(No Model.)

R. M. WILSON.

WINDOW BLIND.

No. 496,287. Patented Apr. 25, 1893.

FIG_1_

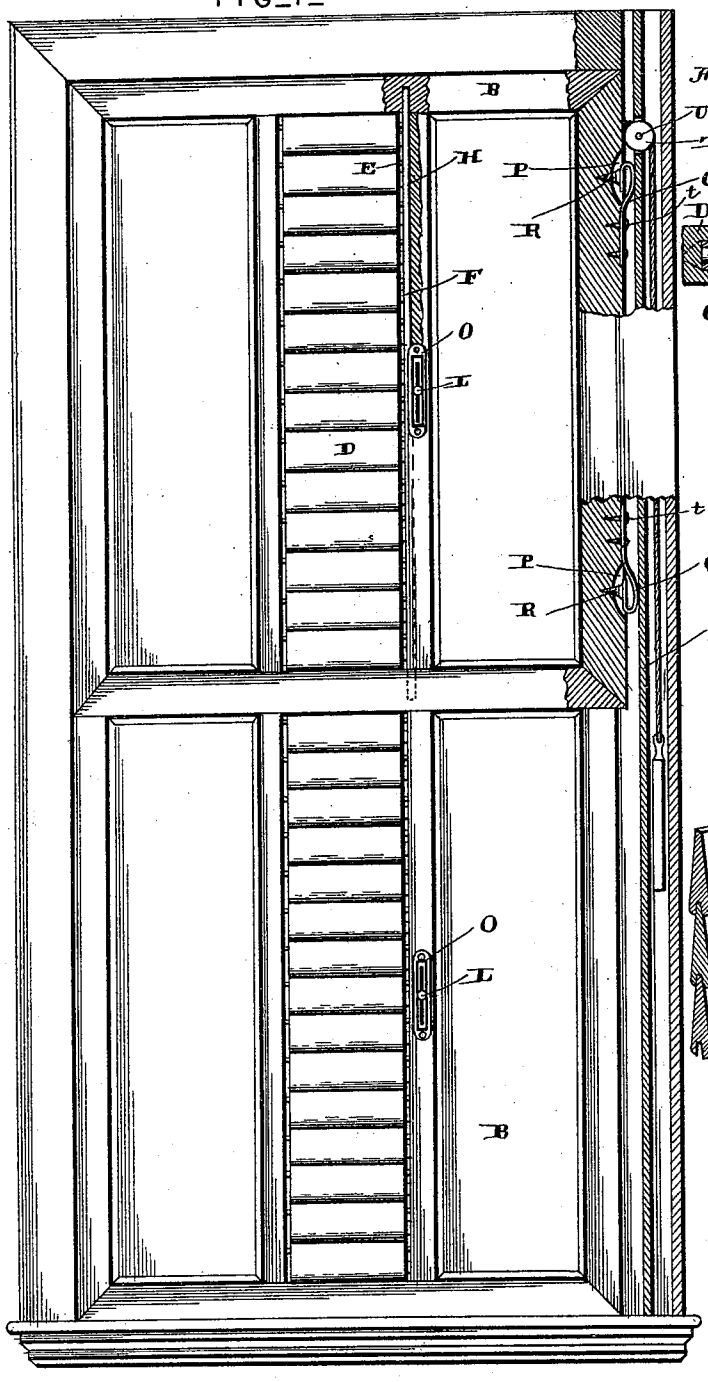


FIG_2_

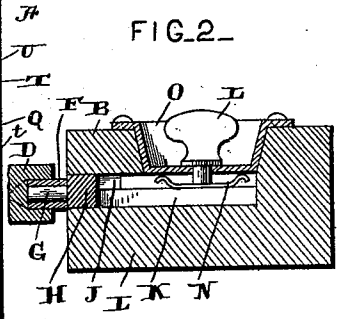


FIG_3_

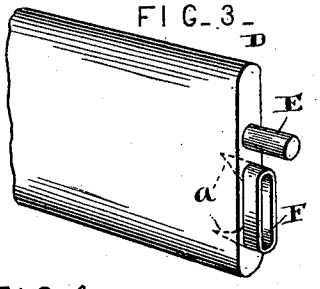


FIG_4_

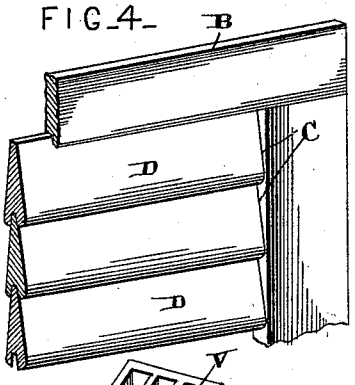
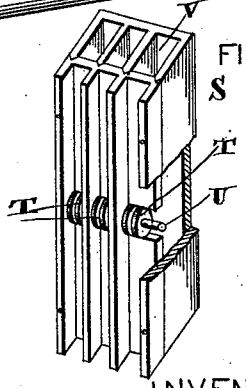


FIG_5_



WITNESSES_

Geo. E. Frech.

Roland A. Fitzgerald

INVENTOR_

Robert M. Wilson

per Lehmann & Pattison, Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT MOORE WILSON, OF NEWBERRY, PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,287, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed April 2, 1891. Serial No. 387,418. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT MOORE WILSON, of Newberry, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inside Sliding Window-Blinds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in inside sliding window blinds; and it consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts which will be fully described hereinafter and particularly referred to in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide inside blinds which are provided with both pivoted and stationary slats, and which will remain in any desired position and can be removed from their guiding stiles without the necessity of removing the stiles at the same time.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window frame and sliding blinds placed therein and to which my invention is applied, the upper blind, stile, and weight pockets being shown partly in section. Fig. 2 is a cross section through the slotted plate O and the parts adjacent thereto. Fig. 3 is a perspective of one end of one of the pivoted slats. Fig. 4 is a detached view of an end portion of one of the blinds, showing the stationary slats. Fig. 5 is a detail view.

A represents the window frame, and B, the sliding blinds placed therein. One or more of the blinds B, may be provided with stationary slats and one or more of them are provided with pivoted slats, as may be preferred. If the slats are stationary each one has a groove formed in its end, and then they are locked in a vertical line with each other by the short inserted pieces C, which overlap the adjoining edges of two of the slats, as shown in Fig. 4.

Each of the pivoted slats D, is provided with a pivot E, upon each end placed to one side of the center, and inserted in or secured to one end of each of the slats D, is a metallic oblong band F, of any suitable construction, and in which the projecting pins G, upon the vertically operating rod H, catch. The rod H, is inserted in a groove in one edge of the stile I, and has a vertical movement therein. The outer edge of this rod H, is hidden almost entirely from view, and in the inner edge is formed a notch or recess J, in which a sliding piece K, operated by the knob L, catches. In the inner side of the stile I, is formed a suitable recess, and in this recess is placed the recessed and slotted plate O, through which the knob L, extends.

Placed between the outer side of the sliding piece K, and the inner side of the plate O, is a suitable spring N, which serves to keep the sliding piece K, and vertically moving rod H, in any desired position. When the knob is moved either up or down the vertically moving and operating rod H, is moved at the same time, and the pins G, by catching in the metallic oblong bands F secured to the ends of the slats, cause the slats to partially turn and thus open or close. As here shown, these metallic oblong bands extend in a line with the width of the slats, but if preferred they may extend at an angle thereto, in which case they will project beyond the edges of the slats. When these oblong bands extend in a line with the width of the slats they are provided with a sharp projection *a* at each end, and these projections are driven into the end of the slat so as to hold the bands in position. The bands being made of metal the pins G, move freely and easily therein and cause the slats to operate readily.

Each one of the blinds B, has a suitable recess P, formed in its vertical edge at or near each corner, and secured to the edges of the blinds are the springs Q, which have their free ends doubled upon themselves as shown to form springs. Inserted into the stiles from the bottom of each recess is a set screw R, which has its outer end to bear against the doubled end of the spring Q, and which by turning the screw in or out will cause the spring to project a greater or less distance at the will of the operator beyond the edge of the blind thus increasing or diminishing the friction of the spring. When it is desired to increase or diminish the tension of a spring, it is removed from the sash by taking out the nails or screws *t*, which hold it, thus allowing

access to the adjusting screw. These springs serve both to hold the blinds in any desired position where no weights are used to counter balance the blinds, and when the weights are used to enable the blinds to be removed from their guiding stiles without the necessity for removing the stiles at the same time. When it is desired to remove the blinds it is necessary to press them edgewise to one side, when the springs upon that side will be compressed to such an extent that the opposite edge of the blind can be taken out. By regulating the screws R, the tension of the springs against the guiding stiles can be regulated to such an extent that the blinds will remain in any position desired. The guiding jambs S, are made from a single piece of wood and are provided with a number of grooves according to the number of blinds used. Through each of the guiding grooves near their upper ends are formed suitable openings in which the guiding pulleys T, made of metal or wood are placed, and which are journaled upon a steel pin U, which is passed horizontally through the jamb. The weight pockets V, are also formed from single pieces of wood and are provided with the same number of grooves for the weights to move in as the guiding jambs S. The part V, is provided with V-shaped flanges which catch in correspondingly shaped grooves in the outer sides of the jambs S, and then the two parts S, V, are secured together by means of nails or screws as shown. The weights are attached to the blinds by means of the cords in the usual manner and serve to balance the blinds. Where the weights are used as before stated the springs serve simply to retain the blinds in position and guide them in their movements.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

An inside blind having a recess in its edge, a screw in the said recess, and a spring secured to the said blind having its free end doubled upon itself and extending into the said recess and resting upon the said screw, whereby the tension of the spring can be regulated by the screw, all combined substantially as set forth.

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

ROBERT MOORE WILSON.

Witnesses:
JNO. F. LAIDLEIN,
D. P. HOBART.