A. L. HILL.

Metallic Tenon for Blind-Slats.

No. 224,908. Patented Feb. 24, 1880.

Fig. 1.

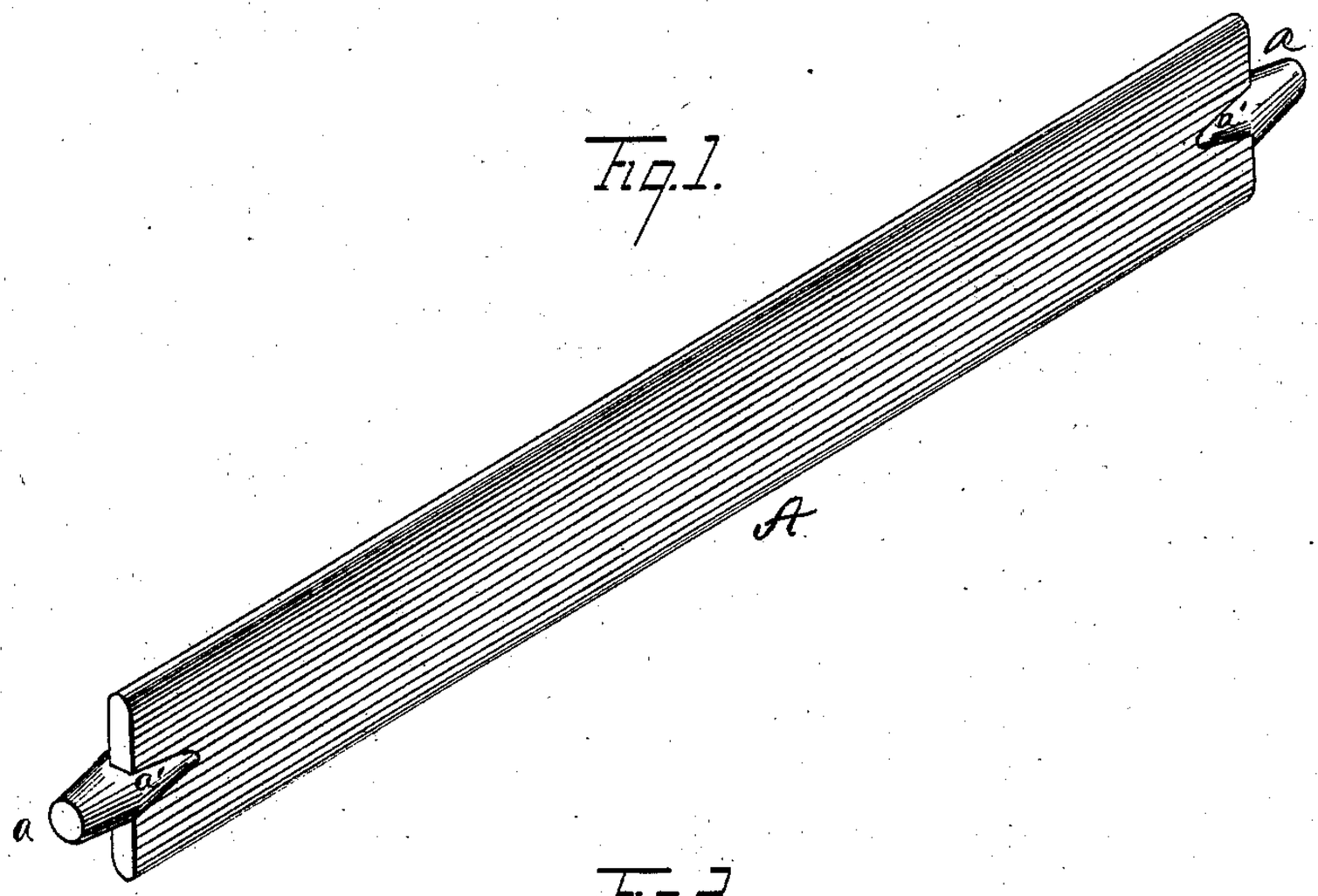


Fig. 2.

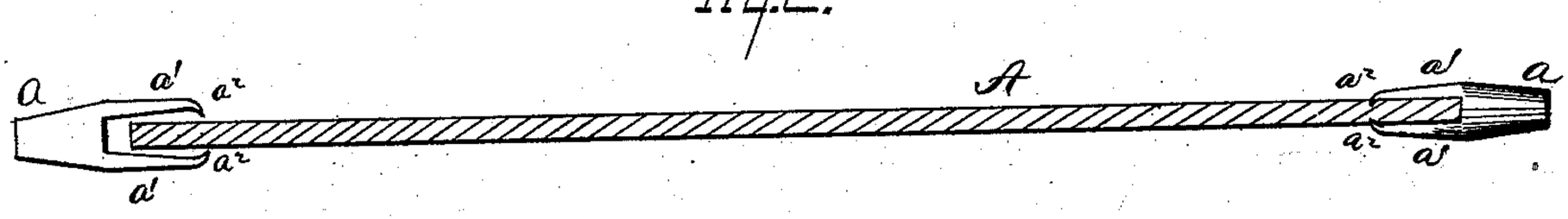
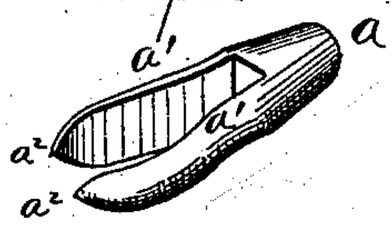


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW L. HILL, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES H. BROWN, OF SAME PLACE.

METALLIC TENON FOR BLIND-SLATS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,908, dated February 24, 1880.

Application filed January 6, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW L. HILL, of Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Tenons for Blind-Slats; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents, in perspective, a wood slat having my improved tenons. Fig. 2 represents the same in longitudinal section, with one of the tenons in position to be secured to the slat and the other clasping it. Fig. 3 represents, in perspective, one of the tenons.

My invention relates to metallic tenons to be attached to wooden slats of window-blinds.

The tenons of wooden blind-slats are generally made of the same material in one piece with the slat—an operation that requires much time if done by hand or the use of machinery, entailing also waste of material. To obviate this tenons have sometimes been made of sheet metal, requiring various operations in their formation and attachment to slats.

The object of my invention is to provide a metallic tenon for wood slats of blinds, either for new ones or to replace a wooden tenon that has been broken off or injured, without requiring the removal of one of the side bars of the frame, and thus retaining a uniformity in the color or shade of the slats by thus repairing the original slat.

My invention consists in a wooden-slat tenon made in one piece of malleable iron or other metal, having a solid cylindrical end, with two prongs pointed and bent so as to enter the wood of the slat and be fastened thereto by pressing or closing each prong toward the other with pinchers or other means at one operation, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, A represents a wood slat for blinds, having both ends cut square across to receive the metallic tenon. This tenon has a solid end, *a*, either cylindrical or slightly conical, and two prongs, *a'*, to receive the end of the slat between them. Each prong is pointed and bent at a^2, to engage in the wood of the slat when they are pressed toward each other. For this purpose the prongs are cast diverging from the solid end, and the bend near the end, at a^2, is made either while being cast or afterward, when they have been rendered malleable. The slat, if too thick, can be recessed or pressed to receive the tenon; but the latter is generally formed so as to be applied to the end of the slat without any preparation for it.

This tenon has been found very convenient for repairing blinds having broken tenons by inserting the iron tenon into the socket, placing the slat between the prongs, and pressing the latter with pinchers.

New blinds manufactured with iron tenons are very durable, as the tenon will not swell or break, and with this tenon the slats can be made cheaper than formerly.

The tenon is shown in the drawings with two prongs only; but it is evident that it may have three or four without departing from the spirit of my invention, so long as the form of each prong is as shown and described.

I am well aware that I am not the first to employ a metal tenon in connection with window-slats, and shall therefore claim my specific construction, possessing, as it does, superior advantages over anything of the kind hitherto known so far as I am acquainted.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

In combination with a wood slat, a tenon made in one piece of malleable iron, having a solid cylindrical or conical end and pointed prongs to receive between them the end of the slat and enter the wood one on each side of the slat by pressure, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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