

T. LANGDON.  
Venetian-Blind.

No. 214,158.

Patented April 8, 1879.

Fig. 1

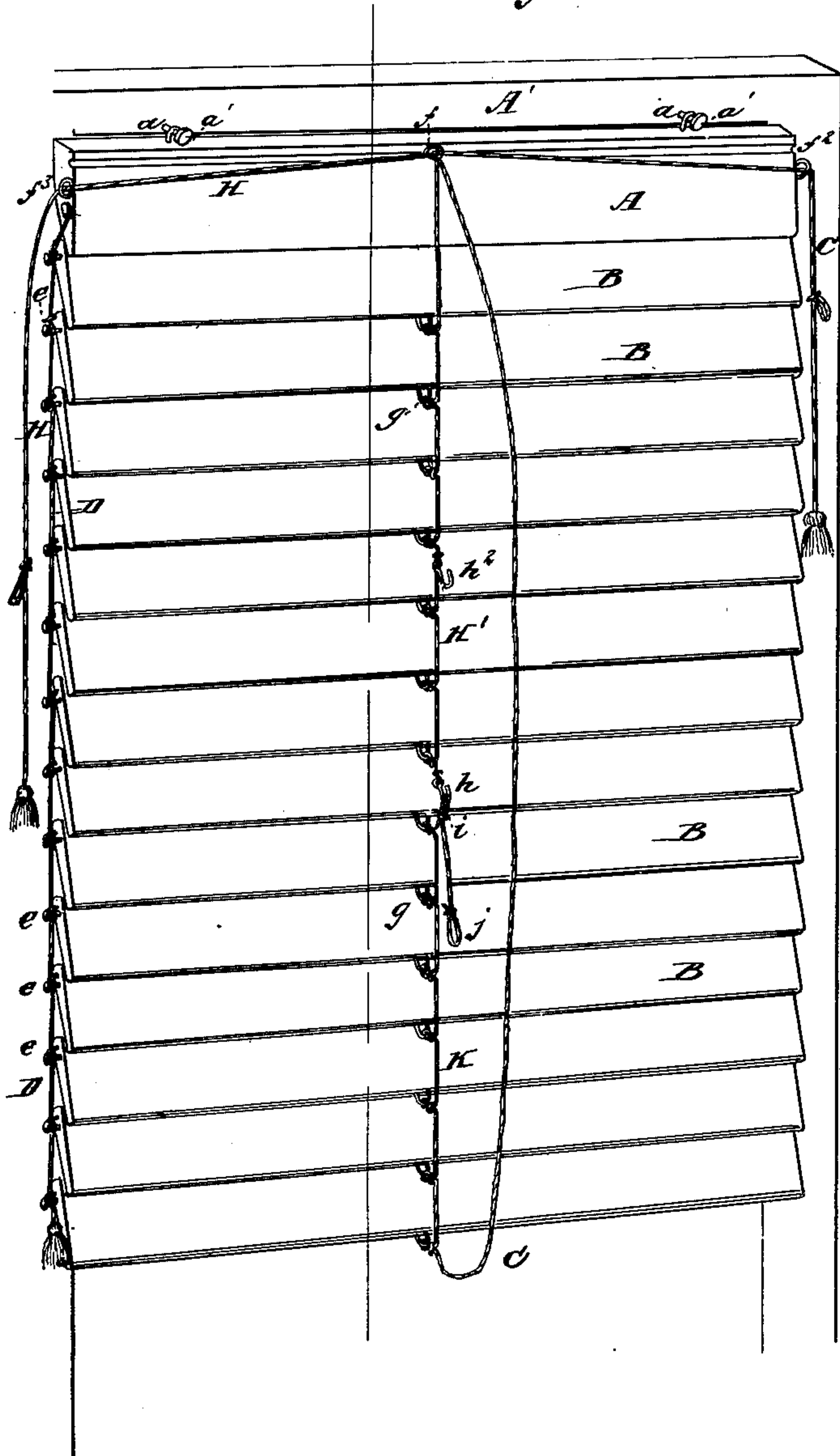
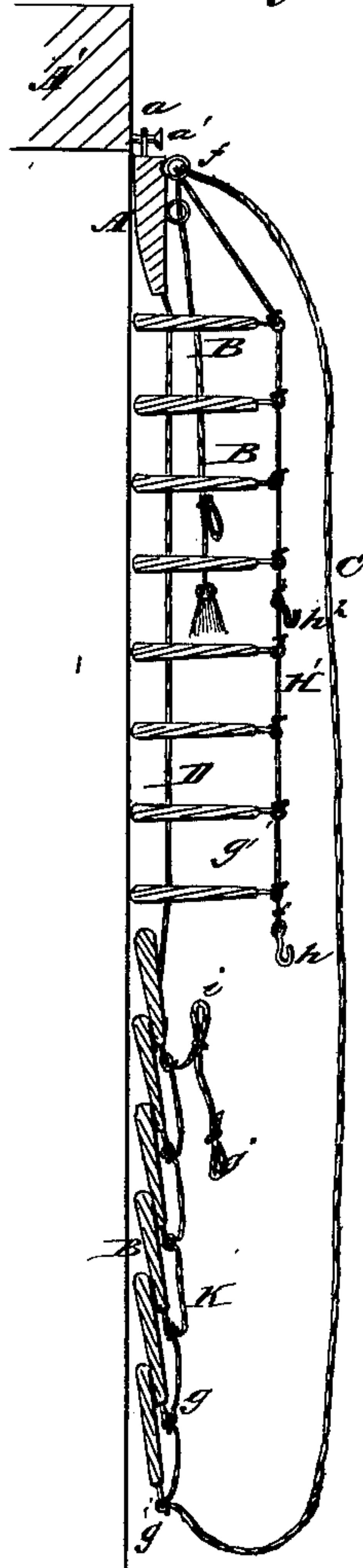


Fig. 2



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN VENETIAN BLINDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 214,158, dated April 8, 1879; application filed June 22, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS LANGDON, of Castroville, in the county of Monterey and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in what are known as "Venetian Blinds," consisting of curtains composed of slats connected by cords and tapes, and adapted to be turned simultaneously and with a parallel motion, and placed in different positions in order to regulate the light entering a room through a window.

The invention consists in a novel mode of connecting the slats to form the blind, and a novel combination and arrangement, with relation to said slats, of cords and pulleys or eyes, whereby provision is made for opening or closing the entire blind by moving all of the slats simultaneously, and also for opening a portion and leaving the other portion closed, or closing a portion and leaving the other portion open, as hereinafter particularly described.

The accompanying drawings represent a blind constructed according to my invention.

Figure 1 shows the slats connected so that they will all move simultaneously and in parallel positions. Fig. 2 shows a portion of the blind open and the remaining portion closed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents a slat, to which all the other slats are connected, and which is provided with rings or staples  $a$ , for suspending it from hooks or pins  $a'$ , in the upper part of the window-frame  $A'$ .

The blind-slats B are connected with each other to form the blind by means of two cords, straps, webbing, or other material, D D, one at each end of each slat. Said cords are looped around pins  $e$ , driven in the end of each slat near one edge thereof, so that when at rest all the slats are inclined downward from said pins, as shown in Fig. 1.

C represents a cord for raising the blind. It is here shown as attached to the lowermost slat B, and passing from thence directly to a ring or staple,  $f$ , in the center of the upper

portion of the slat A, and thence to another ring or staple,  $f^2$ , at one end of said slat. By this arrangement of the cord C the blind is raised or folded by pulling on the cord, so as to uncover a portion of the window equal to half the length of the blind.

To each slat B, midway of its length, on the edge opposite to that near which the pins  $e$  are located, is attached an eye or staple,  $g$ . A cord, H, is attached to a number of these staples  $g$ , and passes from the uppermost one to the ring or staple  $f$ , and from thence to a third ring or staple,  $f^3$ , located at the end of the slat A farthest from the staple  $f^2$ .

By pulling on the free end of the cord H the slats to which it is connected are placed in a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 2; and by pulling still farther they may be inclined upward.

The cord H extends about half-way down the blind, more or less, as desired, and its extreme end is provided with a hook,  $h$ .

A cord, K, is attached to the staples  $g$  of the slats in the lower portion of the blind, and is provided with two loops,  $i$   $j$ . The loop  $i$  is near the point of attachment of the cord to the highest slat of the lower portion, and the loop  $j$  is at a distance therefrom about equal to the width of a slat.

The cord H is provided with a second hook,  $h^2$ , located near the third slat from the hook  $h$ . When the cord K is not connected with the cord H the lower portion of the blind has all the slats inclined downward, as shown in Fig. 2. When the loop  $i$  is connected with the hook  $h$ , as shown in Fig. 1, all the slats move simultaneously when the cord H is pulled or released. When the loop  $j$  is connected with the hook  $h^2$ , the lower slats assume a horizontal position, and the upper ones remain inclined downward; but by pulling on the cord H the lower slats will be inclined upward and the upper ones placed in a horizontal position, and by pulling still farther the upper ones will be inclined upward.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The inside blind herein described, consisting, essentially, of the combination of the



bar A, provided with means for suspending the same, with end loops  $f^2 f^3$ , the blind-slats having central loops and end pins, the end cord connecting said slats, the draw-cord C, for raising and lowering the slats, and the cords K H, for opening and closing the slats, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The cord K, provided with the loops  $i j$ , in combination with the slats B and the cord

H', provided with the hooks  $h h^2$ , whereby provision is made for placing the slats in different positions, substantially as herein described.

THOMAS LANGDON.

Witnesses:

JOHN PARKER,  
WM. H. GIBSON.