

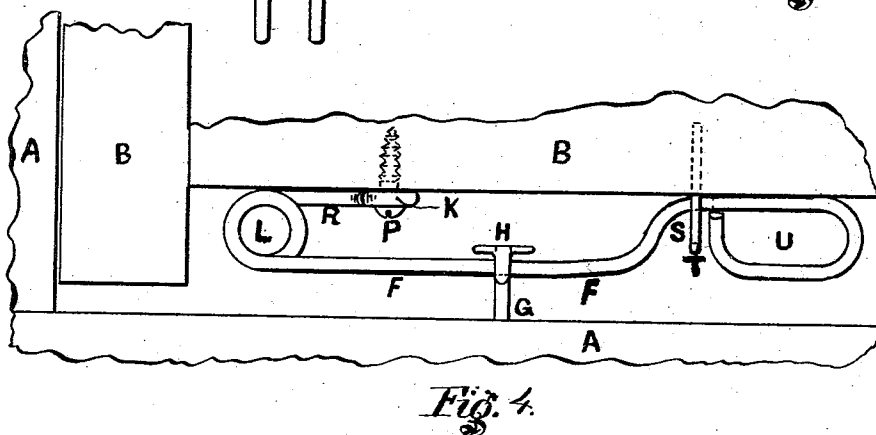
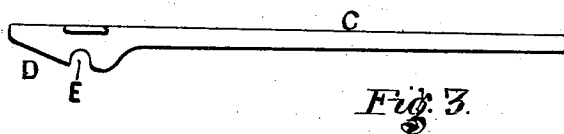
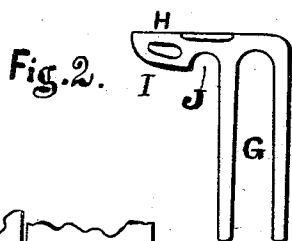
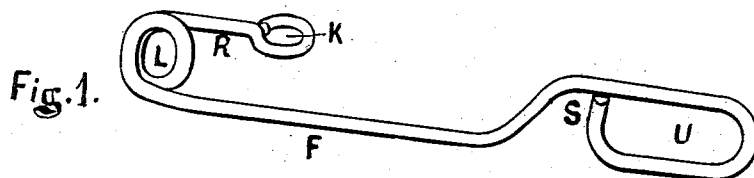
No. 623,266.

Patented Apr. 18, 1899.

S. WALKER.
BLIND FASTENER.

(Application filed Nov. 12, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVENUS WALKER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BLIND-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 623,266, dated April 18, 1899.

Application filed November 12, 1898. Serial No. 696,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYLVENUS WALKER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Blind-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my invention are to provide a cheap, simple, convenient, and efficient blind-fastening which when secured in position cannot be accidentally unfastened in either an open or closed position, as the blind cannot be raised up at its hinges so as to disconnect the wire spring from the notches adapted to retain the blind permanently secured or fastened until intentionally released by hand for the purpose of opening or closing the same when desired; and it consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts of the blind-fastening, as hereinafter more fully described, and specifically set forth in the claim.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view showing a bent-wire spring of a blind-fastening constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation showing the fastening to be driven into the window-sill, having a projecting hook upon the underside adapted to engage with the spring-wire to hold the blind in its closed position as my invention. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation showing the fastening to be driven into the wall of the building to hold the blind in its open position. Fig. 4 represents a side elevation showing a portion of a window-blind casing and window-sill provided with a blind-fastening constructed according to my invention, showing a blind as fastened when in a closed position.

A represents the window sill and casing, and B the window-blind hinged to the window-casing or window-frame in the usual manner.

C represents the holding-shank to be driven into the side of the building and the outward end portion having on its under side a short incline D, terminating at a vertical notch E to receive the bent-wire-spring arm F, as shown.

G represents a double pronged or forked fastening to be driven into the window-sill with the projection H pointing outward, the under side of which is formed on a curve or

incline I, terminating at a vertical notch J, adapted to receive and hold the said spring-wire arm F when the blind, to the bottom end of which it is secured, is in a closed position, as shown in Fig. 4.

Now in order to effect the desired result of preventing the accidental unfastening of the blind in either an open or closed position the spring-wire arm F is extended parallel with the under side of the frame of the blind, and at or near its connection with the vertical back edge frame of the blind is bent into a spring-coil L and then returned forward a short distance parallel with the arm F and the extreme end formed into an eye K, into which a screw P may be inserted to secure it in a firm position to the bottom of the blind. The return portion R between the coil L and eye K has a firm seat and bearing upon the end of the blind when secured thereto by the screw P, as shown in Fig. 4.

The operating end of the spring-wire arm F is bent or curved upward to the same plane as the portion R and has a bearing portion S with the bottom of the blind, and at this point is loosely secured from horizontal movement by a long projecting vertical staple T, the prongs of which pass upward at opposite sides of the portion S and are driven into the lower end of the blind, so that the projecting bottom portion of the staple shall serve as a guide and stop for portion S, which passes through it, and is then bent into an oblong vertical actuating finger-loop U, by means of which the horizontal or spring-wire arm F may be pressed or forced downward by the fingers, so as to release the same from the notch E of the said holder C or from the notch J of the double-pronged fastening G, as shown and above described.

Thus it will be clearly seen and understood that the operations of fastening or unfastening or disengaging the spring-wire from the notches of either the window-sill hooks or holders, or those driven into the outside of the building, must be by pressing the spring downward by hand, which act will hold the blind down upon the hinge-hooks and any slight raising up of the blind by the wind cannot unfasten the same, as frequently happens with the fastenings heretofore employed and now in general use.

The danger of throwing off the blind by hand by lifting it up from the hinges is avoided.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

A blind-fastening comprising the spring-wire arm F, having a vertical finger-loop U, and guide-bearing portion S, and provided with the spring-coil L and return portion R,
10 having the eye K; whereby the tension of the

said spring-arm F is exerted upwardly toward the return portion R; the forked catch G having projection H the under side of which has an incline I terminating in a vertical notch J; all being constructed and arranged
15 to operate, as shown and described.

SYLVENUS WALKER.

Witnesses:

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