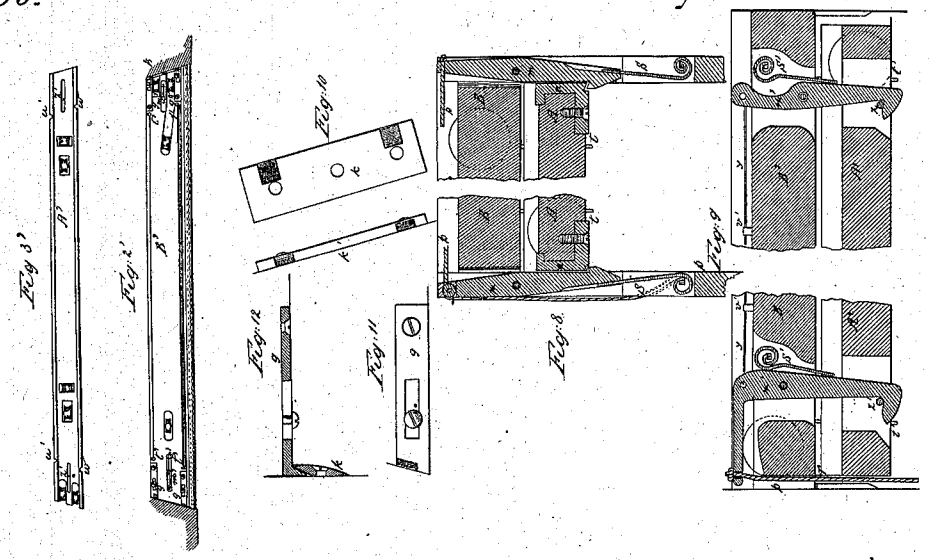
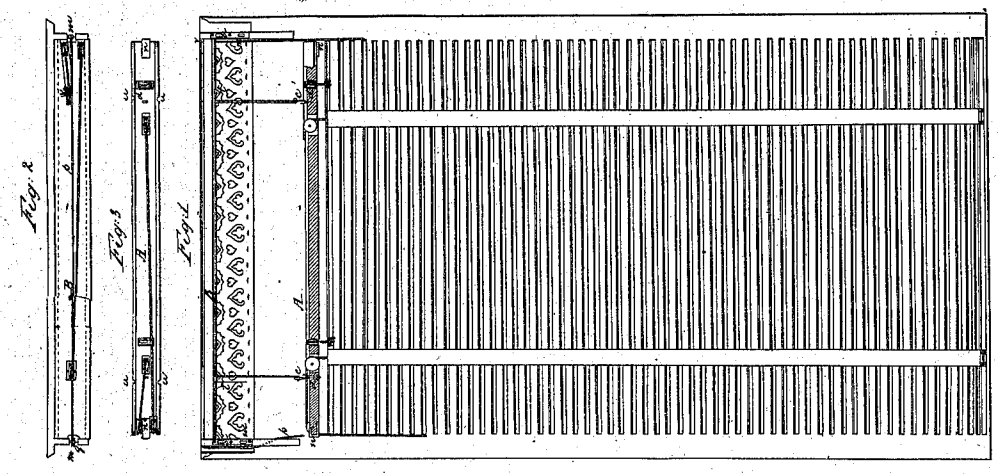
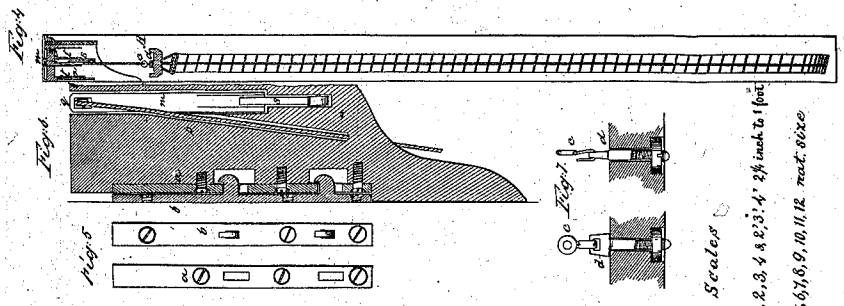
C. Rose,

Inside Blinds

No. 12,695. Patented Apr. 10, 1855.







Scales

Figs 1, 2, 3, 4 & 8, 3/4" 2¼ inch to 1 foot.

Figs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 nat. size

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ROSE, OF ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

VENETIAN WINDOW-BLIND.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,695, dated April 10, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ROSE, of Allentown, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manner of Constructing Venetian Window Blinds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1, represents a view from the rear of a venetian blind, arranged on brackets, and having the lower head, which carries the slats or lath, partly lowered. Fig. 2, represents a top view of the upper head. Fig. 3, represents a top view of the lower head. Fig. 4, represents a vertical transverse section through the blind. Fig. 5, represents two metallic plates detached. Fig. 6, represents a vertical section through one of the brackets. Fig. 7 represents a front and side view of the hooks and eyes, by which the lower head is connected to the upper one. Fig. 8, represents a longitudinal vertical section through the upper and lower heads, hooks, &c., said section being broken away in the center. Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 2′, 3′, and 4′, represent a modified form of construction, in which the brackets are dispensed with.

Similar letters where they occur in the several figures denote like parts.

The nature of my invention relates to a method of constructing Venetian window blinds, with two heads, and so that a part, or the whole may be readily taken down, or replaced, as will be described.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

The blind itself may be constructed in any of the usual well known ways, and connected to the head A.

B, is an upper head, arranged on brackets to the back of which are attached plates *a* (Fig. 6) provided with slots, through which hooks, on the plate *b*, which is attached to the casing of the window, pass, to support the brackets.

c c, are hooks on the ends of cords which pass up and over pulleys in the upper head, and thence down to some convenient place of access, at the lower part of the window. These hooks *c*, *c*, take into dead eyes *d d* on the lower head A, and thus suspend the lower to the upper head.

m m (Fig. 8,) are hooks arranged in the brackets, for catching into the plates *n*, on the lower head, and supporting it when drawn up against the upper head, said hooks being held against said plates by the springs *s*. To the top of one of the hooks *m*, is attached a cord *p*, which passing across the top of the upper head, runs over a pulley placed in the top of the opposite hook, thence down through the bracket, to some point of easy access. As the lower head rests in these hooks *m*, when it is in place, and as a simple drawing of the cord *p*, (as seen in Fig. 6) will draw both these hooks back from the plates *n*, it is obvious that, were it not for the cords, and hooks *c*, and dead eyes *d*, the lower head with its appendages would drop down. When the hooks are withdrawn, the cord to which the lower head is then suspended, is lowered away, and the blind is let down. The hooks *c*, *c*, may be then taken out of the dead eyes *d d*, and the main part of the blind may be removed, it being entirely detached from the upper head. The upper head may be also lifted from its supports, and the whole blind is removed and as readily replaced again. On the upper head are placed guide rods *t*, *t*, which hang down a little below said head, and when the lower head with its slats is being raised into place these guide rods take into grooves *u* in the sides of the lower head, and direct said lower head into its place. As the lower head is drawn up against the hooks *m*, said hooks spread out against the action of the springs *s*, until the plates *n* on the ends of the lower head rise up above the catches on said hooks. At this point the springs *s*, force the hooks under the plates *n*, and the blind is firmly held in its place.

In the figures 9, 10, 11, 12, 2′, 3′, and 4′, is represented a modified form of construction, where the brackets are not used. In these figures A′, is the lower head, and B′, the upper one.

m′, *m′*, are the hooks, which are hung in the upper head, and catch over pins *z′*, *z′*, in the lower head. These hooks are held up to the pins *z′*, by the springs *s′*, behind

them. One of the hooks has an arm at right angles to its main body, to which the cord *p* for tripping them is connected. The two hooks are united by a wire *y*, passing through staples *v'*, *v'*, to keep it in place.

t', are the guides for directing the lower head into its place. The lower head in this case may be let down as in the first described plan from which it differs nothing in principle, and scarcely anything in detail, and need not be described in detail, as the drawings fully illustrate it.

Having thus fully described the nature of my invention, what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

In combination with the lower head and blind, the additional or upper head, and the hooks and cords, for readily connecting or disconnecting the two heads, for the purpose of placing, or removing the blind from the window, substantially as described and represented.

CHARLES ROSE.

Attest:

H. W. JANGUER,
J. F. RUHE.