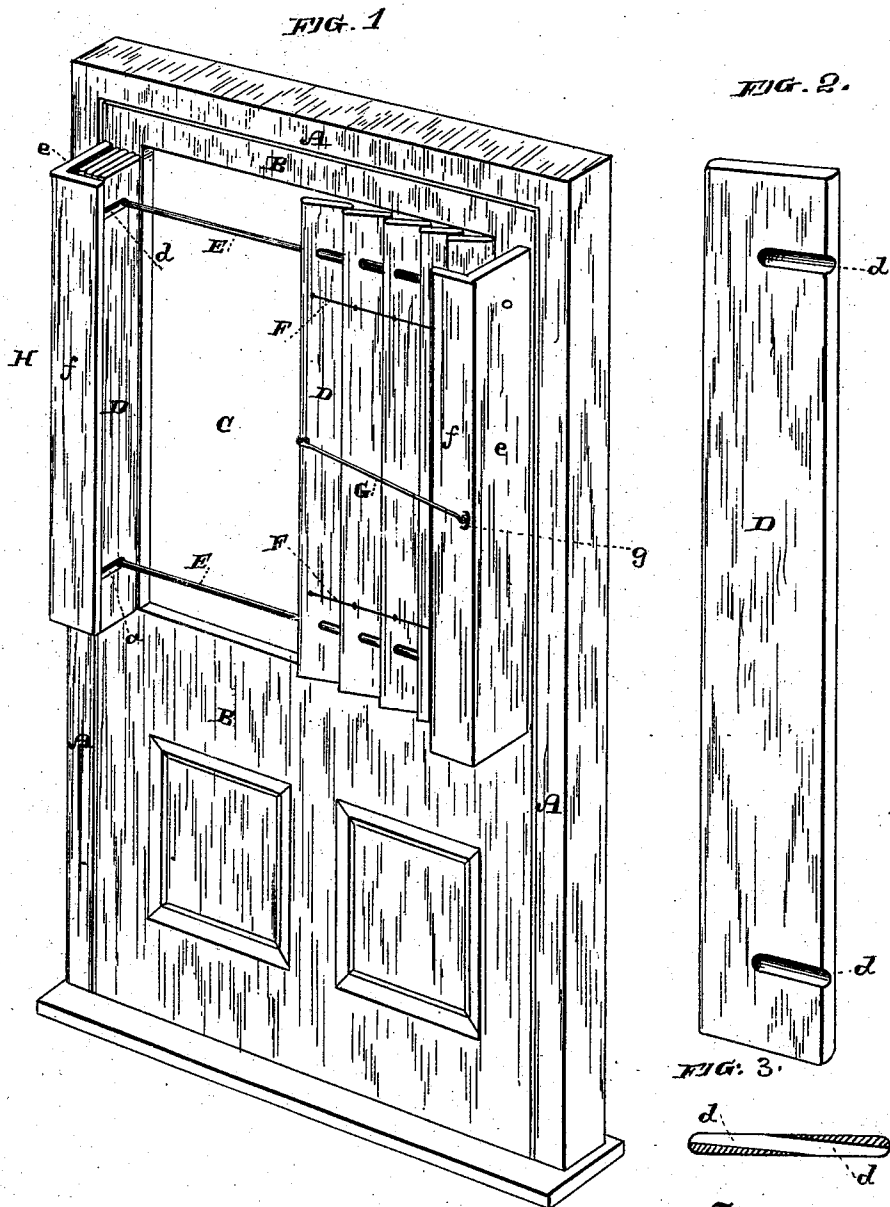


(No Model.)

J. WILLIAMS.
WINDOW BLIND.

No. 291,254.

Patented Jan. 1, 1884.



Witnesses,
Geo. H. Strong
J. H. House

Inventor,
J. Williams
Dewey & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 291,254, dated January 1, 1884.

Application filed September 18, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of San José, county of Santa Clara, and State of California, have invented an Improvement in Window-Blinds; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to the class of window-blinds, and to certain new and useful improvements therein.

My invention consists in a series of slats united by a flexible connection and sliding upon rods or guides, upon which they are mounted in such manner as to enable them to slide back and forth on said guides, and to turn from one position to a position at right angles to open or close the window, as I shall hereinafter fully explain.

It consists, also, in certain minor details of construction.

The object of my invention is to provide an easy-working, effective, and economical window-blind.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, showing one side of the blind open and the other closed. Fig. 2 is a view of one of the slats. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same.

I have here shown my invention in connection with a door in which a light or window is made.

A is the frame in which the door B is hinged and fitted.

C is the window-light in the door.

D are the slats of the window-blind.

E are rods secured in pieces *e*, screwed to the door. These rods pass through each slat, top and bottom, at their longitudinal centers, and grooves *d* are made in the surface of the slats in line with the rods. These grooves extend on the faces of the slats from the center to one edge, while on the reverse they extend from the center to the other edge, and each groove deepens toward the center, whereby a slanting hole is made through which the rods pass. This enables the slats, in addition to sliding back and forth, to turn on the rods from a position edgewise to a position very nearly flat. Small cords or chains F are secured to pieces *e* and to each slat near one edge, and are so adjusted as to length that the slats cannot separate one from

another, except so far that when in a flat position their edges shall slightly overlap.

To the pieces *e* are secured pieces *f*, parallel with and projecting over the door-frame to the edge of the window-light. These, with the pieces *e*, form casings H, in which the blinds, when drawn back and turned edgewise into small compass, are adapted to fit and thus be out of sight.

G is a catch secured to the innermost slat of each blind, and adapted to engage with an eye or staple, *g*, on the piece *e*. This catch holds the blind in position, when opened, preventing it from being pulled too far or from being pushed back. In my blind, I intend, as in other blinds, to have one on each side—above and below—separating oppositely and meeting in the center, each part being wholly independent of the other.

The operation of my blind is as follows: When closed up in their casings the slats lie edgewise and are about flush with the edge of the casing. To draw the blind, I take hold of the slat at the edge and pull it along the rods. As the connecting-cord begins to lengthen out and reaches its limit of extension, it turns all the slats flat, when the blind is closed. By manipulating each slat, I may open the blind partially, if I so desire. To close it, I turn the leading slat edgewise and push it back. The others all turn in succession when they receive the pressure, and all are forced into a small compass within the casing.

This blind can readily be fitted to any window.

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

1. In a window-blind, the combination of transverse guides with a series of independent slats mounted thereon in such a manner as to turn from one position to a position at right angles, and a flexible connection between said slats, whereby they may act in unison as a blind, substantially as herein described.

2. In a window-blind, the guide-rods E, in combination with the slats D, having inclined sockets and grooves *d*, through which said rods pass, whereby said slats may turn from one position to a position at right angles, substantially as herein described.

3. In a window-blind, the guide-rods E, in combination with the slats D, pivoted to slide thereon and to turn from one position to a position at right angles, as shown, and the cord
5 or chain F, secured to the main frame and to each slat, whereby said slats are limited in their sliding movement and caused to act in unison as a blind, substantially as herein described.

4. In a window-blind, the guide-rods E, in
10 combination with the pivoted sliding slats D thereon, as described, and the catch G, secured to the leading slat, and adapted to engage with an eye on the main frame, substantially as herein described.

5. In a window-blind, the casings H, formed
15 on the frame, and the guide-rods E, in combination with the connected slats D, mounted on said rods and adapted to slide back and forth thereon, and turn from one position to a position at right angles, whereby they may,
20 when drawn back, be fitted within said casings, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

C. D. COLE,
J. H. BLOOD.