

(No Model.)

J. N. FARNHAM.  
SHUTTER WORKER.

No. 485,811.

Patented Nov. 8, 1892.

Fig. 1.

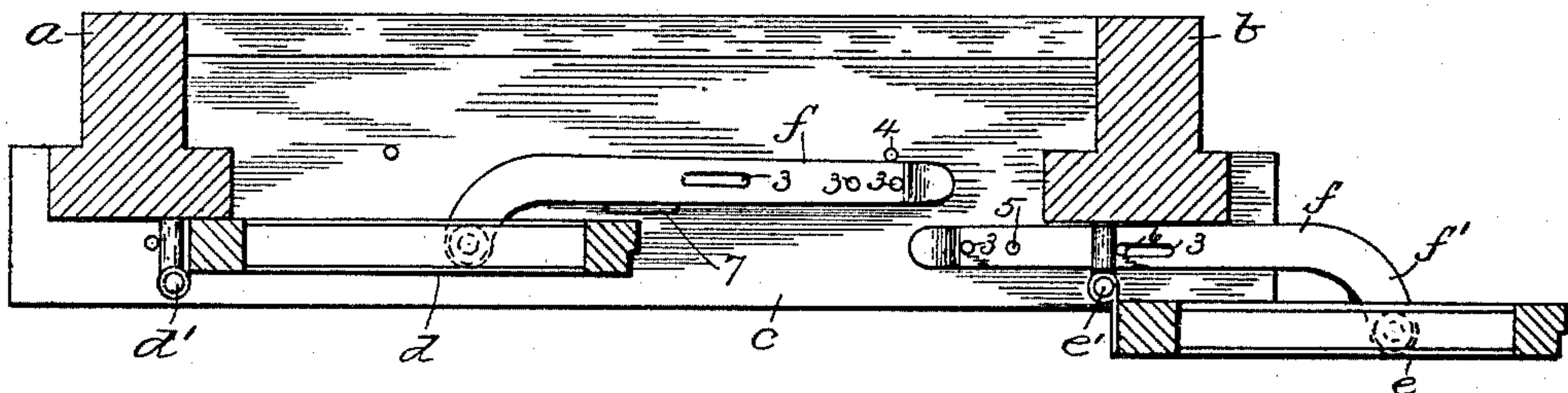


Fig. 2.

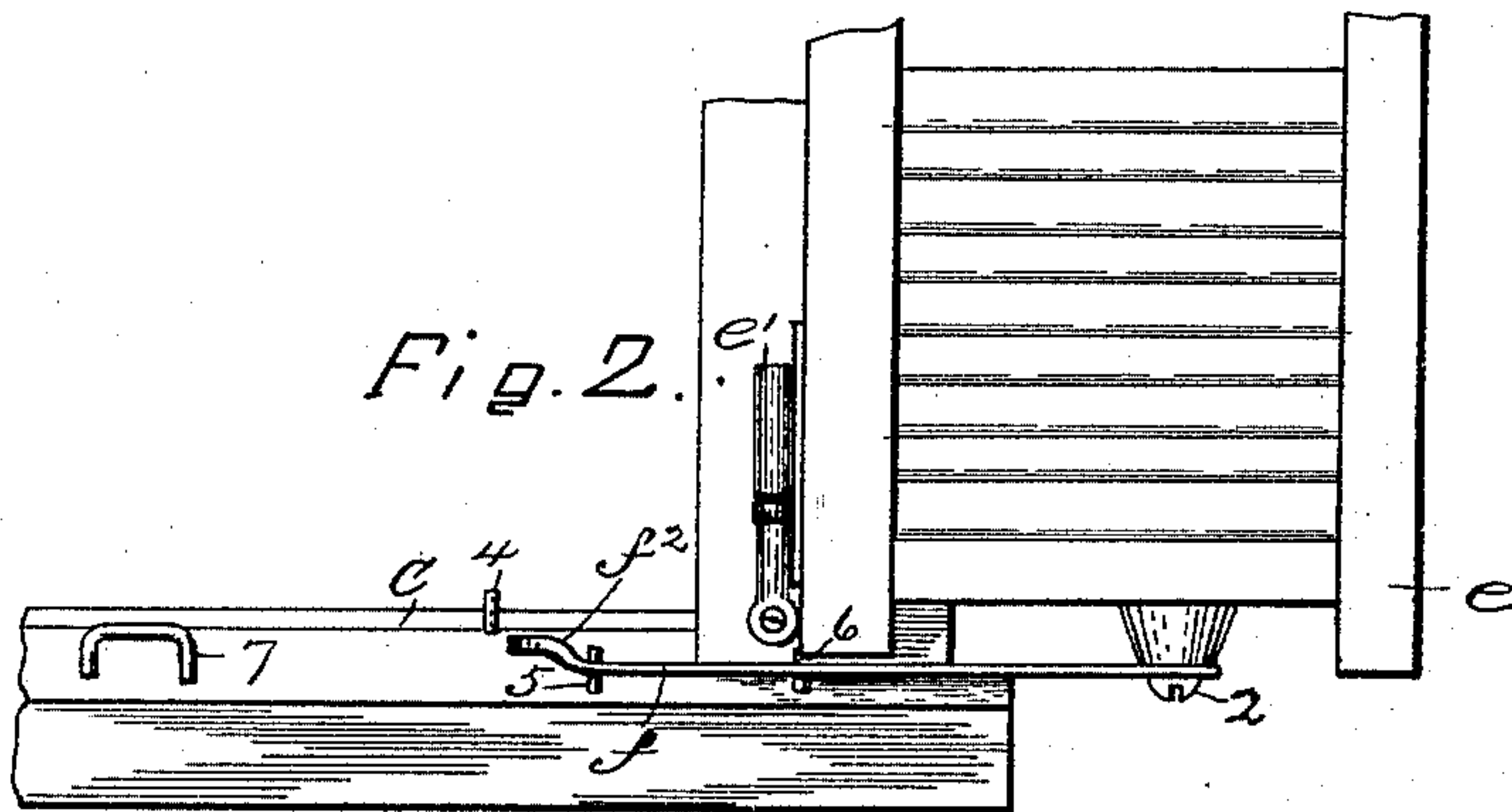
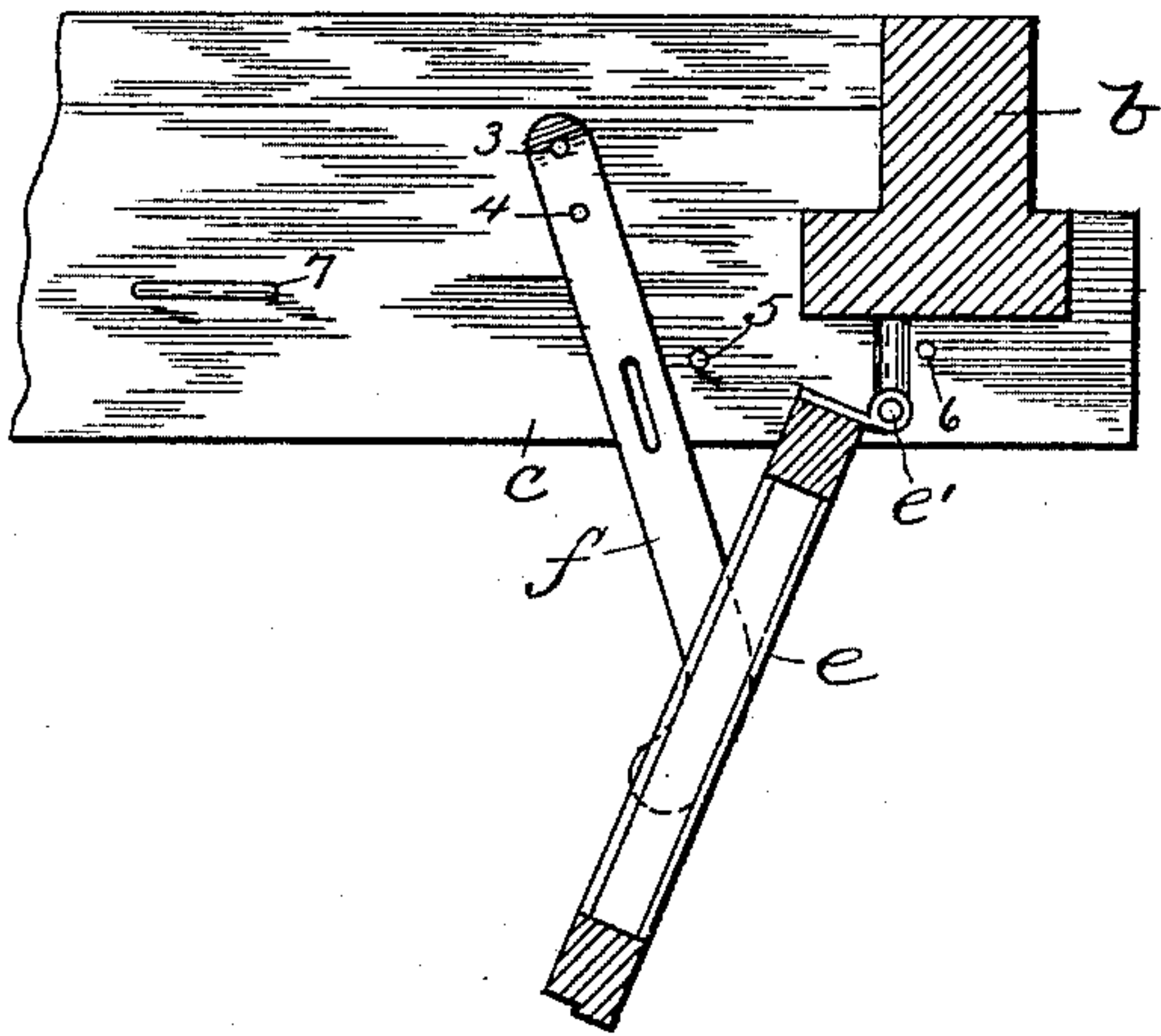


Fig. 3



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SHUTTER-WORKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,811, dated November 8, 1892.

Application filed July 15, 1892. Serial No. 440,088. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN N. FARNHAM, of Waltham, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Blind-Fastenings, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters and figures on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention has for its object to construct a blind-fastening whereby the blinds may be opened and closed from within and held securely locked both opened and closed and also in one or more intermediate positions.

15 In accordance with this invention the blinds are hung on pivots in the usual manner, and to the middle of the lower end of each blind or thereabout one end of a flat spring-acting bar is connected, the opposite end of said flat bar having a series of holes, and four projections rise from the window-sill at desired points, with which said bar co-operates, two of which enter the holes in said bar and hold the blind wide open, another of which enters one or another hole in said bar and holds the blind in an intermediate position, while two of which are so located as to receive between them the bar and hold the blind closed. The free end of the flat spring-acting bar is up-  
20 turned to serve as a handpiece or means by which it may be grasped by hand, so as to serve as a lever to swing the blinds.

25 Figure 1 shows in horizontal section a window-casing and two blinds and blind-fastenings therefor embodying this invention, one blind being closed and locked and the other being opened and locked; Fig. 2, a front view of the lower end of one of the blinds, showing the blind-fastening in edge view; and Fig. 3, a similar view to Fig. 1, showing the blind locked in an intermediate position.

30 The sides *a b* and sill *c* of the window-casing, and the blinds *d e*, hung on pivots *d' e'*, are or may be of any usual or suitable construction. A flat spring-acting bar of steel or other suitable material *f* is bent or curved at right angles, or substantially so, in a horizontal plane at one end, as at *f'*, and is connected at said end in a loose or pivotal manner, as  
35 by a screw 2, to the middle of the lower end

of the blinds. The opposite end of the flat bar *f* is slightly upturned, as by an offset at *f''*, to present a handpiece which may be grasped by hand for the purpose of moving the bar. Along the bar *f* near the upturned end a series of perforations 3 are provided, arranged at desired distances apart. Pins 4 5 6 are driven into the sill *c* at different points, as shown, which enter the perforations of the flat bar *f* to thereby hold said bar rigidly in its different positions. Two of the pins, as 5 6, are arranged in line with each other and parallel with the outer face of the side *a* or *b*, and when the blind is swung wide open said pins enter two of the perforations of the bar, and said bar is made of sufficient width to at such time bear against the outer face of the side *a* or *b*, so that the side *a* or *b* serves as an additional means of holding the bar *f*. Thus when the blind is wide open or swung back against the side wall of the building it is locked by the bar *f*, being held by the pins 5 6 and by the outer face of the side *b*, as shown in Fig. 1. When the blind is closed, as also shown in Fig. 1, the flat bar *f* is brought into parallelism with the blind and between the pin 4 on one side and the staple, pin, or projection 7 on the other side, so that it is securely held. The flat bar *f* by its spring action bears firmly upon the top of the sill *c*, thereby holding itself upon the pins, or between the pins, as the case may be, without the employment of additional locking devices to hold it down. When the blind is swung part way open, as shown in Fig. 3, the pin 4 enters one of the perforations 3 in the flat bar, thereby holding it.

40 It is obvious that pins may be located at other desirable points, which may enter perforations in the bar, and thereby rigidly hold the blind in any intermediate position.

45 If it is desired to use this form of blind-fastening in connection with blinds hung in a different manner from that herein shown, the said flat bar *f* will be bent to accommodate itself to the shape of the window-casing, so that I do not desire to limit my invention to any particular shape of the bar *f* so long as it is made flat and spring acting to thereby hold itself on fixed pins provided for the purpose without the aid of additional locking  
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devices, and whereby said bar may be grasped by the hand of the operator from within and employed as a lever to swing the blind.

I claim—

- 5 The blind-fastener herein described, comprising the flat spring-acting bar *f*, bent at *f'* and loosely connected to the middle of the lower end of the blind and having the series of perforations 3 and the projections 4 5 6 7  
10 rising from the window-sill at the points designated, with which said flat spring-acting bar *f* co-operates, the projections 5 6, entering the perforations and holding the blind wide

open, the projection 4, entering one or another perforation and holding the blind in an intermediate position, and the projections 4 7, bearing against the sides of the bar and holding the blind closed.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN N. FARNHAM.

Witnesses:

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LUCY F. GRAVES.