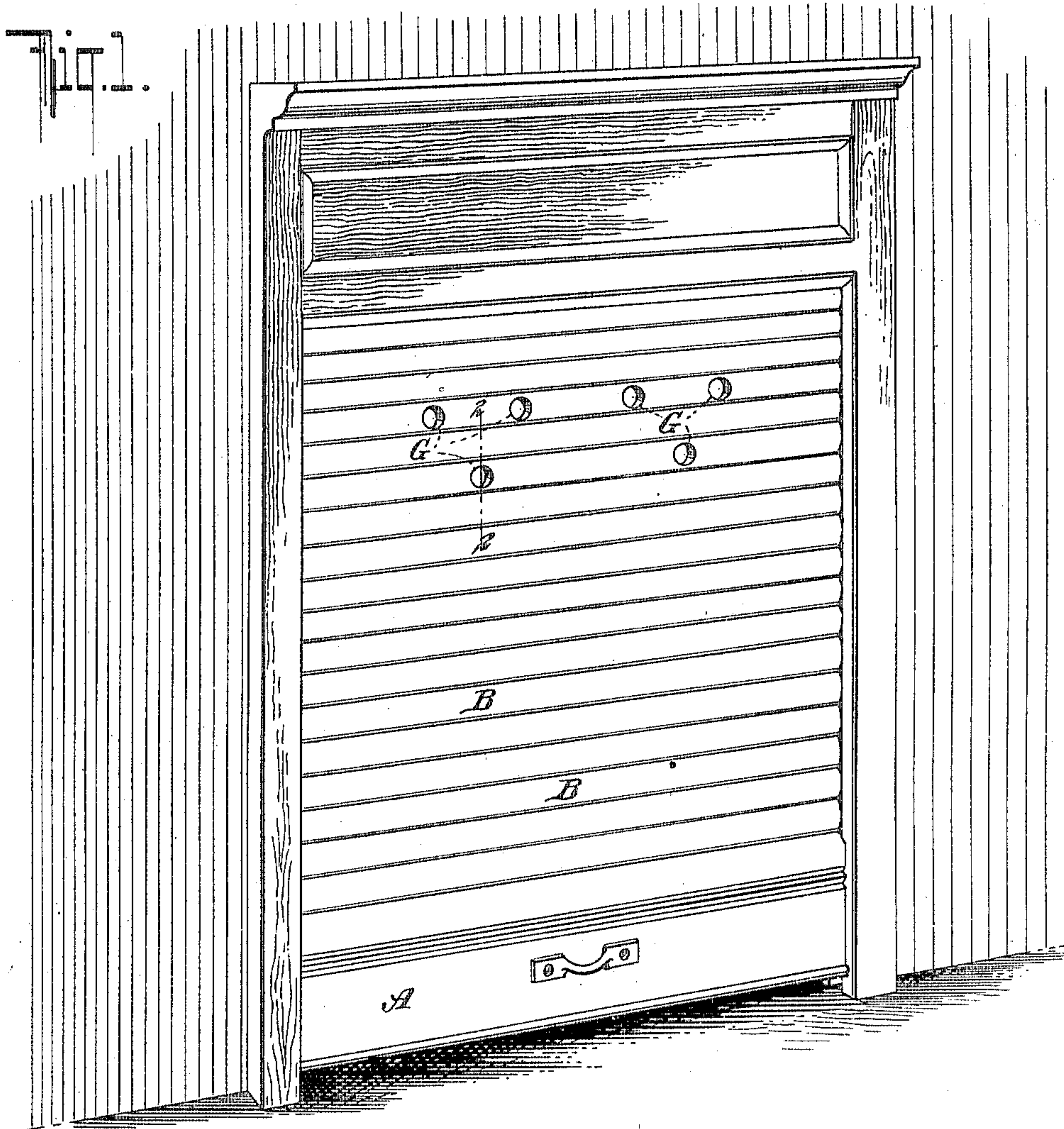


No. 811,607.

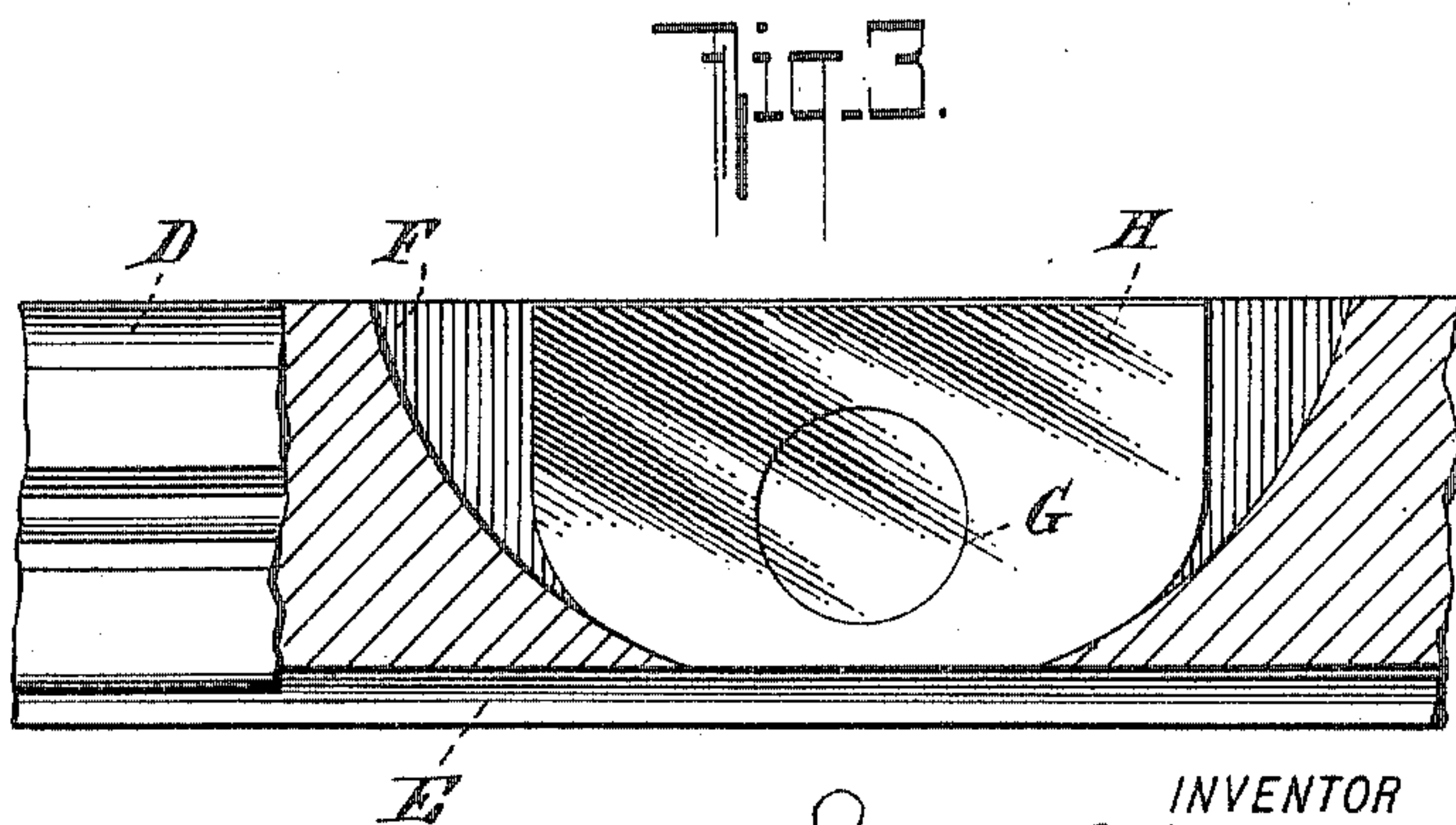
PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

J. G. WILSON.
SHUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1905.



WITNESSES:
Julius H. Hutz
Harry V. Briesen



INVENTOR
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES G. WILSON, OF LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

SHUTTER.

No. 811,607.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed July 14, 1905. Serial No. 269,601.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES G. WILSON, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Larchmont, county of Westchester, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to rolling shutters, and has for its object to construct shutters of this description with devices permitting the inspection of the interior of a store or room when said shutters are in the closing position.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter, and the features of novelty will be pointed out in the appended claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shutter with my improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a detail view of one of the shutter-slats, partly in section.

The shutter A, as shown in the drawings, consists of numerous solid slats B, threaded or strung up on suitable metallic cables, wires, or bands C. The said slats B are each provided with a convex portion D, which fits into a concave portion E of the next slat, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. With this construction a perfect joint is secured between the slats B, and it is easy to roll the shutter upon a roller in any convenient manner when it is desired to use the opening which is closed by the shutter when it is down. With shutters of this description it is impossible to see into the interior of the store or room when said shutters are down, and as it is sometimes desirable to have the interior of the store or room open for inspection—as, for instance, when said shutters are used in connection with banks—I have provided the following improvement.

In one or more of the solid slats B, I saw or otherwise produce a narrow slit F, which runs in the direction of the length of the slats B and in the present case is shown about semicircular in form, although this is not necessary. An opening G is bored through the slat B, having the slit F in such a manner that the said opening G is in line with some part of the slit F, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. A piece of glass or other transparent material H is placed in the slit F and may be held in position by the shape of the slit F, as shown in the drawings, or it may simply be held in place by the two adjacent slats B, as will be seen by referring to Fig. 2.

Each slat may be provided with one or more of these devices, or one slat may be provided with a number of them, as desired. It will be seen that when the shutter is down with my device in position it is easy to inspect the interior of the store or room, and the transparent material in the openings prevents any dust or other objectionable matter from entering. My device has the further advantage of being cheap and durable and is easy of construction.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the nature of my invention.

I claim—

In a flexible shutter having flexibly-united slats, the solid-shutter slat B having a narrow slit F running in the direction of its length, an opening G at substantially right angles to said slit and in registry therewith, and a piece of transparent material arranged in said slit to close said opening.

JAMES G. WILSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN LOTKA,
JOHN A. KEHLENBECK.