

H. LAW.
Shutter-Worker.

No. 213,579.

Patented Mar. 25, 1879.

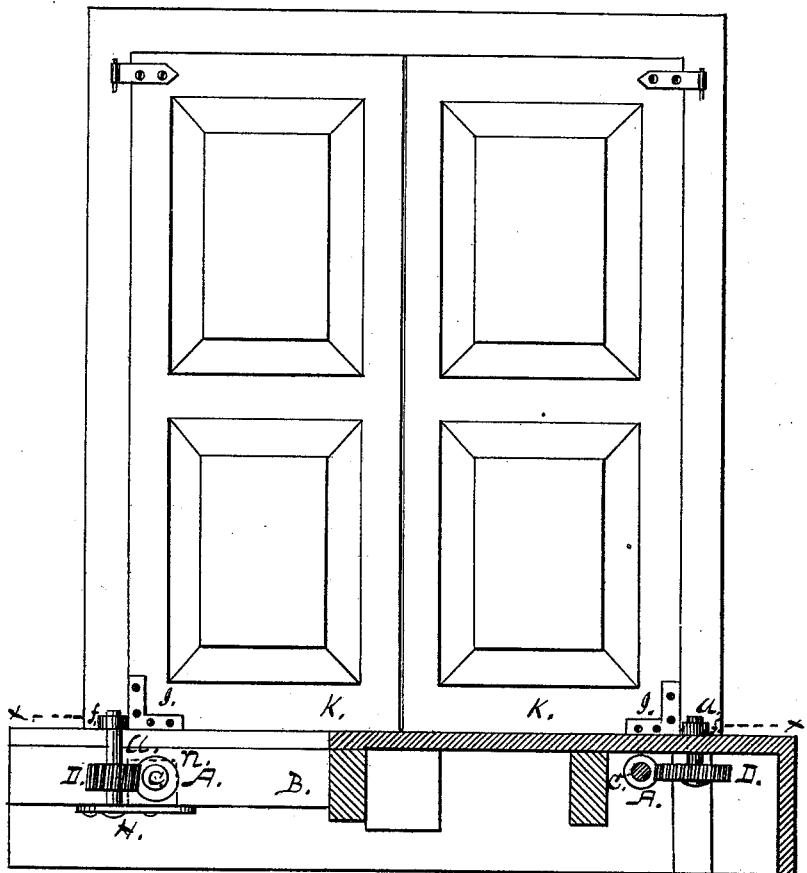


Fig. 1

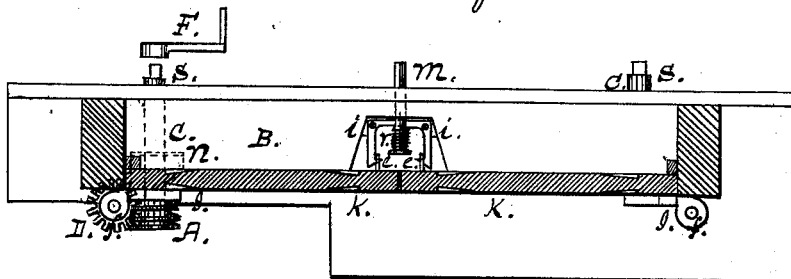


Fig. 2

Witness
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERVEY LAW, OF CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHUTTER-WORKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,579**, dated March 25, 1879; application filed May 17, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERVEY LAW, of Chatham, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shutter-Workers, which improvement is fully set forth in the accompanying specification and drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an outside elevation, and illustrates two slightly-varying modes of attachment. Fig. 2 is a vertical view from the line of *x x*.

The object of my invention is to so improve the attachments to window-blinds that they may be opened and shut, and held at any desired position from the inside of a room, without being required to open the window.

The difficulties commonly experienced are fully met in my improved devices.

My principle of actuating the blinds is by means of the perpetual screw and wheel. This screw A is placed in the window-sill B, extending to the outside, in a box or recess cut in the sill, and has a shaft, C, extending through into the room, in front of the sill. This shaft terminates with a shank, S, to receive the crank F for working the blinds.

The screw A works in a corresponding gear-wheel, D, standing at right angles with it, and this wheel D has a fixed shaft, *a*, the lower end of which turns in a bearing, H, secured to the lower side of the sill, which bearing-plate reaches under and forward of the wheel or screw A, and then has a section, *n*, which turns up at right angle and incloses the shaft

C and forms a yoke, connecting the two wheels and their shafts. This device is shown in the left-hand form of the fixtures, as shown in the drawings.

The shaft *a*, extending above the wheel D and up to the blind K, makes a fixed connection with the flange *f*, which is rigidly united with the blind-hinge I or with the blind. Thus when the crank is turned motion is communicated to the wheel D, and the blind may be opened or shut, as occasion requires.

The screw and wheel will in all ordinary cases be sufficient to hold the blind open; but in blinds for large windows, where the wind has a greater purchase, it may be necessary to use a locking device for holding the blind against strong currents.

I do not claim, broadly, the perpetual screw for a blind-worker; but

I claim—

The screw A, when partially let into the sill B, and having its shaft C reaching into the room, in combination with the wheel D, having the upper end of its shaft *a* rigidly attached to the blind K or to the blind-hinge I, and having the lower end turning in the bearing H, which, by the section *n*, makes a yoke-connection with the shaft C, all substantially as and for the purposes specified.

HERVEY LAW.

Witnesses:

HORACE HARRIS,
STEPHEN H. WARD.