W. J. KENNEDY & G. YELLE.

CURTAIN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1914.

1,189,967.

Patented July 4, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

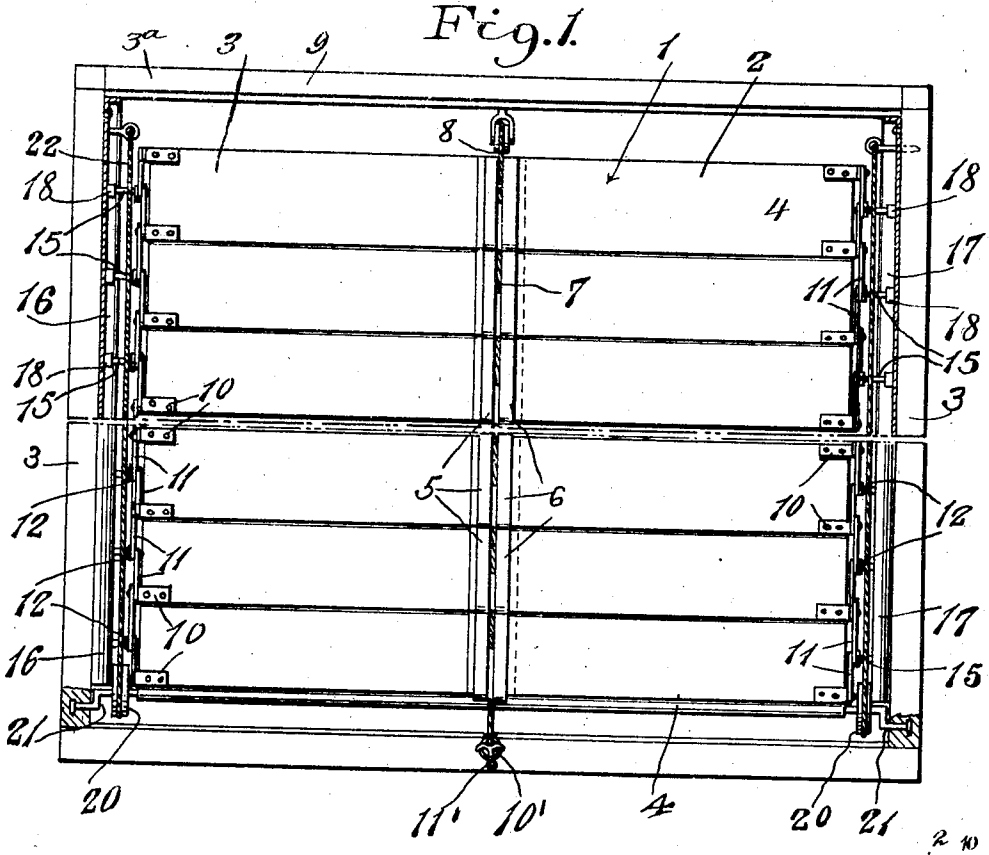


Fig. 8.

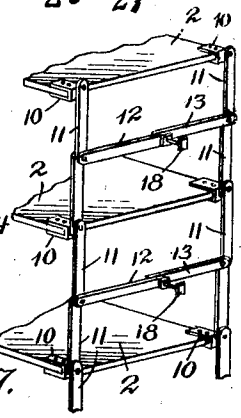


Fig. 9.

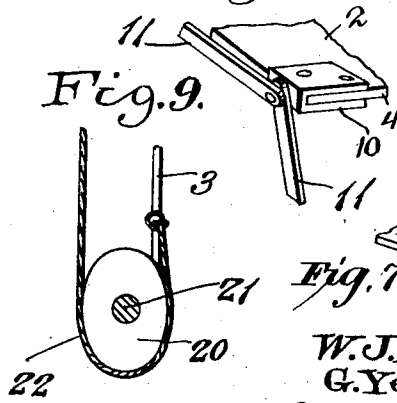


Fig. 7.

Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

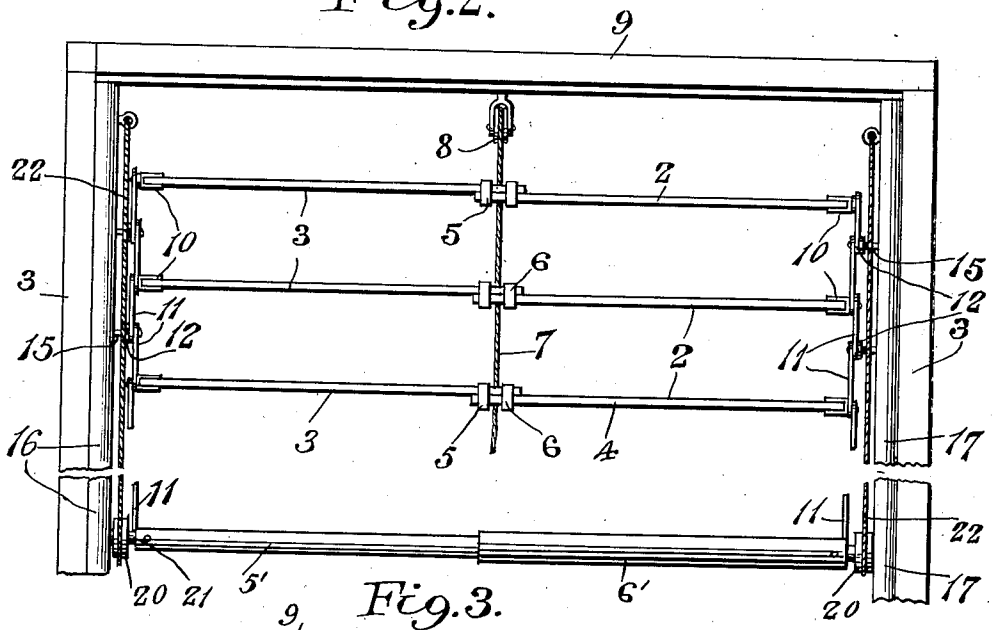


Fig. 3.

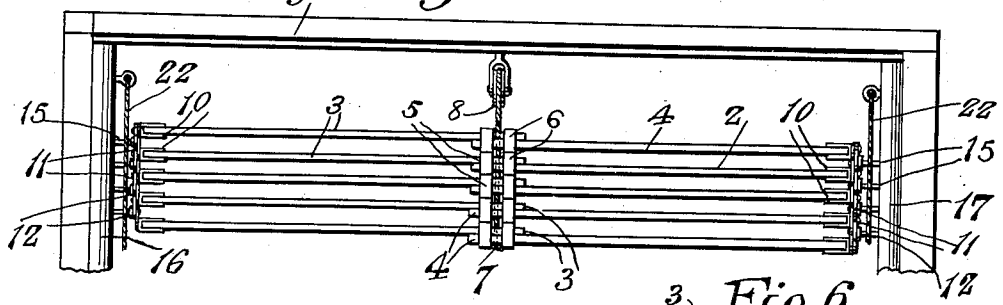


Fig. 4.

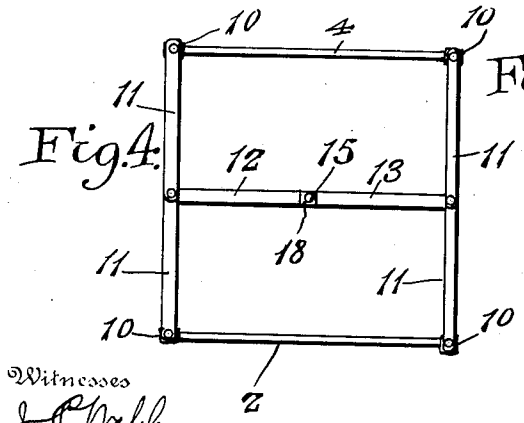


Fig. 5.

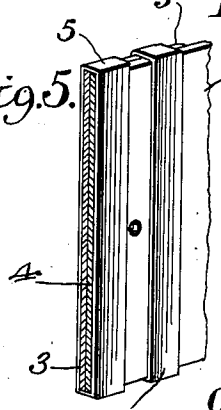
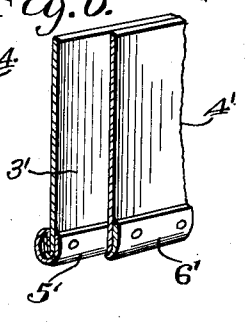


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER J. KENNEDY AND GEORGE YELLE, OF INDIAN ORCHARD, MASSACHUSETTS.

CURTAIN.

1,189,967. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 4, 1916.

Application filed June 22, 1914. Serial No. 846,654.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER J. KENNEDY and GEORGE YELLE, citizens of the United States, residing at Indian Orchard, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtains; and we 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 to curtains and more particularly to that type of curtains which are commercially known as Venetian blinds, and the primary object of this invention is the provision of a curtain of this nature, which is composed of a plurality of adjustable slats, which are longitudinally adjustable for accommodation to windows of various widths.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a novel form of leverage for connecting the various slats of the blind, by means of which they may be folded or positioned at various angles for the deflecting of light rays or breezes through a window.

With the foregoing and other objects in view this invention consists in such novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters of reference designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a view of a window showing the improved curtain applied thereto, Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of a window showing the improved curtain applied thereto and having the slats of the curtain positioned horizontally for permitting of the free passage of the air and light rays therethrough, Fig. 3 is a view of a window showing the curtain in a folded raised position, Fig. 4 is an end view of a fragment of the improved curtain, Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the meeting ends of the sections of the slats of the curtain showing the manner of adjusting the same, Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of a modified form of the curtain showing a different manner of adjustably connecting the same, Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a fragment of the curtain structure showing the pivotally connected links which operate the slats, Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view of a fragment of one of the slats showing the manner of connecting the levers thereto, Fig. 9 is a detail view of a part of the mechanism for adjusting the angle of the slats of the blind.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 designates the curtain as an entirety, which curtain is composed of a plurality of slats 2, which slats extend transversely across a window, such as is shown at 3^a in the drawings. The slats 2 are composed of a pair of slats or strips 3 and 4, which strips have encompassing bands 5 and 6 mounted about their meeting ends, and securely holding the ends in engagement with each other for providing a continuous slat which is adjustable longitudinally to vary the entire or over-all length of the slats for the accommodation of windows of various widths. The slats or strips 3 and 4 are perforated adjacent their meeting ends and a cord 7 is inserted through the perforations. The cord 7 passes about a pulley 8, which pulley is secured to the window casing 9, and the cord extends downwardly the entire length of the window and is secured in any suitable manner, such as by a ring 10′ or the like to a hook 11′ which is secured to the face of the window frame.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings a modified form of the slats is shown, which constitutes a pair of slats 4′ and 3′, which have substantially semi-circular guideways 5′ and 6′ secured to their lower longitudinal edges. The guideways 5′ are slidably seated within the guideways 6′, so that the meeting ends of the slats 3′ and 4′ may be adjusted in over-lapping engagement with each other for varying the length of the blinds over all. The friction generated between the engagement of the guideways 5′ and 6′ will tend to hold the slats or strips 3′ and 4′ in adjusted position.

The slats 2 of which the blind is formed, have U-shaped brackets 10 securely attached to their outer corners, which brackets have links 11 pivotally connected thereto. The links 11 project vertically from each side of the slats 2, when the curtain is in a horizontal position, as is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The links 11 have their terminal ends, which are free from connection with the slats 2, pivotally connected to the free terminal end of the links which project

transversely from the slats next thereto, as is clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, thus providing a continuous pivoted substantially lazy tong connection between the various slats 2 of which the curtain is composed. Transversely extending links 12 and 13 are also pivotally connected to the connected ends of the links 11 and they extend inwardly from the links toward each other, having their meeting terminal ends connected. Guide members 15 are secured to the connected meeting terminal ends of the slats 12 and 13 and project transversely therefrom, which guide pins are seated in guide-ways 16 and 17 which are positioned upon the opposite sides of the window casing 3. The guide pins 15 have enlarged heads 18, which prevent the accidental dislodgment of the pins from within the guide-ways 16 and 17.

The lowermost of the slats 2, of which the curtain is formed, has rollers 20 mounted upon a rod 21 which extends entirely across the length of the lowermost slat, and which has its terminal end journaled in the window casing as is shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The rollers 20 are positioned inwardly of the terminal end of the rod 21 and adjacent the terminal end of the lowermost slats 2 of which the curtain is constructed, and they have cords 22 passing thereabout, which cords extend entirely along the vertical length of the curtain and are connected to each and every one of the leverage connections of the slats so that when the cords 22 are operated or moved vertically, they will vary the angle of the slats 2 of which the curtain is formed for adjustment of the curtain slats to suit conditions, such as preventing the passage of light rays therethrough or permitting the passage, according to the angle at which the faces are disposed with respect to the vertical lines of the window frame and window adjacent which the curtain is mounted. The cords 22 are rigidly connected to the window frame in any suitable manner at the top of the window, so as to render efficient their function of varying the angle of the position of the slats of which the curtain is formed.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation of the improved curtain will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains and, while in the foregoing description, the principle of the operation of this invention has been described together with various features of construction, it is to be understood that certain minor features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts may be altered to suit practical conditions provided such alterations are comprehended within the scope of what is claimed.

What is claimed is:—

In a curtain, a plurality of slats composed of a pair of strips having their meeting ends in over-lapping adjustable engagement with each other, means for varying the angle or disposition of said slats, a plurality of links pivotally connecting the free terminal ends of said slats, means for moving said slats into a folded position for moving said slats into facial proximity with each other, guide pins formed upon said links to prevent the accidental dislodgment of said slats.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER J. KENNEDY.
GEORGE YELLE.

Witnesses:
HARRY E. GIBBS,
WM. TROMBLY.