

(No Model.)

T. RASMUSSEN & R. JOHNSON.  
WINDOW BLIND.

No. 514,605.

Patented Feb. 13, 1894.

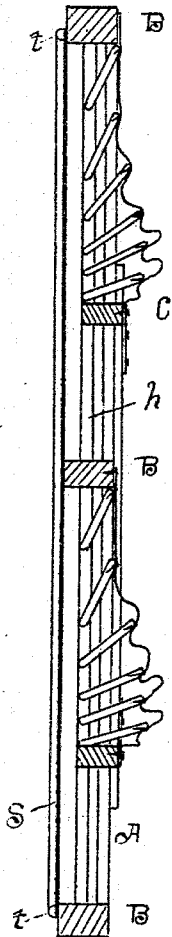


Fig. 2

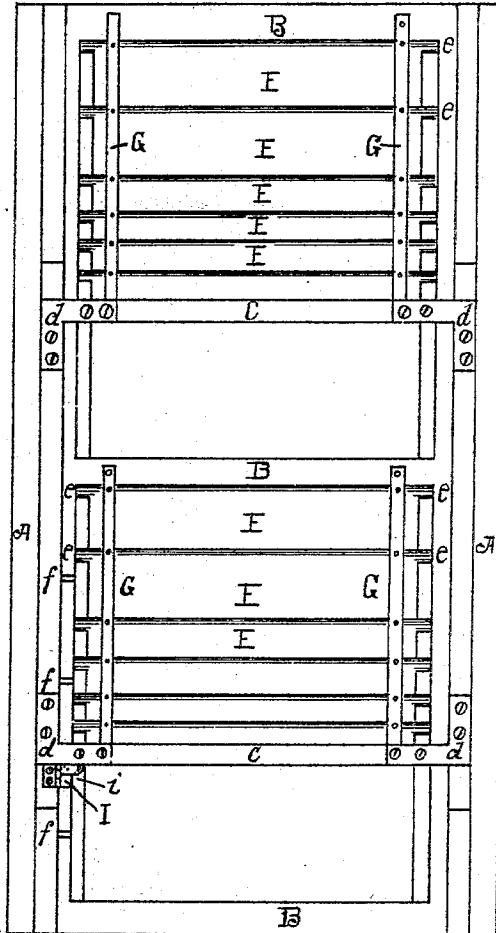


Fig. 1

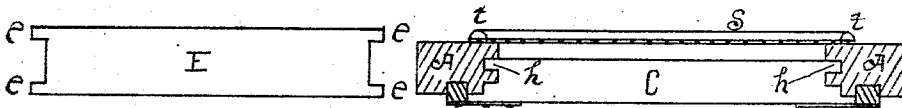


Fig. 4

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS RASMUSSEN AND RASMUS JOHNSON, OF BENNETT, NEBRASKA.

## WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 514,605, dated February 13, 1894.

Application filed April 9, 1892. Serial No. 428,555. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS RASMUSSEN and RASMUS JOHNSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Bennett, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in window blinds to be used either inside or outside of windows and the objects of our improvements are, first, to provide such a form and adjustment of the slats that they may be folded together, thus affording an unobstructed view through the window without moving the frame of the blind, second, to provide mechanism for operating the slats as above and, third, to provide for the exclusion of insects without the use of a separate screen. We attain these objects by the devices illustrated in the following drawings in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing the inside of our improved blind. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section showing the grooved stiles of the blind and a portion of the movable frame which operates the slats and Fig. 4 shows one of the slats with the double tenons.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout.

The frame of the blind consists of the grooved stiles A. A and the rails B. B. B. The slats E. E, &c., have two tenons on each end as shown in Fig. 4. The slats E. E are so adjusted that while one of the tenons *e e* moves in a groove *h* in the stile A the other tenon is left free, but falls, when the blind is closed, into a rabbet *i* in the stile. The slats are connected to each other and to the rails B. B. above them by means of tapes, or other flexible connection G. G. which allow them to be drawn or pushed up and partially revolved so they will lie almost flat one upon the other as shown in Fig. 2 thus opening a large portion of the blind while the frame remains stationary.

Many forms of mechanical contrivance could be used to accomplish the opening and closing of the slats as above mentioned. The device we have shown consists of a frame C

grooves in the inner edges of the stiles A. A, while the sides fit in grooves in the face of the stiles. These parts are connected by means of the metal plates *d d* as shown. When this frame is down and the blind closed the cross pieces rest upon the lower and center rails of the blind frame, and when pushed up these cross pieces carry with them the slats E. E., &c., folding them up as shown in Fig. 2 and opening the blind to that extent. The hinged catch I is, in effect simply a small butt hinge to which is riveted a thumb-piece by which it is operated and one end of which projects back over one end of one leaf of the hinge and engages with notches in the stile A. from which it may be released by partly closing the hinge.

The whole blind for a window may be made in one piece with two or more divisions as is found desirable, and it may be either hinged or fastened with screws to the window frame since it is designed to remain permanently in place, the opening and closing being effected by raising and lowering the slats as described.

Outside of our outside blind we place an insect screen S, fastened to the stiles A. A and rails B. B. B with the small molding *t t*, and since the blind frame is to remain closed it can thus conveniently be used for a screen frame thus lessening the expense and allowing the screen to be placed on the outside of the window which cannot usually be done with other outside blinds.

Having thus fully described our improvements, we claim—

1. The blind slats E. E. having double tenons *e e* one of which engages with a groove *h* in the stile A. when used in connection with the flexible tapes G. G. in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the slats E. E. double tenons *e e*, grooved stiles A. A. tapes G. G. and operating frame C. with the insect screen S. all substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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