Feb. 29, 1944. J. G. TRIPLETT 2,342,826

BLACKOUT SHUTTER

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Fig. 1.

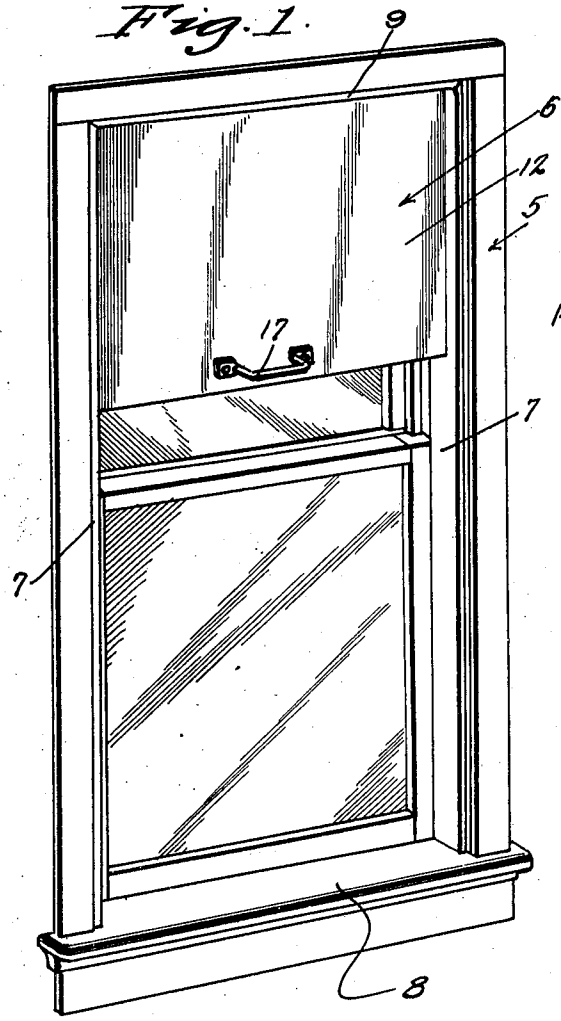
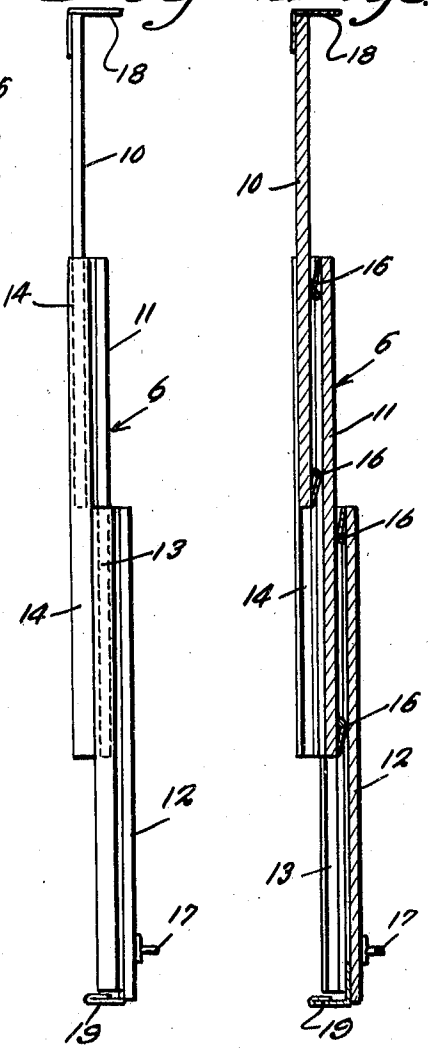
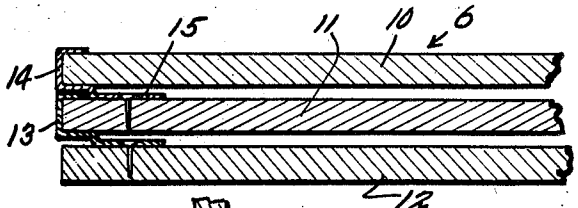


Fig. 4. Fig. 5.





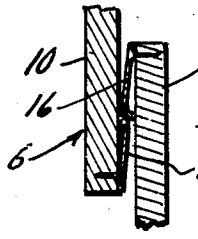


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Inventor

Jesse G. Triplett

By Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson

Attorneys

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Fig. 2.

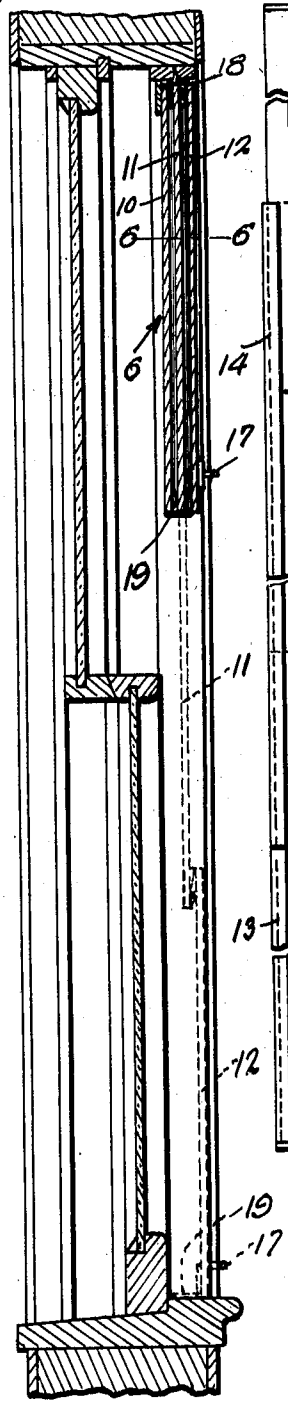
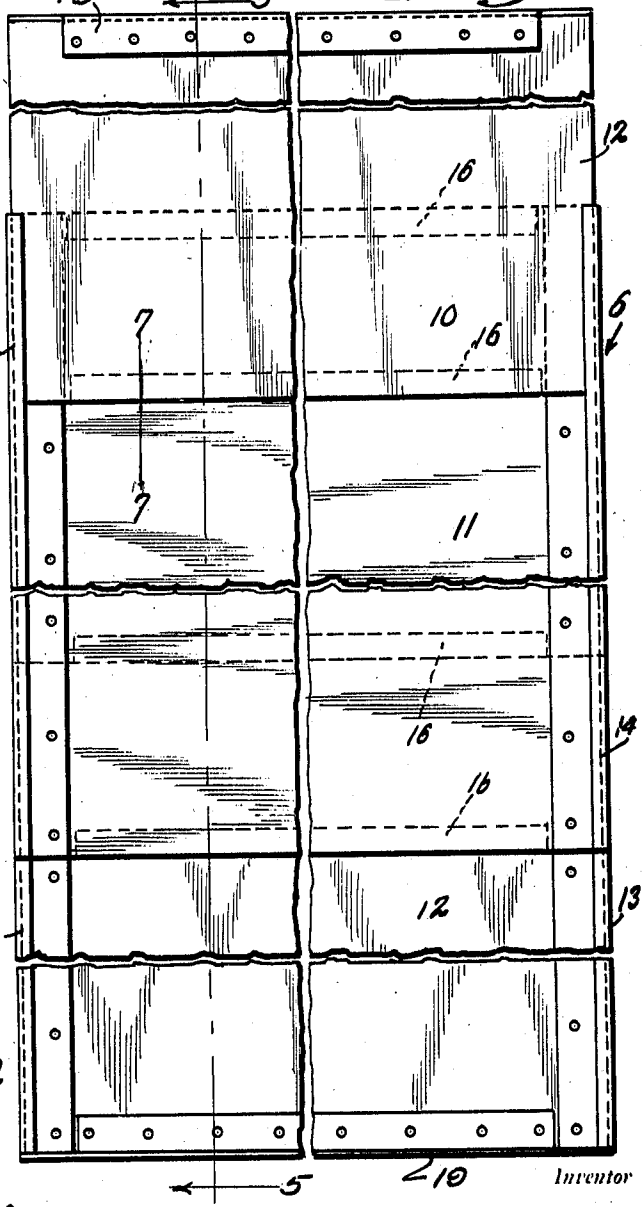


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Jesse G. Triplett

By Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson

Attorneys

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BLACK-OUT SHUTTER

Jesse G. Triplett, Albany, Oreg.

Application February 17, 1943, Serial No. 476,218

4 Claims. (Cl. 160—226)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in shutters for windows and more particularly to shutters such as are used during wartime blackout conditions.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a blackout shutter which is collapsible, but firmly mounted in a window frame so that it is always in a position for ready use.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a blackout shutter which is principally constructed of wood or some other non-essential materials, thus conserving highly essential metals.

Other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following description.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view showing a window with the collapsed shutter disposed therein.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view through the window frame and collapsed shutter and showing the shutter panels in lowered position by dotted lines.

Figure 3 is an outside elevational view of the shutter extended.

Figure 4 is an edge elevational view of the shutter extended.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detailed sectional view taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is an enlarged horizontal section on the line 6—6 of Figure 2.

Figure 7 is an enlarged detailed sectional view taken substantially on the line 7—7 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that numeral 5 generally refers to a conventional window frame, while numeral 6 generally refers to the present invention.

The frame 5 includes the usual side portions 7, 7, sill portion 8 and top portion 9.

The shutter 6 preferably consists of three panels 10, 11 and 12. However, two panels, or more than three may be employed when seen fit.

Channeled guide members 13 and 14 are secured to the vertical edges of the panels 11, 12 to accommodate the end portions of the panels 10 and 11. As can be seen in Figure 6 the guides 13, 14 have offset flanged portions 15 which define trackways for the accommodation of springs 16 and further, this offset 15 serves to accommodate channeled guides 13 with respect to the guides 14, as is clear in Figure 6.

As can be seen in Figure 5, springs are provided at the upper end of the panel 11 and at the lower end of the panel 10, and further springs 16 are provided at the upper end of the panel 12 and at the lower end of the panel 11. These springs are in the path of each other so that when the panels are extended to their fully opened position as shown in Figure 3, the springs abut, as shown in Figure 7, to prevent the panels from being pulled entirely apart.

A handle 17 is provided on the lower portion of the panel 12.

A cleat 18 is provided at the upper edge of the panel 10 and this is to be secured to the horizontal portion 9 of the window frame 5. A supporting cleat 19 is preferably provided at the lower edge of the panel 12 so as to rest on the window sill 8 when the panels are in fully extended position.

Obviously, the springs 16 offer sufficient friction to hold the panels in any position at which they are left. By pulling downwardly on the handle 17, the panel 12 will first move downwardly until its springs 16 engage the springs 16 at the lower end of the panel 11, when the lower panel 11 will be pulled downwardly until it is stopped by its spring 16 engaging the springs 16 of the panel 10.

Obviously, during war times, this shutter when extended, will preclude the possibility of light beams to any extent passing through the window.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A blackout shutter comprising a plurality of panels, means slidably connecting the panels in overlapping relation, and springs carried by the opposed faces of adjacent panels to afford frictional retaining means therefor, said springs forming stops cooperating with each other for limiting sliding movement of the panels.

2. A blackout shutter comprising a plurality of panels and slidable connections between the panels, said panels being provided with springs interposed therebetween to afford frictional retaining means.

3. A blackout shutter comprising a plurality of panels and slidable connections between the panels, and guide means comprising channeled members secured to the vertical edge portions of certain of the panels to receive the edge portions of complementary panels.

4. A blackout shutter comprising a plurality of panels and slidable connections between the panels, and guide means comprising channeled members secured to the vertical edge portions of certain of the panels to receive the edge portions of complementary panels, and spring members mounted in the channeled members to offer friction and retention of the panels.

JESSE G. TRIPLETT.