

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. K. MONROE.
VENETIAN BLIND HANGER.

No. 552,871.

Patented Jan. 7, 1896.

Fig. 1.

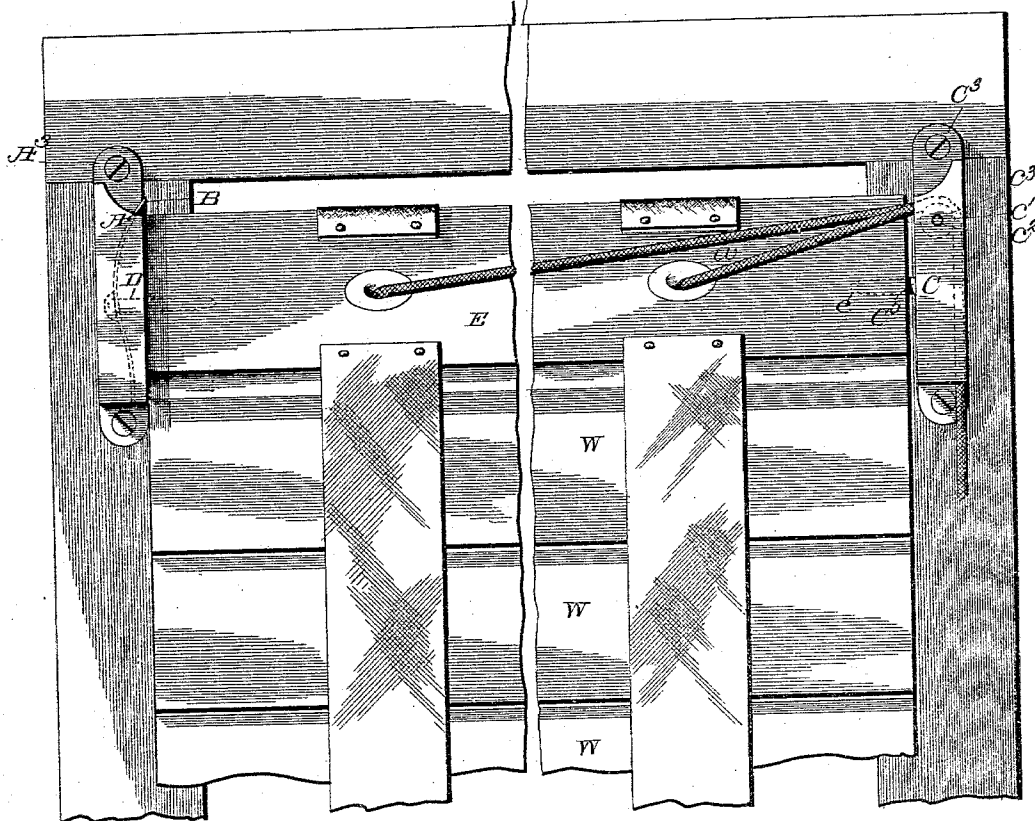
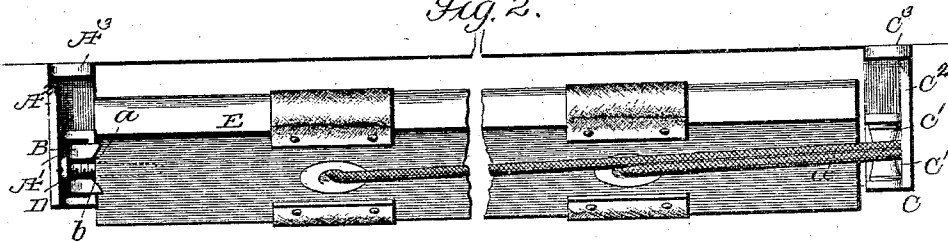


Fig. 2.



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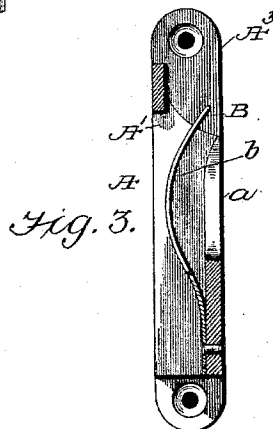
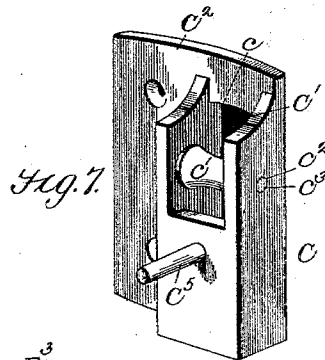
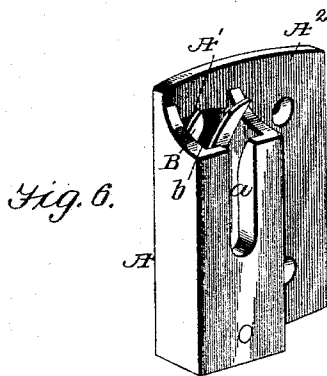
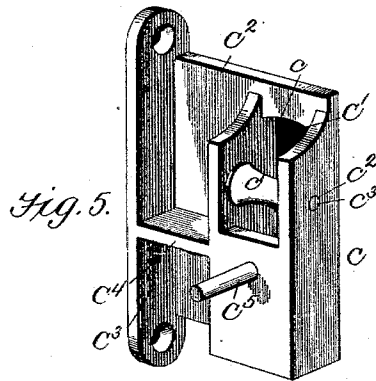
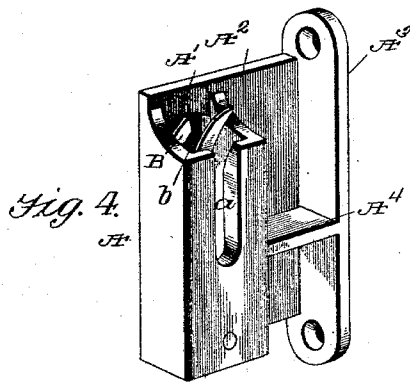
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT K. MONROE, OF PEMBERTON, OHIO.

VENETIAN-BLIND HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,871, dated January 7, 1896.

Application filed May 14, 1895. Serial No. 549,297. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT K. MONROE, of Pemberton, in the county of Shelby and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Venetian-Blind Hangers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked
10 thereon, which form part of this specification.

This invention has special reference to the means for hanging and regulating the position of Venetian blinds. Its objects are to provide very simple means for supporting the
15 blinds and for locking the hanger-bar in any position to which it is desired to adjust it by means of springs so attached to the hanger that they will automatically engage with the bar-pivot when inserted in the hanger and
20 are not liable to be lost or broken.

The invention consists in the construction of the hangers and combinations of parts set forth in the appended claims and described as follows:

25 Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a window with Venetian blinds suspended by my improved hangers. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail section through the bracket-spring hanger. Figs.
30 4 and 5 are perspective views of the bracket-hangers. Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views of the inside hangers.

The hangers may be either bracket-hangers for attachment to the outer face of the window-jambs, or to the wall, or inside hangers,
35 to be attached to the opposite inside faces of the window-jambs. The difference is hardly more than nominal, however, as the essential features of the hangers remain alike in both
40 cases. There are two hangers for each blind, as usual, which I denominate the "draw-hanger," meaning the one over which the cords for raising and lowering the blind run, and the
45 "spring-hanger" meaning that one which by means of springs binds the hanger-bar or top bar of the blinds in any position to which it is turned.

50 The spring-hanger A has a vertical trough or box portion A' open at the side opposite the blind and having a vertical slot *a* in its inner face for the reception of a screw D or

other suitable headed pivot fixed to the adjoining end of the hanger-bar E, to which the blinds W are attached in the usual manner. A bowed spring B is secured in box A' and its
55 upper end is bifurcated or slotted, as at *b*, corresponding to and opposite slot *a* in the box, and the bifurcations of the spring extend above the top of the box and curve inwardly
60 thereover so that they will direct the screw D into slot *a*, and at the same time will engage behind the head of the screw, and thus as the screw is drawn down in the slots *a b* it will
65 compress the spring and the latter will pull the screw outward, thereby drawing the end of the hanger-bar tightly against the box, the friction of the end of the bar against the box, caused by the spring, being sufficient to hold
70 it in any position to which it is rotated. The simplicity and effectiveness of this device will be evident from the drawings. The hanger-bar can thus be readily attached to
75 or detached from the hanger and the tension of the spring can be regulated by turning the screw either while in or out of engagement with the hanger.

The boxing is connected with a lateral web A², which for bracket-hangers has a perforated flange A³ on its inner end for the fasten-
80 ing-screws, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, but for ordinary inside hangers the flange is omitted and the web A² is perforated for the passage of the fastening-screws, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The bracket-hangers may also, if desired, be strengthened by a transverse rib A⁴
85 between flange A³ and the box.

The draw-hanger C is constructed with a boxing C' and web C², substantially like hanger A, and with or without flange C³ and
90 rib C⁴, (according to its use as a bracket or inside hanger.) Instead of a narrow slot, however, the boxing has a wide slot *c* at top for the accommodation of a pulley *c'* on a stub-shaft *c³* journaled in perforations *c²* in the
95 sides of the boxing, as shown.

Below the roller is an inwardly-projecting spur or pin C⁵ which is rigid with the hanger
and is adapted to enter a socket *e* in the end of hanger-bar E and thus support and pivot
100 the bar on the hanger, as shown. By this construction the bar is held securely in place without liability of being disengaged from its

hangers by a pull on the blind draw-cords *w*, and at the same time can be put up or taken down with the greatest ease.

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

1. The combination of the hanger-bar having a headed-pivot on its end; with a hanger having a boxing and web, a slot in the boxing, and a spring secured in the boxing beside the slot, adapted to engage the head of the pivot when the latter enters the slot and pull the bar toward the hanger, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the hanger-bar having a socket in its end with a hanger having a boxing and web, a pulley in the boxing, and an inwardly projecting spur on the boxing below the pulley adapted to engage the socket in the hanger-bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the hanger-bar having a screw in one end and a socket in the other end; with the opposite hangers each having a slotted boxing and a web, one hanger

having a pulley in its boxing and a projecting spur adapted to engage the socket of the bar, and the other hanger having a slot in its boxing for the reception of the screw, and a spring adapted to engage beneath the screw and bind the bar against the hanger, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The herein described spring-hanger, consisting of the boxing *A'* having slot *a*, and web *A*², and the bifurcated-bowed-spring *B* secured in the boxing below, but projecting above, the slot, all substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The herein described draw-hangers, consisting of the boxing *C'* and web *C*², spur *C*⁴, projecting inwardly from the boxing and pulley *c'* in the boxing, above the spur, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GILBERT K. MONROE.

Witnesses:

W. H. C. MONROE,

W. L. PARMENTER.