

(No Model.)

J. CHASE.
BLIND STOP.

No. 369,231.

Patented Aug. 30, 1887.

Fig. 1.

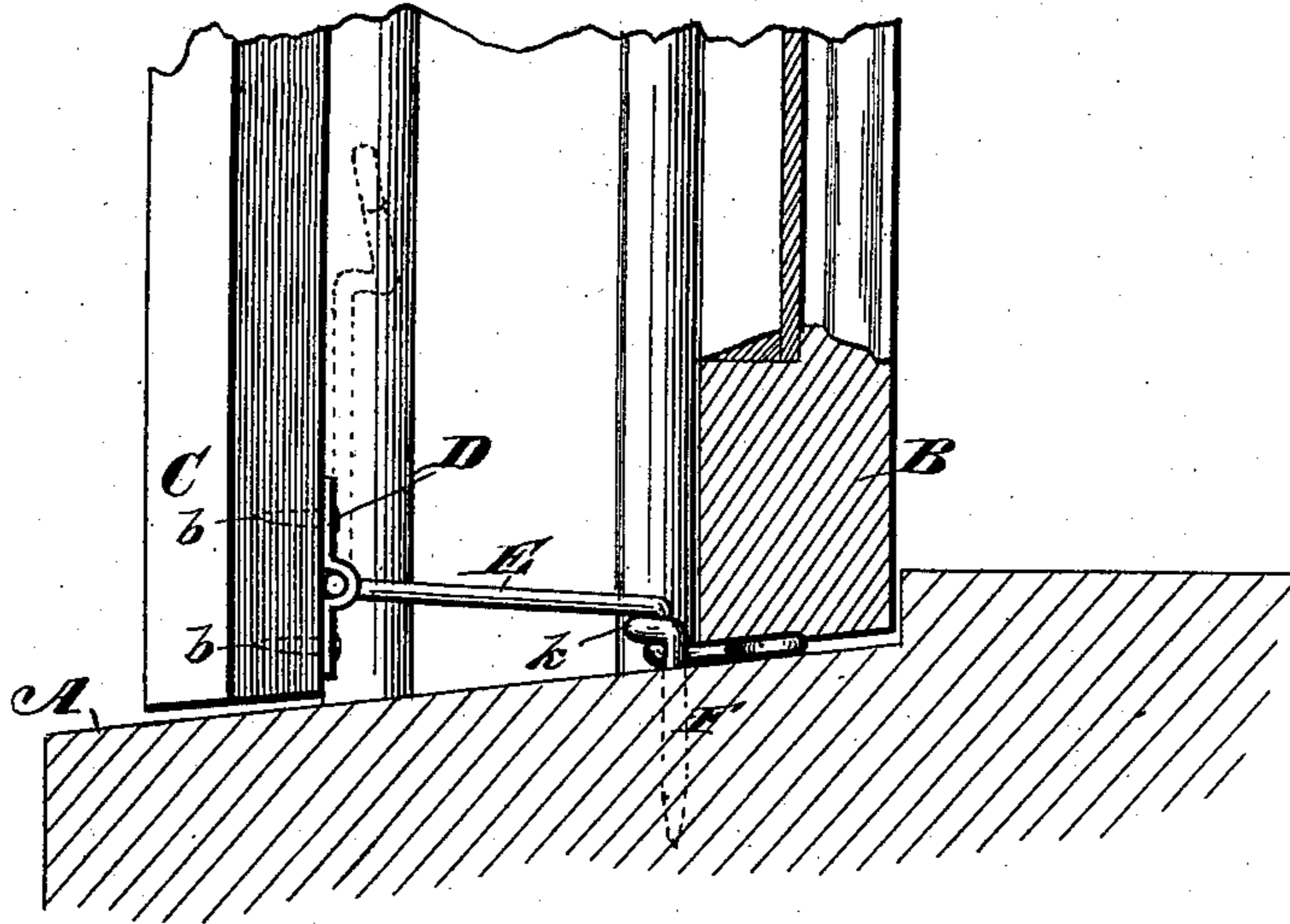


Fig. 3.

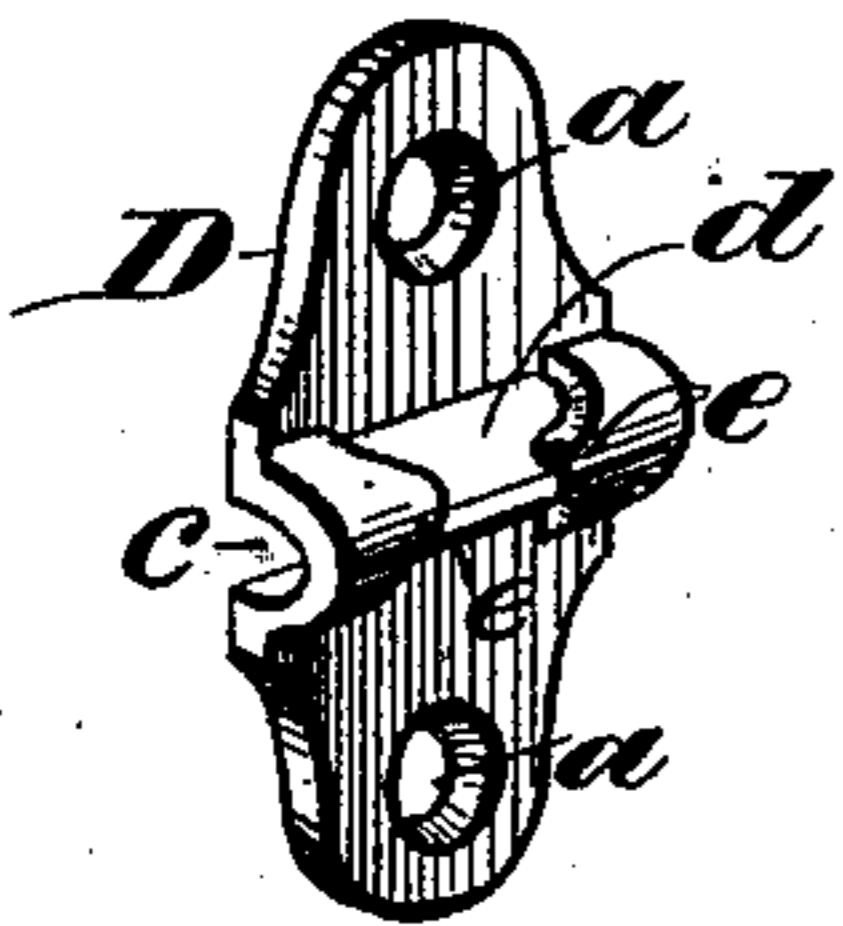


Fig. 2.

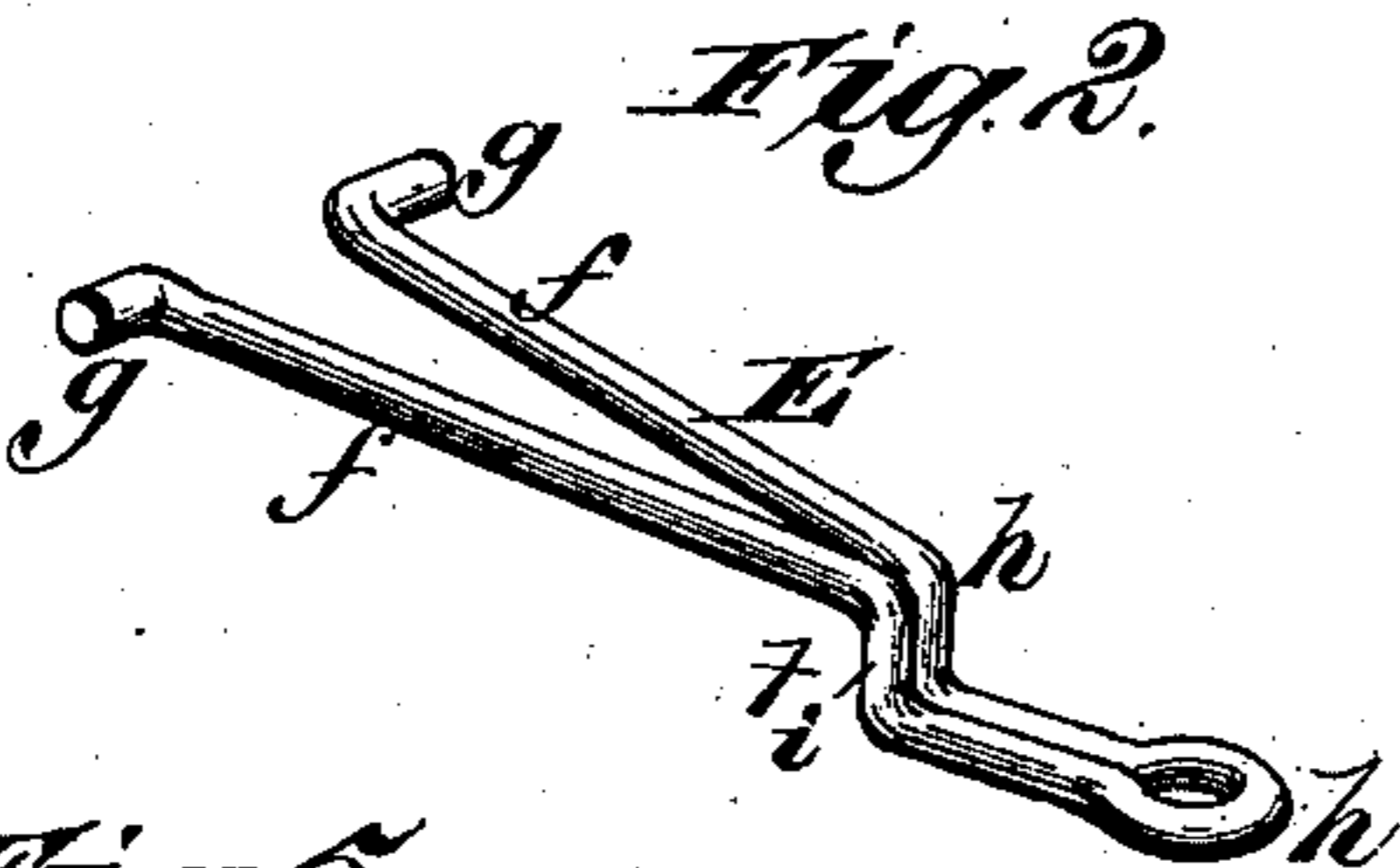


Fig. 4.

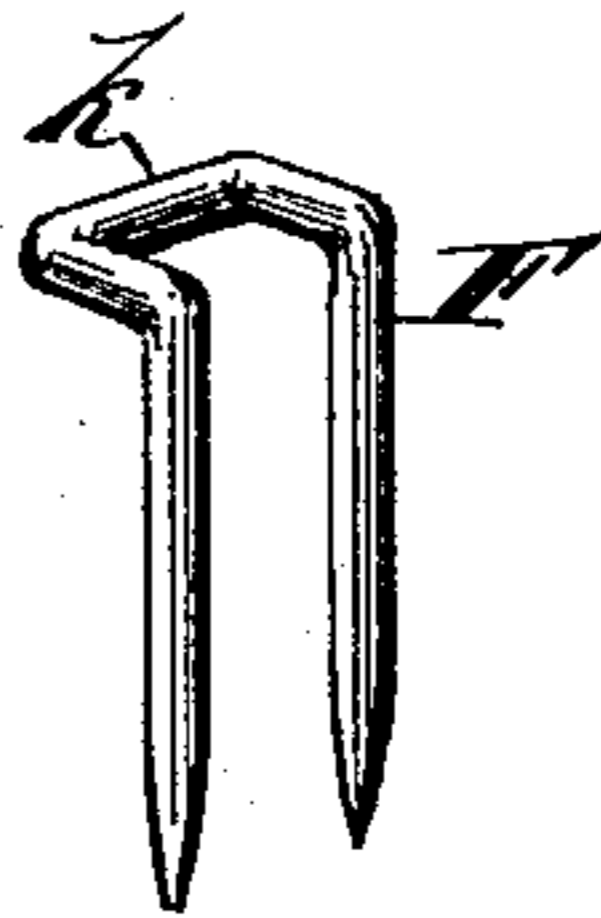


Fig. 5.

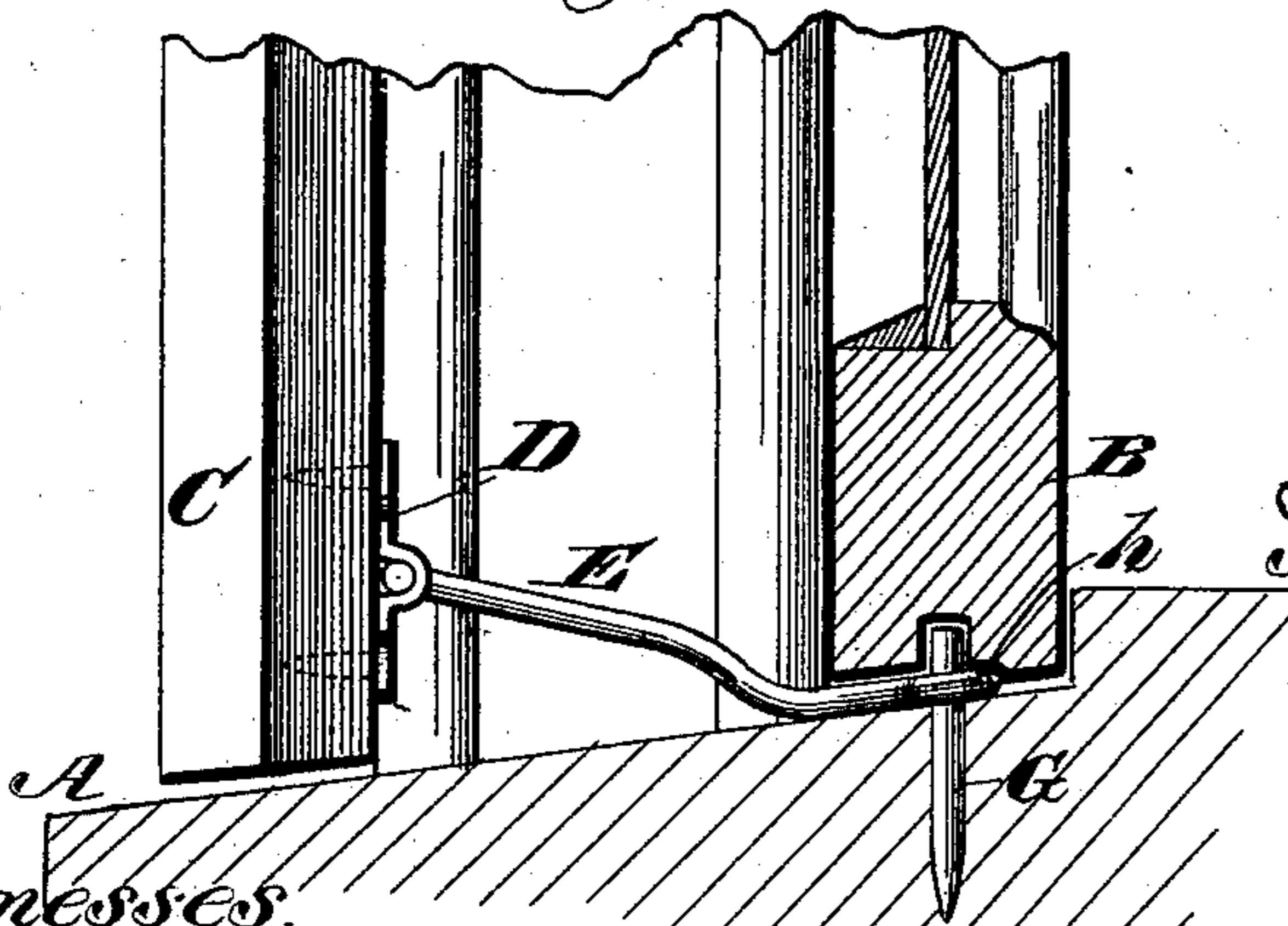
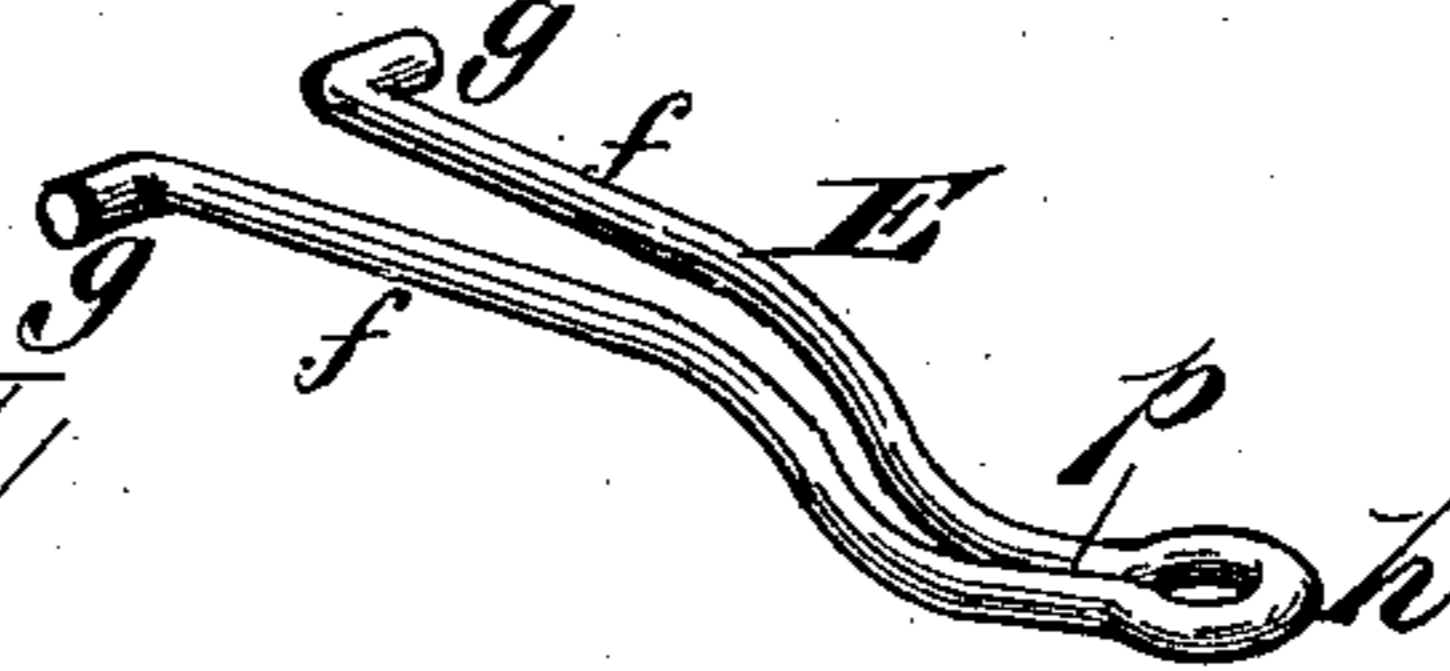


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BLIND-STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,231, dated August 30, 1887.

Application filed May 6, 1887. Serial No. 237,356. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES CHASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Blind-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved blind or shutter fastening; and it consists of a fastening comprising a socketed hinge-plate to be secured to the inner side of a window-blind, a hook-fastening engaged with said plate and provided with spring-arms having shoulders or bends formed thereon, and a projecting end to pass beneath a window-sash, and a staple or pin to be driven into the window-sill and provided with an offsetting loop to engage said shoulders on the spring-arms, whereby the closed blind cannot be opened from the outside without first raising the sash.

The invention also consists in certain peculiarities of construction hereinafter set forth.

In the annexed drawings illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a window casing, sash, and blind with my improved blind-fastening applied in position to lock the closed blind. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the fastening-hook. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hinge-plate for attaching one end of said hook to the inside of the blind. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the staple having an offset for engaging shoulders on the fastening-hook. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate a modification.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A designates the sill of a window frame or casing, B the lower sash, and C the outer blind or shutter.

To the inner side of the blind, near the bottom, is secured a hinge-plate, D, having at each end an opening, *a*, for the passage of a screw, *b*, two of which are employed to attach said plate to the blind. The hinge-plate D is provided with a central transverse socket, *c*, intersected centrally by an opening, *d*, formed in such a manner as to have a central inward-projecting ear, *e*, on each side. This hinge-plate may be made of cast or sheet metal in any well-known manner.

The fastening-hook E consists of a single piece of spring metal or wire suitably shaped to form diverging arms *f f*, having at their

disconnected ends outward-projecting lugs or hooks *g g*, to engage the socket *c* in the hinge-plate. At their opposite ends the diverging hook-arms *f f* are connected through a bend, *h*, which serves as a spring to impart elasticity to the fastening. Each arm *f* is curved or bent downward at an angle near the bend *h*, to form a shoulder or catch, *i*, and this double catch is adapted to engage the offsetting portion *k* of a staple, F, that is driven into the window-sill adjacent to the sash. The fastening-hook E is connected with the hinge-plate D by passing it through the opening *d* from the rear until the lugs *g g* engage in the socket *c*, and then securing the plate D to the blind. By pressing the spring-arms *f f* slightly together they can be turned up past the ears or projections *e e*, which will serve to support the device in a vertical position in contact with the blind, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, when the fastening is not in use.

When the blind is closed in, the fastening device can be taken hold of by the bend *h*, the arms *f f* pressed slightly together to clear the ears *e e*, and the device E then turned down into a horizontal position and its shoulders *i i* engaged with the offsetting loop *k* of the staple F, as shown in Fig. 1. In this position the bend *h* will project beneath the lower sash, and when the sash is let down onto said projection and secured by any suitable sash-fastening it will be impossible to open the blind from the outside. Even when the sash is not let down the engagement of the arms *f f* beneath the ears *e e* will ordinarily be sufficient to hold the fastening E in engagement with the staple, and the shoulders *i i* being engaged in the offsetting loop *k* of the staple, the blind cannot be opened without raising the arms *f f*, beneath which is sufficient space to pass the fingers for grasping said arms when it is desired to unfasten the blind.

It will be observed that this blind-fastening comprises only a few parts, simple in construction and easily applied, and operated without marring the blind, frame, or sash, and without presenting the unsightly appearance of some blind-fastenings. It will also be seen that the parts do not afford any lodgment for snow or ice, and that when the fastenings are in a locked position the blind cannot be opened without first raising the sash.

Instead of the staple F, a straight pin, G, may be provided to engage the hook E, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The pin G will be located beneath the inner sash, B, the lower edge of which will be provided with a recess of suitable shape to fit around the pins and engaged hook. In this form of construction the loop formed in the hook by the bend *h* will be made sufficiently large to embrace the pin G, and the shoulders *i i* can be dispensed with or replaced by gradual bends *m*, as shown in Fig. 5. The hook E is so formed that when attached to the hinge-plate D the spring-arms *ff* will meet at *p*, thus adding to the stiffness of the spring.

It is obvious that the spring-hook and its hinge-plate will form an effective blind-fastening when the hook is engaged beneath the closed sash.

It will be observed that the edges of the ears *e e* are inclined or rounded in such a manner as to serve as cams, so that in drawing the fastening E down or in returning it to a vertical position its spring-arms *ff* will be automatically forced together to enable them to pass the ears *e e* with ease.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a blind-fastening, the combination of a hinge-plate adapted to be secured to the inner side of the blind, a staple to be fixed to a window-sill, and a spring fastening-hook having lugs to engage the hinge-plate, shoulders

to engage an offsetting portion of the staple, and a projection to pass beneath the lower sash, substantially as described.

2. In a blind-fastening, the combination of a hinge-plate having a transverse socket intersected by a central opening, a spring fastening-hook adapted to engage said hinge-plate, and a staple having an offset to engage shoulders on said hook, substantially as described.

3. A blind-fastening composed of the hinge-plate D, having socket *c*, and an opening, *d*, provided with side projections *e e*, the fastening E, composed of arms, *ff*, lugs *g g*, shoulders *i i*, and bend *h*, and the staple F, having an offsetting loop, *k*, substantially as described.

4. A blind-fastening consisting of a hinge-plate adapted to be secured to the inside of a blind, a spring fastening-hook comprising two spring-arms having at one end lugs to engage the said hinge-plate and at the other end portion provided with an extension to pass under a window-sash, and means for holding the said extension when the sash is lowered, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES CHASE.

Witnesses:

WM. E. CRAIB,
WM. C. LOWREY.