(No Model.)

D. POBST.

WINDOW SHUTTER.

No. 528,689. Patented Nov. 6, 1894.

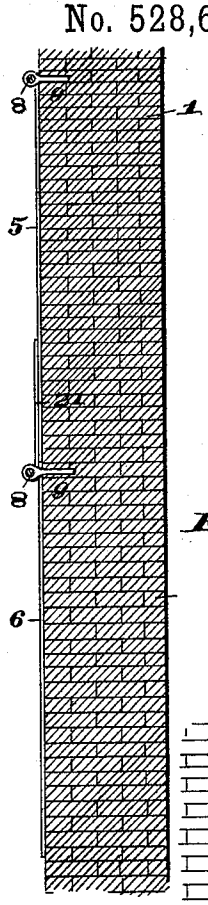

Fig. 1.

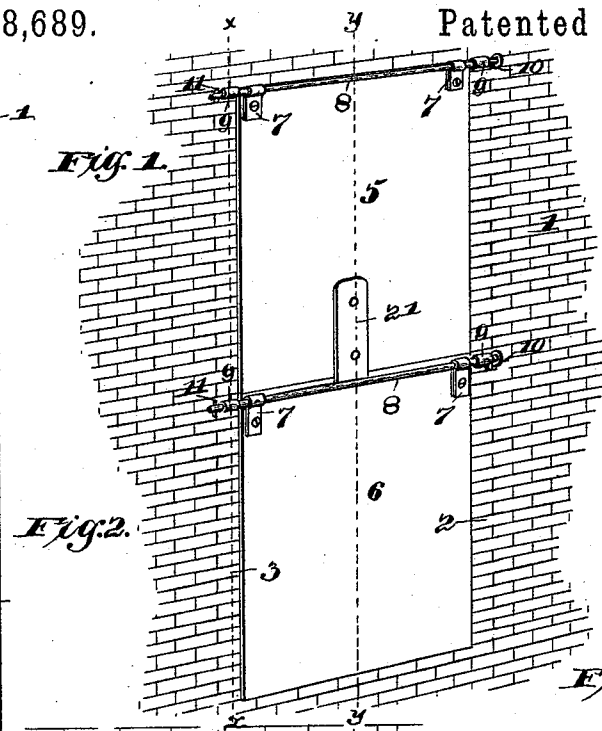

Fig. 2.

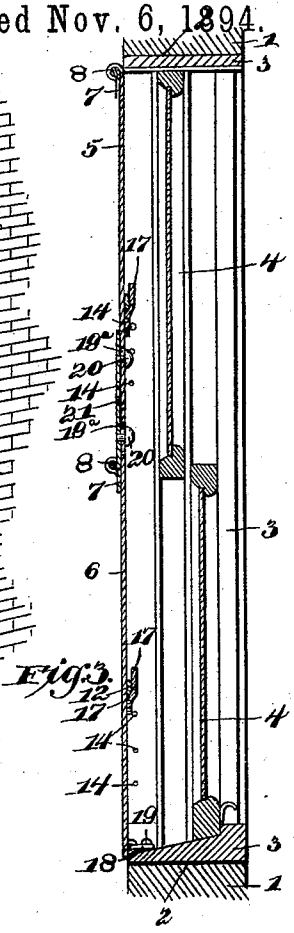

Fig. 3.

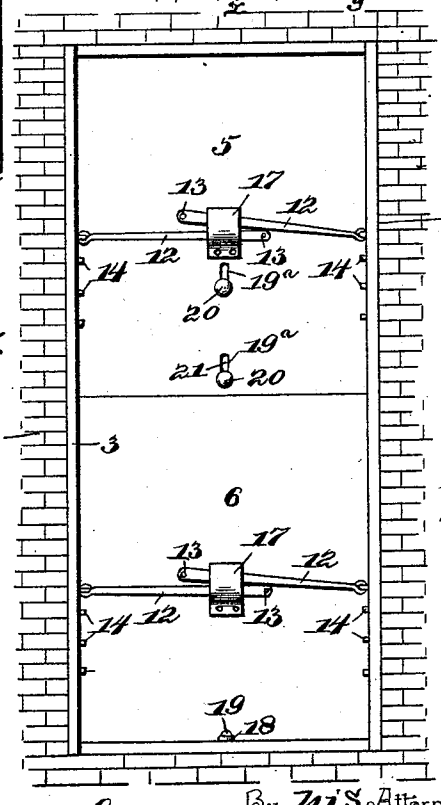

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

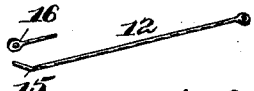

Fig. 7.

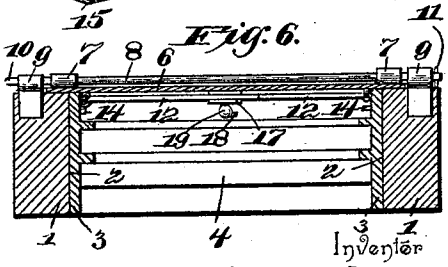

Fig. 6.

Witnesses

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Inventor

David Pobst.

By his Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID POBST, OF SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

WINDOW-SHUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,689, dated November 6, 1894.

Application filed May 18, 1894. Serial No. 511,700. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID POBST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Window-Shutter, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of window shutters which are pivoted on horizontal axes, and adapted to swing in a vertical plane to open or close; and the object sought is to provide an effective fire-proof shutter, and one which can be conveniently opened to admit the passage of light or air whenever desired. These ends I attain by certain peculiar features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts, all of which will be more fully described hereinafter, and finally embodied in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a window having my improvements applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line *x*—*x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar section on line *y*—*y*. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective of one of the arms for holding the shutters extended. Fig. 5 is a rear view of the shutters. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section. Fig. 7 is a modification.

The reference numeral 1 indicates the walls of a brick house, which are formed with the opening 2 therein. In this opening the window frame 3, is arranged, and provided with the usual windows 4, all of which may be of any construction.

5 and 6 indicate the upper and lower shutters respectively, and these are substantially duplicates of each other, varying only in the details hereinafter described.

The shutters consist, preferably, of integral sheets of metal, rectangular in shape and operating to completely close the space of opening 2. Secured to the upper edges of the shutters 5 and 6, are the hinges 7, which are two for each shutter, and which have the horizontal bars 8 passed through each pair on the several shutters. By these means the shutters are pivotally mounted in place.

The bars 8 are secured in position by the clips 9, which are one for each end of the bars 8, and which pass horizontally into the walls 1, thereby making a plain connection and leaving room for the usual shutters, if these be desired. Each of the bars 8 are formed with heads 10, at one end while the remaining ends are provided with the keys 11, whereby they are held in place.

Secured about midway the length of the shutters 5 and 6, and at each side thereof, are the supporting arms 12, which are two on each shutter, and which are formed at their free ends with the eyes 13. These eyes are adapted to receive one of the series of studs 14, and by this means hold the shutters raised. Fig. 7 illustrates a modified form of these arms, wherein the openings or eyes 13, are substituted by the hooks 15; and these hooks are adapted to be received by the screw eyes 16, fixed, as are studs 14, to the window frame. This form may be used in place of the first described form as may be desired. Rigidly secured to the rear side of the shutters 5 and 6, and near the upper edge thereof, are the hooks 17 which are one for each shutter, and which are constructed of a strip of sheet metal bent into the requisite shape. These devices are adapted to receive and hold the arms 12, when they are not operating to support the shutters.

18 indicates a hook, which is pivotally secured to the rear end of the lower shutter and adapted to operate with the stud 19 of the window frame, whereby the lower shutter may be locked on the inside and secured for various reasons. If so desired the hook 18, may be replaced by two hooks arranged one at each side of the shutter, and these may be used when fear of fraudulent opening is entertained.

Formed in the lower portion of the upper shutter, and vertically aligned are the vertically elongated slots 19^a, through which the two studs 20, respectively pass. These studs are headed in their rear ends, and are connected at their forward ends to the plate 21, the connection being a rigid one. The purpose of this plate is to lock the upper shutter, and this is effected by moving the plate vertically within the limit of slots 19^a, and so that it will pass under the bar 8, of the lower shutter. By these means the upper shutter may be locked to the bar aforesaid, and by means of the hook 17, the lower shutter may be similarly secured. The form of shutter which I have here shown is that which

is adapted to fire-proof buildings, and it will be understood that this can be changed in many ways and in accordance with the class of house with which the shutters are used. Thus, if the house be a wooden one the shutters may be made of wood also, so that they will be in keeping with the house.

It will be seen that these shutters are useful as awnings also, and that, by raising either one, the air will be allowed to pass through and the sunlight kept out.

In using the invention with a frame house the bars 8, will be secured in place by means of screw eyes passed into the side of the house.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a window shutter, the combination of two horizontal bars arranged one at the top of the window frame and one at the middle thereof, a shutter pivotally secured to each, and operating to close the window, a sliding plate on the upper shutter adapted to engage the bar of the lower shutter, and a hook on the lower shutter adapted to operate with the window frame, whereby the shutters may be locked, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID POBST.

Witnesses:
W. G. BONEY,
R. F. WALTERS.