

No. 816,224.

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J. DURN & L. ANDERSON.

BLIND FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED APR 25, 1905.

Fig. 1

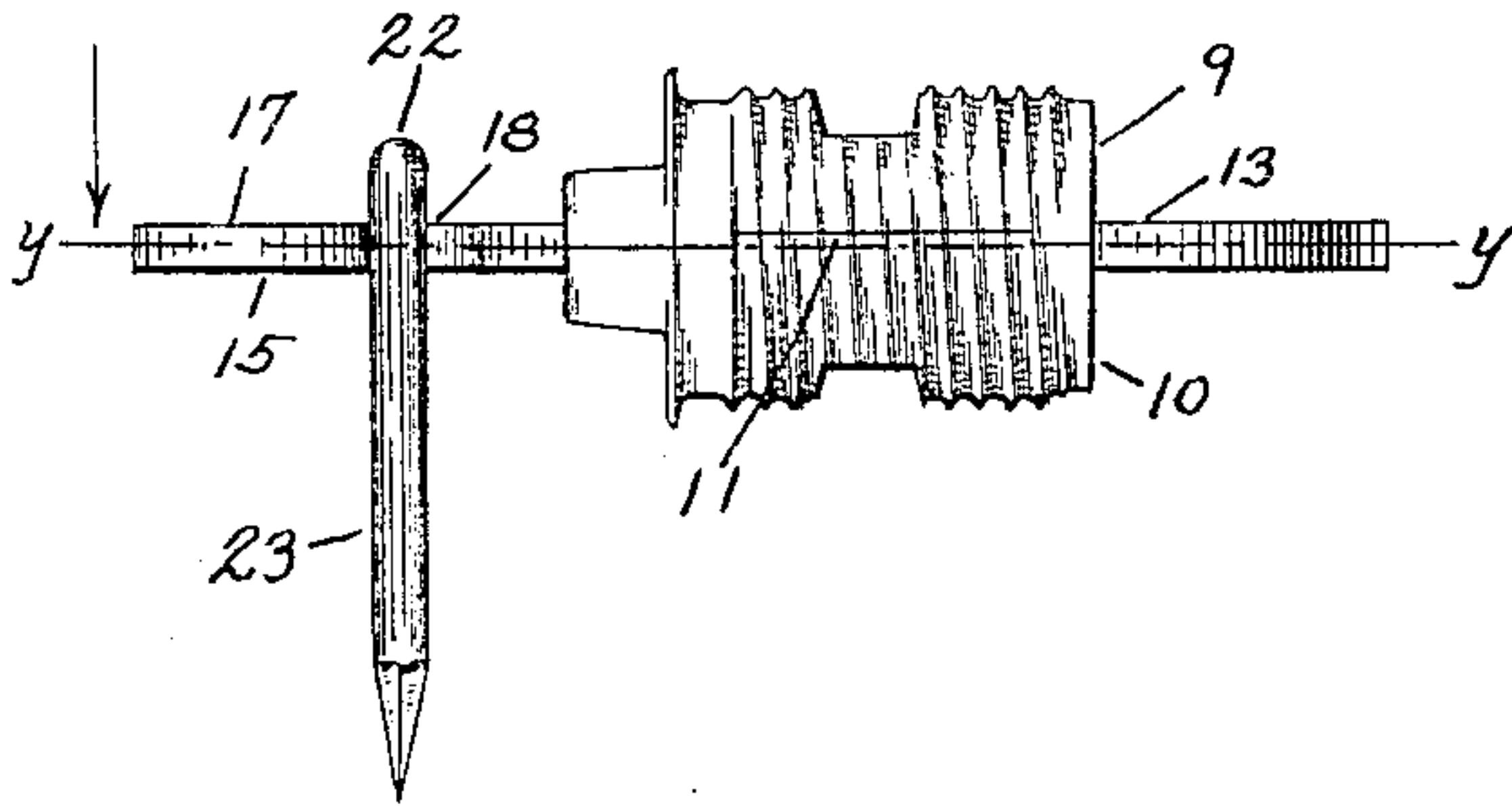


Fig. 3

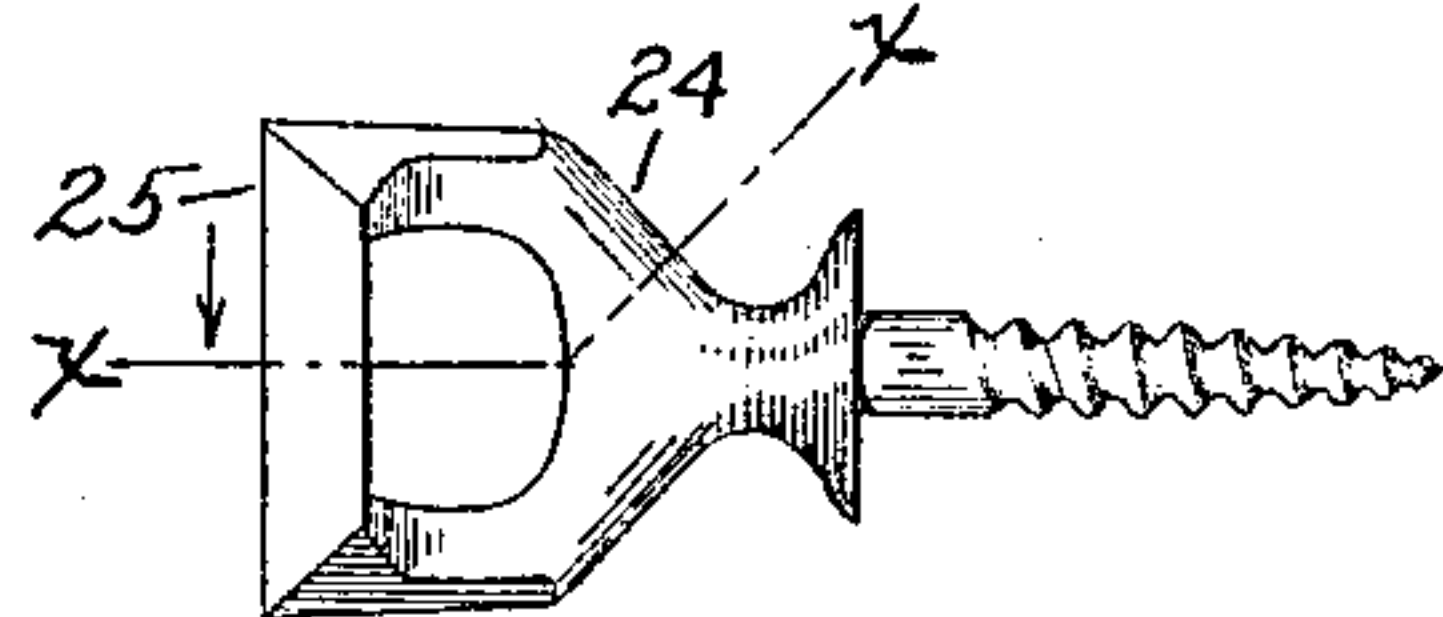


Fig. 2

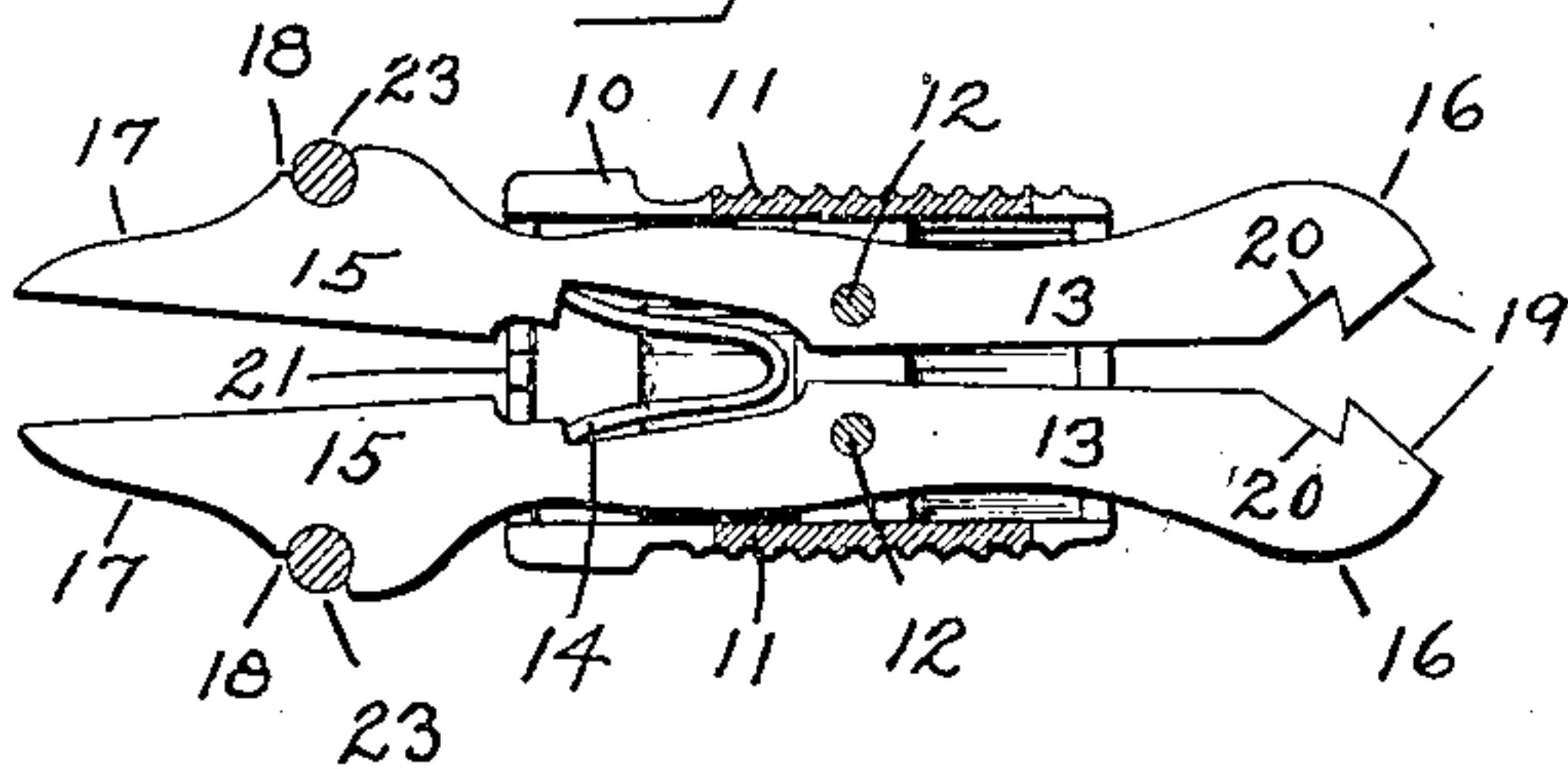


Fig. 4

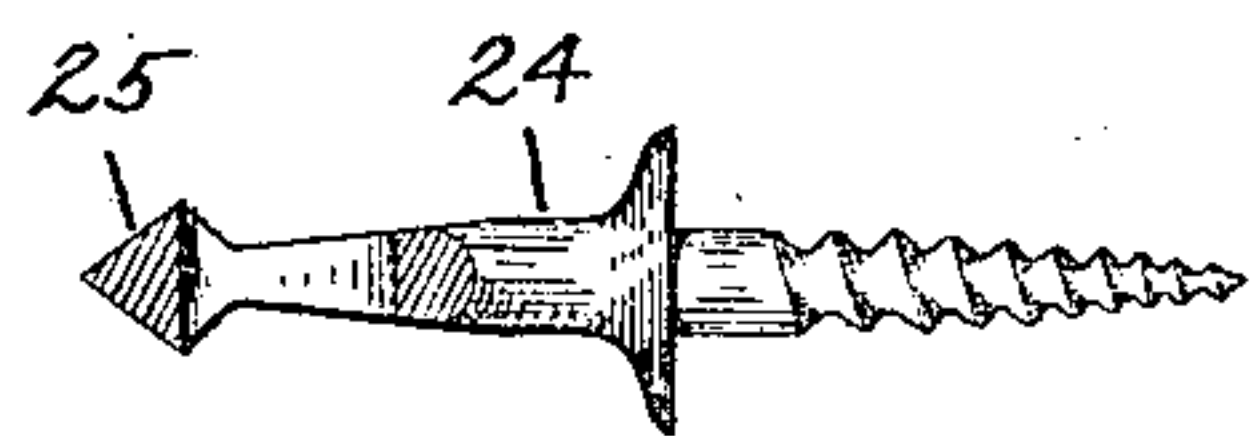


Fig. 5

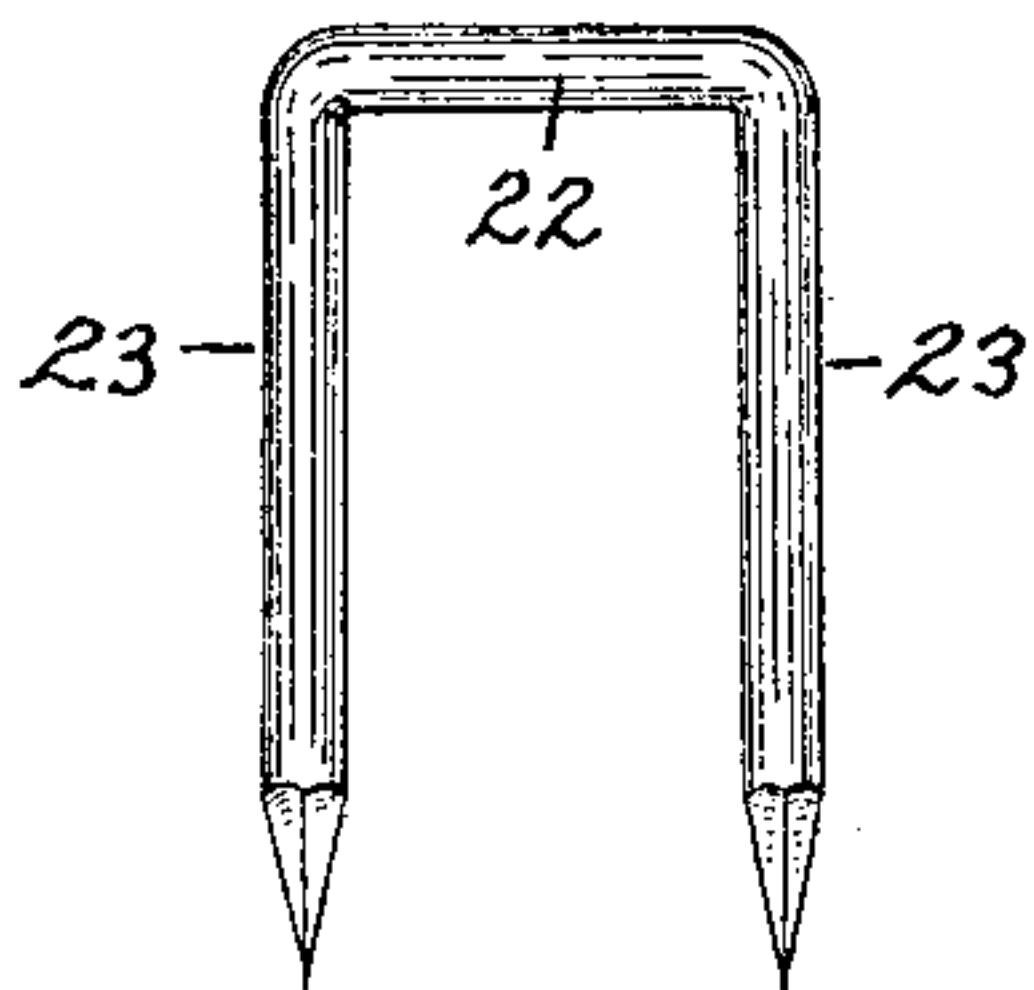


Fig. 7

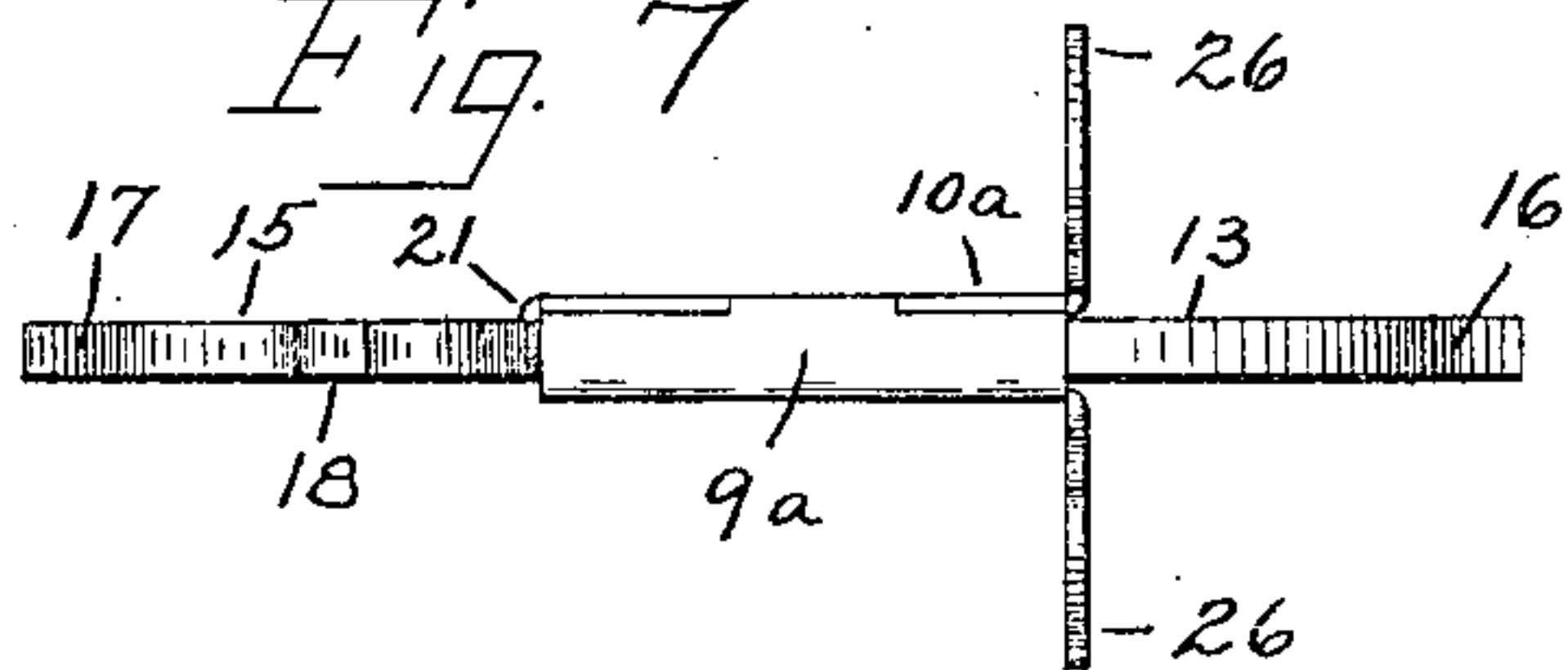


Fig. 6

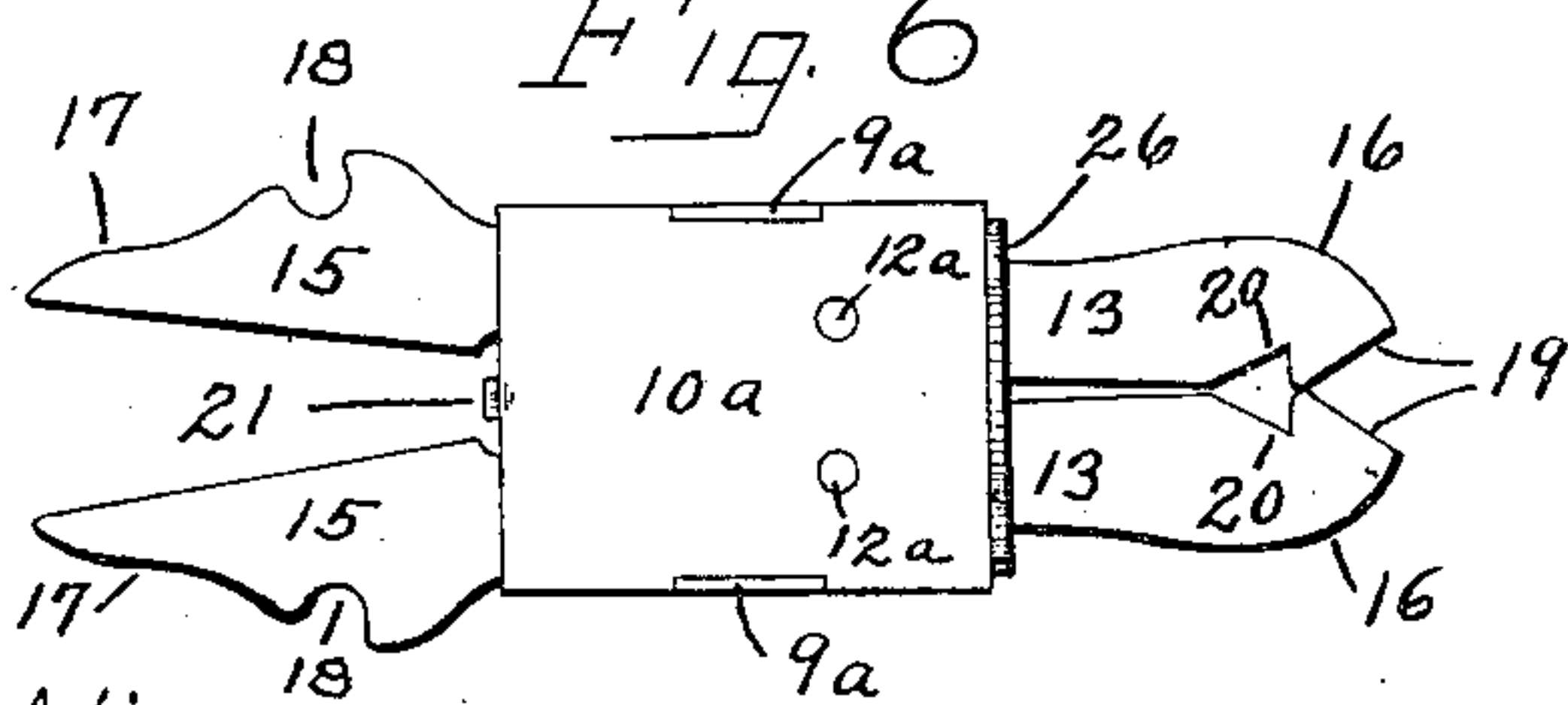
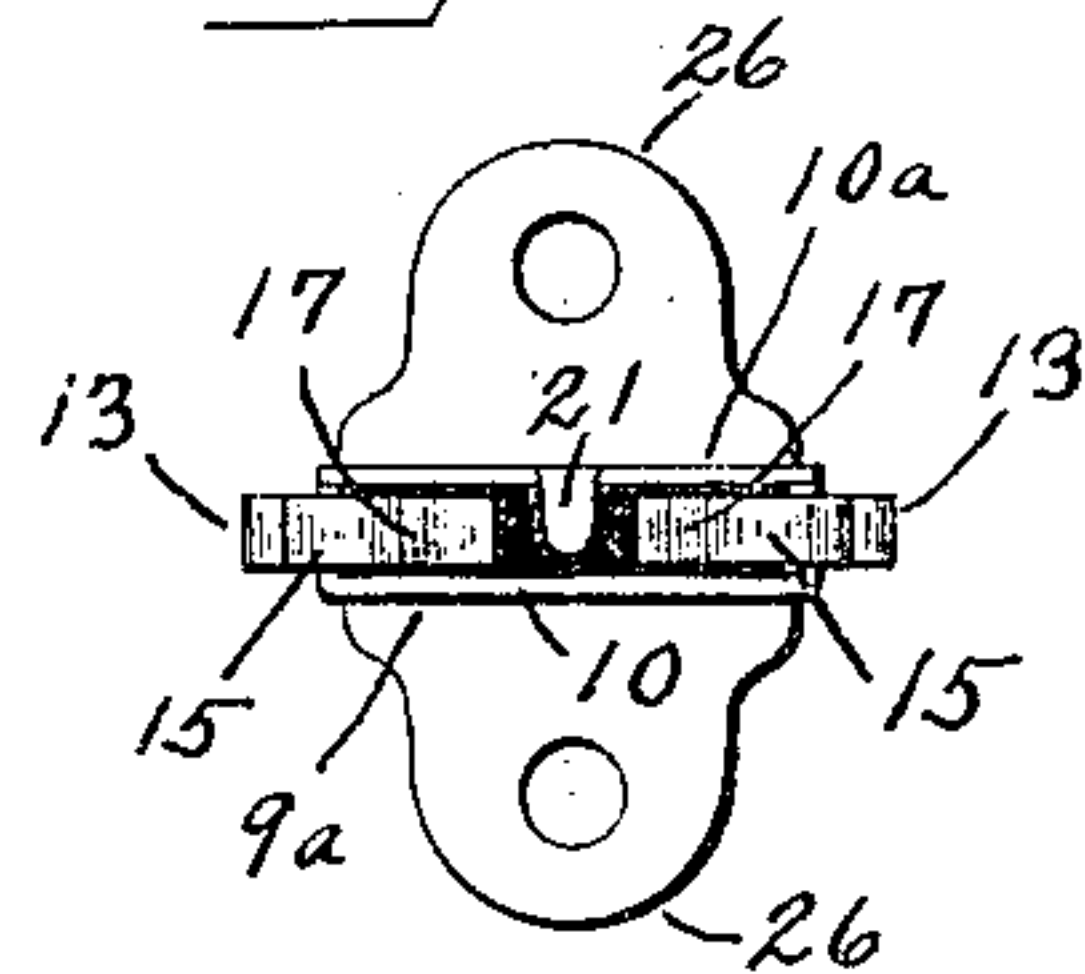


Fig. 8



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BLIND-FASTENER.

No. 816,224.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 27, 1906.

Application filed April 25, 1905. Serial No. 257,311.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN DURN and LOUIS ANDERSON, citizens of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in blind or shutter fasteners; and the main object of our improvement is to provide a simple and durable fastener that will securely hold the blinds or shutters without rattling.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure is a side elevation of our blind-fastener together with the staple form of keeper for use on the window-sill. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan of the same on the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the eye form of keeper for use on the building. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan of the same on the line *x x* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the staple form of keeper. Fig. 6 is a plan view of our fastener with a modified form of case. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same; and Fig. 8 is an end view—the left-hand end in the position shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the case is mainly in the ordinary form of a cylindrical screw-threaded shell made in two parts 9 10, with interlocking projections 11 and recesses at the meeting edges. The two parts of the shell or case are secured together by the pins 12. Upon these pins there is a pair of double-acting lever-catches 13, with a substantially U-shaped sheet-metal spring 14 lying between the said lever-catches and bearing upon their confronting edges with a constant tendency to force the latch-heads 15 at one end of said lever-catches apart and the heads 18 at the other end together. The heads 15 are provided with beveled or inclined faces 17 and shallow double-acting holding-notches 18 at the base of the said faces on their outer edges, while the heads 16 have beveled or inclined faces 19 and double-acting holding-notches 20 at the base of the said faces on their inner edges. A stop-lug 21 on one part of the case or shell—the part 10, as shown—limits the movement of the heads 15, so that the lever-latches cannot be moved far enough toward the companion latch to carry the confronting edges of the heads 15 beyond the longitudinal middle line of the case.

The heads 15 are designed to engage the

legs 23 of the staple form of keeper 22, which keeper is to be placed on the window-sill in a position where the pointed ends of the two heads will as the blind is closed enter the space between the staple-legs 23, which legs, acting on the beveled edges 17, will force the heads 15 toward each other until the notches 18 are reached. The spring 14 will then force the said heads 15 outwardly and bring the staple-legs and double-acting notches into engagement, as shown in Fig. 2, to firmly hold the blind in place against rattling or moving in either direction. The staple-legs are preferably so spaced as to prevent the heads 15 from moving outwardly to their full extent and to hold the heads 16 at the opposite end of the lever-catches slightly apart, as shown in Fig. 2. The lever-catches in the modification, Fig. 6, are illustrated with the heads 15 moved outwardly to the full extent of their movement.

The heads 16 are designed to engage the eye form of keeper 24, Figs. 3 and 4, the said keeper being placed on the building by the side of the window in position for being engaged by the said heads. The beveled ends 19 of the heads 16 will strike the front cross-bar 25 of the keeper 24 and force the said heads apart until the notches 20 are presented to the said bar and the heads close thereon to hold the blind firmly in place. The fastener can be disengaged by forcing the window-sill ends of the lever-latches together. The fastener is also disengaged from the staple form of keeper by forcing the ends of the latches together at the window-sill end of the fastener.

In Figs. 6, 7, and 8 we show the same construction of latch-levers and spring for use with the same form of keepers. The only modification is in the case, which is of a rectangular form designed to be mortised into the blind instead of simply boring a hole and screwing it in. In this case, which may be formed of sheet metal, there are two parts 9<sup>a</sup> and 10<sup>a</sup> and the same central stop-lug 21 on the part 10<sup>a</sup>. The said parts are provided with bracket-wings 26 for the reception of fastening-screws to hold the fastener in the blind. The case is held together by the pins 12<sup>a</sup>, which also form the pivots for the lever-latches.

We claim as our invention—

A blind-fastener comprising a two-part case, a pair of pins for securing the said two

parts of the case together, a pair of double-  
acting lever-latches separately pivoted with-  
in the said case on the said pair of case-secur-  
ing pins, and a spring for pressing the said le-  
5 ver-latches in one direction, both of the said  
lever-latches having a projecting head at each  
end with an inclined face at the outer end  
and outer edge of each head, and a shallow

double-acting notch at the base of the said  
inclined face.

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Witnesses:

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