(No Model.)

N. SALTMARSH.

SHUTTER WORKER.

No. 481,705. Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

Fig. 1.

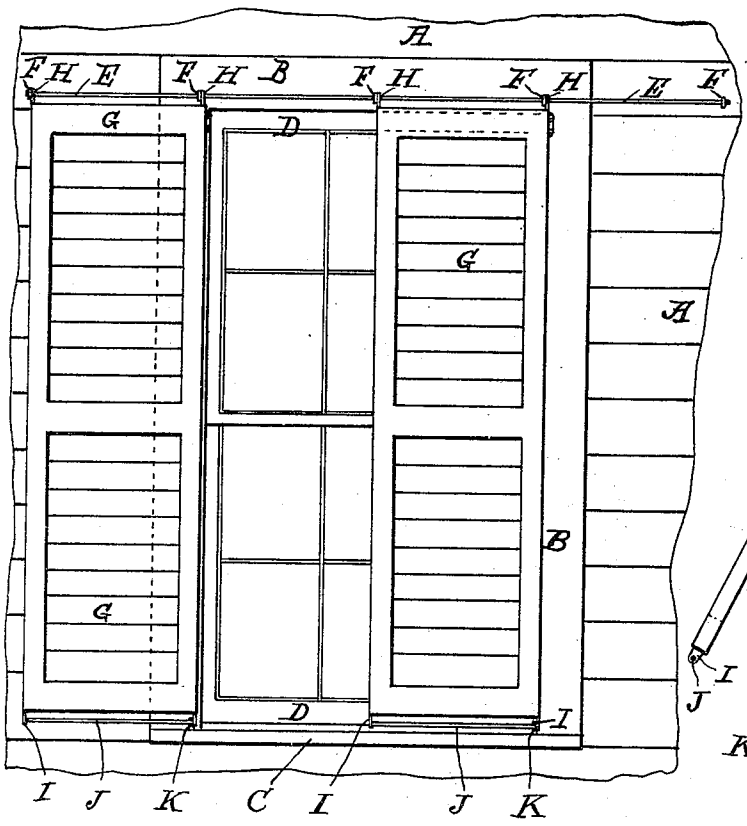


Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

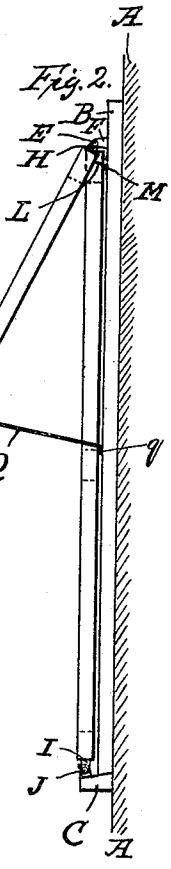


Fig. 7.

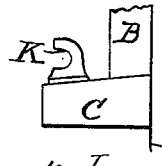


Fig. 3.

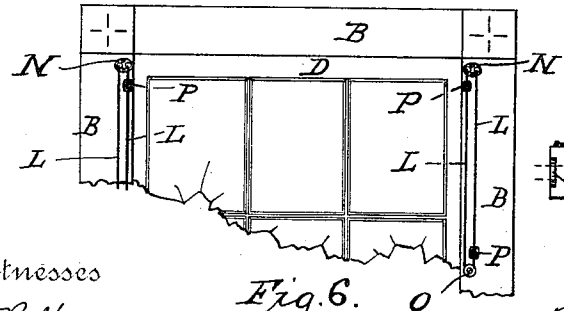


Fig. 4.

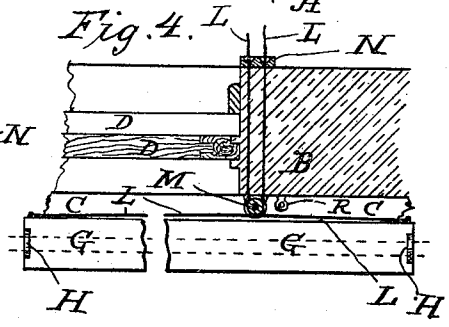
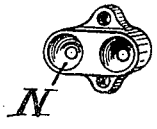


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEHEMIAH SALTMARSH, OF CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SHUTTER-WORKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,705, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed April 14, 1892. Serial No. 429,108. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEHEMIAH SALTMARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Concord, in the county of Merrimac and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind-Supports; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates especially to outside window-blinds for dwellings and the like.

The objects of the invention are to provide window-blinds with novel means of adjustment horizontally from the inside without opening a window and to adapt the blinds for use as an awning either together or independently one of the other.

The invention will be fully set forth in the following specification and claim, and clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of same, in which—

Figure 1 represents a portion of the outside of a dwelling, showing a window having blinds attached by my improved method, one blind drawn and the other closed. Fig. 2 shows my improved blinds in edge view, one being represented as thrown out at an angle for use as an awning. Fig. 3 shows a broken elevation of the interior of a window frame and sash supplied with my improved blind-operating mechanism. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional plan view showing a portion of a window-frame, the sashes, a portion of a blind, and its operating mechanism. Fig. 5 is a detached perspective view of a plate carrying a roll, which forms part of my improved blind-operating mechanism and which is located upon the outside of a window-frame adjacent to the blind. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a perforated plate forming part of my improved blind-operating mechanism and located upon the inside of a window-frame. Fig. 7 is an enlarged edge view of that portion of the sill and frame of a window which extends outwardly beyond the outside edge of the wall of a building, showing one of my improved guides for the bottom of a blind.

Similar reference-letters denote corresponding parts throughout the various views.

A represents the outside or clap boards of a house. B is a window-frame, C the sill, and D are the window-sashes.

To carry my invention into effect, I provide a rod E, which is about twice as long as the window-frame is wide, and this I mount near the top of said window-frame, preferably upon five brackets F, as seen in Fig. 1.

The blinds G are mounted or suspended by means of hooks or brackets H, attached one at each upper corner thereof upon said rod E and adapted to move horizontally thereon. The lower corners of each blind G are provided with a bracket I for carrying a rod J, which rests within a slotted bracket K, secured to the sill C, these serving simply as a guide for the bottom of the blinds. The blinds thus mounted may be readily operated upon the inside of a dwelling, so as to shut out or admit the light without necessitating opening the window by means of cords or chains L, (wire cord being preferable for the purpose,) running from each side of a blind, as seen best in Fig. 4, to and over a suitable roller M, secured to the window-frame, thence through said window-frame, and preferably through metallic sockets N, as seen in Figs. 3, 4, and 6. The ends of the operating-cord L may hang from said sockets N on the inside of the room, or the said cord may be in one piece and looped upon the inside over a roll O, as in Fig. 3, and buttons or collars P attached thereto to facilitate its operation. To close either blind, the collar P located nearest the window-sash should be drawn down, and vice versa, which construction is also shown in Fig. 3.

When it is desired to admit some light and at the same time exclude the direct rays of the sun, either or both the blinds may be pushed outward at an angle, as in Fig. 2, and secured in such position by a rod Q, pivotally connected at one end to the blind and having its free end formed into a hook *q*, which engages with an eye R, secured to the window-frame.

Having described my improvements, what I claim is—

The sliding blinds pivotally connecting by brackets at their top to a horizontal rod mounted near the top of a window-frame, suitable operating-cords passing from each upper corner of said blinds over a roller and through

an opening made for the purpose in said window-frame to the interior of a room, the said roller located upon the outside and a metallic socket upon the inner side of said window-frame, suitable guides connecting the bottom of said blinds with the window-sill, and means for holding either of said blinds at an angle with the window, comprising a brace or rod adjustably pivoted at one end to either blind and having at its free end a hook, and an eye upon either side of said window-frame for engaging the hook at the free end of either of said brace-rods, all substantially for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

NEHEMIAH SALTMARSH.

Witnesses:
J. B. THURSTON,
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