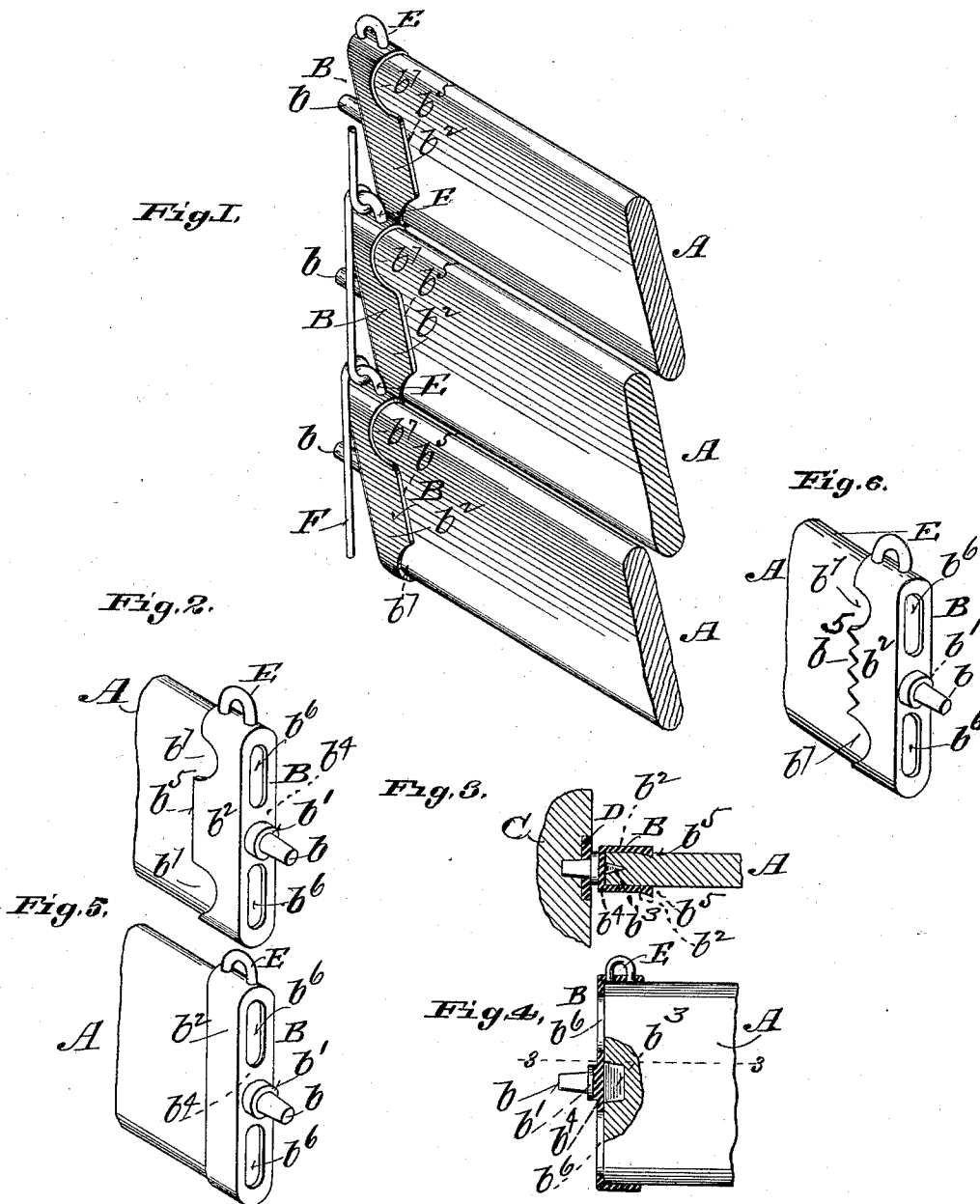


(No Model.)

E. STOEPPELWERTH & C. KNEFELKAMP.
WINDOW BLIND.

No. 465,787.

Patented Dec. 22, 1891.



Attest:
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their atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD STOEPPELWERTH AND CHARLES KNEFELKAMP, OF ST. LOUIS,
MISSOURI.

WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,787, dated December 22, 1891.

Application filed June 8, 1891. Serial No. 395,562. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD STOEPPELWERTH and CHARLES KNEFELKAMP, of St. Louis, Missouri, have jointly made a new and useful Improvement in Window-Blinds, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates to that class of window-blinds in which the slats are adapted to work in the stiles by means of caps which are applied to the end of the slats; and the improvement in question consists in the special mode of constructing and applying the cap, substantially as is hereinafter described and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing a group of the slats having the improved cap. Only that portion of the slats is shown which is needed for an understanding of the improvement, and the frame-work of the blind is omitted; Fig. 2, a view in perspective, looking in the opposite direction to that of Fig. 1, showing one of the slats having the cap applied; Fig. 3, a horizontal section showing a portion of one of the blind-stiles and a slat journaled therein, the section being on the line 3 3 of Fig. 4, which in turn is a top view showing the slat and its cap only, said cap being in section and a portion of the slat being broken away to exhibit the interior construction of the cap; Fig. 5, a view in perspective similar to that of Fig. 2, showing a modified cap; and Fig. 6, a view similar to that of Fig. 2, showing modification.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The slats A are of the customary material—wood—and of the usual shape, saving the slat-journal does not form part thereof. B represents the improved cap with which each slat is provided. In its general shape it resembles a socket, which is applied to the end of the slat, and it is provided with a journal b, which constitutes the bearing for the slat in the blind-stile C. Said journal preferably works in a metal strip D, which is let into the stile, substantially as shown in Fig. 3, and to provide clearance between the main portion of the cap and the strip the journal is provided with a shoulder b', substantially

as shown. The leading features of the improved cap, however, are the flange b² or flanges b² b³, which, after the slat has been inserted in the socket of the cap, are embedded in the surfaces of the slat, and the tongue b³, which projects from what might be termed the “bottom” b⁴ of the cap, and which when the cap and slat are put together is driven into the end of the slat, substantially as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. That is, to properly unite the slat and cap, the cap is provided with one or more points or teeth, which, after the slat is in position in the cap, can be and are set into the slat to become interlocked therewith, and to more effectually accomplish the interlocking the tongue is employed in combination, the tongue operating to spread the slat at its extreme end, and the points or teeth referred to operating to narrow the slat at a point without that portion of the slat acted upon by said tongue. Either of said features—said teeth or said tongue—is valuable as a means for better uniting the slat and the cap—that is, said teeth in a measure bind the slat even if the tongue is not used, and said tongue can be advantageously employed in a cap having a socket merely. We prefer to use both said features in conjunction, as shown. Said tongue may be of any suitable shape for the purpose in question, and said points or teeth may also be variously formed. The forms exhibited in Figs. 3 and 4 of said tongue and teeth we consider desirable, said tongue being wedge shaped, as shown, and said teeth b⁵ being the ends of the flanges b² b³, as shown. In Fig. 3 one of said teeth—the lower one as there seen—is not yet embedded in the slat. The upper tooth is embedded in the slat. A modification of said teeth is exhibited in Fig. 6, the flanges b² b³ in such modification being serrated in distinction from being made in the form of a continuous single tooth, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

An additional feature of the cap is the eye E, which is formed in the end of the cap out of a piece of wire let into the cap, the cap in practice, including its socket, its journal, flanges, teeth, and tongue, being a casting into which said eye is cast. F represents a slat-rod of any suitable shape, which is jointed to the eyes E E E, and by means of which the

slats can be turned in their bearings in the
stiles. Said caps to lighten them may be per-
forated, as at *b*⁶, or cut away, as at *b*⁷. The
interlocking of said caps with said slats, re-
5 spectively, as described, is of special value
when the slats are operated by means of a
slat-rod jointed directly to the caps upon the
slats. The working of the slat-rod tends to
loosen a cap upon the blind-slat, but which
10 objection is materially obviated by interlock-
ing the slat and cap, as in the present con-
struction.

We claim—

The combination of the blind-slat and cap,
said cap having the journal, teeth, and tongue, 15
and combined with said slat, substantially as
described.

Witness our hands this 3d day of June,
1891.

EDWARD STOEPPELWERTH.
CHARLES KNEFELKAMP.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
A. BONVILLE.