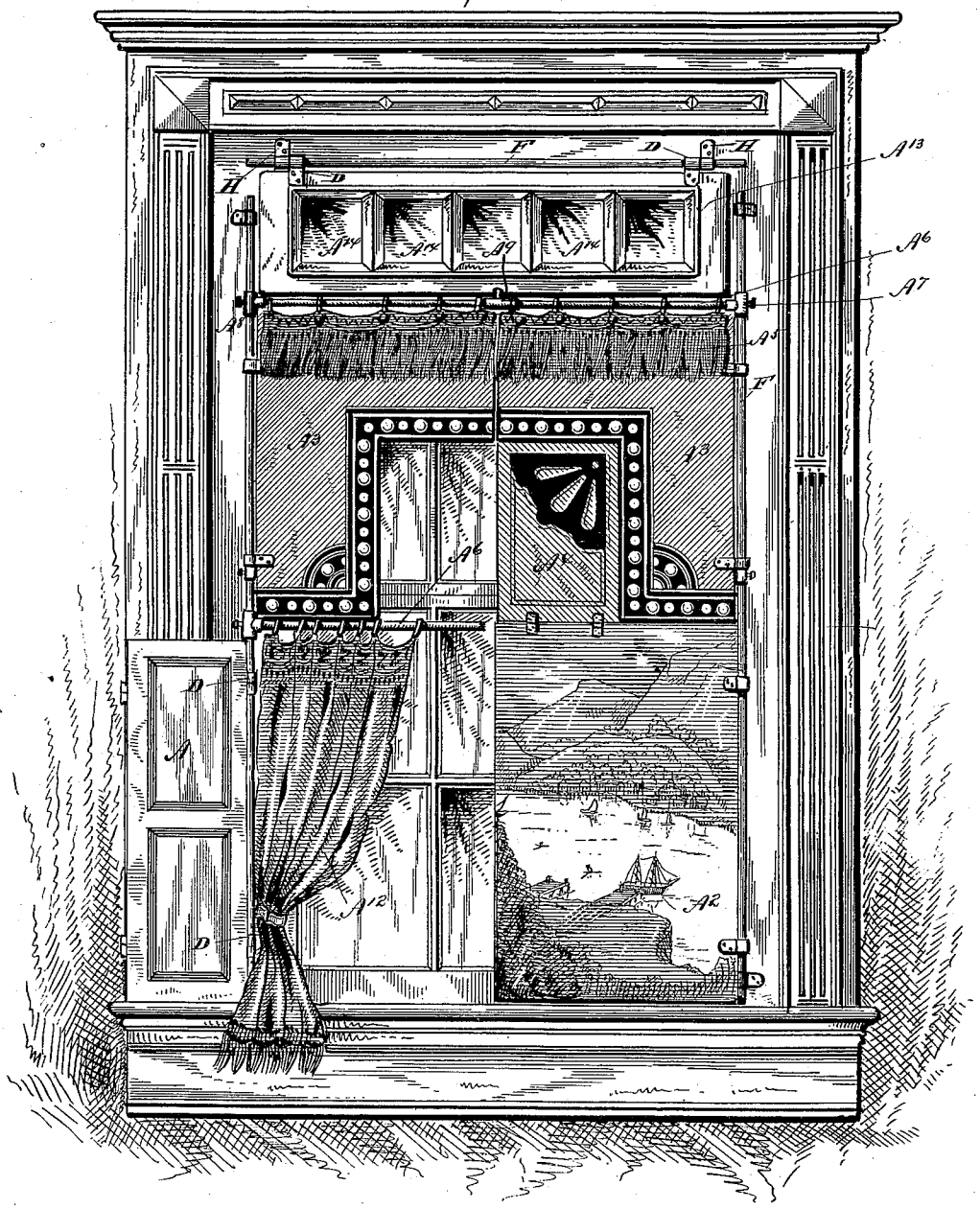
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. A. BENEDICT.

INSIDE BLIND.

No. 375,982. Patented Jan. 3, 1888.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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INSIDE BLIND.

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Fig. 2.

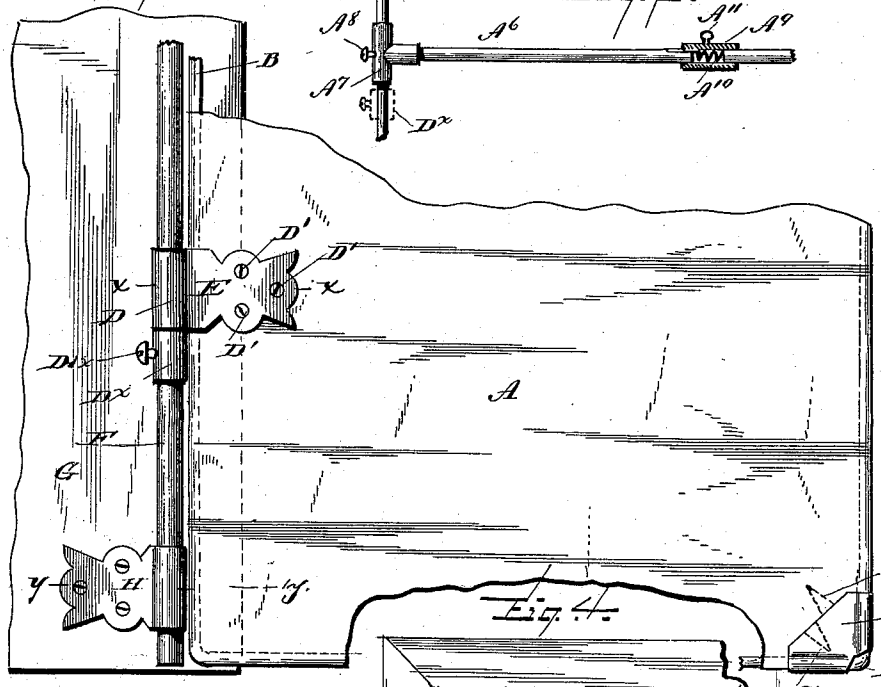


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

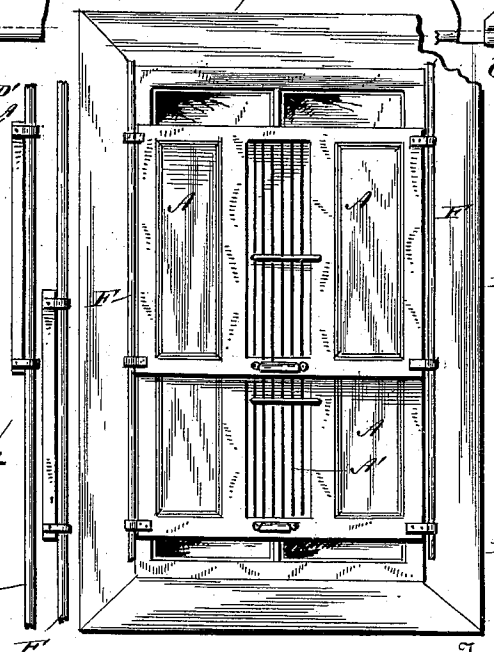


Fig. 5.

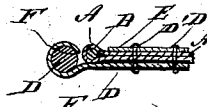


Fig. 6.

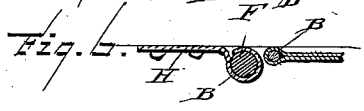
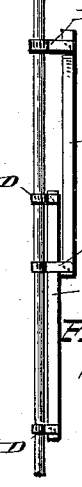


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INSIDE BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,982, dated January 3, 1888.

Application filed February 10, 1887. Serial No. 227,145. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEMAN A. BENEDICT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inside Blinds, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to inside blinds; and the object of the invention is to provide inside blinds which are removable as a whole, so that tenants and temporary occupants of residences may remove the same with their other articles of furniture when vacating the premises.

A further object in view is to provide inside blinds of such a construction and character as will adapt them to be applied to windows which either have or have not ordinary inside blinds permanently connected with the window-casing, and this for the purpose of ornamenting, furnishing, and embellishing the window and improving the general appearance of the room provided therewith.

Another object is to provide inside blinds which shall partake of or embody the characteristics of window-screens, lambrequins, and different styles of lights than that embodied in the window itself.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter specified, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of inside blinds embodying my invention and illustrating modifications thereof. Fig. 2 is a like view, on an enlarged scale, of a blind-section and the devices employed for mounting the same upon the window-casing. Fig. 3 is a detail of the devices employed for supporting a curtain or lambrequin section upon the same rod with the blind-sections. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of sliding blinds. Fig. 5 is a section of Fig. 2 on the line X. Fig. 6 is a section of Fig. 2 on the line Y. Fig. 7 is a blank for the corner-plate, hereinafter described. Figs. 8 and 9 are edge views of sliding blinds embodying my invention.

Like letters refer to like parts in all the figures.

A represents a blind-section, which I preferably construct of paper or other pulp material. When constructed of paper or pulp, the material may be compressed or otherwise formed on or secured to a frame, B, of light metal. In this instance the frame is made of a rod bent to agree with the outline of the blind-section, and at each corner thereof I may apply a corner-plate, C, provided with one or more prongs, C′, which are passed through the material of the section and clinched upon the opposite side by being bent in either direction. (See dotted lines, Fig. 2.) These prongs may also be embedded in the material of the section when made of pulp. Each section is provided with hinges D, Figs. 2, 5, and 6, which are retained in place by screws, bolts, or rivets D′, passing through the hinges, the blind-section, and a plate, E, arranged thereon, which plate may either conform to the outline of the hinge or be of any other desired design in outline and superficial finish.

The hinges D, being of sheet metal, are curved and bent to take pivotal bearing upon the blind-supporting rod F, which is secured to the casing G of a window by clips or plates H of a form similar to the hinges D and plate E.

Each of these sections may be ornamented by either raised or sunken panels therein, as shown at the left lower corner of Fig. 1; or, as in the modifications of sliding sections shown in Fig. 4 each section may extend entirely across the window and be provided with pivoted slats A′. As shown at the lower right corner of said Fig. 1, the blind sections may be made of or in imitation of the usual well-known wire screen, with or without the usual ornamentation thereof. A section of this character is shown at A^2, Fig. 1. My blind-sections may also be made in imitation of a lambrequin, as shown at A^3, Fig. 1, in which case I attach, by hinges or otherwise, to the lower sections quarter-sections A^4, which may be finished in design in harmony with the sections to which they are connected or in harmony with the lambrequin-sections. To enhance the effect of the lambrequin-sections I arrange along their upper edges a fringe or trimming, A^5, which is mounted upon a rod, A^6, projecting from a collar, A^7, adapted to slide upon the rod F and provided with a set-screw, A^8,

for retaining the collar at a desired position upon the rod.

Each of the rods A^6 extends to the center of the window, and their free ends are connected by a coupler, A^9, (see Fig. 3,) which comprises a tube adapted to receive the rods and to slide upon one of them, and a coiled spring, A^{10}, within the tube, which has a tendency to project the tube upon the opposite rod. A knob, A^{11}, upon the tube facilitates forcing it back upon one of the rods to release the other rod therefrom, when either rod may beswung upon the supporting-rod F in a hinge-like manner, as when opening the lambrequin-sections of the blinds.

A curtain, A^{12}, may be mounted upon the rod A^6, as shown in the lower part of Fig. 1. To further increase the ornamentation of a window I may provide a section, A^{13}, in the form of a sash and extending across the top of the window above the lambrequin-sections, and the different lights A^{14} thereof may be of stained or other glass or material, so as to imitate, represent, or constitute a colored window.

When constructing my sections so as to slide upon the rods F, I may extend the hinges D of the upper section so as to permit the lower section to pass between the upper section and the window-casing, both sections being mounted on a single rod, the lower hinge D of the upper section being arranged between the upper and lower hinges of the lower section. This arrangement is shown clearly in Fig. 9. I may provide separate supporting-rods F for each section, as shown in Fig. 8.

In making up a set of window sections constructed in accordance with my invention the width of the complete set is greater than the width of an ordinary window. The surplus in width of the set, however, is prevented from being prominent by the general character of the entire set in that it embodies in its make-up the various articles of or required in a tastefully-furnished window.

By the association of the various articles of furniture used in dressing a window collectively in one structure, which association is attainable by the construction hereinbefore shown and described, I secure the desired result of a light, strong, serviceable, and tasteful interior dressing for a window, which is capable of modifications of its elements to produce different pleasing effects, and which at the same time is capable of being removed and conveyed away by the possessors and of being applied to other windows, and this without any material injury to the window-casing and without requiring anything more than ordinary skill upon the part of the user. When applied to a window, the various sections may be manipulated to produce effective results, in that the upper sash may be raised or opened for ventilation or for an increase of light in an apartment, and the remaining sections, especially the intermediate lambrequin-section, may be closed to give the effect of a finished window in that regard, and that the lower section or sections may be opened and there will still be disclosed a curtain or screen to add its effect in the general appearance of the whole. In the provision of all these capabilities in a single structure I believe there rests one of the important novel features of my invention, and in this regard I do not limit my said invention to the specific construction hereinbefore specified, and, furthermore, it is apparent that any one of the novel features of my invention is capable of independent use, while at the same time having in view a complete effective furnishing of a window. Said separate novel features are necessary to the invention as a whole. By dividing the curtain and lambrequin rods at the center of the window I am enabled to open or close either side independently of the other, and by mounting the curtain-rods upon the section-supporting rods in the manner shown I may employ curtains extending for a greater or less distance over the window and from its top.

By means of a collar, $D^\times$, having a set-screw, $D'^\times$, (see Fig. 2,) I support the blind-section upon the rod F at any desired position with reference to the window-sill. This is done by securing the collar to the rod by the set-screw in such a position as will cause the collar to support one of the hinges of the section.

Having described my invention and its operation, what I claim is—

1. A window-blind section comprising a metal frame-work and a pulpy body portion secured thereto by being compressed thereon so as to embed the frame within the body portion, substantially as specified.

2. A window-section comprising a metal frame-work embedded in the pulpy body of the section and provided with corner-plates embracing the frame and body, substantially as specified.

3. A window-section comprising the pulpy body portion, a metal frame-work embedded therein, corner-plates, and hinges, in combination with rods adapted to be secured to a window-casing for the pivotal support of the section, substantially as specified.

4. An inside blind-section made with an irregular outline, in combination with an adjacent foldable or hinged section arranged to close into the space not covered by the irregular section, substantially as specified.

5. In window furnishings of the class specified, blind sections made with irregular outline, in combination with pivoted or swinging rods provided with depending fringes or curtains, and with locking devices connecting the free ends af the rods, and with sections fitting the irregular outlines of adjacent sections, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HEMAN A. BENEDICT.

Witnesses:
N. M. WHITE,
JOS. L. REIDEL.