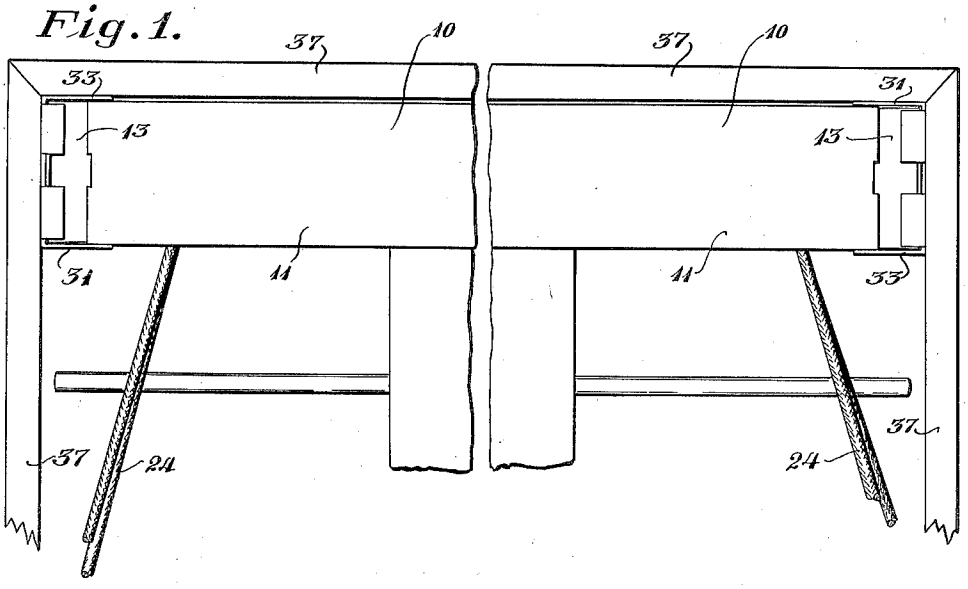
April 7, 1936. J. NISENSON 2,036,231

VENETIAN BLIND

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Fig. 1.



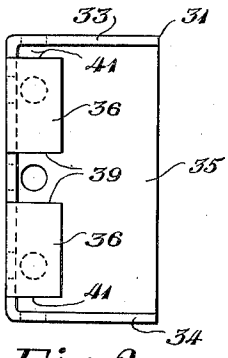


Fig. 2.

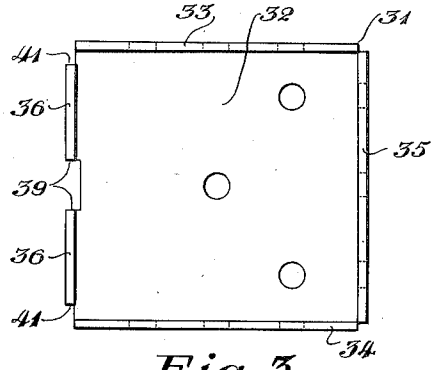


Fig. 3.

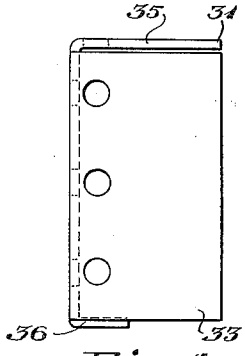


Fig. 4.

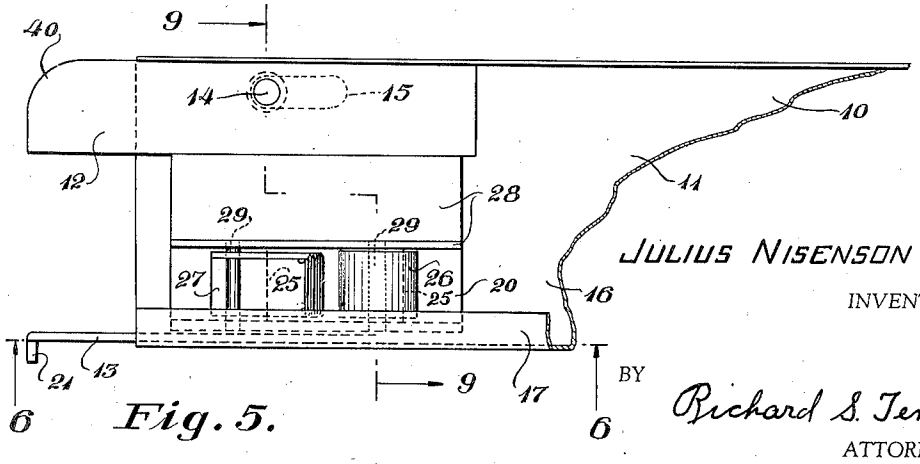


Fig. 5.

JULIUS NISENSON
INVENTOR.

BY Richard S. Temko
ATTORNEY.

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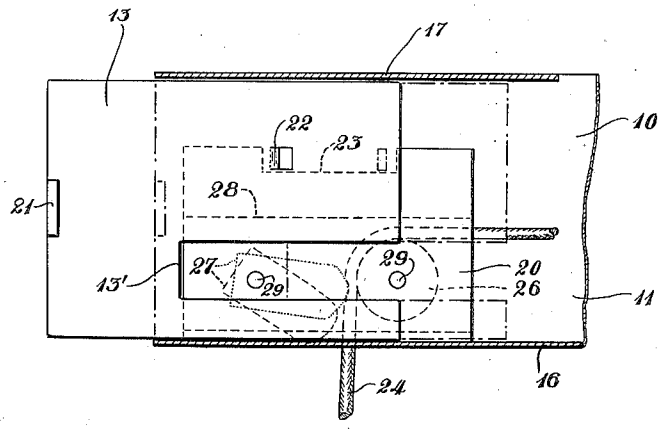


Fig. 6

Fig. 7.

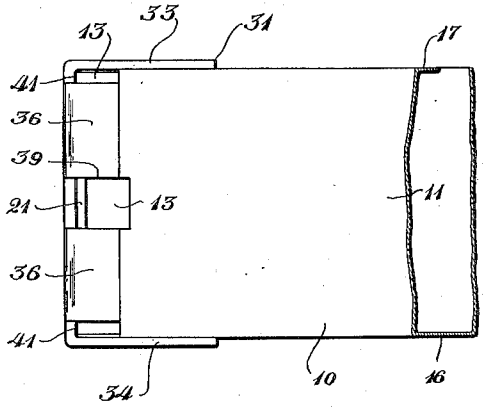


Fig. 8.

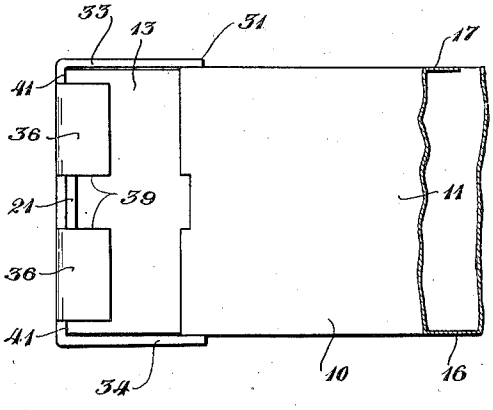
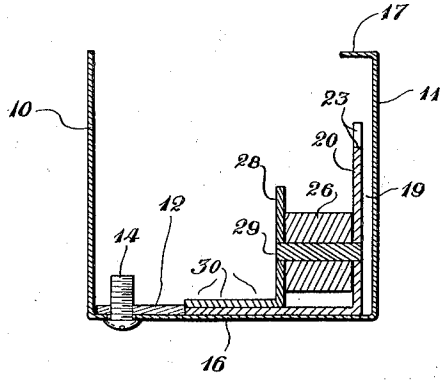


Fig. 9.



JULIUS NISENSON

INVENTOR.

BY

Richard S. Temko

ATTORNEY.

Patented Apr. 7, 1936 2,036,231

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,036,231

VENETIAN BLIND

Julius Nisenson, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Master Venetian Blind Hardware Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application November 26, 1935, Serial No. 51,638

11 Claims. (Cl. 156—17)

This invention relates generally to improvements in window-blinds of a class known as Venetian blinds, and more particularly to improvements in the head-piece and bracket supporting means therefor.

This invention has for an object the provision of structure wherein the head-piece or casing thereof may be simply and conveniently adjusted longitudinally to properly fit window casements of various widths.

Heretofore, in Venetian blinds the mechanism for raising or tilting the slats has been exposed, and could not be conveniently removed for cleaning purposes. It is a further object of this invention to provide a Venetian blind in which all of the operating mechanism is concealed from view in a casing, and yet provide means for readily detaching the casing from supporting brackets so that the mechanism can be easily cleaned and oiled when necessary.

Another object of the present structure is to provide an arrangement of pulleys or rollers with relation to the operating mechanism whereby the operation thereof is unaffected when the casing is longitudinally adjusted.

An additional object of the present invention is the provision of structure whereby the head-piece after insertion within the supporting brackets is very quickly latched in place and the latching elements are in full view thus presenting positive indication as to whether or not the head-piece or casing has been properly seated thereby promoting safety. The latching elements however, though mechanically adequate, contribute to rather than detract from the harmonious symmetry of the appearance of the casing, as placed within the mounting or supporting brackets therefor.

This invention presents a Venetian blind head-piece and bracket construction which is mechanically durable and substantial, yet light in weight, extremely compact and inconspicuous, neat and good looking, readily removed from the supporting brackets or replaced thereon in a simple manner by anyone having no particular skill.

An advantage of the present structure lies in the fact that the head-piece and brackets therefor may be utilized with Venetian blind assemblies having various types of slat tilting and elevating mechanisms.

A still further advantage of the present construction resides in the simplicity in manufacture and assembly, together with the adaptability of the parts wherein slight changes in assembly permit blinds of extreme variations in width to be constructed with consequent reduction in manufacturing costs. A single form of bracket is used which because of the novel structure thereof may be used at either the right or left end of the head bar. This interchangeability is also true of guide plate, and right angle roller trunnioning plates.

These objects, further features, incidental ends and advantages will more fully appear in the progress of this disclosure and as pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevational view showing a Venetian blind embodying the present invention, and attached to a narrow frame window casement.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of one of the supporting brackets as used with the left end of the head-piece or casing.

Figure 3 is a side elevational view of the bracket shown in Figure 2 as viewed from the right side thereof and looking into the bracket.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the bracket shown in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view in plan of the left end of the head-piece or casing.

Figure 6 is a sectional view of Figure 5 taken along the plane 6—6 thereon.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary front elevational view of the left end of the head-piece as seated in a bracket and adjusted as when fitted into a window casement which is narrow for the particular head-piece length.

Figure 8 is similar to Figure 7 except that the state of adjustment shown is for a relatively wide window casement.

Figure 9 is a sectional view of Figure 5 taken along the line 9—9 thereon.

Inasmuch as the ends of the head-piece or casing are similar in construction except that one may be described as a left hand end as distinguished from a right hand end, it is believed that an illustration of one of the head-piece ends in combination with a bracket will be sufficient for anyone skilled in the art to understand the invention.

The head-piece frame or casing indicated generally by numeral 10 is comprised of a main body portion 11 which is substantially U shape in cross section (see Figure 9), an extendible guide plate 12 and an extendible latching plae 13.

Guide plate 12 is maintained in position by means of a screw 14 in threaded engagement

therewith. Screw 14 freely penetrates a longitudinally directed slot 15 in the bottom wall 16 of body portion 11. When the screw 14 is loosened, plate 12 may be adjusted longitudinally with relation to body portion 11 and subsequent tightening of said screw clamps plate 12 in place.

The extendible latching plate 13 is adapted to nest vertically within body portion 11 and is capable of limited longitudinal movement therein. Plate 13 rests upon bottom wall 16, slidably contacts the inner surface of the front wall of body portion 11 and the lower surface of an inwardly or rearwardly bent right angle flange 17 integral with portion 11, and is maintained in place by a right angle plate 20. Plate 13 may thus ride freely within the space indicated by numeral 19 on Figure 9 of the accompanying drawings, or the dimensions of the related parts may be so adjusted that plate 13 is subjected to slight friction when moved. The shifting of plate 13 is facilitated by the manual gripping tab 21 extending forwardly from the outer end of said plate. Longitudinal motion of plate 13 is limited by means of the inwardly upset lug 22 riding within the cut out way 23 in the upper edge of plate 20.

Numeral 24 designates a manual control cord passing upwardly through an orifice 25 in wall 16, over a pulley or roller 26, and thence to any suitable slot elevating or tilting means well known in the art. Displacement of cord 24 may be maintained, for example, by means of a pivotal dog 27 which normally lies in a position indicated by the short dash lines on Figure 6. Raising the cord 24 and shifting the same to the left as viewed on said figure causes the cord to engage said dog which rises to the position indicated by the dotted lines on said figure. In the latter position the dog wedges the cord 24 against roller 26, securely holding the cord in the desired position. A short downward tug on cord 24 releases dog 27 which falls by gravity to the inactive position thereof. The roller 26 and the dog 27 may be mounted in any suitable manner but are preferably trunnioned between plate 20 and a similar right angle plate 28. If the spindles 29 are previously secured within the roller 26 and the dog 27 or are manufactured integral therewith, assembly is greatly simplified. The spindles with the dog and roller in place are inserted in holes in plates 20 and 28 with the base of the latter plate superposing the former. After being properly jigged in place they are simultaneously spot welded to each other and to the bottom wall 16 as indicated by numeral 30 on Figure 9, all in one operation. It may be noted at this point that the rear horizontal edges of plates 20 and 28 together with the inner surface of the rear wall of body portion 11 serve as ways for the movement of guide plate 12. Where desired, plate 13 may be cut away as at 13' to avoid interference with the ends of spindles 29.

The supporting bracket 31 is comprised of a side wall 32, an inwardly bent right angle top flange 33, a bottom flange 34, a rear flange 35, and a front latching flange 36. Brackets 31 are attached to the window casement in any suitable manner, preferably by screws (not shown) penetrating the orifices in the brackets. The bracket 31 is provided with orifices in the side wall 32, top flange 33, rear flange 35, and bottom flange 34. Which of these screw holes are used for attachment is determined by the particular casement, but ordinarily the orifices in the bottom flange 34 are not used as the lowermost flange is used to support the casing 10. When the bracket 31 is inverted for use in supporting the opposite end of the casing 10, flange 24 becomes the top and flange 33 the bottom.

With left and right hand brackets in place in the casement, placing the casing in operative position is a simple matter, it being necessary only to slide the bottom wall 16 onto the bottom flanges 34, until the rear wall of body portion 11 strikes the rear flanges 35. Latching plates 13 are then slid into place, outwardly of the body portion 11 until said plates pass behind the front latching flanges 36 which are suitably cut out as at numeral 39 to allow the tabs 21 to pass. Plates 13 are moved until the outer vertical edges thereof strike the inner surface of side walls 32. It may now be seen that the outward movement of latching plates 13 in addition to locking the casing 10 in place also serves to fully close the space between the body portion 11 and the latching flanges 36 thereby promoting the dust proof properties of the casing 10. Prior to or after the last mentioned step, the guide plates 12 are adjusted and clamped as set forth above so that the body portion 11 is centered with relation to the supporting brackets 31. The adjustment of plates 12 is required only once when the Venetian blind assembly is first installed in a given window casement. Subsequent removal or replacement requires only the manipulation of the latching plates 13. On subsequent replacement of the casing 10, the centering thereof is facilitated by the rounded rear corners 40 of plates 12 which bear against the forward edges of side walls 32 and pass through the cut out portions 41 in the front latching flanges 36. Not only do the guide plates 12 aid in centering the casing 10, but said plates also tend to prevent the accidental displacement of the casing which might fall down where the width of the window casement is considerably greater than the length of body portion 11.

The foregoing disclosure is to be regarded as descriptive and illustrative only, and not as restrictive or limitative of the invention, of which obviously an embodiment may be constructed including modifications without departing from the general scope herein indicated and denoted in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a Venetian blind, a casing, and a shiftable latching plate on said casing.

2. In a Venetian blind, a casing, and a guide plate adjustably attached to the casing at one end thereof.

3. In a Venetian blind, a casing, a shiftable latching plate and a guide plate adjustably attached to the casing at one end thereof.

4. A bracket for removably holding a Venetian blind head-piece having a shiftable latching plate thereon, said bracket including a latching flange adapted to be detachably engaged by the shiftable plate on the head-piece.

5. In a Venetian blind having a head-piece casing with a shiftable latching plate thereon, a bracket including a latching flange adapted to be detachably engaged by said latching plate and a bottom flange for supporting said head-piece casing.

6. In a Venetian blind having a head-piece casing with a shiftable latching plate thereon, a bracket including a latching flange adapted to be detachably engaged by said latching plate,

and a rear flange adapted to engage the rear wall of said head-piece casing and serving as a rear limit for transverse motion of said head-piece casing.

7. In a Venetian blind having a head-piece casing with a shiftable latching plate thereon, a bracket including a latching flange adapted to be detachably engaged by said latching plate and a top flange for engaging the top of said head-piece casing.

8. In a Venetian blind, a bracket having a latching flange, a casing, and a movable latching plate on said casing adapted in one position thereof to engage said flange and in another position to clear said flange.

9. In a Venetian blind, a bracket having a latching flange, a casing, and a movable latching plate on said casing adapted in one position thereof to engage said flange and in another position to clear said flange, and a guide plate adjustably attached to the casing at one end thereof.

10. In a Venetian blind, a bracket having a latching flange with an aperture therein, a casing having a movable latching plate adapted in one position thereof to engage said flange and in another position to clear said flange, and a guide plate adjustably attached to the casing at one end thereof and adapted to pass through said aperture when the casing is placed into said bracket.

11. In a Venetian blind, a casing having a front wall, a stationary plate within the casing and to the rear of said front wall, and a shiftable latching plate between said front wall and said stationary plate, said shiftable plate being adapted for longitudinal movement therebetween.

JULIUS NISENSON.