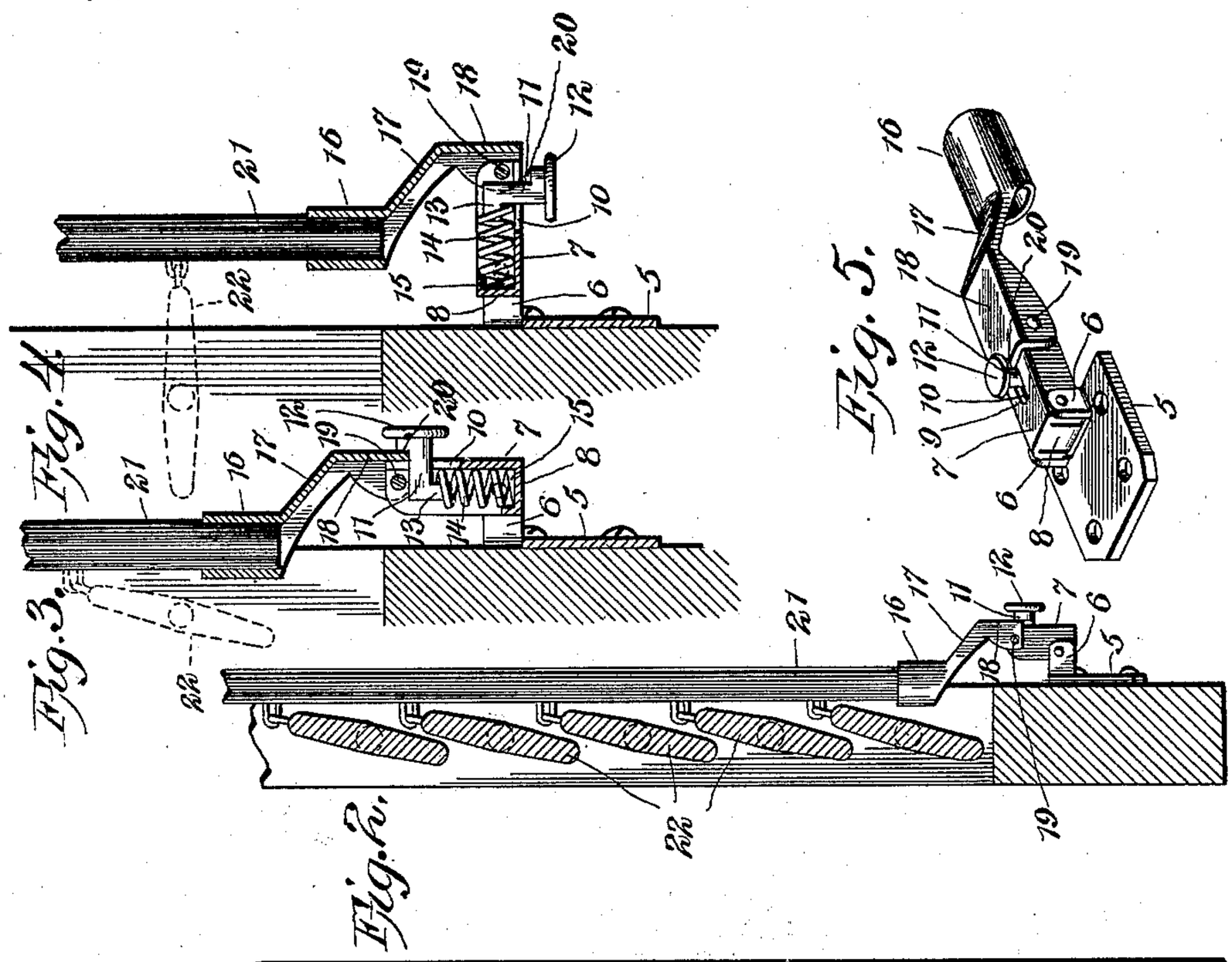
No. 637,949. Patented Nov. 28, 1899.

W. G. SMITH.

SHUTTER SLAT HOLDER.

(Application filed Aug. 26, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. SMITH, OF GARWIN, IOWA.

SHUTTER-SLAT HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,949, dated November 28, 1899.

Application filed August 26, 1899. Serial No. 728,608. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Garwin, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Shutter-Slat Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of shutters comprising a frame having slats pivoted therein, and more particularly to means for holding the slats closed and at different angles of adjustment, the object of the invention being to provide a device of this nature which will be simple and cheap in its construction and at the same time effective in operation.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the lower portion of a shutter with the slat-holder in position to hold the slats closed. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and showing the holder in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a detail section showing the holder and its attachment to the connecting-rod of the slats. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 and showing the holder in its position when holding the slats at the point of their greatest opening. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of the holder.

Referring now to the drawings, the holder consists of a plate 5, adapted for attachment to the frame of a shutter, below the slats thereof, and which plate has struck up therefrom adjacent the upper edge parallel ears 6. Pivotally connected with these ears is a casing 7, consisting of a plate having its side edges bent to lie parallel and having its diminished end 8 bent to lie between these parallel portions, although it will be of course understood that, if desired, this casing may be formed integral by casting. In the web or back 9 of the casing is formed a slot 10, through which is projected a stem 11, having a head 12, for purposes to be presently explained. The inner end of the stem 11 is provided with a lateral projection 13, upon which is disposed a helical spring 14, the opposite end of which lies in a seat 15 at the end of the casing, and which seat is formed by bending the free end of the portion 8 inwardly, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The tendency of the spring 14 is to hold the pin 11 normally at the outer end of the slot 10. In connection with this portion of the holder is employed a socket 16, from which is extended downwardly and rearwardly a web 17, connected with which is a plate 18, the sides of which are bent to lie parallel and at right angles to the plate on one side thereof, the plate 18 and said parallel portions forming in effect a second casing, which is pivotally connected with the sides of the first-named casing through the medium of the pivot-pin 19, passed laterally and through the adjacent portions of the parallel sides of the casings. The plate 18 lies in a plane parallel with the socket 6, and both are practically of spring metal in order that the socket may be caused to snugly receive the connecting-rod of the several slats of the shutter and that the parallel side portions of the plate 18 may frictionally engage the adjacent portions of the first-named casing and hold the two casings frictionally at various angles.

The pivot-pin 19 is so located that when the casings are moved to lie in a common line the plate 18 will lie snugly against the back 9 and will lie beneath the head 12 of the pin 11, the plate 18 in its movement upon the pivot 19 engaging the head 12 of the pin and moving it rearwardly against the tendency of the spring 14 until said plate has passed beneath the head, when the spring will act to throw the head forwardly to the position shown in Fig. 3 to enter the edge of the plate 18 in a slot 20 in the pin or stem 11 below the head.

In practice, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the plate 5 is secured to the bottom rail of the shutter-frame and in such a position that the socket 16 may receive the shifting-bar 21 of the shutter-slats 22 and that when the casings are in a position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5 the holder will maintain the shifting-rod in its uppermost position to hold the slats of the shutters closed.

When it is desired to open the slats, the pin or stem 11 is drawn downwardly to release the engaged end of the plate 18, after which the plates may be moved upon their pivots to the position shown in Fig. 4 to hold the slats at their points of greatest opening. When it is desired to again close the slats, it is only

necessary that the shifting-bar be moved upwardly, when the plate 18 will operate the latch to permit engagement with the slot 20.

It will of course be understood that in practice the several parts of the holder may be cast or stamped and that the materials and proportions thereof may be varied as desired.

What I claim is—

1. A slat-holder, comprising a plate having ears, a casing pivotally connected with the ears and having a slot therein, a bolt within the casing and projecting outwardly thereof through the slot, a recess in the bolt between the casing and the outer end of the bolt, a spring adapted to hold the bolt normally in a predetermined position, and a second casing pivoted to the first-named casing and having a socket for the reception of a shift-rod, said casing being adapted for engagement with the outer portion of the bolt to move the bolt rearwardly and permit the second casing to engage the recess of the bolt.

2. A slat-holder, comprising a plate having ears, a casing pivoted to the ears and having a slot, a bolt slidably disposed in the slot and projecting outwardly thereof, a recess in the bolt extending into the outwardly-projecting portion, a projection upon the inner end of the bolt, a spring engaging the projection and adapted to hold the bolt yieldably in a predetermined position, and a second casing having a socket for the reception of a shift-rod, said casing being pivoted to the first-named casing and adapted to initially engage the outer end of the bolt and move it rearwardly to permit the casing to enter the recess of the bolt.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM G. SMITH.

Witnesses:

D. L. BRECKENRIDGE,

J. G. REID.