

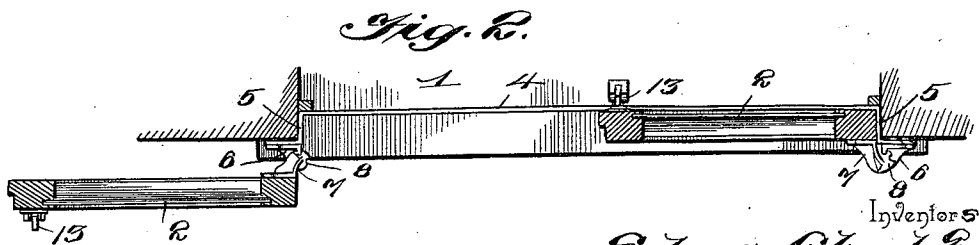
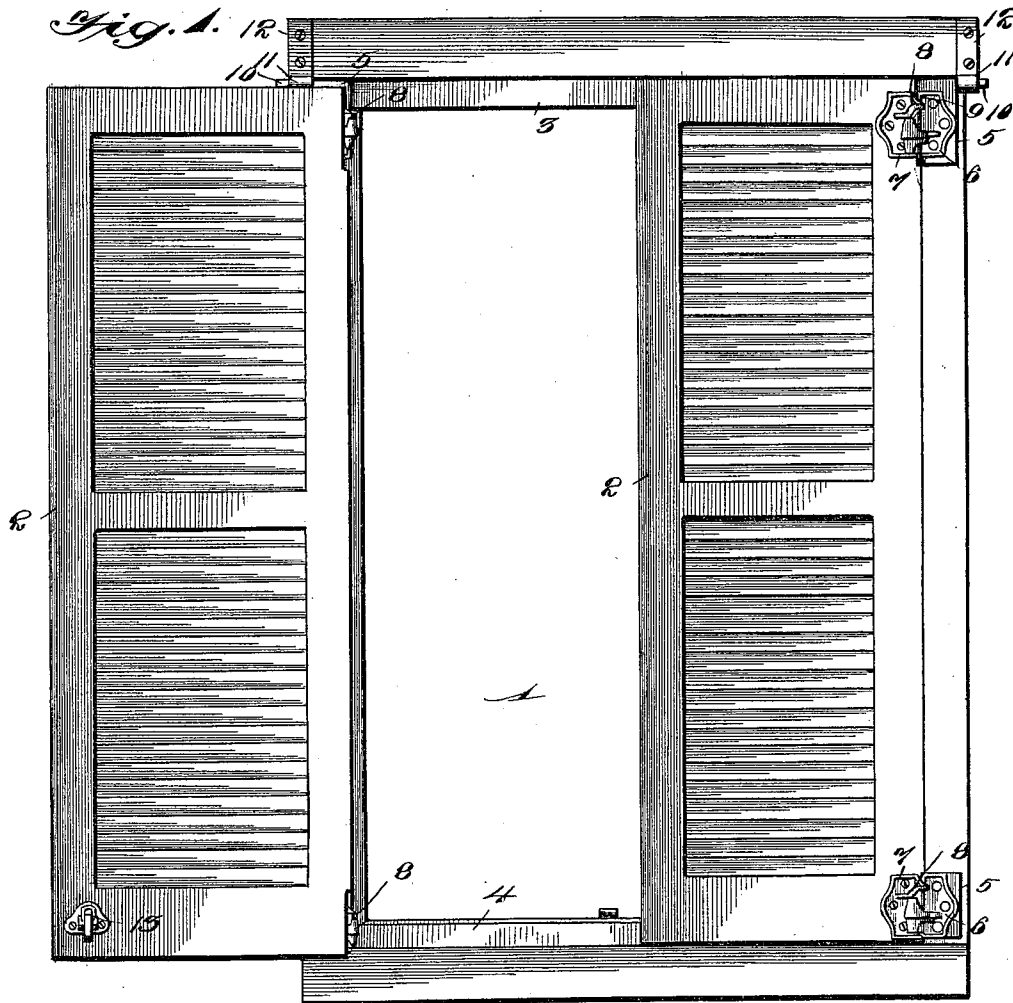
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. GLUCK & G. D. KEACH.
WINDOW BLIND AND AWNING.

No. 582,783.

Patented May 18, 1897.



Witnesses
W. J. Keach.
P. M. Smith

By their Attorneys,

Inventors
Solomon Gluck
George D. Keach,
C. A. Snow & Co.

(No Model.)

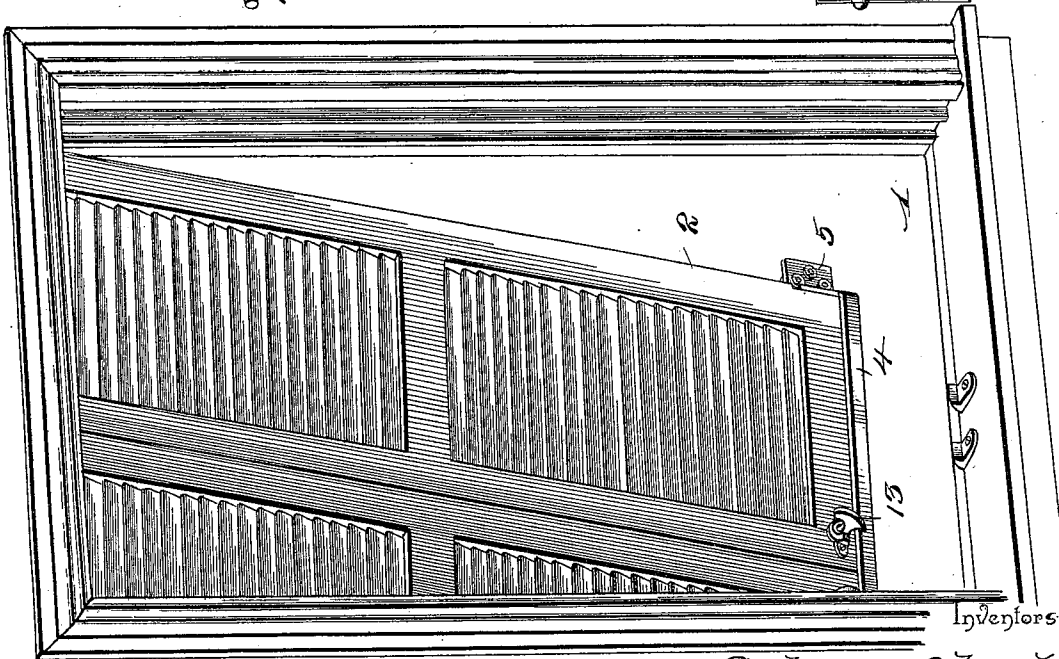
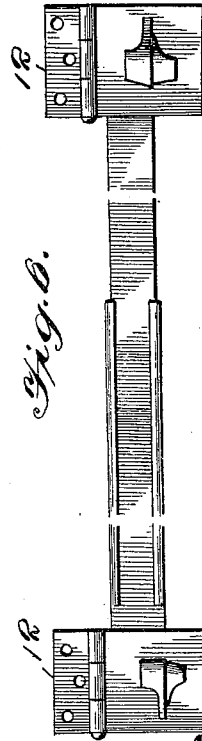
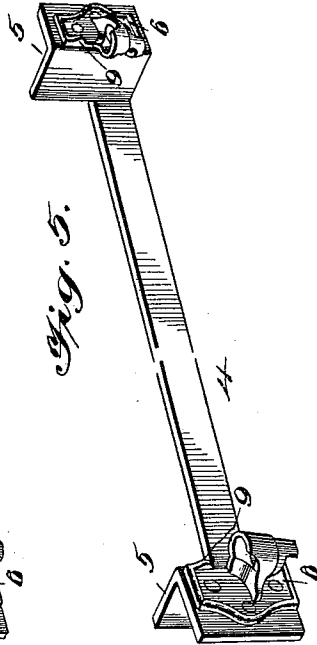
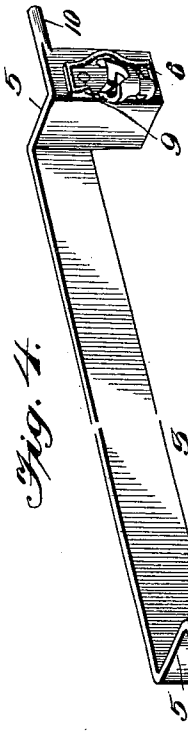
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Witnesses

H. Hoorth.

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Fig. 3.

By their Attorneys,

Solomon Gluck
George D. Keach,

C. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON GLUCK AND GEORGE D. KEACH, OF TEMPLE, TEXAS.

WINDOW-BLIND AND AWNING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,783, dated May 18, 1897.

Application filed June 15, 1896. Serial No. 595,636. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SOLOMON GLUCK and GEORGE D. KEACH, citizens of the United States, residing at Temple, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Window-Blind and Awning, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window-blinds; and the object in view is to provide means whereby a pair of swinging window-blinds may be mounted in such relation to the window-casing that the said blinds may be swung bodily outward from their lower edges, as well as laterally in the ordinary manner.

The invention also contemplates the use, in connection with a pair of blinds swung in the manner above described, of a swinging rest adapted to swing with the blinds and to jointly uphold the same and prevent their independent movement.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and finally pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a window-frame, showing the improvement applied thereto, one of the blinds being open and the other closed. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view taken from the interior of the window and showing the blinds swung outward together from their bottom edges to form an awning. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the upper cross-bar and its connections. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the lower cross-bar and its connections. Fig. 6 shows in elevation a modified form of cross-bar.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates a window-frame, and 2 a pair of blinds or shutters of any usual or ordinary construction. The blinds 2 are suitably hinged at their outer opposite edges to the window-casing, so as to swing upon vertical axes.

In order to carry out the present invention, the hinges at the top and bottom of the blinds

are not secured directly to the window casing or frame, but to a pair of cross-bars 3 and 4. Each of these cross-bars is preferably constructed of metal, although wood may in some instances be substituted therefor, but metal is preferred, as it is possessed of greater strength and is more compact, occupying less space and not interfering with the proper folding of the blinds. Each of the cross-bars extends the entire width of the window-frame and is provided at each end with an angular or L-shaped extension 5, which embraces the corner of the window-frame. To the outer portions of these extensions 5 are secured the blind-hinges, each consisting of an eye or sleeve member 6, which is preferably secured to the extension 5, and a pintle member 7, attached to the blind. One member of each hinge is provided with a horizontal flange 8, which engages a corresponding shoulder 9 on the other member of the hinge for preventing the accidental disengagement of the two parts of the hinge when the blinds are swung outward together in a manner hereinafter described. The construction thus far described provides only for the swinging of the blind in the ordinary manner on vertical axes.

In order to provide for swinging both blinds simultaneously outward from their bottom edges, the extensions 5 of the top cross-bar 3 are extended laterally in opposite directions to form horizontal pintles 10, which engage the eyes or sleeves 11 of plates or hangers 12, secured to the lintel of the window-frame. By reason of the bars 3 and 4 being loose relatively to the window-frame, by unhooking the catches or fasteners 13 of the blinds the latter may be swung outward together at their lower ends, so as to form an awning, as shown in Fig. 3, in which position the lower cross-bar will support the blinds jointly and serve to brace the same relatively to each other. In Fig. 6 we have shown how the cross-bars may be constructed in two sections which have a relative sliding movement, one portion or section of the bar being arranged to telescope or slide within the other section. The object of this construction is to adapt the device for windows and blinds of different sizes. In this figure we have also illustrated a modified form of plate or hanger 12, to which the extensions 5 are pivotally con-

5 nected after the manner of an ordinary butt-hinge. In this figure we have also shown that the sleeve members of the hinges may be formed integrally with the extensions 5 instead of being formed separately and riveted or otherwise secured thereto, as shown in the remaining figures.

10 By means of the construction above described the blinds are capable of being swung on vertical axes in the ordinary manner or of being simultaneously swung outward at their bottom ends in the form of an awning by reason of their being pivotally suspended at their upper ends. It will also be seen that the 15 cross-bars are capable of being extended to fit window-frames of different sizes and that such cross-bars support the blinds jointly and serve as a supporting-brace therefor and prevent their relative movement when in use as 20 an awning.

It will be understood that the construction is susceptible of changes in the form, proportion, and minor details, which may accordingly be resorted to without departing from 25 the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. An article of manufacture, an extensible cross-bar for blinds, consisting of relatively- 30 slidable sections, each carrying at or near its outer end a hinge adapted for application to a blind, substantially as described.

2. An article of manufacture, a cross-bar for blinds provided at its opposite ends with 35 hinges adapted for application to a pair of blinds, said bar being further provided with end pintles, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a pair of blinds having hinge members secured thereto, of a 40 cross-bar having angular extensions at its ends carrying the complementary members of the hinges, said extensions being provided with oppositely-extending horizontal pintles, and hangers secured to the window-frame and 45 having eyes for the reception of said pintles, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

SOLOMON GLUCK.
GEO. D. KEACH.

Witnesses:

C. M. STURDEVANT,
C. W. PAYNE.