(No Model.)

G. L. WILLIAMS.

BLIND SLAT ADJUSTER.

No. 343,881. Patented June 15, 1886.

Fig. 1.

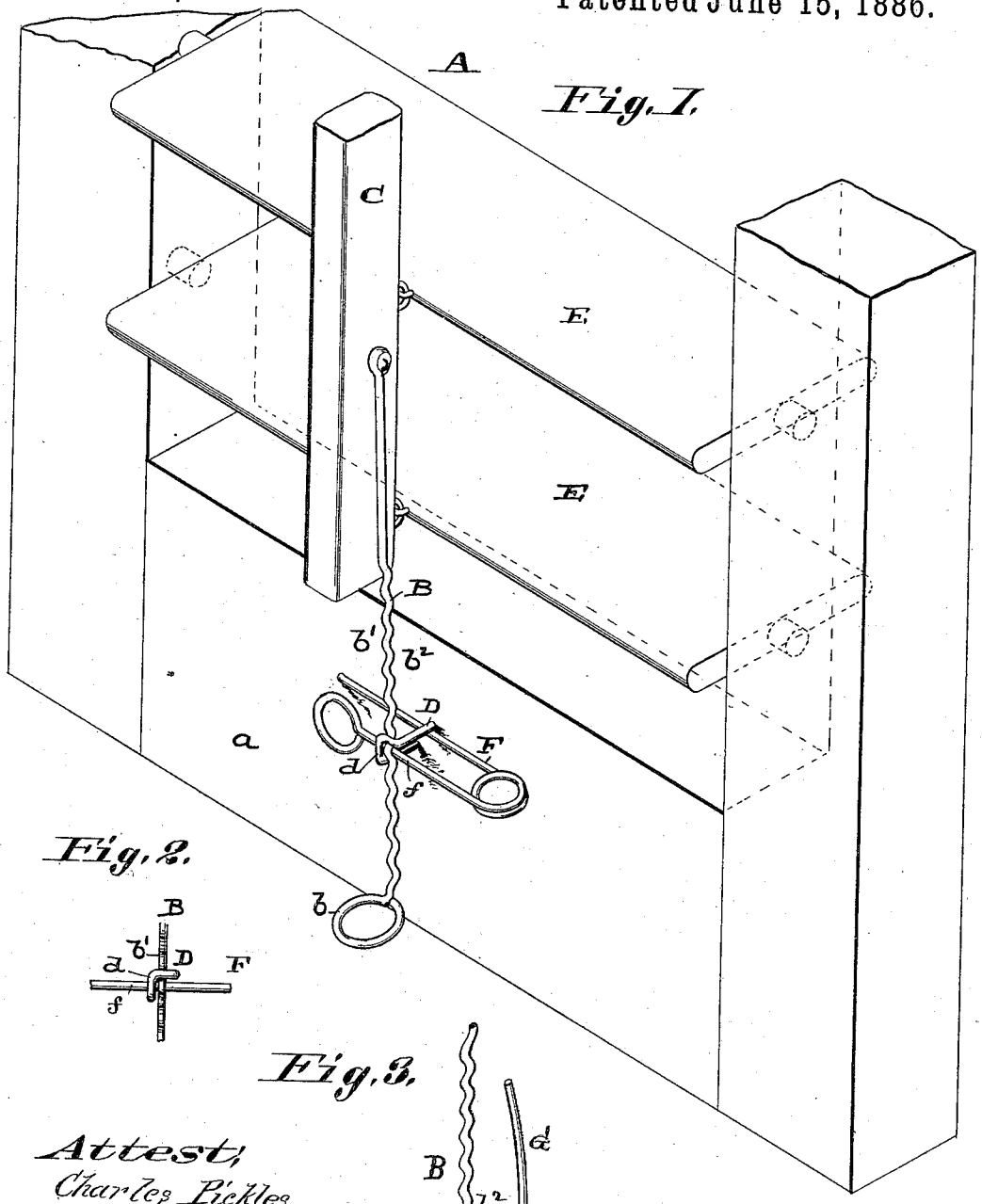
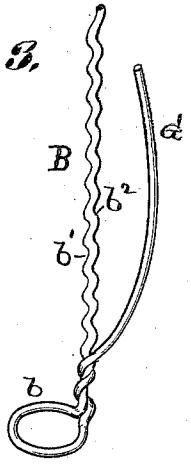


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Attest;
Charles Pickles,
T. W. Hoke.

Inventor;
George L. Williams
by C. Dewoody
atty

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, OF EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

BLIND-SLAT ADJUSTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,881, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed September 17, 1885. Serial No. 177,361. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, of Edwardsville, Illinois, have made a new and useful Improvement in Blind-Slat Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates to that class of blind-slat locks in which the lock is connected with the bar that operates the slats.

The annexed drawings, making part of this specification, exhibit a blind having the improvement.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective, showing the lower portion of the blind. Fig. 2 is a detail, being a view in front elevation of that part of the device immediately associated with the staple; and Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation, showing a modification of the spring.

The same letters denote the same parts.

A, Fig. 1, represents a Venetian blind of the customary form. A rod, B, at its upper end is pivoted to the slat-bar C, and thence extends downward through a staple, D, which is inserted in the lower rail, *a*, of the blind. The rod B is provided with a handle, *b*, or suitably shaped to enable it to be grasped and moved upward and downward through the staple, and the slats E E thereby moved, and when the slats have been adjusted, either opened or closed, or at any intermediate point, as may be desired, they are locked by causing the rod B to be pressed against some part of the staple with sufficient force to keep the rod from slipping. This may be done by means of a spring, G, attached to the rod and adapted to bear upon the rail *a*, as indicated in Fig. 3. I prefer, however, a spring such as shown at F, Figs. 1, 2, which is fixed in the rail *a*, and whose free end or part *f* is adapted to bear against the rod and press it against the staple. To enable the rod to be more effectually locked, it is notched or serrated or made with a series of projections, into or between which the staple-bar *d* fits when the rod is pressed against the staple. The lock is rendered still more efficient by so constructing the rod and spring that they shall interfit as well as the rod and the staple, to which end the rod at its inner side is notched, serrated, or furnished with projections between which the bar *f* of the spring fits. All these points are attained by making the rod B in the form of a corrugated rod and shaping the staple as shown, so that while the staple-bar is bearing in one of the corrugations, b', the spring-bar *f* is bearing in an adjacent corrugation, b^2, in the opposite face of the rod, substantially as shown.

In adjusting the lock the operator presses the rod B backward sufficiently to be detached from the staple, and then moves it up or down, as may be desired, and as soon as the pressure upon the rod is released the spring acts to lock the rod. The staple can be variously modified from the shape shown, provided it has a shoulder against which the rod can be pressed by the spring, as described.

The parts D F B are in effect a new article of manufacture, constituting a device that can be applied to blinds already in use.

I claim—

In combination with the slats and slat-bar of a Venetian blind, the rod B, having the series of indentations b' b^2, the staple D, and the spring F, as described.

GEO. L. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:
HENRY B. LITTLE,
G. L. HALL.