

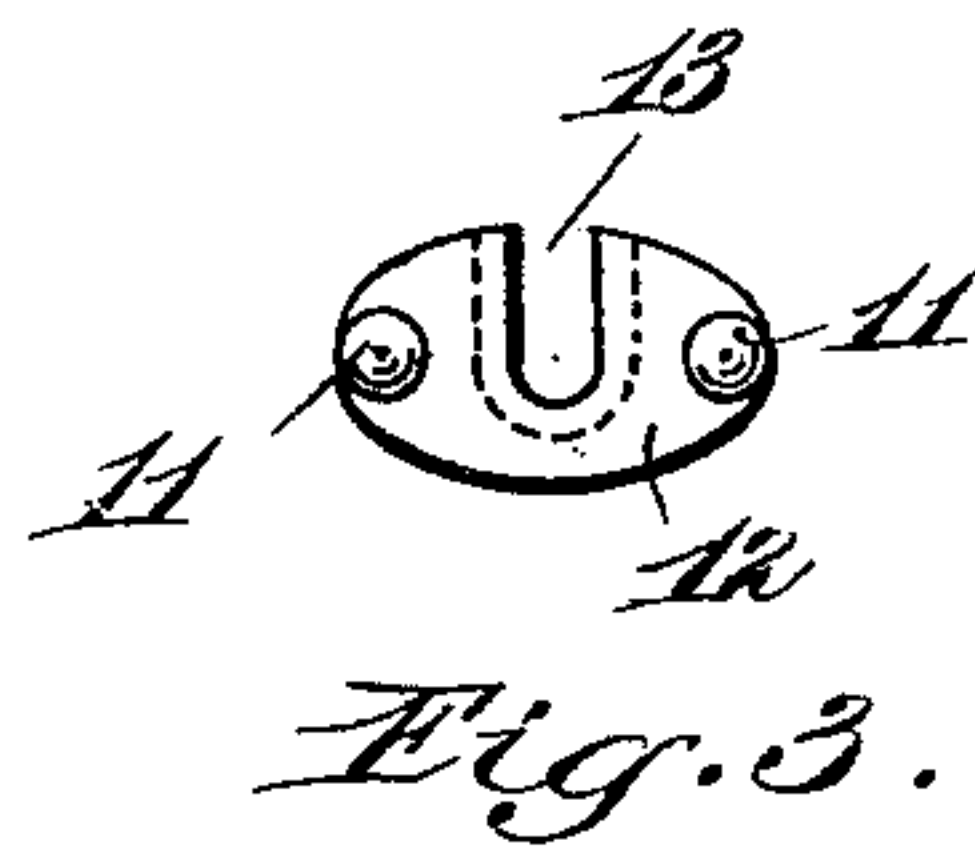
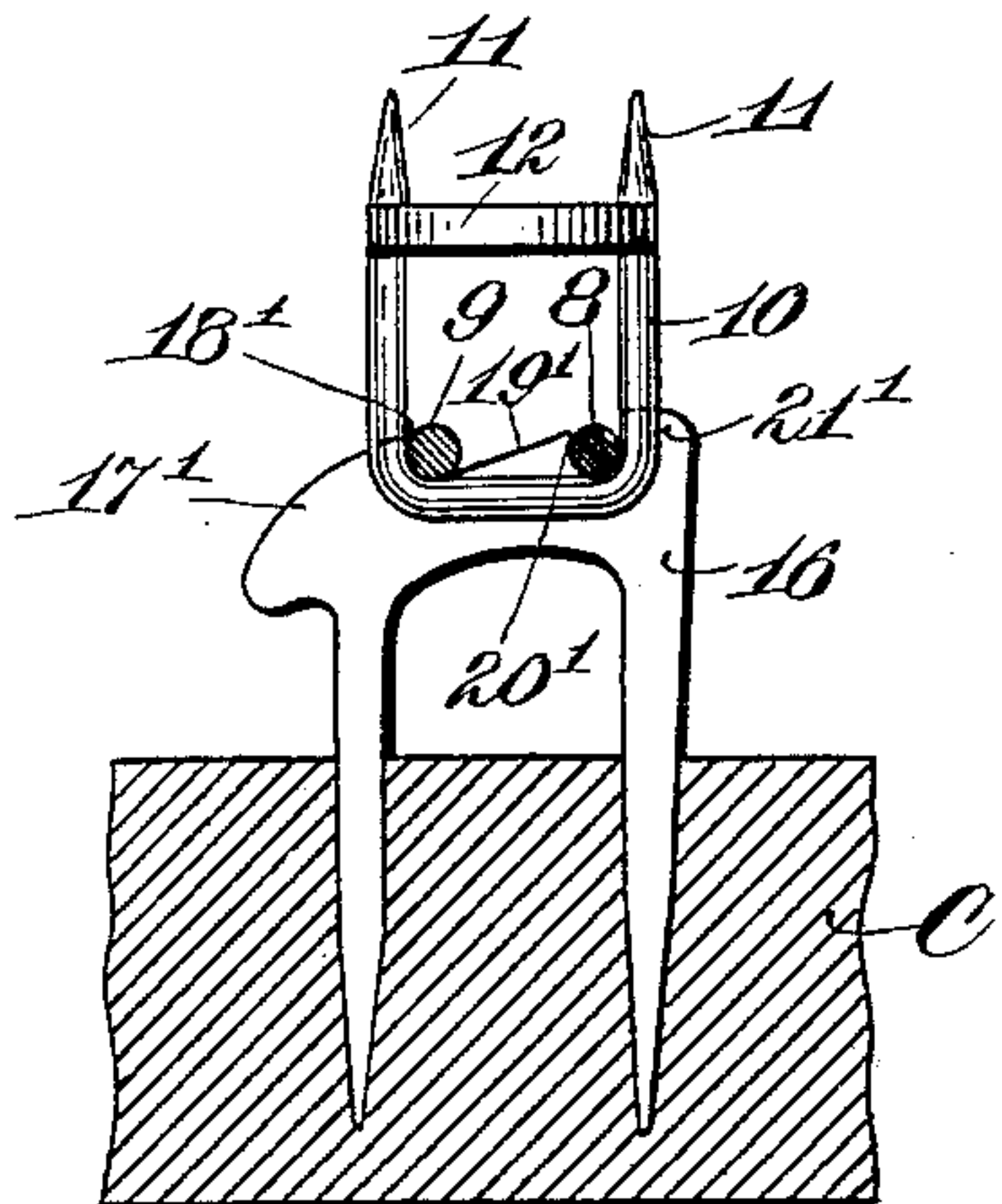
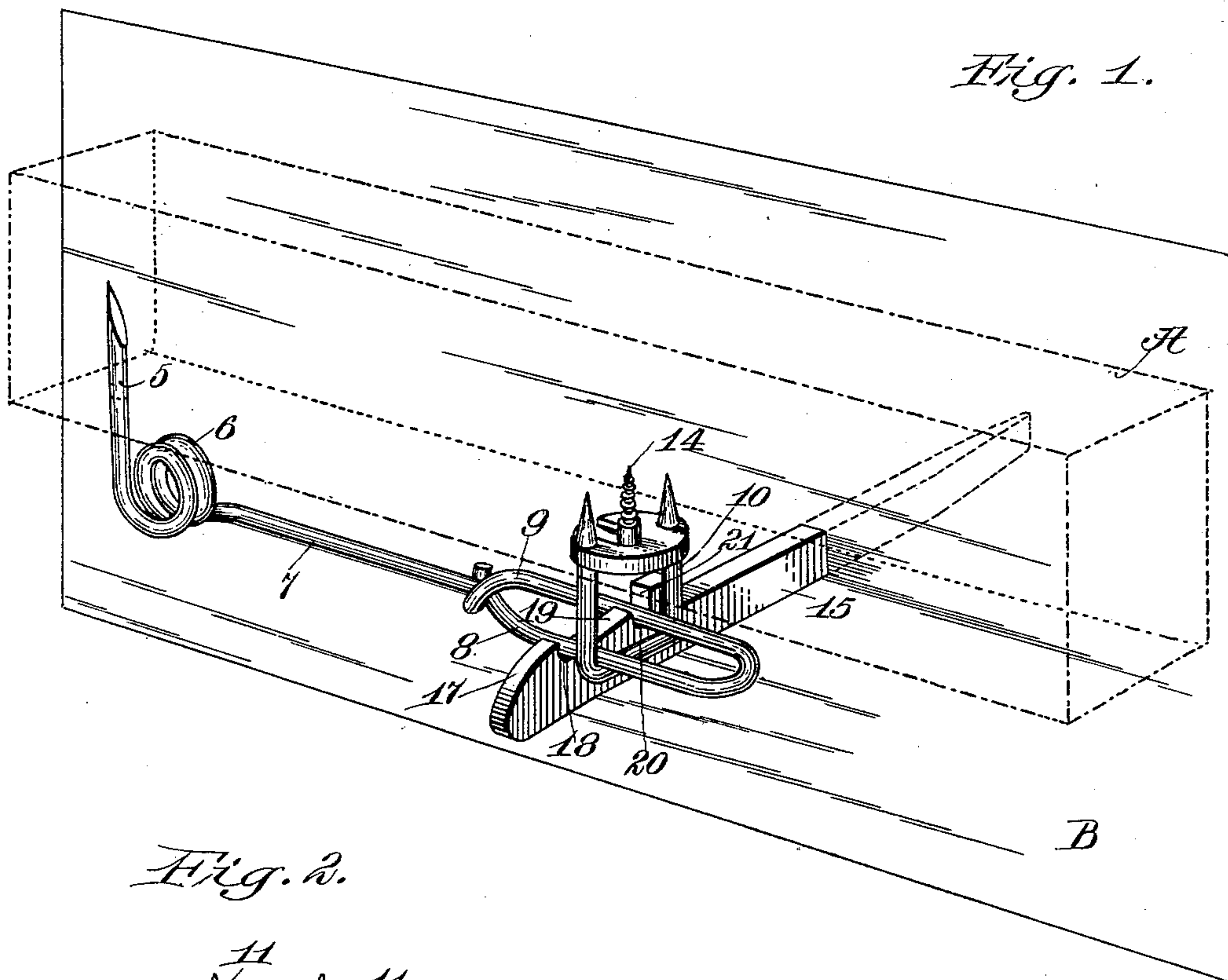
No. 677,267.

Patented June 25, 1901.

J. H. PINEO.
BLIND FASTENER.

(Application filed Dec. 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. PINEO, OF BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

BLIND-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,267, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed December 5, 1900. Serial No. 38,752. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. PINEO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brookline, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Blind-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention has reference to improvements in blind fasts or fasteners.

One object of the invention is to increase the strength of the fasteners.

15 Another object of the invention is to so construct a blind-fastener that duplex engagement between the latch and the catch may be had.

20 The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the spring-latch and of the catch whereby the same is engaged.

The invention also consists in such other novel features of construction and combination of parts as shall hereinafter be more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

25 Figure 1 represents a perspective view of portions of a blind and a fixed portion of a house, illustrating the improved fasteners. Fig. 2 represents a view of the stool-catch and the latch slide or staple, the latch being 30 shown in section in locked position. Fig. 3 represents a plan view of the guide for the latch.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout.

35 In carrying this invention into practice the object has been to provide a blind-fastener of simple construction, but of increased strength, whereby the latch might be more securely engaged when the blind was fully opened or 40 closed and whereby the blind-latch might be engaged and held without fully closing the blind.

45 In the drawings, A represents a portion of the lower rail of a blind, B the side or wall of the building to which the wall-catch is secured, and C a portion of the window-stool.

50 The latch is, as usual, designed to be secured to the lower end or rail A of a blind, and comprises the securing-spur 5, having the spring-coils 6 and the shank 7. At its

free end this shank is bent back and secured upon itself to form the parallel latching-bars 8 and 9, representing the side bars of a loop.

To prevent the lateral movement of this loop and to limit its movement from the action of the spring-coils, a rectangular guide 10 is provided, through which the loop of the latch works. This guide has the spurs 11, which may be forced into the lower end of the blind, and the cross-plate 12, furnished 60 with the slot 13 to receive the shank of the securing-screw 14.

The wall-catch 15 and the stool-catch 16 have securing spurs or devices of any well-known construction, their novelty residing 65 in their duplex engagement for the latch-bars 8 and 9. The wall-catch 15 has the inclined surface 17, ending at the concave step 18, from which the second inclined way 19 extends to the concave step 20, beyond which 70 is the abutment 21. The stool-catch 16 similarly has the inclined portion 17', extending upward to provide material for the concave step 18, from which the inclined way 19' extends to the step 20', beyond which is the 75 abutment 21'.

By reason of the double bars 8 and 9 the guide 10 effects a more substantial resistance to any lateral strain on the latch. While the holding power of these double latch-bars when 80 engaged with the duplex catches of the wall or stool catch is increased by the resistance of the shank 7 to torsional strain as, when in the position shown in Fig. 2, pressure is exerted by the guide 10 on the bar 8, the tendency is to slightly raise that bar which is resisted by the shank. 85

Where blinds are slammed by the wind, if a single catch be used the rebound of the blind is often so rapid as to prevent the catching of the latch; but in this construction the double inclines 17 and 19 and the double latch-bars 8 and 9, riding over the same, exert resistance to the movement of the blind, and if the rebound is so sharp as to prevent 95 the engagement of both bars with their respective catches or steps the probabilities largely favor the catching of the inner bar 8 or 9, depending on whether the blind is in the open or closed position, in the outer step 100

18 or 18', and the subsequent duplex engagement when pressure is again applied to the blind.

When outside screens are used, it is often impossible to close the blinds sufficiently to latch the same; but with the improved fastener clearance of the screen may be had by engaging the latch-bar 8 with the step 18' of the stool-catch. By the removal of the screen the blind may be fully closed and both of the latch-bars engaged with their respective catches.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A blind-fastener comprising a spring having a plurality of latch-bars separated from each other.

2. A spring-actuated blind-fastener having duplex latches, in combination with a stationary fixture having a pair of engaging notches or catches, for said latches, and an intermediate inclined surface.

3. The combination with the shank 7 having the spring-coils and the spur and bent to form a loop having the bars 8 and 9, and a guide in which the loop may work, of the stationary fixture having catches in which the bars 8 and 9 may be engaged.

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

JOHN H. PINEO.

Witnesses:

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