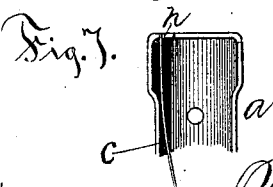
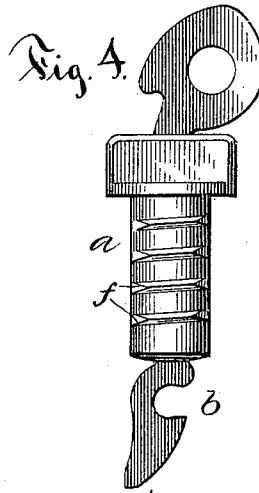
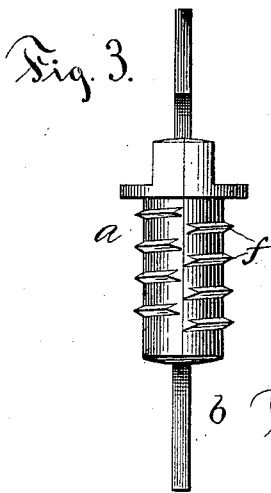
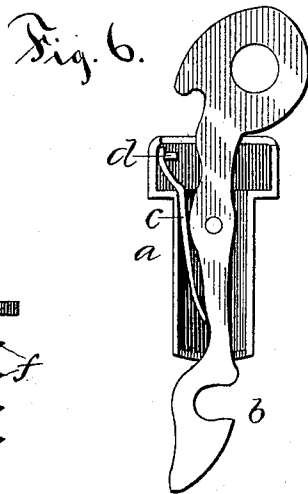
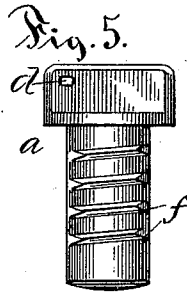
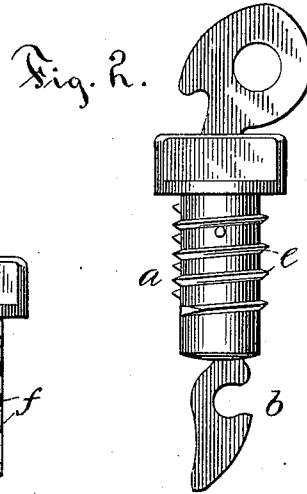
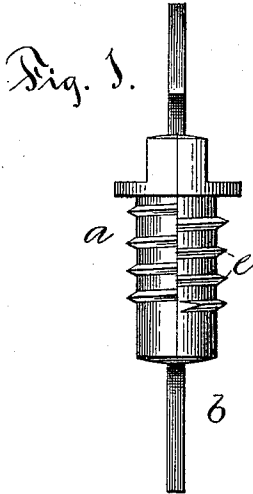


(No Model.)

R. HAYDEN.
BLIND FASTENER.

No. 581,461.

Patented Apr. 27, 1897.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RANDOLPH HAYDEN, OF HADDAM, CONNECTICUT.

BLIND-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,461, dated April 27, 1897.

Application filed November 13, 1895. Serial No. 568,761. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RANDOLPH HAYDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Haddam, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

My invention relates to the class of devices used for securing blinds in an opened or closed position, and more especially to that class of devices in which a hook or catch is pivoted in a barrel or shell, that in turn is secured in the frame or woodwork of the blind.

The object of my invention is to provide a screw-thread, more especially designed for use in wood, that shall have all of the advantages as to holding power and the like of a screw-thread of little pitch, but possessing all of the advantages as to ease with which it may be turned into the material of a thread having a greater degree of pitch; and a further object is to provide a device as a blind-fastener that can be readily and quickly struck up from sheet metal or that can be cast to shape of cast or malleable iron and one in which the waste due to imperfect casting or to breakage in the assembling of the parts by riveting shall be greatly lessened.

To this end my invention consists in an interrupted screw-thread of uniform pitch arranged in sections, the sections of which are staggered with relation to each other and in the details of the several parts making up the blind-fastener as a whole and in the construction thereof, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a barrel, showing my improved screw-thread. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same on a plane at right angles to the plane of view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing a modified form of the thread. Fig. 4 is a like view on a plane at right angles to the plane of view of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail side view of one of the sections, showing the method of striking up the spring-holding lugs. Fig. 6 is a view of the opposite side of the section. Fig. 7 is a detail view showing the manner of forming the spring-holding slot in a socket struck up from sheet metal.

In the accompanying drawings the letter *a* denotes a barrel or shell in which is pivoted a hook or catch *b*, this catch being held at one limit of its play by a spring *c*, one end of the spring being secured between lugs *d*, struck up from the metal of which the shell is composed, and the side of the shell.

In prior devices of this class the barrels or shells have been formed of cast-iron and the lugs for holding the spring *c* cast integral therewith. In finishing up the devices and assembling the sections, as by riveting, a great difficulty has been experienced in that the sections of which each shell as a whole is composed break at that point where the grooves between the threads are located, the grooves terminating in an angle causing this result.

By the use of my improved screw-thread the pieces composing the shell or barrel can be made from cast-iron and the breakage by riveting greatly lessened from the fact that a flat surface is left between each thread and no grooves are formed in the shells. A thread constructed after my invention possesses all of the advantages as to holding power obtained by the apparent use of a thread of small degree of pitch or one in which apparently twice the number of threads are employed, and also possessing all of the advantages with regard to the ease with which it may be inserted into hard wood, as a thread having an apparent coarser pitch.

In constructing my improved threads they are interrupted for a portion of their extent around the body on which they are located, so that they are arranged in sections, one series of sections having a staggered position relative to the other sections. In the drawings the threads *e* are shown as beginning and ending on a certain line extending lengthwise of the cylinder, each thread extending completely around the cylinder and then being omitted for a like distance. As before stated, this improved thread can be inserted into wood with the same ease as a thread of apparently twice the pitch, but possessing all of the advantages as to holding power of a thread of apparently half the pitch. The entire thread is, as a matter of fact, for the whole length of the body of a uniform pitch, and the thread cut in the wood is continuous

and, of course, of this same pitch, but the effect of a thread having more pitch is obtained.

While there has been described and shown herein a series of threads beginning and ending on the same longitudinal line, it is obvious that the threads may be differently arranged and yet come within the scope of my invention so long as a series of interrupted threads are provided having a staggered relation with each other. This construction of thread is of especial advantage when the shells or barrels are stamped from sheet metal, but in this latter case the threads are flattened on the sides, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, all of the advantages, however, being present as in the thread shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

I do not desire to claim herein a mutilated thread, and a distinction between the thread of my present invention and a mutilated thread may be noted from the fact that the threads are interrupted and arranged in alternation, and by this is meant that instead of a thread extending completely around the cylinder a number of times for its entire length this thread is discontinued at certain intervals, the thread being interrupted and the sections arranged in alternation. For instance, the thread of my invention having the same pitch as a thread arranged on a cylinder and having and showing six turns to the inch when compared with my improved thread the latter would show on each side only three threads to the inch, each thread extending once around the cylinder and then being interrupted for a like distance. How-

ever, when seen as illustrated in Fig. 1 the full six threads to the inch would be shown, but interrupted, as before stated.

When a slot is to be used as a means of holding the heel of the spring, as shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings, a shoulder h is formed in the blank, so that as the piece is struck up to shape in the dies the slot is formed between the shouldered piece and the side of the socket-piece.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination, a body part, a screw-thread located thereon of uniform pitch and arranged in sections on opposite sides of the body part, the sections of the thread being staggered with reference to each other and terminating short of an axial plane, the ends of said sections of the thread alternating with the ends of the sections on the opposite side of the body part, all substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a shell for a blind-fastener consisting of corresponding sections, each section being provided on the outer surface with a screw-thread of uniform pitch arranged in sections on opposite sides of the shell, the sections of the thread being staggered with reference to each other and terminating short of an axial plane, the ends of the sections of the thread being arranged in alternation with the ends of the sections of the thread on the opposite side of the shell, all substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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