G. W. MORSTATT.

Shutter.

No. 213,343. Patented Mar. 18, 1879.

Fig: 1.

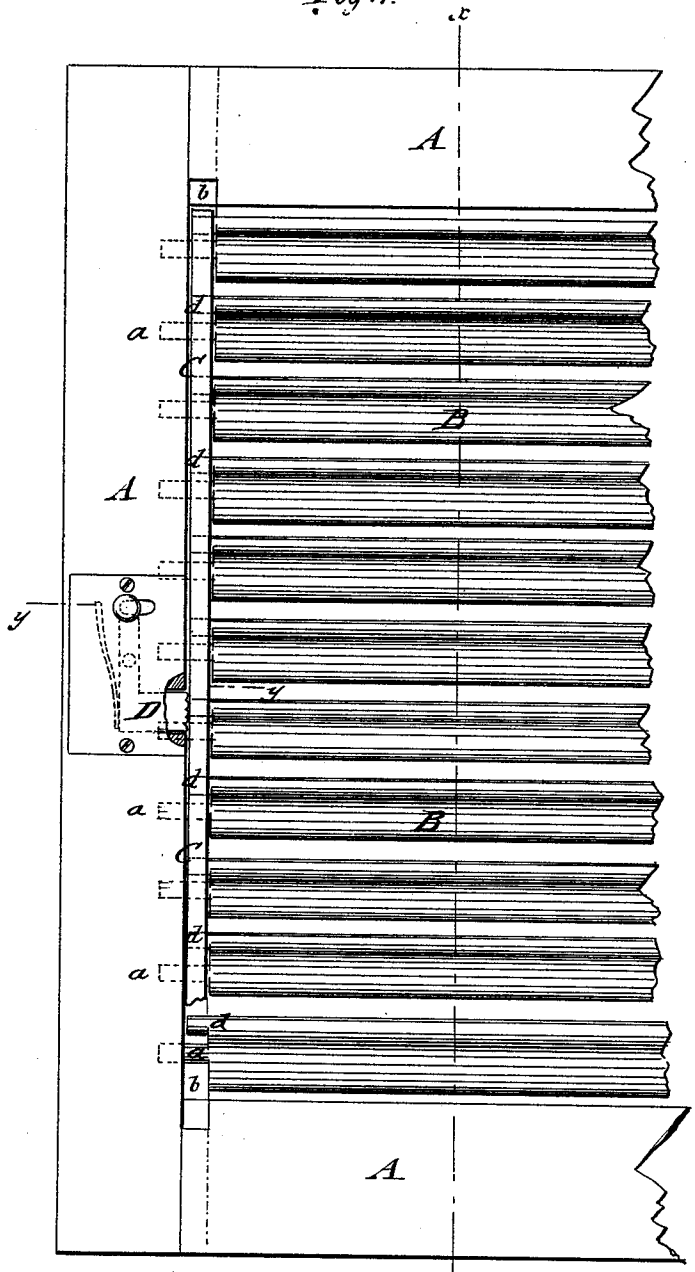
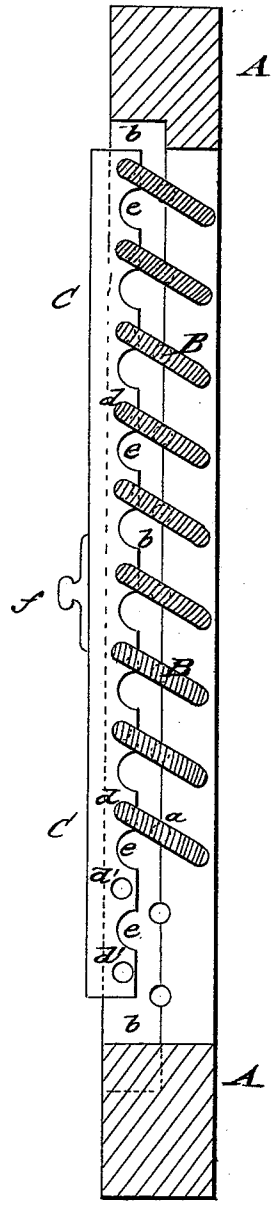


Fig: 2.

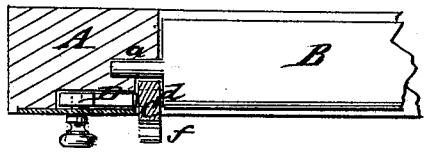


Witnesses:

Carl Kaup.

P. Mayer.

x Fig: 3.



Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MORSTATT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,343**, dated March 18, 1879; application filed December 23, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MORSTATT, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window Shutters and Blinds, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of my improved window shutter or blind; Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a horizontal section of the same on line *y y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention has reference to such improvements in the construction of window shutters and blinds that the slats may be adjusted and retained in any desired position by a simple, cheap, and durable arrangement, and thereby the common slat-rod and connecting-staples at the center of the slats dispensed with, and handier and neater devices substituted therefor.

The invention consists of the combination of the slats, which are arranged at one end, with auxiliary pivots eccentric to the supporting center pivots, with a perforated slat-rod that is fitted to the auxiliary pivots, and provided with intermediate semicircular recesses, by which the slat-rod fits over the pivots of the slats when they are thrown into nearly-vertical position, and a recessed or rabbeted stile, arranged in suitable relation to recesses in the top and bottom rails of the shutter or blind frame. The slat-rod is retained in any desired position, together with the slats, by a suitable retaining or clamping device.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the frame of a window shutter or blind, and B the slats of the same, which turn by the usual center pivots, *a*, in the socket holes or bearings of the stiles. The pivots at one side of the slats are made longer than those at the other, as the stile at that side is provided with a recess, *b*, that extends in depth to the center of the stile and of the pivots, and also a short distance into the upper and lower rails of the frame.

Each slat is provided, besides the center pivot, with a second shorter auxiliary pivot, *d*, at the inner corner of the slat, which pivot projects into the recess *b*. To these pivots *d* is attached a slat-rod, C, which is provided with as many perforations *d'* as there are slats, the perforations being at the same distance from each other as the center pivots of the slats, so that the slat-rod keeps them in parallel position, and admits the adjustment of the slats to any desired angle and position.

The slat-rod C is further provided at the inner edge with semicircular recesses *e* midway between the perforations *d'*, the recesses *e* fitting over the central slat-pivots when the slats are set into nearly-vertical and entirely-closed position. The slot-rod C is in that position stored away in the inner recess or rabbet of the stile, the upper or lower end resting, respectively, in the recess of the upper or lower rail, according as the slats are thrown entirely up or down. The slat-rod C is preferably provided with a small handle or thumb-piece, *f*, for the more convenient setting of the slats, and acted upon by a spring-acted fastener, D, having a grooved face or jaw, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, which binds on the slat-rod, so as to retain it firmly, together with the slats, in the position to which they are set.

In place of the slat-rod fastener D, any equivalent frictional or clamping device may be employed for retaining the slat in position.

The substitution of the recessed and perforated slat-rod at the end of the slats furnishes a cheaper and more reliable slat-governing device than the present rod-and-staple connection, besides facilitating the working of the slats and improving the appearance of the shutter or blind.

I am aware that shutters with notched governing slat-rods applied to auxiliary pivots at the ends of the slats have been used heretofore, also fastening devices for retaining the slat-rods and slats at any desired position, and I lay, therefore, no claim to the same.

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

1. In a window shutter or blind, the shutter-frame having a stile that is recessed or rabbeted to about half its thickness, said rabbet being extended into the upper and lower rail of the frame, in combination with slats whose pivots are extended beyond the recess of the stile, and with a notched slat-rod that is pivoted to auxiliary pivots of the slats, and adapted to swing in line with and fit into the recess of

the stile, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the shutter-frame having a recessed or rabbeted stile with slats whose pivots are extended and arranged to turn in socket-holes of greater depth than the depth of the recess of the stile, and with a governing slat-rod that is pivoted to auxiliary pivots of the slats, and provided with semicircular and equidistant recesses that fit over the exposed portions of the center pivots when the slat-rod is thrown into the recess of the stile, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 19th day of December, 1878.

GEO. WM. MORSTATT.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPEL,
ADOLF DENGLER.