April 4, 1939. T. COPELAND 2,153,075

VENTILATOR BLIND

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Fig. 1.

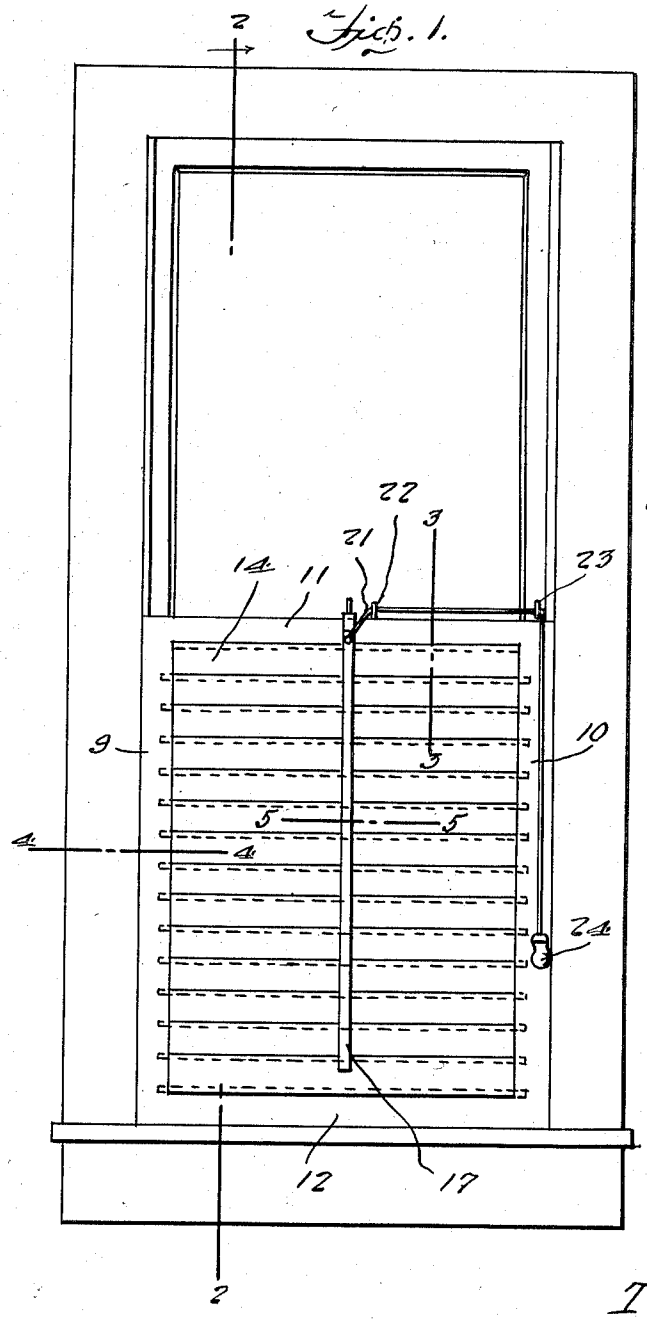

Fig. 3.

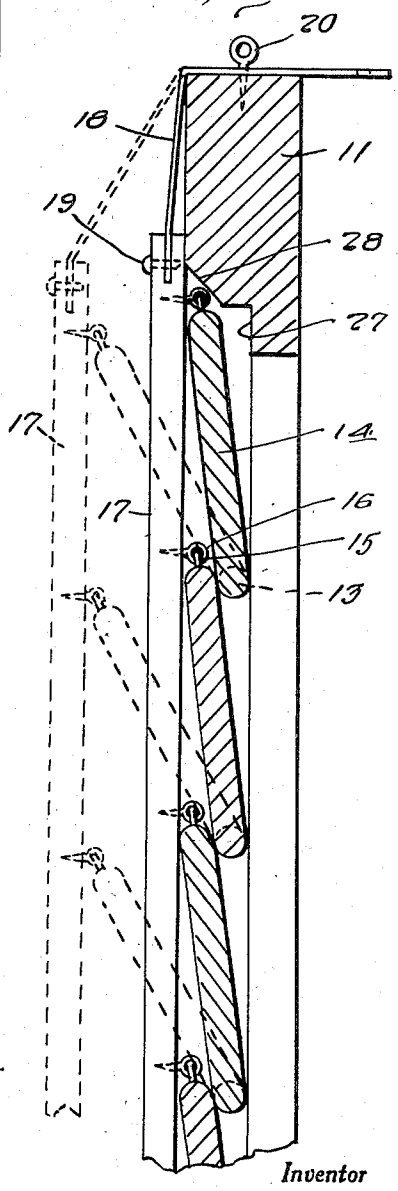

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Fig. 2.

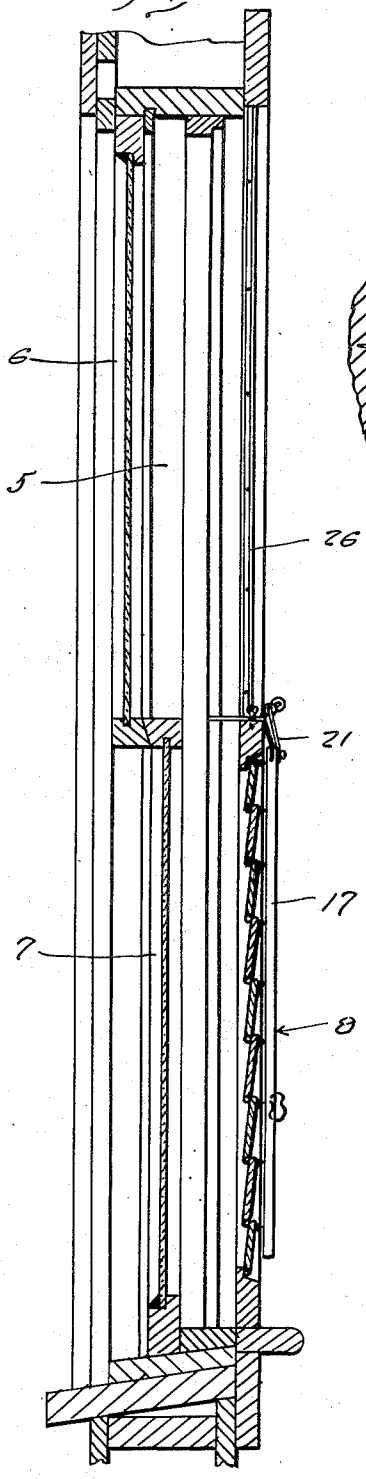


Fig. 4.

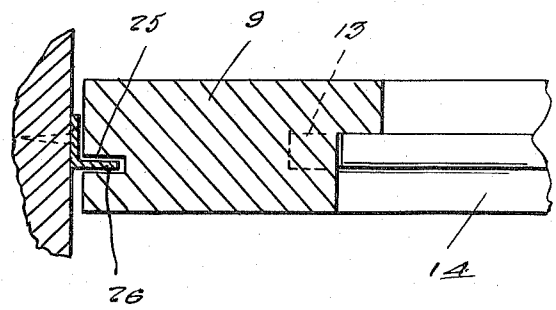
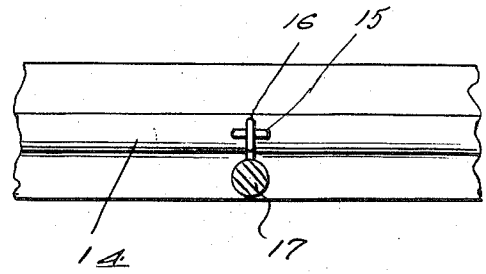


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,153,075

VENTILATOR BLIND

Tilden Copeland, Sweetwater, Tex.

Application May 21, 1938, Serial No. 209,343

4 Claims. (Cl. 156—17)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in blinds such as can be used on windows and doors, the same being of the ventilating type, permitting entrance of air to the desired regulated degree.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a ventilator in the nature of Venetian blinds which can be readily controlled in a more accurate and satisfactory manner than the conventional types of Venetian blinds now in general use.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a blind which can be conveniently regulated to control the volume of air passing therethrough.

These and various other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 represents an inside elevational view of a window equipped with the novel blind structure.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary enlarged detailed sectional view taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary enlarged detailed sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary enlarged detailed sectional view taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen in the drawings, and particularly Figure 2, that numeral 5 represents a window frame in which is located the upper sash 6 and the lower sash 7. Numeral 8 generally refers to the blind structure forming the present invention which is situated at the inside of the window frame.

This blind consists of the frame made up of the side stiles 9 and 10 in conjunction with the upper and lower rails 11 and 12.

The inner sides of the stiles 9 and 10 are formed with vertically spaced openings for receiving the trunnion-like extension 13 at the ends of the louvers 14, the upper edge portions of which overlap the lower edge portions of adjacent louvers when the same are in closed position as shown in full lines in Figure 3. It can be seen particularly in Figure 3, that the trunnions 13 are located in alignment with the lower edge portions of the louvers and that the upper edge of each louver has an eye 15 driven into the same and disposed through a complementary eye 16 on the control bar 17, this control bar 17 traversing vertically the intermediate portions of the louvers 14.

The upper end portion of the control bar 17 is bifurcated to receive the adjacent end of the strap 18 and securing means 19 retains this end of the strap to the bifurcated end of the bar 17. The strap 18 is formed with openings at equal spaced intervals and is disposed over the upper rail 11 as shown in Figure 3. An eye member or like projection 20 extends upwardly from the upper rail 11 and this can project through any one of the openings of the strap 18 to hold the louvers 14 in the proper relation, one position being shown in broken lines in Figure 3.

A cord or like flexible element 21 extends from the upper end portion of the bar 17 and through the eye 22 and also through the eye 23 at the upper end of the stile 10. From this point the cord 21 depends and is equipped with the knob 24 at its lower end.

Obviously, in the event the upper rail 11 is too high to be conveniently reached, the knob 24 and cord 21 can be used.

The outer edge portions of the stiles 9 and 10 are grooved as at 25 for receiving the outstanding flanges of the angle strips 26, these strips being secured to the vertical portions of the window frame 5 as suggested in Figures 2 and 4. Thus it can be seen that the blind 8 can be slid upwardly so that access can be had to the lower sash 7.

While the frame can be constructed in various manners, it is preferable that the lower edge portion of the upper rail 11 and the upper edge of the lower rail 12 be rabbetted as at 27 and then beveled as at 28 to accommodate the adjacent end portions of the louvers 14.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

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

1. A blind structure comprising a frame, a plurality of swingably mounted louvers in the frame, a control bar extending vertically across the louvers, connections between the louvers and the control bar, a projection on the upper portion of the frame, a strap extending over the frame and having openings therein for receiving the said projection, one end of the strap being secured to the control bar.

2. A blind structure comprising a frame, a plurality of swingably mounted louvers in the frame, a control bar extending vertically across the louvers, connections between the louvers and the control bar, a projection on the upper portion of the frame, a strap extending over the frame and having openings therein for receiving the said projection, one end of the strap being secured to the control bar, and a slideway for the said frame.

3. A blind structure comprising a frame, a plurality of swingably mounted louvers in the frame, a control bar extending vertically across the louvers, connections between the louvers and the control bar, a projection on the upper portion of the frame, a strap extending over the frame and having openings therein for receiving the said projection, one end of the strap being secured to the control bar, said louvers being provided with supporting trunnions projecting beyond the lower edge portions thereof and into the said frame.

4. A blind structure comprising a frame, a plurality of swingably mounted louvers in the frame, a control bar extending vertically across the louvers, connections between the louvers and the control bar, a projection on the upper portion of the frame, a strap extending over the frame and having openings therein for receiving the said projection, one end of the strap being secured to the control bar, and a pull cord having one end secured to the upper end portion of the control bar, and guide means on the frame through which the pull cord is trained.

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