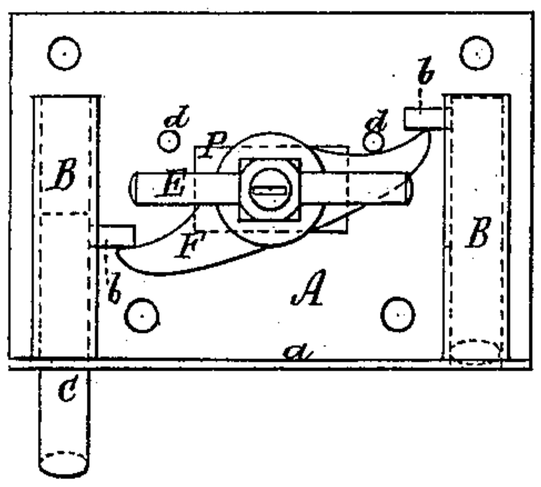


Fig. 3.

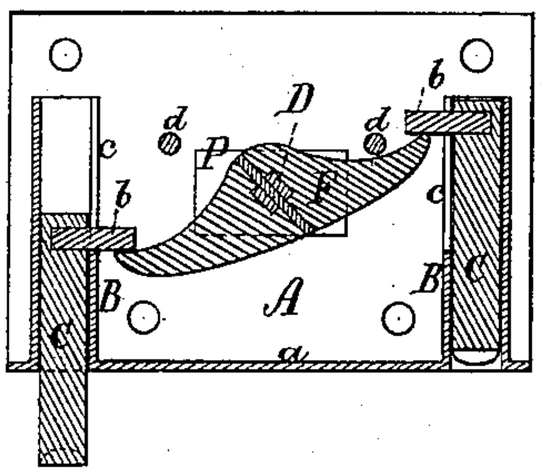


Fig. 4.

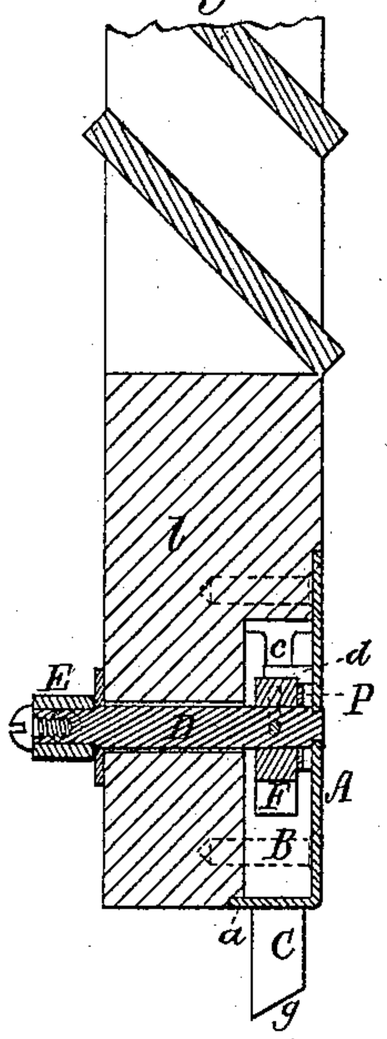


Fig. 5

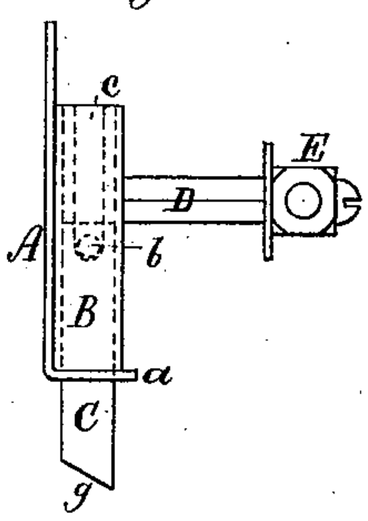


Fig. 6.

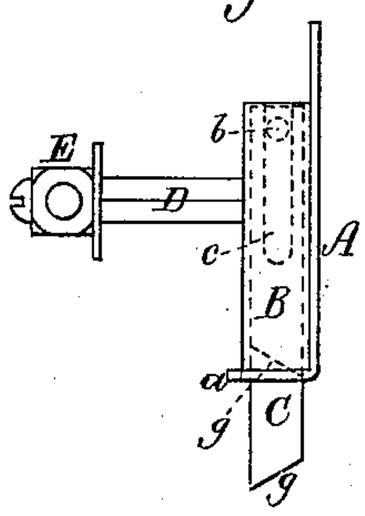


Fig. 9.

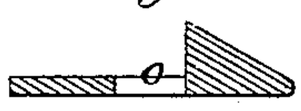


Fig. 7.

Fig. 10.

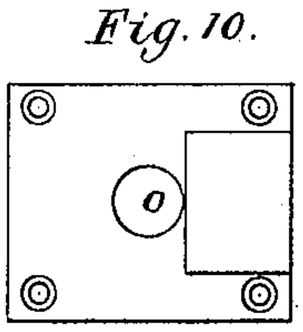
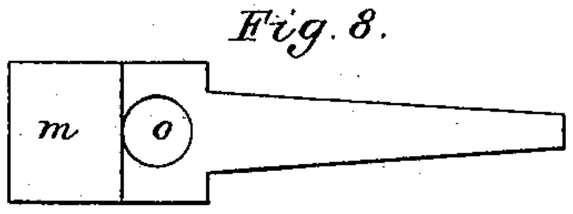


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

S. N. Piper

Wm. H. Preston

Inventor.

Geo. J. Thomas.

by R. H. Eddy atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE JOHNSTON THOMAS, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHUTTER-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,232, dated July 28, 1885.

Application filed April 20, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE JOHNSTON THOMAS, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Blind or Shutter Fastenings; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which--

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a rear elevation, Fig. 3 a longitudinal section, Fig. 4 a transverse section, and Figs. 5 and 6 opposite end views, of a blind-fastening containing my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claims hereinafter presented. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section, and Fig. 8 a top view, of the outside or wall catch; Fig. 9, a longitudinal section, and Fig. 10 a top view, of the window-frame catch for use with the described blind-fastening.

In such drawings, A denotes the case of the fastening, such case consisting of a metallic plate provided at its lower edge with a flange, *a*, projecting therefrom.

Extending upward from such flange *a*, and opening through it and fastened to the plate A, are two tubular bolt-guides, B B, in each of which is a gravitating sliding bolt, C, which has a stud, *b*, extending from it through a vertical slot, *c*, made in its tube or guide B from its top downward to about one-half the length of such tube.

Midway between the two tubes B there is pivoted to the plate A a spindle, D, having fixed upon it at its outer end a crank or handle, E, for revolving or turning it transversely. The spindle projects at right angles from the plate A at or near its center, and extends through the middle of a lever, F, whose two arms project directly underneath the two studs *b* of the bolts.

Between the lever F and the plate A, and on the spindle which goes through it at its middle, is a bow-spring, P, which at its middle bears against the lever, such spring at its ends bearing against the plate A. This spring is a frictional device for holding the lever in either of its extreme positions, which are determined by stops *d d*, projecting from the plate. Each bolt is beveled at its lower end, as shown at *g*, the bevel of one bolt being in a direction opposite to that of the other, as represented in the drawings.

When the lever is in either of its extreme positions, to which it may be moved by taking hold of the handle and turning it so as to partially revolve the spindle, one bolt will be down or will project below the flange *a*, and the other will be up or raised to its highest position to or above such flange. Each bolt, by its gravitating power or weight, will descend in its guide while the lever-arm that is next to such bolt may be descending, the other bolt in the meantime being raised by the other arm of the lever acting against the stud of such bolt. Now, if we suppose the blind-fastening as described to be inserted in the lower cross bar or girt, *l*, of a shutter or window-blind, in manner as shown in Fig. 4, and fastened thereto by headed screws going through the plate A and screwed into the said bar, the handle will be outside of the bar.

For the bolts to trip over and catch upon, in order to hold the blind either open or closed, there are to be applied to the sill of the window-frame and to the outside of the building two suitable catches. (See Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10.) The catch shown by Figs. 9 and 10 is to be secured upon the top of the window-frame sill, and the catch shown in Figs. 7 and 8 is to be driven into the building on the outside thereof in a position for its inclined plane *m* to be met by a bolt of the fastening on the blind being thrown open or turned back. The bevel of the bolt, while the bolt may be passing up the said inclined plane, operates with the plane to cause the bolt to rise in its tube. Having passed the inclined plane, the bolt will drop down in rear of the catch. On closing the blind the other bolt will operate in a similar manner with respect to the catch and the sill. Each catch may have in it a hole, *o*, for the bolt to drop into, such hole being just in rear of and next to the inclined plane of such catch.

In some cases, or when desirable, there may be to each bolt a spring for insuring its downward movement; but, generally speaking, such spring will not be required.

I do not claim a window-sash fastener constructed as represented and described in either of the United States Patents No. 197,702 and

No. 282,005, for my invention is a blind or shutter fastener, and neither of the patented fasteners is adapted for use as an automatic fastening for a shutter or blind, as its bolts are not beveled at their ends, and both are so controlled by their operating devices that either, when extending out of the case, cannot move independently of such devices, for the operative lever of the fastening of the Patent No. 197,702, on being moved to depress either bolt, will prevent such bolt from moving upward or backward independently of the lever. In my blind-fastening the friction-spring has no bearing on either of the bolts, but is arranged between the lever and the back of the bolt-case, and bears against them, in which case each bolt, when projecting out of the case, can move upward independently of the spring and lever.

I claim—

1. The blind-fastening substantially as described, consisting of the plate A and its bolt-guides, the two gravitating studded beveled bolts arranged in such guides, the spindle and its handle, and the lever and its friction-spring adapted to such spindle and the two bolts, such friction-spring being out of contact with either of the bolts, and all being essentially as set forth.

2. The blind-fastening as represented, consisting of the plate A and its lever-stops and slotted bolt-guides, the two gravitating studded beveled bolts arranged in such guides, the spindle pivoted to the plate and provided with a handle, and the lever and the friction-spring adapted to such spindle and the two bolts, such friction-spring being out of contact with either of the bolts, and all being substantially as set forth.

GEORGE JOHNSTON THOMAS.

Witnesses:
GEO. A. PERKINS,
ERNEST B. PRATT.