

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1..

C. J. SEYMOUR.
SHUTTER FASTENER.

No. 401,860.

Patented Apr. 23, 1889.

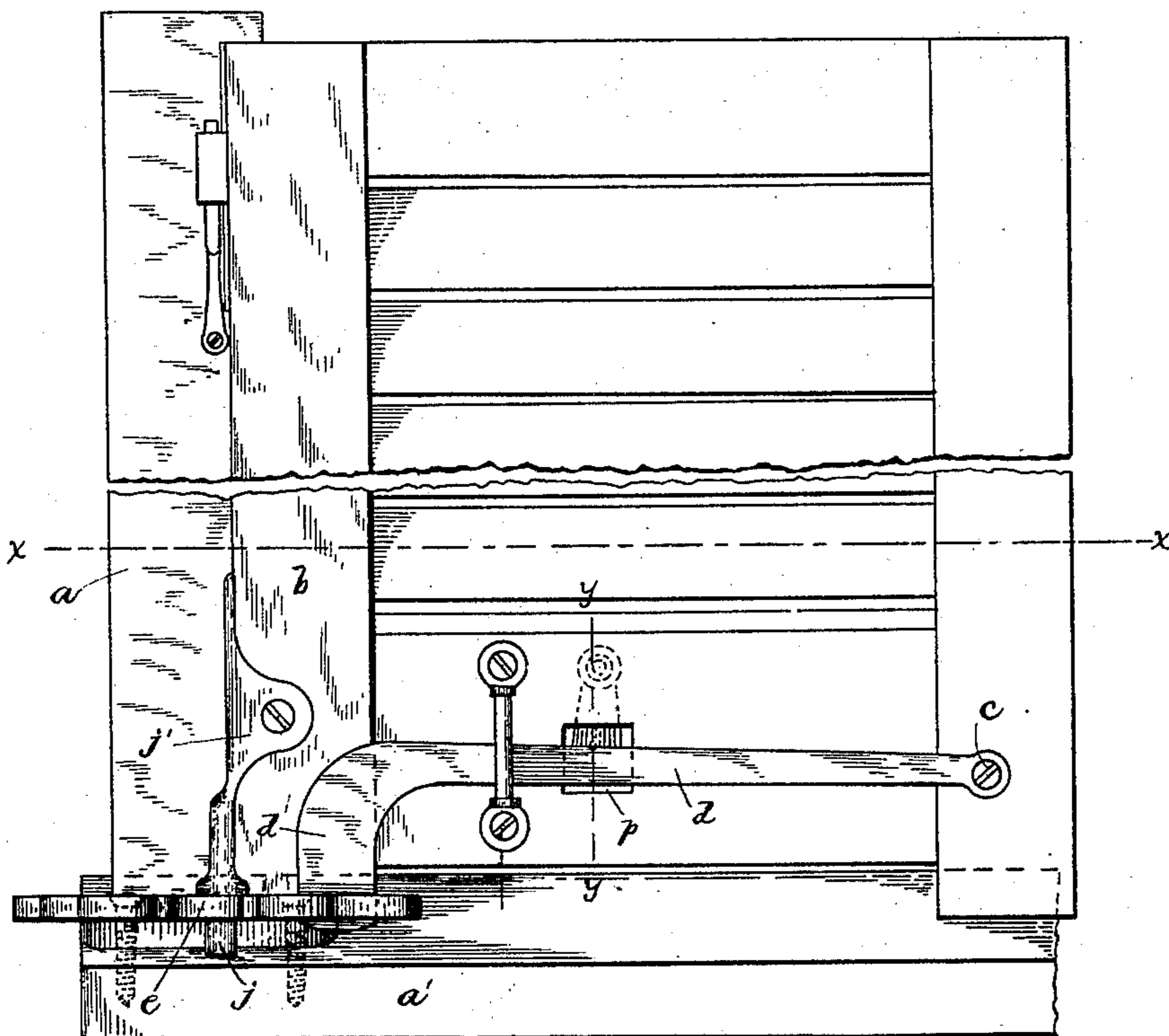


FIG. 1.

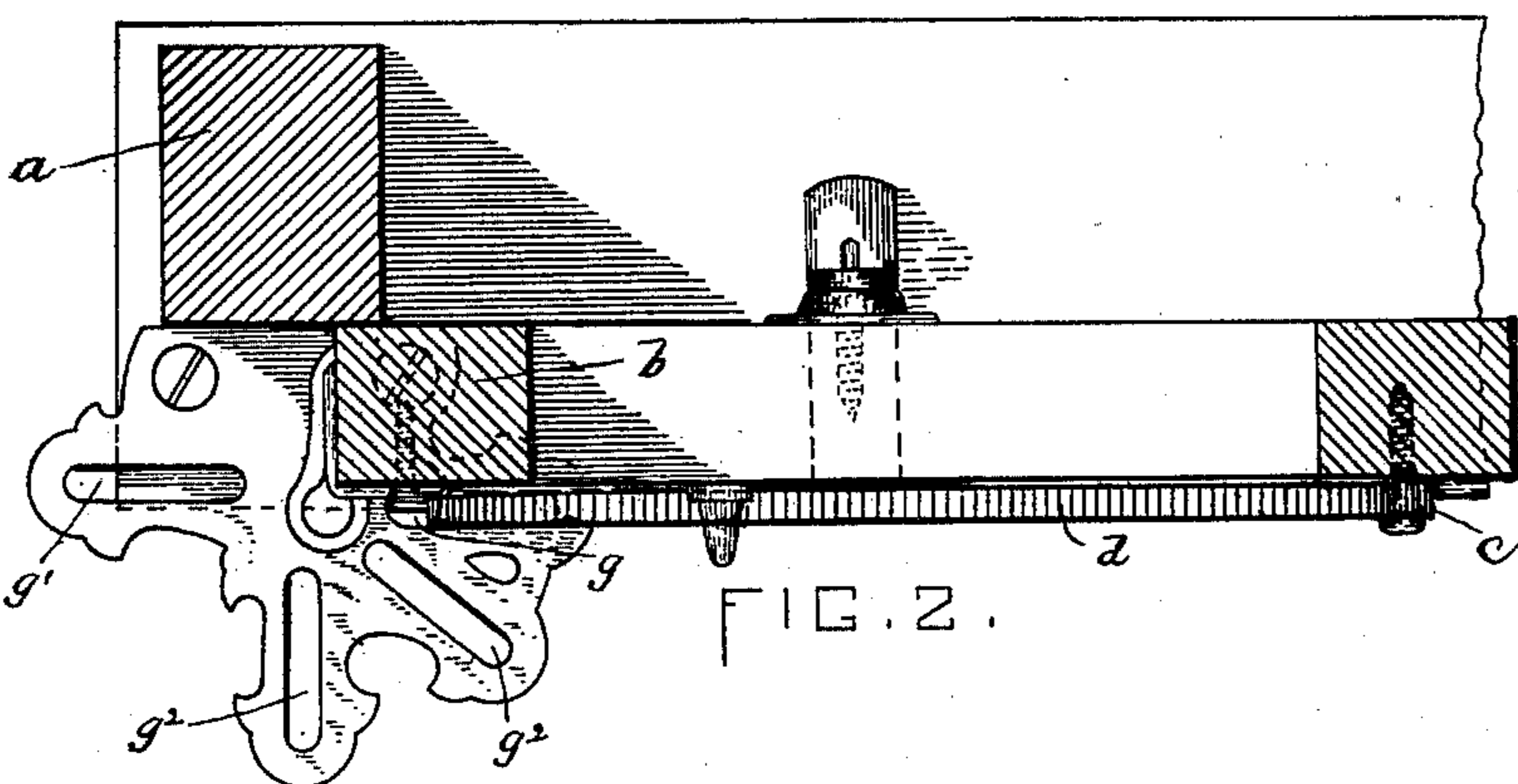


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES.

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 Atty.

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FIG. 3.

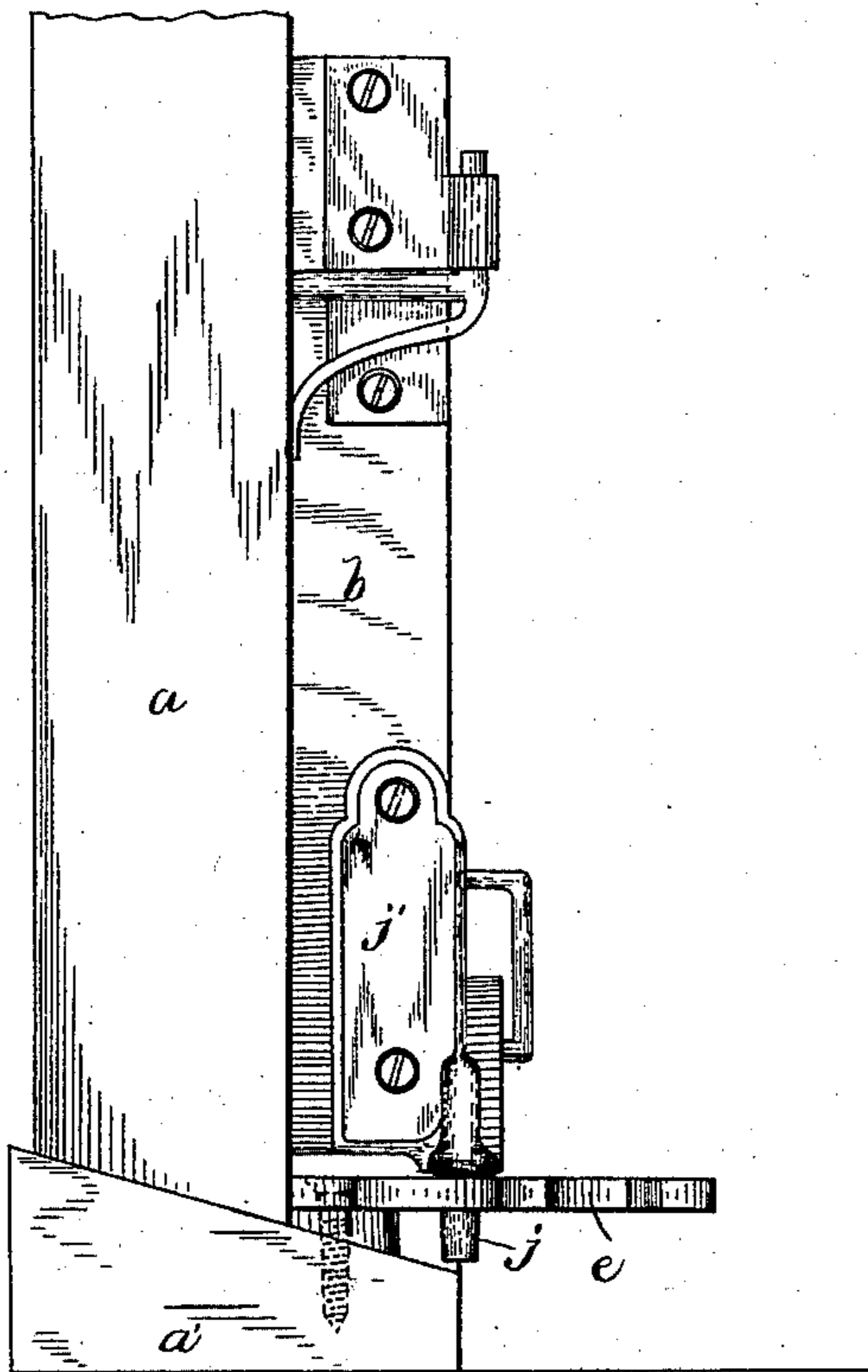


FIG. 4.

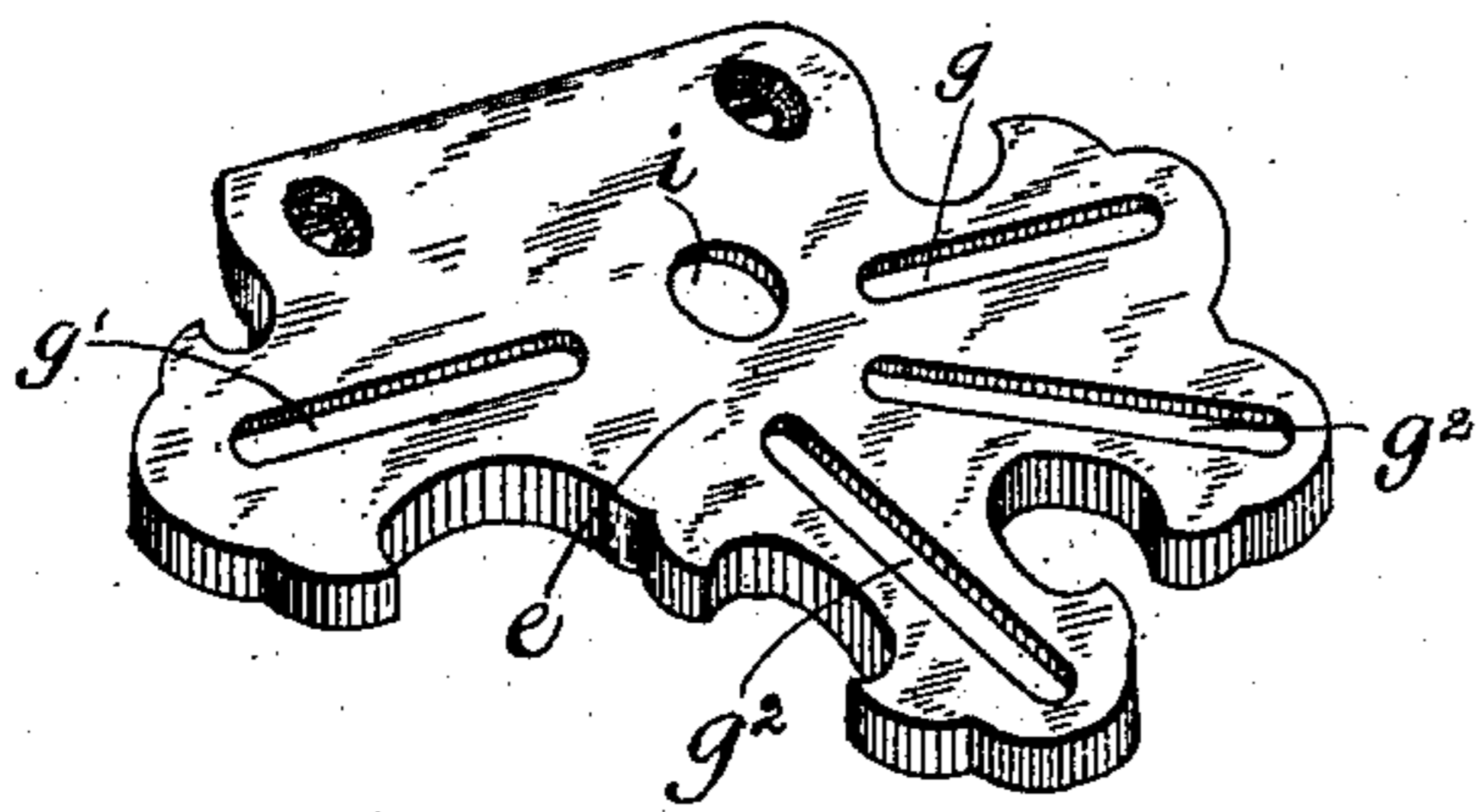
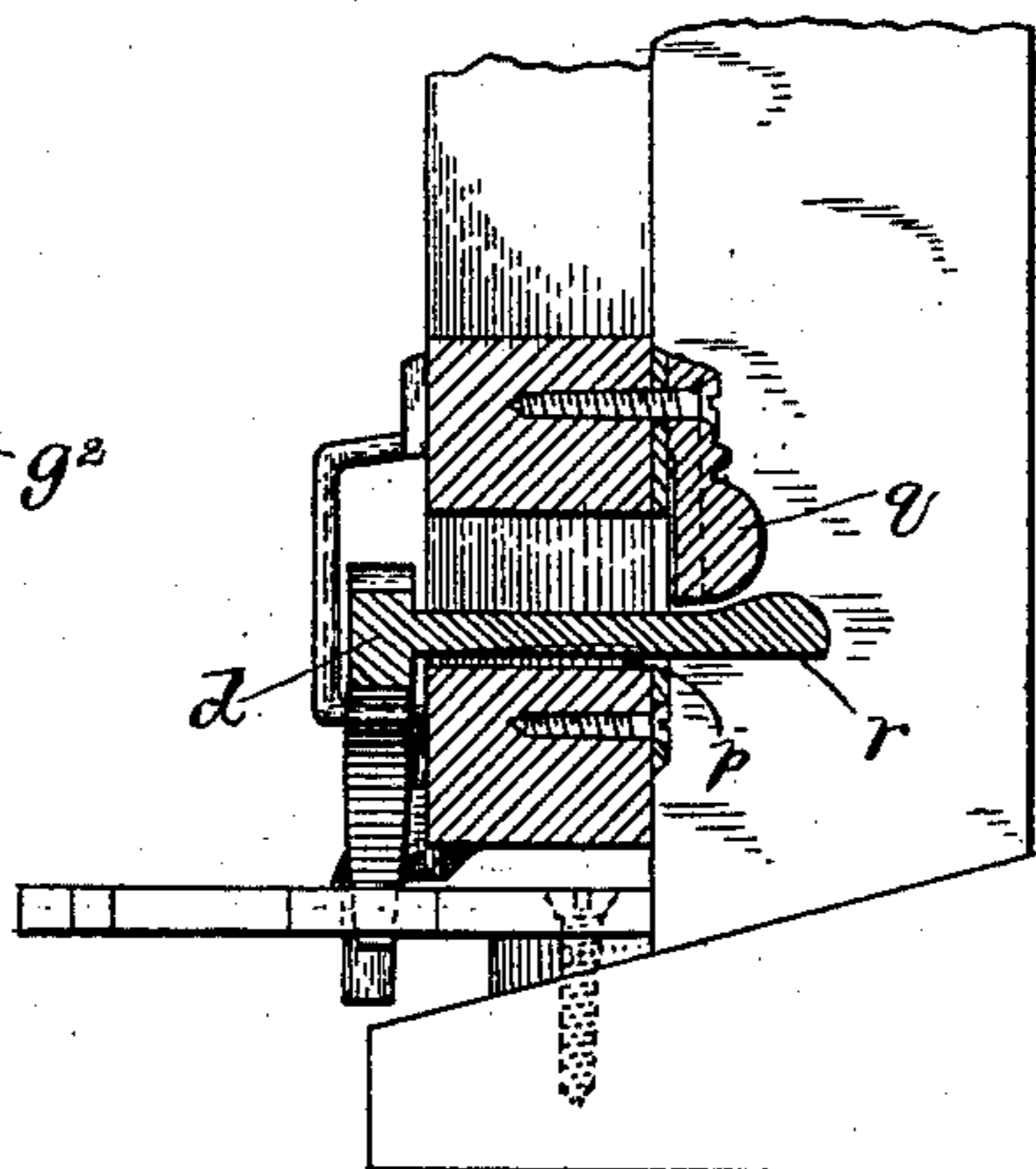


FIG. 5.



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INVENTOR.
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by Wright, Brown & Connelley
Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. SEYMOUR, OF BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHUTTER-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,860, dated April 23, 1889.

Application filed June 4, 1888. Serial No. 276,008. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. SEYMOUR, of Brookline, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Blind-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a strong and durable fastener for window blinds or shutters; and it consists in a latch
10 pivotally connected to the blind and provided with a downwardly-projecting tenon at its swinging end, and a plate attached to the window-sill and provided with slots or mortises formed to receive and closely fit said tenon,
15 said slots being arranged to hold the blind in different positions, as fully opened, fully closed, or at various intermediate positions by their engagement with the latch-tenon, as I will now proceed to describe.

20 Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a part of a window-casing and a part of a blind closed therein, said casing and blind being provided with my improved fastening devices. Fig. 2 represents a
25 section on line *xx*, Fig. 1, looking downwardly. Fig. 3 represents an edge view of the blind. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the sill-plate. Fig. 5 represents a section on line *yy*,
30 Fig. 1.

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

In the drawings, *a* represents a window-casing, and *b* an outside blind or shutter hinged thereto, so as to swing in the usual manner.
35 Pivoted at *c* to the outer side of the bottom rail of the blind is a latch, *d*, the free end of which extends downwardly as a tenon, *d'*, below the blind.

40 *e* represents a plate attached to the window-sill *a'* below the bottom of the blind. In said plate are formed a series of slots, *g g' g'' g'''*, each of the proper width to receive and closely fit the latch-tenon *d'*. Said tenon is preferably slightly tapered or wedge-shaped, and
45 the sides of the slots are preferably beveled outwardly from their upper edges, so that the slots bear on the tenon only at the upper surface of the plate, a close fit of the tenons in
50 the slots being thus insured, whereby the tenon is prevented from rattling in the slots.

The slots are arranged at different angles, and each holds the blind by its engagement with the latch-tenon in a different position from the others. Thus when the latch-tenon is engaged with the slot *g* the blind is held fully
55 closed. When the latch-tenon is engaged with the slot *g'*, the blind is fully opened, and when the latch-tenon is engaged with one of the slots *g''* the blind is held in an intermediate position.
60

I prefer to make the plate *e* serve also as the fixed member of the lower hinge of the blind; and to this end I form a socket, *i*, in said
65 plate to receive a pintle, *j*, which is formed on an angular plate, *j'*, attached to the blind. I do not limit myself to this construction, however, but may provide a lower hinge which is entirely independent of the plate.

I regard the utilization of the sill-plate as a
70 member of the lower hinge as a very great advantage, however, over an independent hinge, since the sill-plate having the pintle-socket formed in it in a fixed relation to the tenon-receiving slots makes it impossible for the
75 blind to be hung out of center with said slots. It is a matter of great importance that the axial center of the lower hinge be in a particular location with reference to the slots to enable the tenon to properly enter and accurately fit all of the slots, and if the lower hinge
80 were independent of the sill-plate, unless the workman takes particular pains in locating the axial center of the lower hinge, said center is liable to be improperly located, so that
85 the tenon will not engage satisfactorily with the slots.

The upper hinge of the blind is of the usual or any suitable construction. The latch *d* has a handle, *r*, which projects through an
90 opening, *p*, formed for it in the blind. When the blind is closed, said handle can be manipulated for the purpose of opening the blind by a person within the building. The latch may be locked when the blind is closed
95 by a button, *q*, pivoted to the bottom rail of the blind above the handle *r*, said button being arranged to bear on the handle.

I claim—

The combination of the blind having the
100 angular plate secured thereto, the pintle projecting from said plate, the latch pivoted at

one end to the front of the blind and provided
at its other end with a downwardly-project-
ing wedge-shaped tenon, the fixed plate below
the blind provided with the series of tenon-
5 fitting slots, the sides of which are beveled
outwardly and having the pintle-receiving
socket, the handle *r*, projecting from said
latch through an aperture of said blind, and
the button designed to bear on said handle,
10 substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name
to this specification, in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses, this 31st day of May, A. D.
1888.

CHARLES J. SEYMOUR.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.