Dec. 1, 1942. L. I. KAHN 2,303,939

VENETIAN BLIND TAPE

Filed July 14, 1942

Fig. 1.

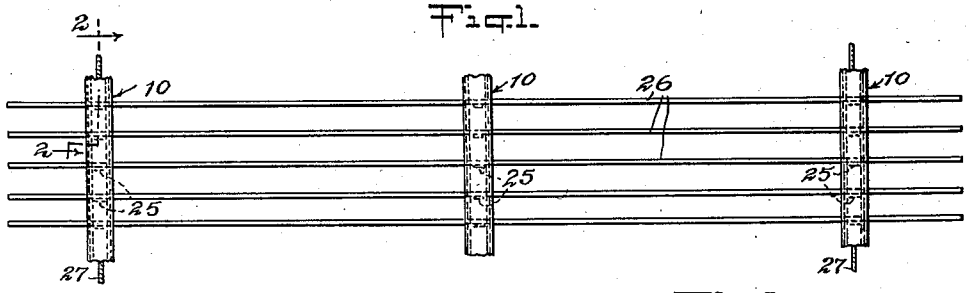


Fig. 2.

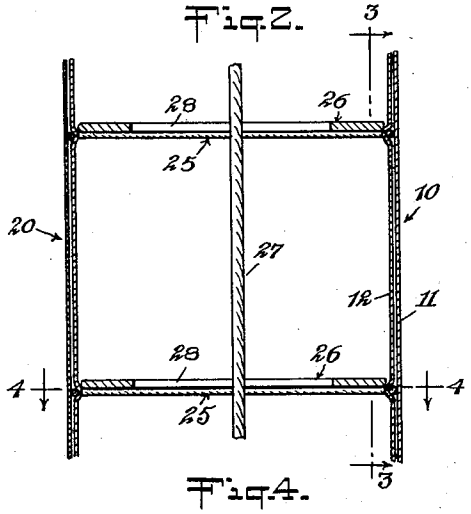


Fig. 3.

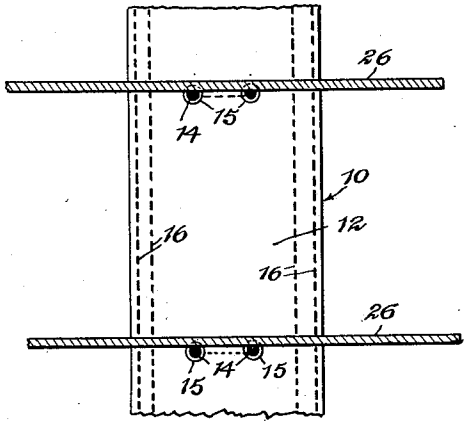


Fig. 4.

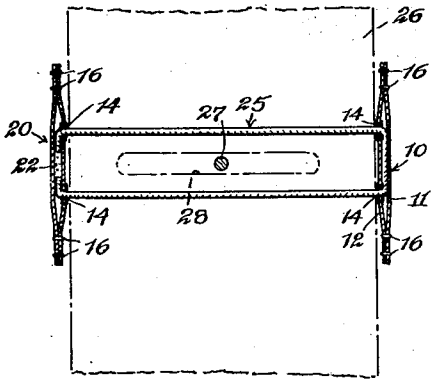


Fig. 5.

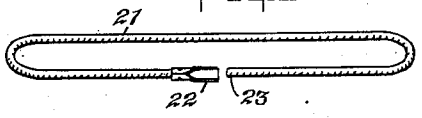


Fig. 6.

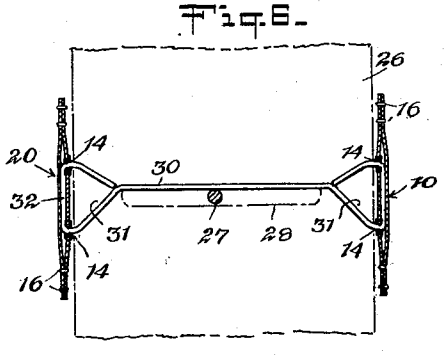
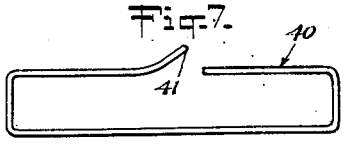


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

George Naylor

John T. Glaccum

INVENTOR

Lewis I. Kahn

BY

Mann, Liddy, Glaccum & Kane

ATTORNEYS

Patented Dec. 1, 1942 2,303,939

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,303,939

VENETIAN BLIND TAPE

Lewis I. Kahn, Jamaica, N. Y.

Application July 14, 1942, Serial No. 450,832

6 Claims. (Cl. 160—178)

This invention relates to Venetian blinds, and more particularly to supporting means by which said blinds are raised, lowered or positioned.

In the past, the slats have been supported by means of specially manufactured tapes having two side members with cross pieces woven into each of the side members and forming supporting strips similar to the rungs in ladders. These tapes, because of the structure, had to be woven on specially constructed looms, and the supply thereof was necessarily limited while the cost of said weaving material increased the cost of the finished blinds.

An object of this invention is to provide a tape which may be more simply and easily constructed and which will be less expensive, while at the same time performing all of the functions and duties of the woven tape. Woven tapes were likewise objectionable in that they were dirt catchers and could not be cleaned. Moreover, due to the nature of the tapes, the shades and colors were limited.

One of the purposes of this invention is to provide a washable tape and one which is more readily adapted to dyes and therefore can be supplied in any desired color or shade.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will appear as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawing—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a Venetian blind provided with my improved tapes;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a view of the cord used as a supporting member;

Fig. 6 is a view of a slightly modified form of my invention;

Fig. 7 is a view of another form of connecting member.

My improved tape 10 consists of two plies of material 11 and 12. This material may be cotton or any other woven fabric, and may have a decorative design woven or embossed thereon. I have found that a pyroxylin-coated cotton material is well-suited for the purpose, although any coated material may be used.

At spaced intervals the inner ply 12 is provided with holes or openings 14 which may be reinforced by the eyelets 15. Preferably the openings 14 are two in number and are equally spaced from the edge of the tape. After the inner ply 12 has been prepared and the eyelets put in, the outer layer 11 may then be stitched thereto by the stitching 16. The two tape members 10 and 20 are then connected by means of a series of cords 21.

The cord 21 is provided with a pressure-closing clamp 22 adapted to engage and hold the end 23 of the cord. The cord 21 is inserted through the openings 14 between the plies of the tape 11 and 12 and the clamp member 22 closed to hold the end 23. The clamp member may well be positioned between the plies 11 and 12 in order to cover it. The cord then forms a rectangular loop 25 between the tapes on which the slat 26 may rest. This is best shown in Fig. 4.

In Venetian blinds the pull cords 27 are normally positioned adjacent the tapes, and in the woven tape the cross members or ladder members were woven alternately adjacent each border of the tape so that the cord 27 would be held in position between the ladder members. The slats 26 are provided with a slot 28 through which the cord 27 is passed. In assembling the blinds, the slats were placed on the supporting members. It was then necessary to snake the cord through the respective ladders to properly position it between them. In my improved construction, due to the rectangular loop formed when the slats are placed on the loop 25, the cord may be more readily and quickly threaded through the slots 28 and through the center of the loop 25.

While I have shown the cord as a supporting member passed through the openings 14, any other suitable device may be used.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6, a wire 30 is bent upon itself to form a loop 31 having a flat end 32. It will be noted that the wires are passed through the holes 14 and bent upon themselves to form the loop 31 which enables the wire to perform the same function as the more flexible cord. If desired, a split wire may be used with the ends bent upon themselves to pass through the opening 14 and to lie flat between the inner and outer plies.

In the modification shown in Fig. 7, the wire member 40 may be used to support the slats. The member 40 has an end 41 bent outwardly so that it may be readily inserted through the holes 14 to support the slats.

I claim:

1. A supporting member for Venetian blinds, including a pair of oppositely disposed tapes, each

of said tapes being made of two plies of material, the inner ply having at spaced intervals a pair of apertures, and a member engaging said apertures and connecting said opposed tapes.

2. A supporting member for Venetian blinds, including a pair of oppositely disposed tapes, each of said tapes being made of two plies of coated washable material, the inner ply having at spaced intervals a pair of apertures, eyelets in said apertures, and a member engaging said apertures and connecting said opposed tapes.

3. A supporting member for Venetian blinds, including a pair of oppositely disposed tapes, each of said tapes being made of two plies of coated washable material, the inner ply having at spaced intervals apertures adapted to receive a connecting member to support said blinds.

4. A supporting member for Venetian blinds, including a pair of oppositely disposed tapes, each of said tapes being made of two plies of material, the inner ply having at spaced intervals a pair of apertures and a flexible member passing through the apertures of each tape to connect said oppositely disposed tapes.

5. A supporting member for Venetian blinds, including a pair of oppositely disposed tapes, each of said tapes being made of two plies of material, the inner ply of each tape having at spaced intervals a pair of apertures, a cord passing through the apertures in each tape and having junction means disposed between the plies of one of said tapes.

6. A supporting member for Venetian blinds, including a pair of oppositely disposed tapes, each of said tapes being made of two plies of material, the inner ply of each tape having at spaced intervals a pair of apertures, a cord passing through the apertures in each tape and having junction means disposed between the plies of one of said tapes, said cord forming a rectangular loop adapted to support the slats of a blind.

LEWIS I. KAHN.