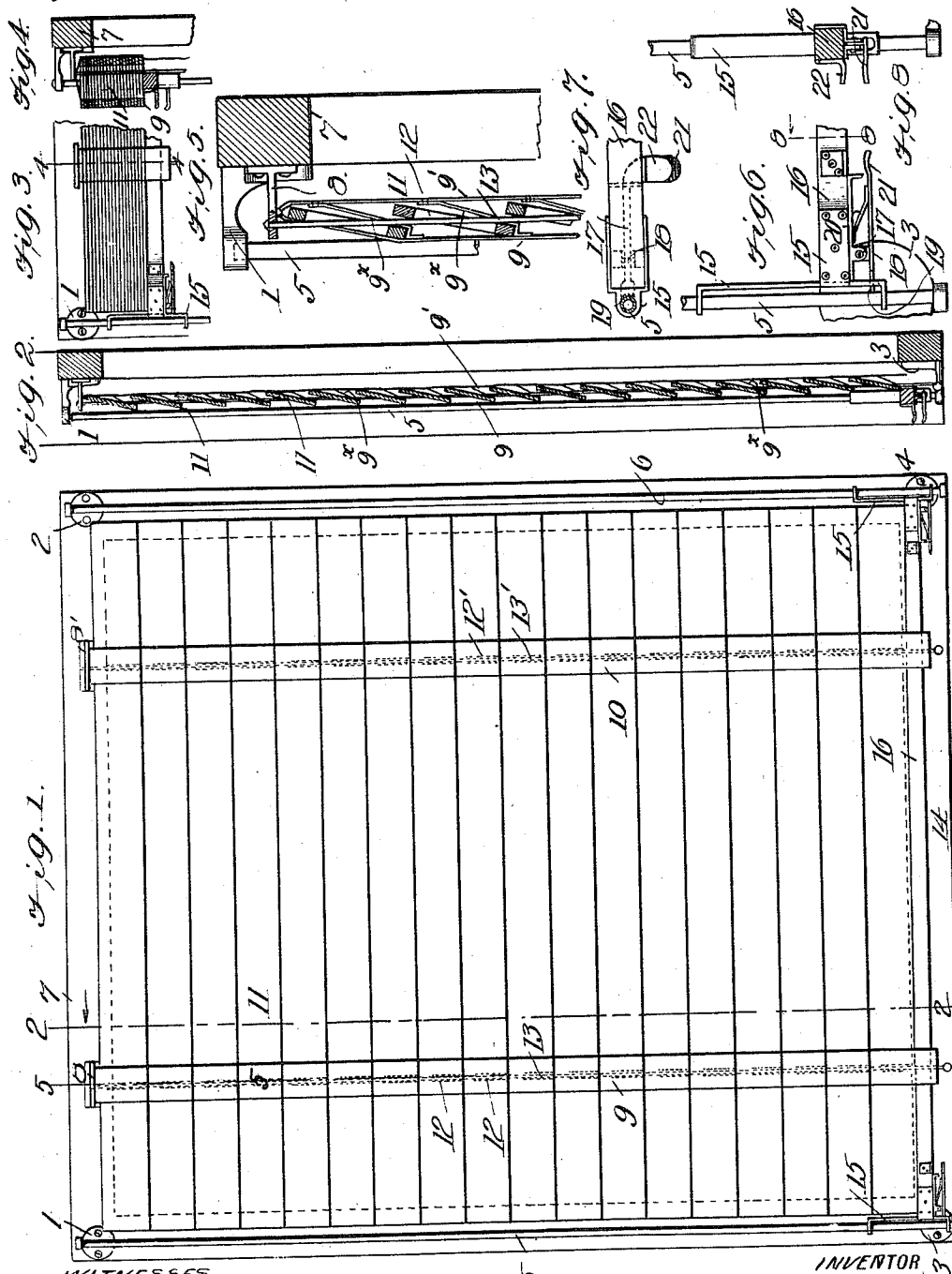


G. W. WEARN.
FOLDING WINDOW BLIND.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1910.

Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

1,019,567.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TO WILLIAM E. McELROY, OF WEST POMPANO, FLORIDA.

FOLDING WINDOW-BLIND.

1,019,567.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WEARN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Window-Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in folding window blinds, and it consists in the combinations, constructions and arrangements herein described and claimed.

An object of my invention is to provide a device which may be attached to any window without making any change from the construction of the standard window frame.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device which may be applied to the inside of a window and which, when folded, is in a position out of sight behind the window curtain, when the latter is at its accustomed height.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device which, when attached to the window frame does not project beyond the face thereof to interfere in any way with the dressings of the window, the curtains, or shades.

A further object of my invention is to provide a blind which is both a sliding and a folding blind, and which is provided with means for holding it in any desired position and with guiding means for preventing one end of the blind from coming down faster than the other, thus avoiding the danger of the blind becoming caught.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, and the novel features of the device will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a front view of the blind in its closed position, Fig. 2 is a section along the line 2—2 looking in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a front view of a portion of the blind showing it in its opened position, Fig. 4 is a section along the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, Fig. 5 is a detailed section along the line 5—5 of Fig. 1, Fig. 6 is a detailed view of the guide and locking mechanism, Fig. 7 is a plan view of Fig. 6, and Fig. 8 is a section along the line 8—8 of Fig. 6 looking in the direction of the arrow.

In carrying out my invention, I provide the brackets 1 and 2 at the upper part of the

window, and the brackets 3 and 4 at the lower part. These brackets are attached directly to the window casing. Between the brackets 1 and 3 on one side of the window is a rod 5. A similar rod 6 is carried between the brackets 2 and 4 on the other side of the window.

Secured to the top member 7 of the window casing are the hangers 8 and 8' to which are attached the opposite members 9 and 9' and 10 and 10' of the ribbon ladders. The parts which correspond to the rungs of the ladder are shown in Figs. 2 and 5 at 9". A series of slats 11 is provided, which pass between the fronts and rear members 9 and 9' and 10 and 10' of the ribbon ladder and rest upon the flexible cross pieces 9" and 10", which correspond to the rungs. The slats have slots 12 and 12' through which cords 13 and 13' extend. These cords are fastened at their tops to the brackets 8 and 8' respectively, and at the bottom to the lower member 14 of the window casing.

The locking and guide members are best shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8. A description of one of these members will suffice for both since they are precisely the same. Referring now to Fig. 6, it will be seen that the rod 5 has upon it a slidable member 15, which is secured to a bottom piece 16 which forms the lower part of the blind. Pivotaly secured to the guide member 15 at 17 is a lever 18 whose end passes through an opening in the guide member 15 and engages the rod 5 at the point 19. This lever is held against the rod 5 by means of a spring 20. Its opposite end is formed into a finger piece 21 which is situated immediately below a thumb piece 22 secured to the member 16. The end 19 may be provided with teeth so as to grip the rod 5 as shown in Fig. 7.

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device the operation thereof may be readily understood. In Fig. 1, I have shown the blind in its closed position. To raise the blind it is only necessary to grasp the members 21 and 22 on each side and pull upwardly. This will withdraw the locking members 18 when the blind may be raised. The raising of the blind will cause the slats to take the positions shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In these figures the slats are in a horizontal position. If, however, it is desired to have the blind raised to an intermediate position the locking members will grip the rod 5 so as to hold the blind in

any position. It will be apparent that as the blind is raised the lower members will successively assume horizontal positions, the tapes yielding on either side as the blind is raised.

Ordinarily only the lower half of the blind is used since the shade covers the upper half. If, however, it is desired to use the blind without a shade, it may be done.

The two guide rods 5 and 6 serve to maintain the slats in a horizontal position at all times, and consequently there is no binding of the ends.

I claim:

1. The combination with a window having brackets, of a folding window blind comprising a series of slats provided with registering slots, guide cords arranged to pass through said slots, the upper end of said guide cords being fastened to said brackets, and the lower ends of the guide cords being fastened to the lower window sill, flexible members loosely supporting said slats at the edges of the latter, guide rods at the ends of said slats, guide members secured to the bottom slat, and spring-actuated locking members carried by said bottom slat and ar-

ranged to project through said guide members to engage said guide rods.

2. The combination with a window having brackets, of a folding window blind comprising a series of slats provided with registering slots, guide cords arranged to pass through said slots, the upper end of said guide cords being fastened to said brackets and the lower ends of said guide cords being fastened to the lower window sill, flexible members loosely supporting said slats at the edges of the latter, said flexible members comprising a ladder-like structure of yielding material, guide rods at the ends of said slats, guide members secured to the bottom slat, a thumb member pivotally secured beneath said bottom slat and having an end arranged to project through said guide member to engage said guide rod, and a spring for pressing said thumb member away from said bottom slat and for holding the end of said thumb member in engagement with said rod.

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Witnesses:

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