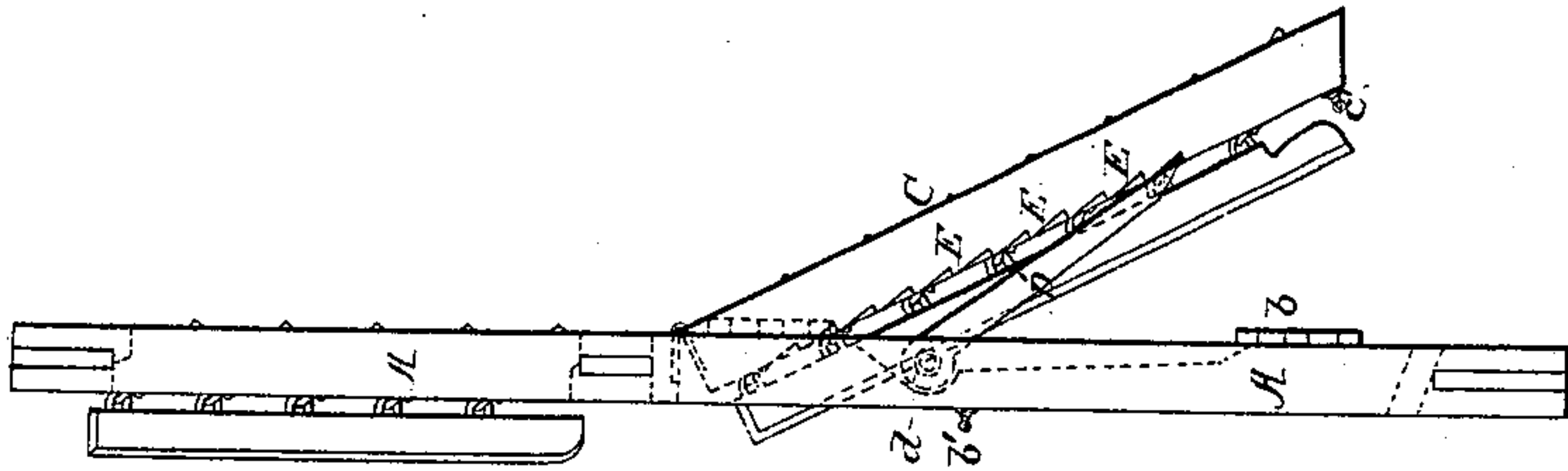


*A. & M. Pirz.*  
*Window Blind.*

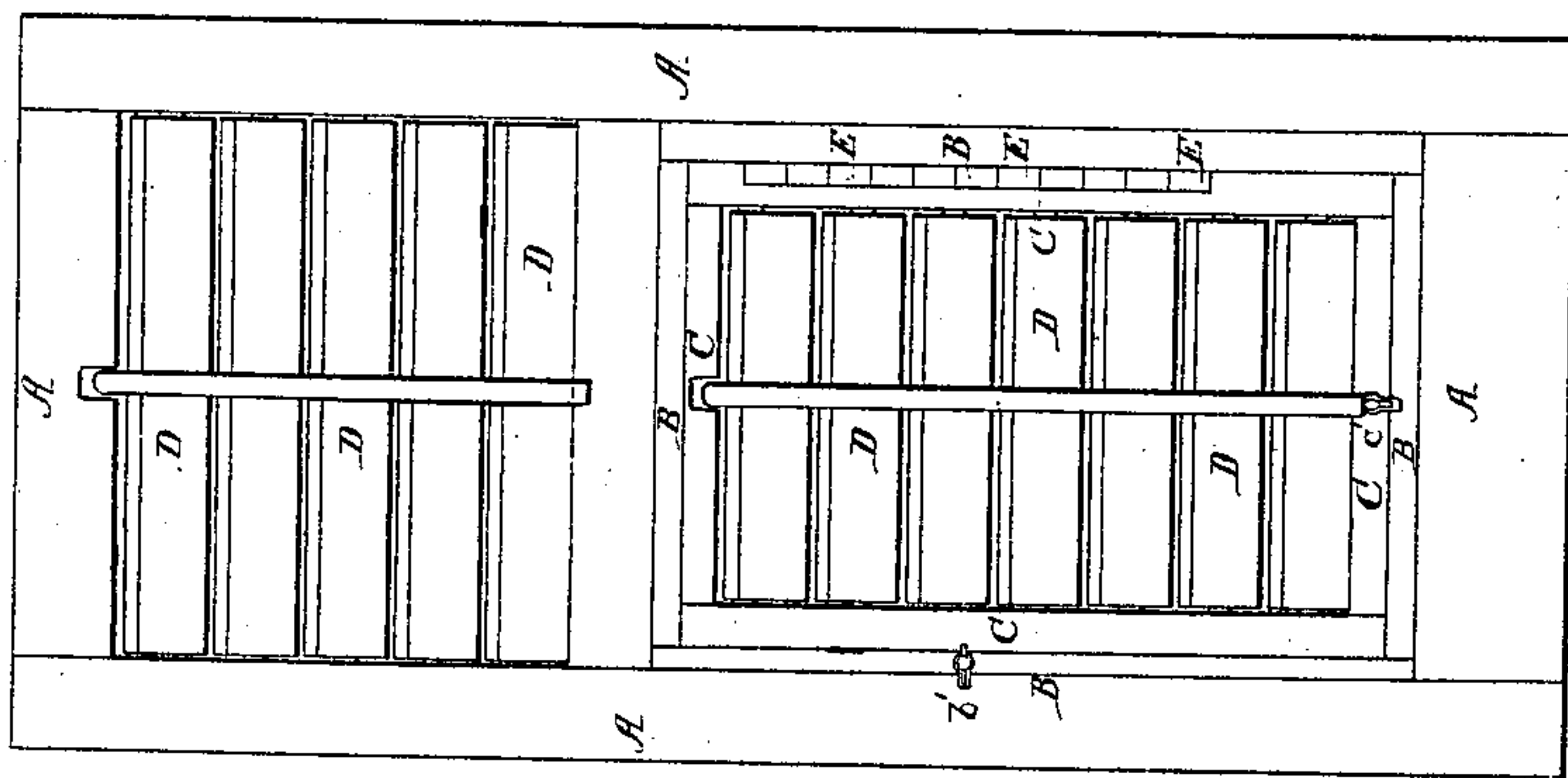
*N<sup>o</sup> 95,511.*

*Patented Oct. 5, 1869.*

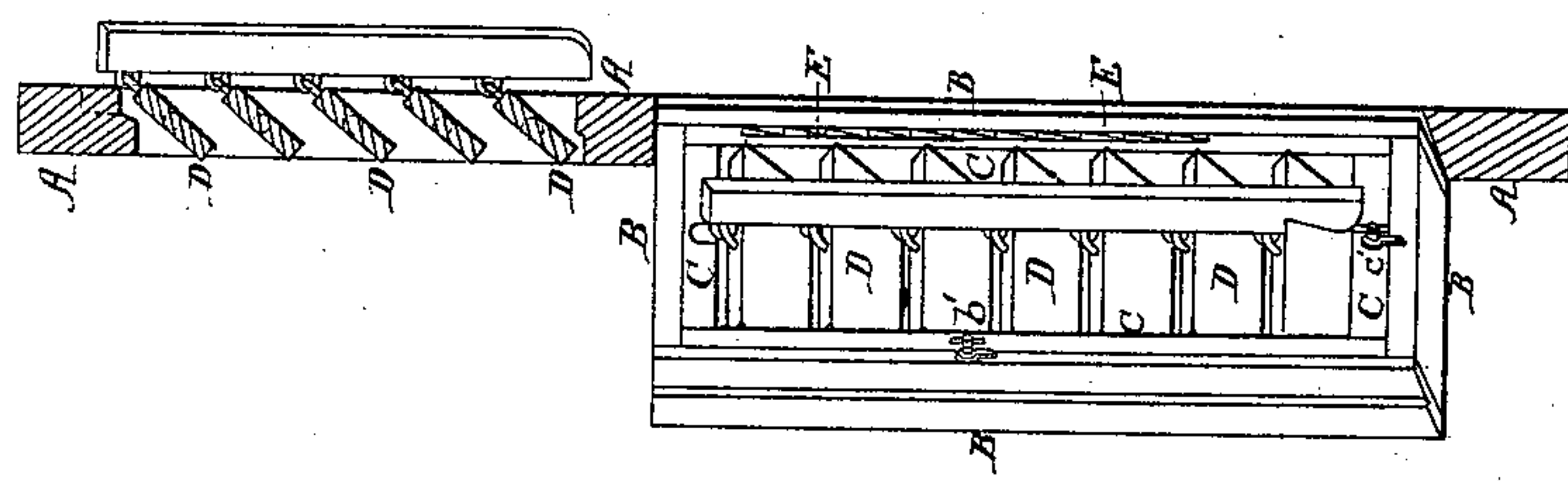
*Fig. 5.*



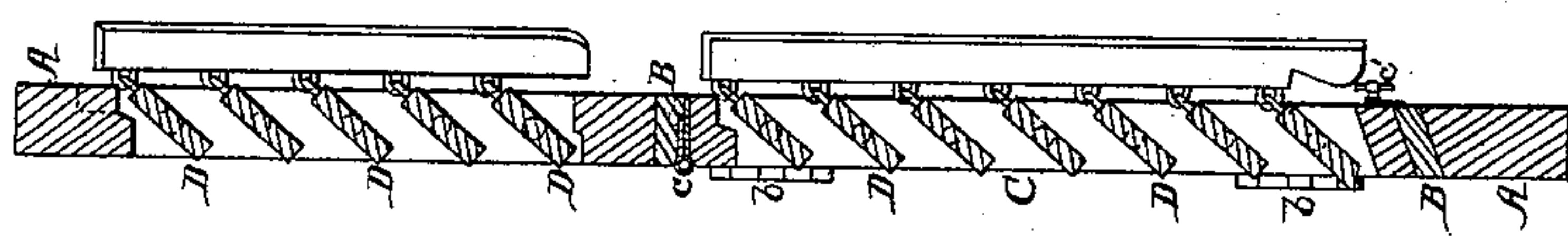
*Fig. 4.*



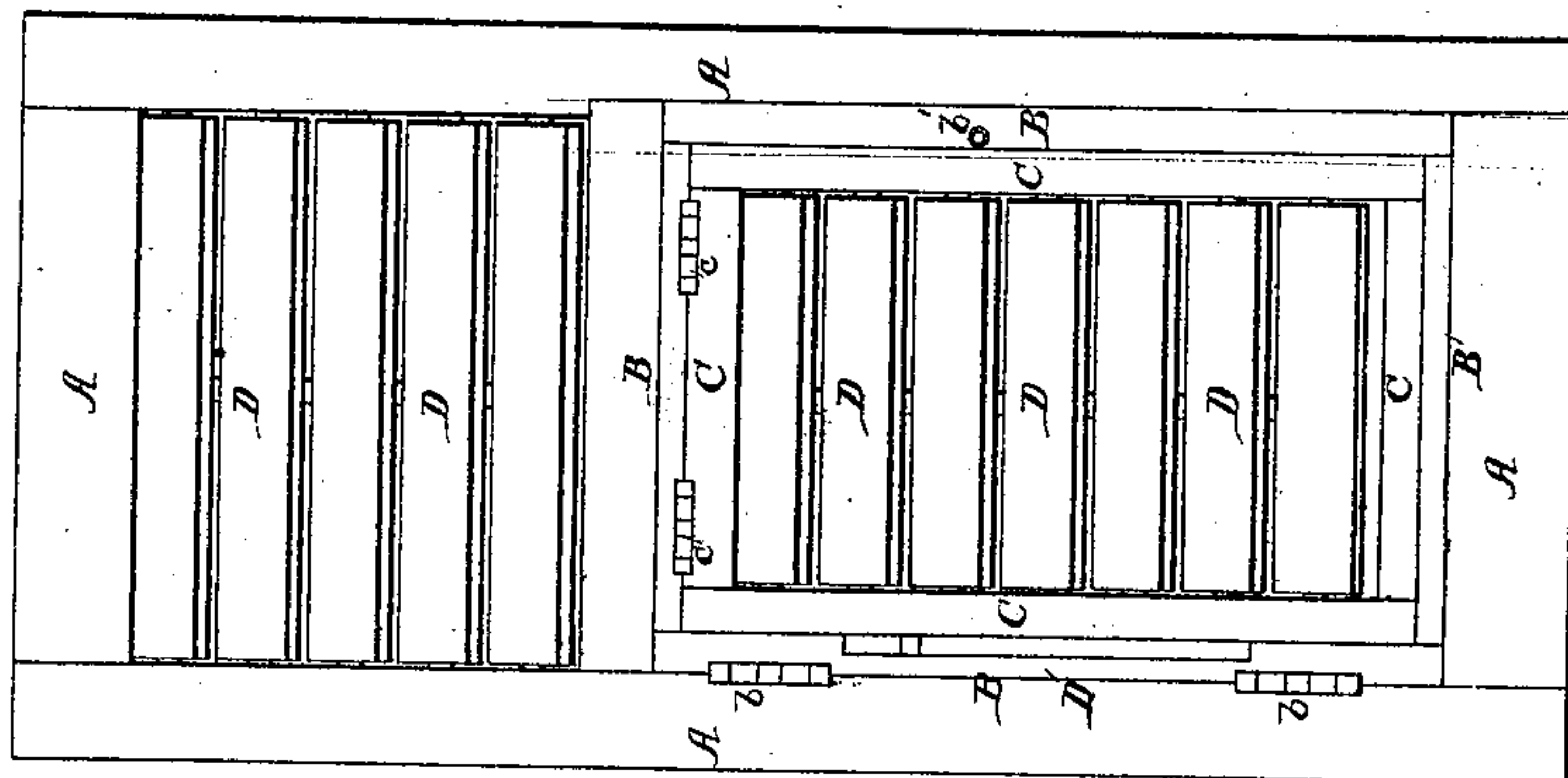
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 1.*



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# United States Patent Office.

ANTHONY PIRZ AND MANUEL PIRZ, OF EAST NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 95,511, dated October 5, 1869.

## IMPROVED WINDOW-BLIND.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that we, ANTHONY PIRZ and MANUEL PIRZ, of East New York, in the county of Kings, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Blinds and Shutters; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

Our invention provides, in the same structure, the ordinary blind, a sub-blind or small blind, which can be opened with less trouble than the main blind, and swings horizontally like the main blind, and an adjustable awning, which swings up, and is secured at various inclinations.

We will first describe what we consider the best means of carrying out our invention, and will afterwards designate the points which we believe to be new therein.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view of the outside face of a blind constructed according to our invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-section through the same.

In both these views, as also in Figure 4, which is a view of the inside, the blind is represented as tightly closed.

Figure 3 is a section, partly in elevation, showing what we term the sub-blind, as swung partly open by turning on its vertical hinges.

Figure 5 is an edge view, representing the part which we term the sub-sub-blind or awning, as swung partly open by turning on its horizontal hinges.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A A, &c., is the ordinary substantial work or frame of a blind. It is divided into two sections, an upper and a lower, by the cross-bar near the middle height.

The upper section is made in the form of an ordinary venetian blind or rolling-slat blind, as it is sometimes called.

The lower section is also correspondingly provided with rolling-slats, but is compound and peculiar in its construction.

Immediately within the main frame A, in the lower section, is a smaller frame, B, hinged to the main frame A by but-hinges, *b b*, at the sides. On these hinges the frame B and its contents can be swung outward to any desired extent.

When closed, it is secured by a double button or analogous device, *b'*

Immediately within the frame B is a frame C, hung to the frame B at its upper edge by two but-hinges, *c c*.

In this frame C the rolling-slats D are mounted in any approved manner, and may serve their ordinary function without using the peculiar advantages of my frames C and B. In other words, my blind may serve in all ordinary respects like other blinds, and the op-

erator may use the blinds successfully for years in entire ignorance of the peculiar properties imparted by my invention.

In such case, it will be about as good as the ordinary blind, the framing around the lower section being simply a little wider and more compound in its structure.

When it is desired to enjoy the advantages of my invention, the lower section may be opened in two ways, either together or separately, without disturbing the general frame A of the blind. It will rarely be desirable, in practice, to open the lower section both ways at once, but it will ordinarily be used in one or the other of the two following plans:

First, turn the button *b'* and liberate the frame B from its rigid connection with the frame A, and turn the frame B and its entire contents around on the hinges *b*. The sub-blind, composed of the frame B and its contents, may thus be swung open and held by any approved means at any desired position; or,

Second, supposing the frame B again rigidly connected to the frame A by the button *b'*, turn the button *c'*, which otherwise would hold the frame C rigidly connected to the frame B. This liberates the frame C and allows it to be swung out at the bottom, turning upon the hinges *c c* at the top. In other words, the frame C, with its contents, turns in the vertical plane and assumes an angular position, somewhat like an awning projecting from a window.

In this latter mode of operating, I esteem it absolutely essential to success that the frame C and its contents be held at various adjustable positions; that is to say, that it be held in a position nearly horizontal, or in a position nearly vertical, or at various oblique angles between.

I hold it in these positions by means of the pawl D', which turns upon the pivot *d*, fixed in the frame B.

The frame B is recessed to allow for the thickness of the pawl D', and the adjacent inner edge of the frame C is notched, as represented by E E. These notches receive the end of the pawl D'.

If the frame C and its connections are swung out but a little ways, the first notch receives the end of the pawl; if it is swung out a little further, the second notch receives and holds the end, &c.

Having once mounted the frame in position, it will remain so for an indefinite period, always excepting the possible contingency of a violent gale or tornado.

In ordinary weather the frame will remain suspended by this means, at the angle desired, until the approach of night or other cause makes it desirable to close the blind, when, by raising the inclined frame C by the hand, the pawl is liberated and may be drawn down into its perpendicular position, and the frame C closed into the corresponding position, and secured again, as before.

We propose, in some cases, to apply mosquito-net-



ting over the whole inner face of the blind; and in such cases, the main blind A requires to be opened a little ways to allow the sub-frame B or C to be operated.

Holding the lower section open by either of the modes suggested, but preferably by the last, so as to let the frame C and its contents serve as an awning, we are able to receive the air through the mosquito-net, and, at the same time, to graduate the light and shade, and to avoid straining the mosquito-net or rubbing it, as would occur in operating the ordinary rolling-slats.

We can apply our invention to blinds without rolling-slats, or to wood or iron shutters, or structures of various other kinds. It can be used with good effect in any blinds, shutters, or the like, where it is required to open the lower part and not to open the entire blind, or where it is desired to shade the lower part of the window in the manner of an awning, and allow unobstructed view, conversation, &c., below.

We do not claim swinging an entire shutter or blind out at various angles, so as to form an awning of such

entire shutter; but, having now fully described our construction,

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The internal shutter or panel C, mounted within the main shutter A, and adapted to swing outward therefrom, as specified.

2. The triple frames or parts A, B, and C, when the part A forms the main frame or body of the shutter, the part B forms a sub-frame, swinging on a vertical axis, outward, and covering only a portion of the surface of the main frame, and the part C forms an internal shutter or panel for the second frame B, all the parts being combined and arranged for joint operation, as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our names, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANT. PIRZ.  
M. PIRZ.

Witnesses:

H. A. S. RAYFOR,  
JOHN MAYA.