

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. SALTMARSH.
HANGER AND GUIDE FOR BLINDS.

No. 525,745.

Patented Sept. 11, 1894.

Fig. 1.

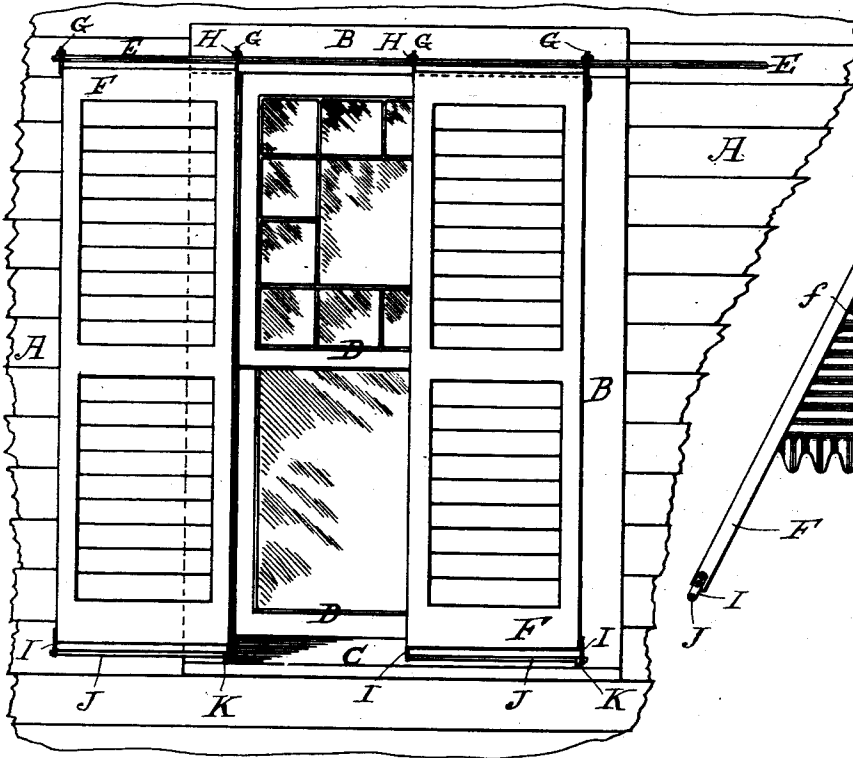
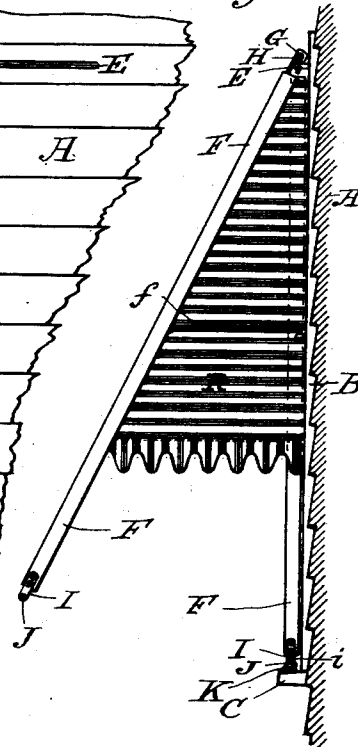


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

F. S. Berry
E. H. Carter

Inventor

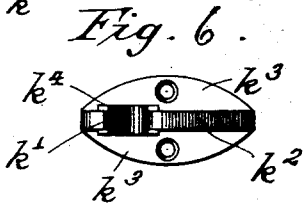
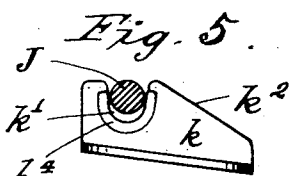
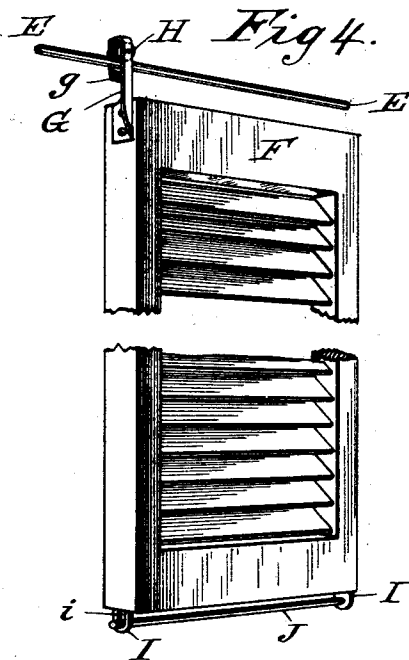
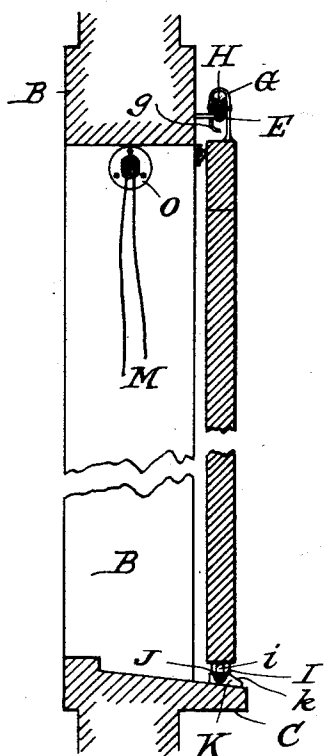
Nehemiah Saltmarsh
By his Attorney J. B. Thurston

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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEHEMIAH SALTMARSH, OF CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HANGER AND GUIDE FOR BLINDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,745, dated September 11, 1894.

Application filed September 6, 1893. Serial No. 484,917. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEHEMIAH SALTMARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Concord, in the county of Merrimac and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hangers and Guides for 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to hangers and guides for window blinds; the objects being to readily adapt such blinds for use as an awning, and to improve their operating mechanism.

The invention will be fully set forth in the following specification and claim and clearly illustrated in the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same, of which—

Figure 1 shows a portion of the outside of a building having a window therein and my improved blinds applied thereto. Fig. 2 shows the outside edge of a building, having a window frame in view with my improvements attached. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view showing a modified application of my improvements. Fig. 4 is a broken perspective view showing a window blind and a portion of my improvements. Fig. 5 is an enlarged elevation of my improved guide and holding device for the lower part of a blind designed for attachment to a window sill, Fig. 6 being a plan view of the same.

The various letters of reference denote similar parts throughout the different views.

A represents the clap-board, and B, a window frame.

C, is the window sill, and D, are window sashes which not having any bearing on my invention are omitted from all excepting Fig. 1, of the drawings.

A rod E, is secured outside and near the top of a window frame in any convenient manner, and upon this rod I mount the window blinds F, by means of brackets G, provided with trucks or sheaves H, to lessen the friction upon said rod.

The brackets G, are attached one at each corner of a blind, the lower corners of which are provided with brackets I, in which is mounted a rod J, which rests normally in a guide K. This guide consists preferably in a

vertical piece *k*, having a groove *k'*, and an inclined portion *k²*, and it may or may not be provided with a plate piece *k³*, for attachment by means of screws to the window sill, as it may be made sufficiently deep to be driven into the sill C.

To prevent any unpleasant rattling sound caused by the rod J, the guide K may be bushed with any flexible material such as rubber or leather as seen at *k⁴*, Figs. 5 and 6.

It will be noticed by reference to the drawings, (Figs. 3 and 4) that one of the brackets I, is slotted as at *i*, for the reception of the rod J, while the opposite end of said rod is rigidly mounted in the opposite bracket I. This construction is adopted on account of the ready means thus afforded for disengagement of the lower end of the blind from the sill, without the necessity of raising it,—instead of which the rod J, has simply to be raised in the slot *i*, of the bracket I, for removal from the guide K. The rod J can be sprung sufficiently for the above purpose or the blind may be slightly raised. In the latter case the hook or bend *g* of the suspending bracket will prevent the accidental displacement of the blind. Cords are attached to each upper corner of the blinds and passed through openings formed for the purpose in the window frame to the interior of a building whereby the blinds may be moved within a house and without opening a window.

One objection generally raised to outside window blinds is the fact that light is admitted in varying width for the entire length of the window. To obviate this blinds are sometimes hung on a hinge at their top, their bottom opening outward and so sustained by a brace or rod *f*, as I have shown in Fig. 2, but that admits so much light at either side of the blinds as to cause such method also to meet with disfavor. Hence, I provide in connection with the blind and the brace *f*, a side awning R, of any suitable material, substantially of the shape shown in Fig. 2, attached by buttons or hooks at intervals to either blind and the window frame.

The cone N, is mounted on a casting *n*, which may be secured by screws to a window frame presenting its flat side out;—the cords M M', passing each through a perforation *n'*.

The hangers or brackets G, are preferably

formed with the bent or curved projection *g*, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, so as to prevent their accidental removal from the rod E.

What I claim as new is—

- 5 In combination the rod E, the window blind made pendent from said rod, the bracket G having a stop *g*, a second rod J having one end rigidly fixed to the bottom of the blind near a corner thereof, a slotted bracket at-
10 tached to the blind to receive the opposite end of said rod, and an open topped guide fast on the window sill and situated near the slotted bracket to receive the free end of the rod J whereby the blind can be horizontally

guided at top and bottom and whereby, when 15 desired, the free end of the bottom rod can be lifted out of its guide by springing or raising said rod to permit the blind to be swung outwardly, and without danger of disengaging the blind from the upper rod, substantially 20 as set forth.

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

NEHEMIAH SALTMARSH.

Witnesses:

J. B. THURSTON,
W. P. FISKE.