

O. S. GARRETSON.
Blind-Catches.

No. 148,688.

Patented March 17, 1874.

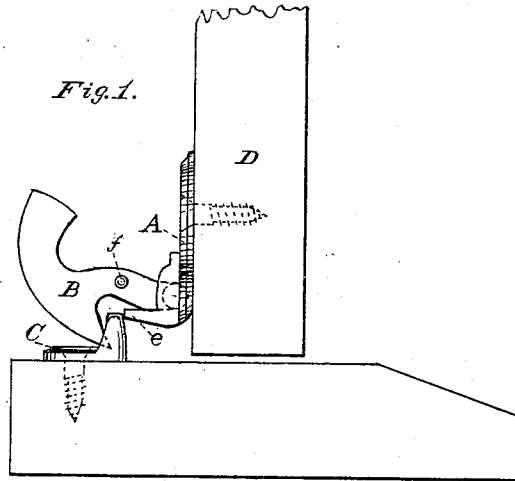


Fig. 2.

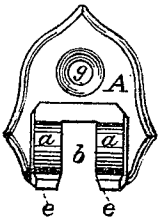


Fig. 3.

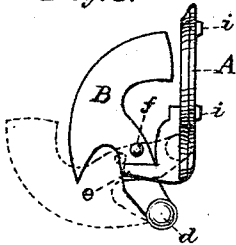


Fig. 4.

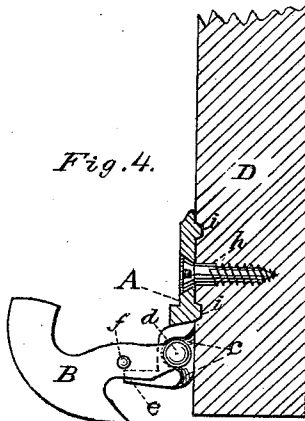
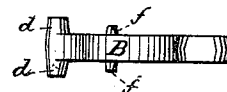


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Charles M. Higgins.
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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER S. GARRETSON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BLIND-CATCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 148,688, dated March 17, 1874; application filed January 20, 1874.

CASE E.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER S. GARRETSON, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Blind-Catches, of which the following is a specification:

My invention has for its object to effect a saving in the time and labor of applying blind-catches, and also to render them lighter, cheaper, and more efficient; and it consists in a forked plate, for attaching to the blind, formed with a central slot, open at the bottom to receive the hook, with a single screw-hole placed vertically above said slot, and with a projecting arm on each side thereof, and, in combination therewith, nibs provided on the hook for supporting the same in proper position.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a side elevation of my improved blind-catch shown attached to the blind and sill. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the forked plate, showing the open-bottomed slot and central screw-hole formed therein. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the hook and forked plate, showing one of the projecting arms of the latter, and the mode of inserting the hook through the bottom of the slot to place its journals in the bearings of the plate. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken through the blind and the center of the forked plate, the hook appearing in elevation. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the hook viewed from its upper side.

As heretofore constructed, blind-catches require two or more screws to attach them to the blind, and are formed with a mortise in the plate, through which the journaled hook is inserted in its bearings from the back. Thus constructed, they are of clumsy shape, require more metal than is otherwise necessary, the insertion of the hook through the plate is difficult, and they are easily separated by handling or transportation, and much time is required to apply them to the blind.

My improvement is designed to obviate these defects.

One feature of my invention consists in the construction of the piece for attaching to the blind, which, as shown in Fig. 2, consists of a

plate, A, the lower half of which is separated into two equal parts by a slot, *b*, which is open at the bottom, and extends upward to about half the height of the plate. Immediately over the slot a screw-hole, *g*, enables it to be secured to the blind by a single screw, *h*. The parts *a a* on each side of the slot are swelled outwardly to allow of recesses or boxes to be formed to receive the journals of the hook B, and below these, at the lower extremity of each fork, project the arms *e e*. The latter serve the double purpose of rests to retain the hook in a vertical position, as will hereafter be described, and as stops, which, by striking against the sill-piece C, as in Fig. 1, arrest the motion of the blind when closed. On each side of the hook A is formed a projecting nib, *f f*, which rest upon the arms *e e*, when the hook is disengaged from the sill-piece C, and the blind swung open, as shown in Fig. 4, and in dotted lines in Fig. 3. These nibs prevent the hook from falling too low or becoming detached from the plate A, and also from inclining to either side when the blind is open or being shut, and thereby maintain it at all times in a suitable position to engage with the piece C. To connect the hook B with the plate A the hook is held in the position shown in Fig. 3, and passed between the arms *e e*, the latter passing between the nibs *f f* and journals *d d* of the hook, and the journaled end is then raised and passed upward through the open slot *b*, and the journals *d d* pressed into their recesses *c c* on the reverse side of the plate, and it then assumes the position represented by the broken lines.

The insertion of the hook is very readily and quickly effected, and when done it cannot be detached from the plate without going through the same positions by which it was introduced, which is quite unlikely to occur accidentally, or from handling or transportation, and after the plate is attached to the blind by means of the screw *h*, the hook cannot be detached without its removal.

The arrangement of the screw-hole with reference to the open slot *b* secures several important advantages in that, first, one screw effectually holds the plate to the blind; second,

the application and adjustment of the plate at the proper height, and in the proper position to enable the hook to readily engage with the sill-piece, is more easily effected by reason of the plate and hook hanging vertically from a central point at the upper part of the plate than when secured at two points, one on each side; third, the hook may be inserted through the open bottom of the slot, after the plate is affixed, before the screw is tightened; fourth, the cost is reduced by the use of one screw instead of two, and by the time thereby saved; fifth, the form of the plate enables the requisite strength to be secured with less metal, and that more symmetrically disposed.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a blind-catch, the slotted or forked

plate A, having at its upper extremity a single screw-hole, and formed with journal-seats *a a* and lower projecting arms or stops *e e*, substantially as described and shown, for the purpose set forth.

2. The nibs or projections *f f* on the sides of the hook B, in combination with the rests or arms *e e* of the plate A, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OLIVER S. GARRETSON.

Witnesses:

E. C. SHAFER,

JOEL G. GARRETSON.