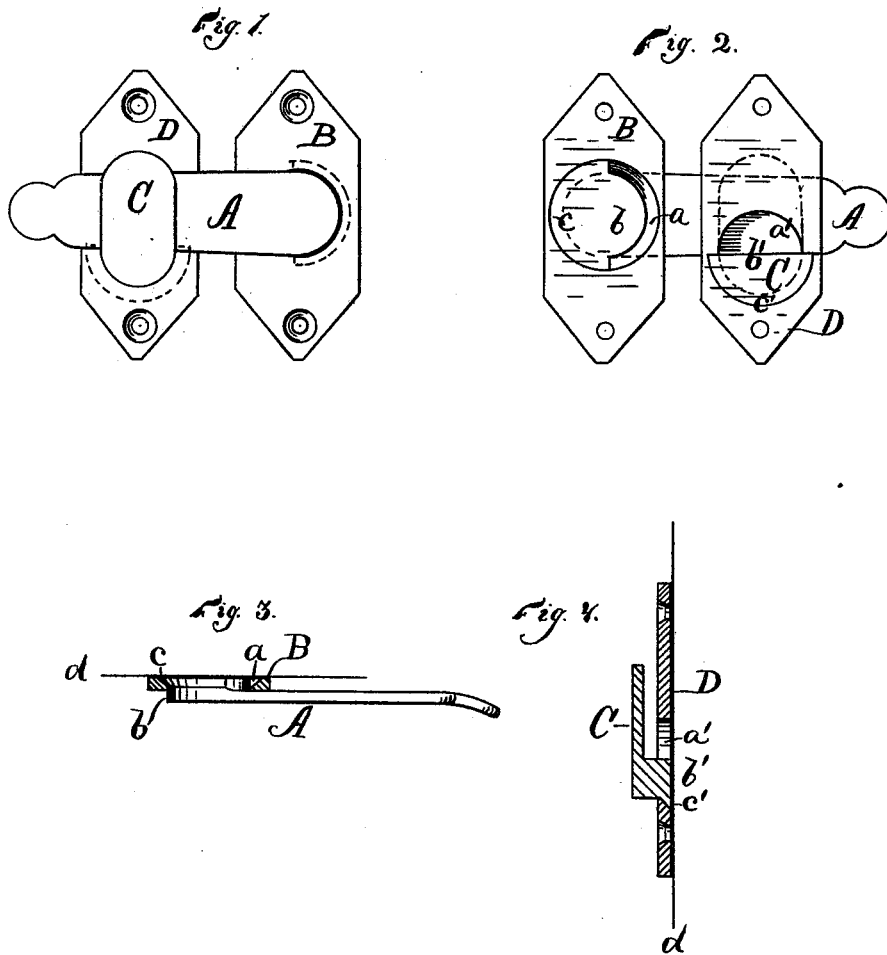


E. PARKER.
Shutter-Fastenings.

No. 196,696.

Patented Oct. 30, 1877.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMERY PARKER, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHUTTER-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 196,696, dated October 30, 1877; application filed August 20, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMERY PARKER, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shutter-Bars, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in the novel and peculiar manner of hanging the bar and keeper to their respective base-plates, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a shutter-bar which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view of the bar proper, and a horizontal section of the base-plate to which said bar is hung; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the keeper.

A designates the swinging bar; B, its base-plate; C, the keeper, and D its base-plate. The base-plate C for the bar has a circular opening, *a*, countersunk upon the rear side of said plate, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The bar A is of a width, vertically, no greater at any point than the smallest diameter of the opening *a*. On the back side of the bar A, at one end, there is a short cylindrical stud, *b*, standing at right angles to said bar, and of a length fully equal (or a little longer) to the thickness of the base-plate B. The diameter of this stud is such that it will substantially fill and fit the opening in the base-plate B. The rear end of this stud *b* has an overhanging flange, *c*, Figs. 2 and 3, also indicated in broken lines in Fig. 1, which reaches only about half-way around it, and is on the side which is opposite the bar.

The parts formed as above described can readily be made of cast metal, so as to require no subsequent fitting.

For use, the bar is passed endwise through the opening *a* from the rear of the base-plate B, and at about right angles thereto, until the flange *c* engages the contracted side walls of the countersunk opening *a*. The bar is then brought around flatwise into a plane just forward of and parallel to its base-plate B, as shown, when the stud *b* fills the hole *a*, and takes its bearings on the side walls thereof, thereby forming a jointed connection, which leaves the bar free to be swung either up or down, or turned completely around edgewise when no obstacle is in its path.

The flange *c* rests in the countersink, and

prevents the stud from disengagement by working toward the front, and when the device is secured in place, the face *d*, Fig. 3, of the object to which it is secured prevents it from working to the rear, and also prevents the bar from tipping flatwise.

Although this construction is described as applied to a shutter-bar, it is evident that the same connection may be employed for hanging any swinging bar to its base-plate.

The keeper C is attached to its base-plate D in a somewhat similar manner. It has a countersunk opening, *a'*, in the base-plate D, and a stud, *b'*, with partially encircling flange *c'*, on its keeper; but inasmuch as the keeper is to be held stationary, the opening *a'* is countersunk only about half-way around, which semi-countersunk opening *a'* is filled with the flange *c'*, so that the keeper is prevented from swinging, as most clearly shown in Fig. 2.

In order to make room for the bar to properly enter the keeper, the upper half of the stud *b'* is removed. Like the bar A, the keeper C is inserted in its base-plate from the rear, prevented from working forward by the flange *c'*, and, when the base-plate is secured in place, from tipping or working backward by the face *d*, Fig. 4, of the object to which it is attached. These parts may also be cast in the proper form ready to be put together for use without subsequent fitting, whereby the cost of production is greatly reduced.

It should be noticed that if the parts were formed with the flange *c* or *c'* extending wholly around the ends of the studs the parts could not be put together.

I claim as my invention—

1. The bar A, having a right-angular stud, with a partially encircling flange, said bar being adapted for hanging within a countersunk opening in its base-plate, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The keeper C, having stud *b'*, and flange *c'*, extending partially around the end of said stud, in combination with the base-plate D, having a semi-countersunk opening, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

EMERY PARKER.

Witnesses:

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