

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. W. BURGESS.
INSIDE WINDOW BLIND.

No. 567,216.

Patented Sept. 8, 1896.

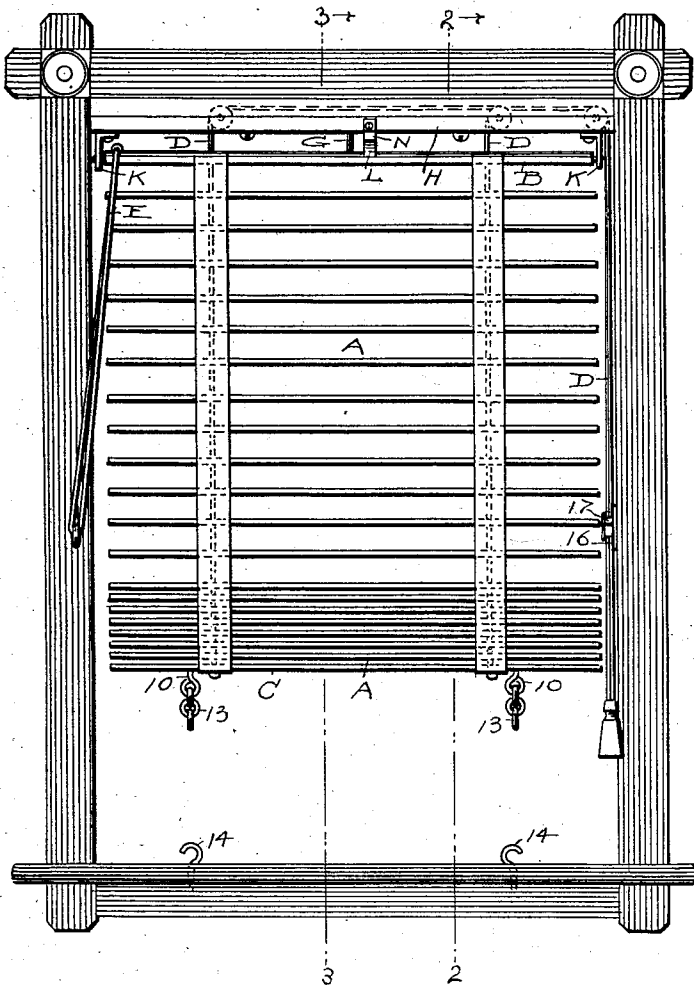


Fig. 1.

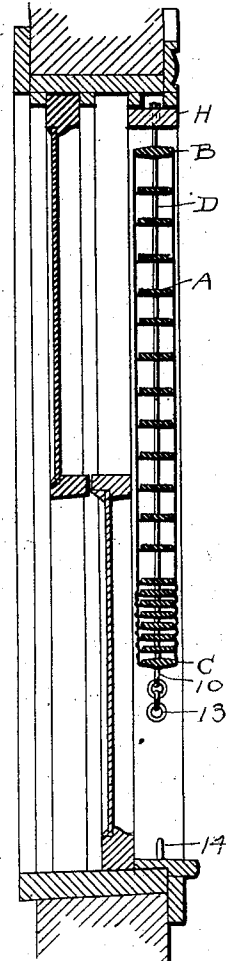


Fig. 2.

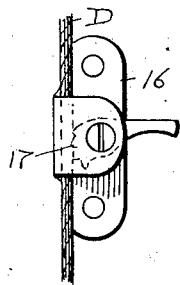


Fig. 3.

ATTEST

R. B. Moser
H. E. Muehl

INVENTORS.

Charles W. Burgess

By H. J. Fisher ATTORNEY

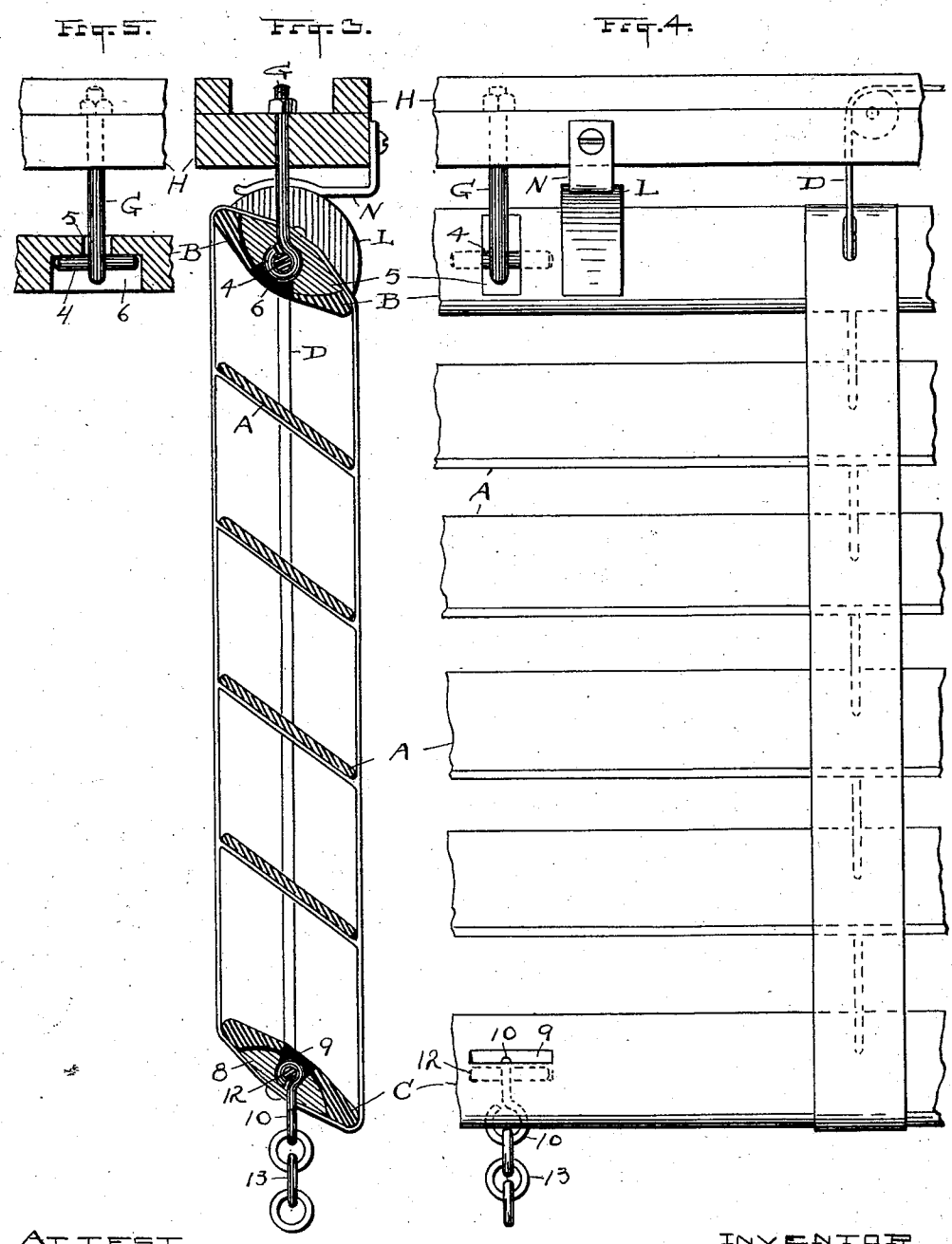
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INVENTOR
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By H. J. Fisher. ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. BURGESS, OF NORWALK, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE BOSTWICK & BURGESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

INSIDE WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,216, dated September 8, 1896.

Application filed April 14, 1896. Serial No. 587,489. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. BURGESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inside Window-Blinds; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is an improvement in inside window-blinds; and the object of the invention is to provide improved means for supporting the slats and holding them in tilted position and for holding the blinds down and keeping them stretched when in use, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plain elevation of a window-casing and of one of my improved blinds in position therein and partly raised. Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional elevation thereof on line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional elevation of a portion of a blind, showing the upper and the lower parts thereof and looking in from the left of Fig. 4 and on a line corresponding to 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plain elevation of a section of the blind, enlarged, as compared with Fig. 1, and having the middle portion broken out and showing the parts disclosed in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the middle portion of the upper slat or cross-piece and showing the means for supporting the same.

A represents the intermediate slats of the blind, which may be of any well-known or desired pattern or style and be connected and supported in any well-known way, my invention not having to do with the construction or arrangement of this part of the blind.

B is the top slat or cross-piece, and C the bottom slat or cross-piece of the blind.

D are the cords by which the blind is raised and lowered, and have holding and fastening mechanism substantially as hereinafter described.

E represents the cord by which the slats are tilted, and this too is not a novel feature.

Referring now to Figs. 3, 4, and 5, we see the means provided, first, for supporting the

blind. These means comprise the eyebolt G, which passes through the head-piece H of the window and is secured on top by a nut or other suitable means. This bolt comes centrally between the sides of the blind and the window-casing, as clearly seen in Fig. 1, and is supplemental to the pivot-brackets K, in which the ends of the top slat are supported. The said bolt has an eye in which is engaged a pivot-pin 4, and the upper slat has a recess 5, formed centrally and transversely in its top, and at right angles to this recess from the bottom of the said top slat is an open slot 6 of a size at its top to accommodate the pivot-pin 4, and on which pin the said slat is adapted to turn or rotate either way. The said recess 5 and slot 6 are both central in the upper slat, and this construction and arrangement of these parts produces several important results. In the first place it affords a pivot-point in line with the end pivots, adapting the slat to be turned either way, while at the same time it supports the weight and pull at the center of the blind and prevents sagging at that point. Then, again, it establishes a central balancing-point of a certain definite and fixed character, which enables me to employ an automatic frictional brake or lock N to hold the slats always in any adjusted or tilted position to which they may be drawn through cord E. This engaging mechanism comprises in this instance the projection L, having a circular outer surface concentric with the axis of the top cross-slat B and fixed to said slat. Then bearing upon this circular projection is the spring N, fastened at one end to the head-piece H, and having its other end curved and bearing upon said projection and serving as a friction-lock therefor. Now in case the slats are to be turned or inclined more or less it is only necessary to draw on the cord E, according as the inclination one way or the other, and the said locking mechanism will hold the parts in exactly the position and relation to which they have been drawn.

Another point of novelty and improvement is shown in Fig. 3, in the means provided for fastening the blind down and preventing it from being blown about by the wind or vibrating to and fro and making a noise. In

this construction a recess 8 is formed centrally in the lower slat C and a slot 9 at right angles thereto in the top, and into these openings are placed the eye-hook 10 and the
 5 pivot-pin 12 through the eye in said hook. Links 13 connect with said hook, which is preferably shown as closed, and screw-hooks 14 or their equivalent set into the window-sill engage said links.

10 The foregoing construction leaves the lower slat C free to be tilted, notwithstanding this fastening and just as if no such fastening were made, and then by reason of the strong friction-spring N at the top and the cords D
 15 I can stretch the blind and keep it in proper place. Meantime, through cord E, the slats may be tilted as preferred.

Fig. 6 shows my improved cord-holder, designed to be used with the cords D for raising and lowering the blind. This holder comprises the bracket or shell 16 of the holder
 20 and a corrugated or ribbed cam 17 with a handle to operate the cam. The cam is so arranged that tension on the cord will tend
 25 to tighten the cam and cause it to hold the cord securely at any point of engagement.

The projection L or its equivalent might be placed on the cross-head H and the spring N onto the top slat, which would be a mere reversal of the present arrangement.
 30

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The slatted blind described and separate pivot-supports therefor at the ends and
 35 center of the upper slat of the blind, suspensory connections between the edges of the

slats and means connected with the upper slat to rotate the same, and a friction-spring bearing upon the said upper slat between its ends, whereby all the slats are supported and
 40 turned and held at any angle to which they may be turned, substantially as described.

2. A Venetian slatted blind suspended from the top slat and having flexible connections between the edges of its slats, means to engage the bottom slat pivotally on its axial
 45 line to the bottom of the window-casing, means to rotate said slats axially and a spring-lock bearing on the top slat, whereby the blind is stretched between its ends and
 50 opened or closed and held in any desired position, substantially as described.

3. A Venetian blind having pivot-supports at the ends of the upper slat, and an eyebolt G midway between said end supports engaged
 55 in the window-casing and a pivot-pin 4 fixed in a recess in the top and center of said slat and engaged through the eye of the said bolt G, in combination with the rounded bearing
 60 L on the said upper slat in proximity to the said bolt and a fixed friction spring-lock N bearing upon the said rounded projection, whereby the blind is supported at its center and prevented from sagging and a central
 65 spring-lock for the blind is afforded, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification on this 7th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES W. BURGESS.

Witnesses:

F. S. LOCKWOOD,
 A. V. ANDREWS.