(No Model.)

F. A. RANSOM.

COMBINATION OF BLINDS AND WIRE SCREENS.

No. 336,944. Patented Mar. 2, 1886.

Fig. 1.

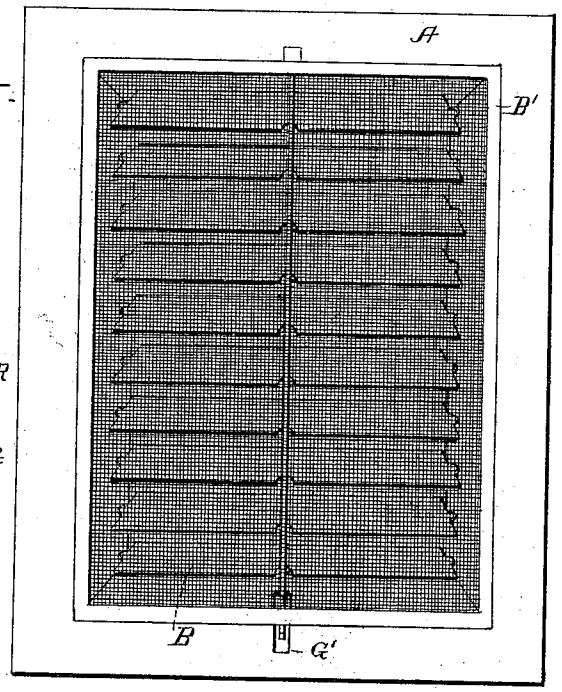


Fig. 4.

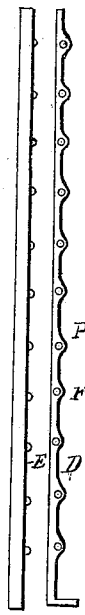


Fig. 5.

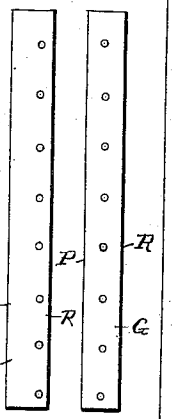


Fig. 3.

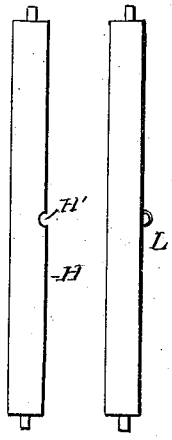
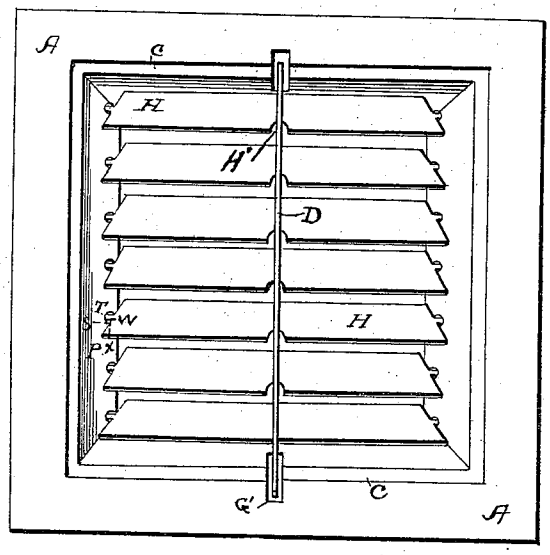
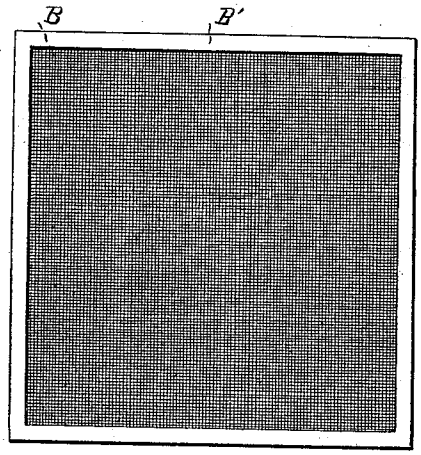


Fig. 2.





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCES A. RANSOM, OF EAST PALATKA, FLORIDA.

COMBINATION OF BLIND AND WIRE SCREEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,944, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed April 20, 1885. Serial No. 162,796. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCES A. RANSOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Palatka, in the county of Putnam and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Combination of Blinds and Screens for Doors and Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in blinds and screens for doors and windows; and the object of my improvement is to unite in one frame, which shall contain both blind, and wire screen, all the use and advantage hitherto to be had by the use of separate frames—one containing the blind and one containing the screen. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the entire frame containing both blind and wire screen; Fig. 2, the blind and wire screen separately; Fig. 3, the slat for blind; Fig. 4, the rod for connecting the slats; Fig. 5, a portion of the frame showing position of the holes for the rollers of the slats.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Fig. 1 represents the entire invention or combination, of which A is the frame containing the blind-slats H, as shown in position at Fig. 2. The frame A is provided with a notch or recess, G′, in its lower cross-bar, in which the lower end of the operating-rod works; B, the frame of wire screen, as shown separately at Fig. 2; blind-slat H, as shown at Fig. 3, adjusted as shown at F of Fig 5, and connecting-rod D, as shown at Fig. 4.

Fig. 2 shows the blind adjusted as at Fig. 1, with the exception of wire screen B to be placed in channel C.

Fig. 3 shows at H a slat of the blind with a recess for the reception of the rod connecting the several slats, and at L the old form of slat, of which H is the improved.

Fig. 4 shows the new design at D for rod connecting and moving the slats when in position in the frame. It is shown as of metal, although this is not a material part of the invention. A wooden rod may be used, although the metal one is advised, as combining greater strength with less bulk. It is curved outward at the lower extremity, as shown. The lower end of the operating-rod D projects into the notch G′, and is bent outward under the lower cross-bar of the screen, so as to provide a thumb-piece or handle by which it may be raised or lowered, and thereby open or close the slats H. It has eyes cast in its substance, for the purpose of admitting the wire which connects it, when in position, with the slat. The object attained by this form of fastening is that less space is occupied than in the usual form of rod, (shown at E of Fig. 4.)

Fig. 5 represents at F a section of the thickness of the frame A, showing the improved position of the holes for the reception of the rollers on which the slat revolves, (shown at M of Fig. 3.) At G is represented the usual position of the roller-holes for the support of the slats, and, as shown there, they are equidistant from both edges P and R. P represents the inner edge of the frame at the surface shown at A of Figs. 1 and 2, and R the outer edge of the frame, Fig. 2. The slat placed in position at G will protrude in moving beyond both edges P and R.

In my improvement, as shown at F, the roller-holes are placed a sufficient distance from the middle of the thickness of the frame toward the outer edge, R, to allow the slat to turn one-fourth of an inch within the inner edge, P. As shown in position at Fig. 2, the roller-holes of slat H must be sufficient distance from P to make dotted line S Y one-fourth of an inch longer than dotted line W X. One-half of this space is reserved for the working of the slats, and one-half, or one-eighth of an inch, for the channel C, which is intended for the reception of frame B of wire screen, as at Fig. 2.

In the ordinary blind the rod connecting and used in moving the slats is attached to the edge of each slat, and consequently protrudes from the surface of the slat in all positions, as at L.

In my improvement, at H of Fig. 3, a recess is formed by cutting away a sufficient portion of the edge of the slat at equal distance from the ends or rollers to include the rod within its surface. The shape of the recess is not material. Its size must depend upon the size of the rod which is attached to its inner surface by means of wire passed through the eyes of the rod D of Fig. 4.

I am aware that prior to my invention both blinds and wire screens were in use, and I do not claim the invention of either.

What I do claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The improved window screen and blind hereinbefore described, composed of the frame A, provided with the rabbet C and notches G′ in its lower cross-bar or sill and extended beyond the outer edge of the rabbet, the wire screen B, having its frame B′ fitted to the rabbet, the slats H, provided with notches H′, and journaled in the frame A and arranged to turn outward with their edges close to the screen, and the rod D, provided with eyes and secured to the slats within the notches H′, and having its lower end extended into the notch G′ and bent outward under the lower cross-bar of the screen, substantially as shown.

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Witnesses:
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