

(No Model.)

A. ROWLEY.
BLIND STOP.

No. 461,524.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.

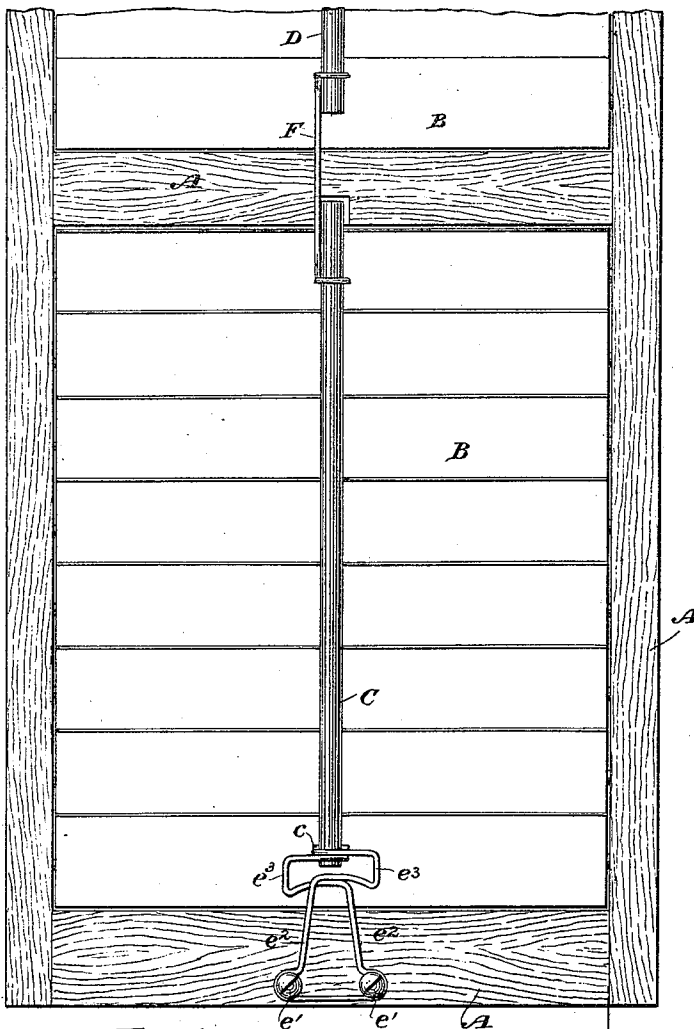


Fig. 1,

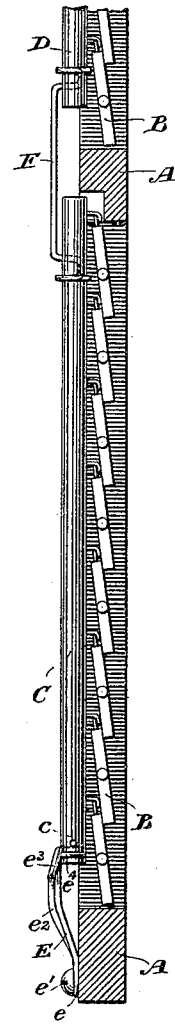


Fig. 2,



Fig. 3,

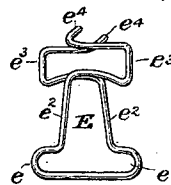


Fig. 4,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR ROWLEY, OF CLAVERACK, NEW YORK.

BLIND-STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,524, dated October 20, 1891.

Application filed May 8, 1891. Serial No. 392,019. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR ROWLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Claverack, Columbia county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind-Slat Adjusters and Locks; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

The object of my invention is the provision of a simple device by which the slats of an ordinary window-blind may be locked in any desired position and which may be applied by any person without special tools and without requiring the exercise of any mechanical skill, and which, when in position, may be manipulated by a simple pressure of the thumb and forefinger upon the sides of the device.

To this end my invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts herein shown and described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-blind provided with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, partly in section, on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a modified construction of the slat-rod, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the lock.

Similar letters of reference are used to designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the frame of the blind, within which are mounted the slats B. C is the lower and D the upper slat-bar.

My improved adjuster and lock E is constructed of a single piece of metal, preferably spring-wire. This wire is bent into the shape substantially as shown in the drawings, two eyes e being formed at the lower end of the lock to receive the screws e' , by which the lock is secured to the blind-frame. The ends of the wire are bent upwardly from the eyes e , so as to form the spring-arms e^2 , and at a convenient distance above the eyes are bent toward and across each other in a horizontal direction and then upwardly and back toward each other, so as to form the thumb-pieces e^3 , which project somewhat beyond the arms e^2 . The free ends or terminals e^4 of the

wire are carried past each other and are bent inwardly toward the blind-slats, so as to clasp the end of the slat-rod C on opposite sides, the spring action of the arms e^2 serving to hold said ends firmly against the sides of the rod. A stop c is secured to the lower end of the slat-rod C in such position that when the slats B are closed the stop will rest upon one end of the lock E, thus preventing the blind from being opened until the lock is released. The releasing of the lock is accomplished by a simple pressure exerted by the thumb and forefinger upon the thumb-pieces e^3 , whereby the ends of the lock which clasp the slat-rod are forced apart sufficiently to permit the passage of the stop c . The stop c may be placed so as to lock the slats in any desired position, and, if desired, several stops may be arranged on the slat-rod, so that the slats may be locked in any one of several positions. I have found, however, in actual practice that one stop is generally sufficient, because it is ordinarily only desired to lock the slats while they are closed, and the simple pressure of the ends of the lock against the sides of the rod C is sufficient to prevent the slats from being moved by the wind from any position in which they may be adjusted. A link or connection F, preferably formed of wire similar to that employed for the construction of the lock, connects the upper and lower slat-rods, so that they may be moved simultaneously.

Instead of providing the rod C with the stop or stops above referred to, as an equivalent construction the rod may be notched, as shown in Fig. 3. The ends of the lock will engage with these notches and prevent the rod from being readily moved until the lock is released. I prefer, however, the use of the stop c , as it tends to hold the rod C more securely than the notches will.

The advantages which my invention possesses over other forms of blind-locks are numerous. While affording a secure and efficient lock for the blind-slats, it is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, and easily applied, and by the novel form of the device whereby the projections or thumb-pieces e^3 are formed the lock can be manipulated with one hand by simply pressing the thumb-pieces inwardly or toward each other,

leaving the other free to adjust the slats to any desired position.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a blind-slat adjuster and lock constructed of a single piece of metal bent so as to form spring-arms $e^2 e^2$ and thumb-pieces $e^3 e^3$ and having the terminals of the metal carried past each other and arranged to clasp the slat-rod on opposite sides, whereby the rod, being normally clamped between the ends of the lock, may be released by an inward pressure exerted upon the thumb pieces, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A blind-slat adjuster and lock adapted to be secured to a blind-frame and formed of a single piece of metal bent so as to form the spring-arms $e^2 e^2$ and the thumb-pieces $e^3 e^3$ and having the terminals of the metal carried past each other and arranged to clasp the slat-rod on opposite sides, in combination with a stop carried upon the slat-rod, whereby the lock may be released from engagement with the rod by pressing the thumb-pieces toward each other, substantially as shown and described.

ARTHUR ROWLEY.

Witnesses:

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