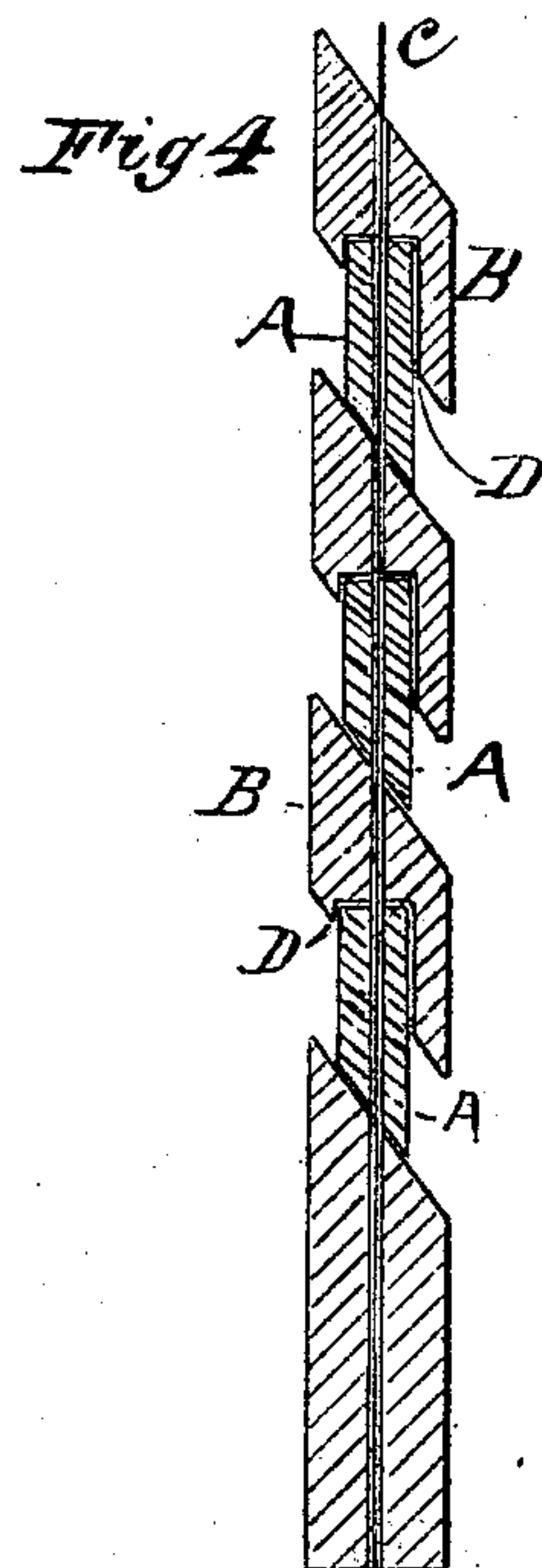
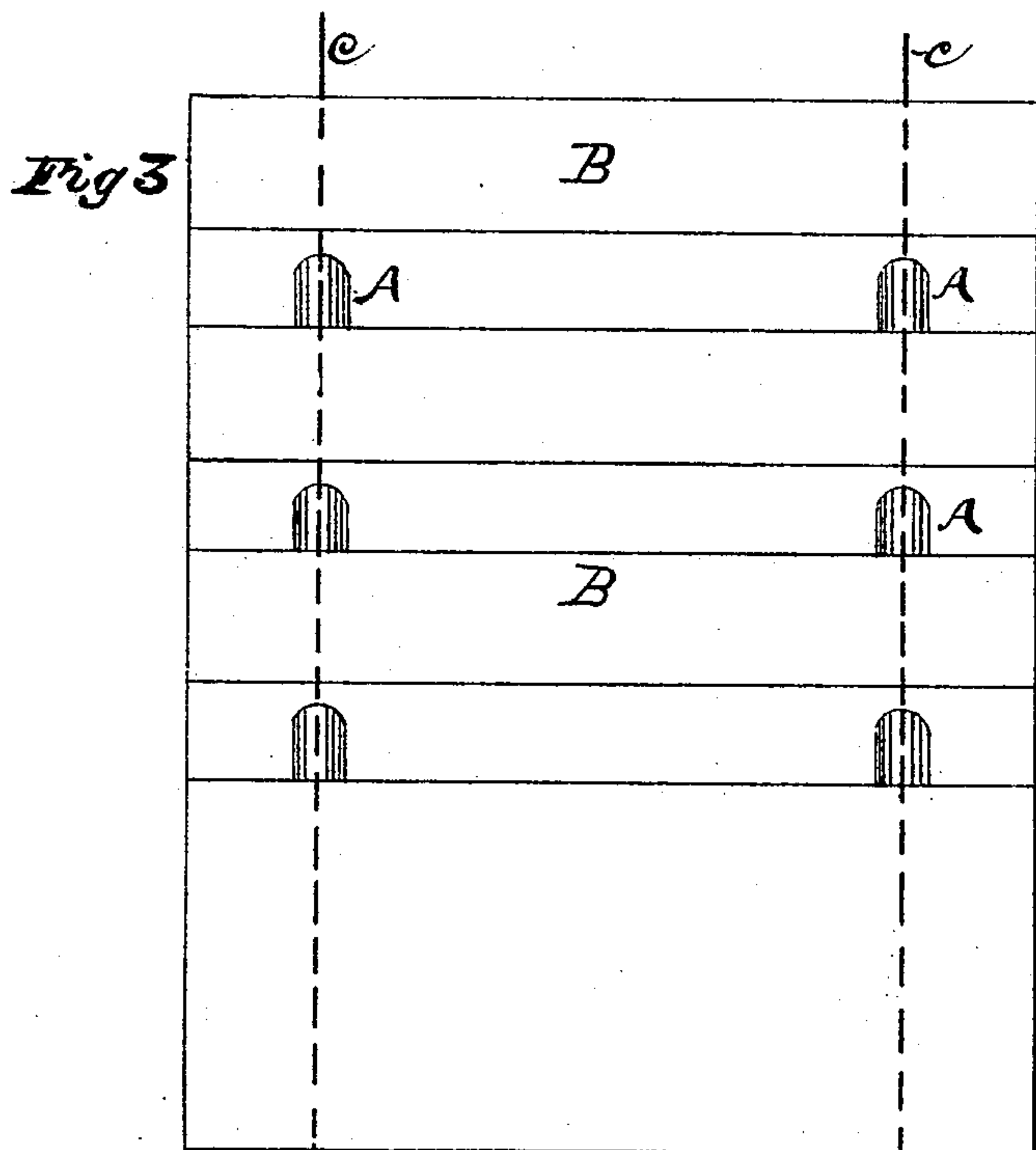
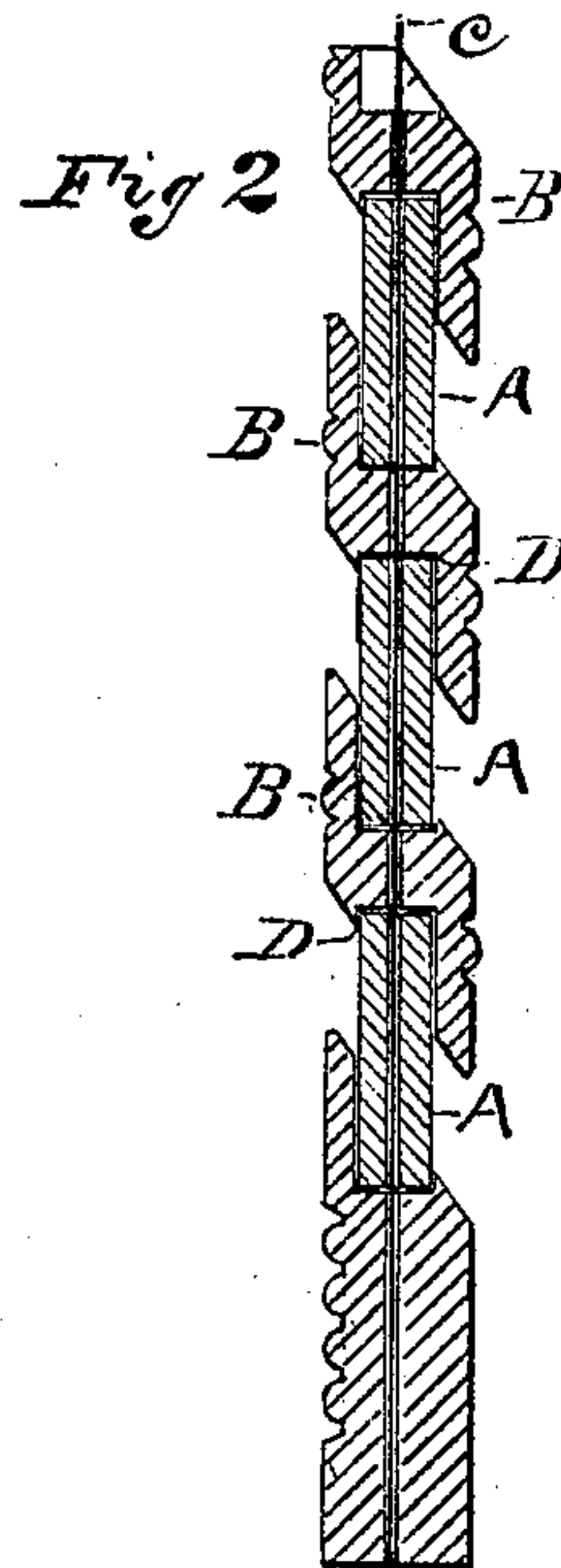
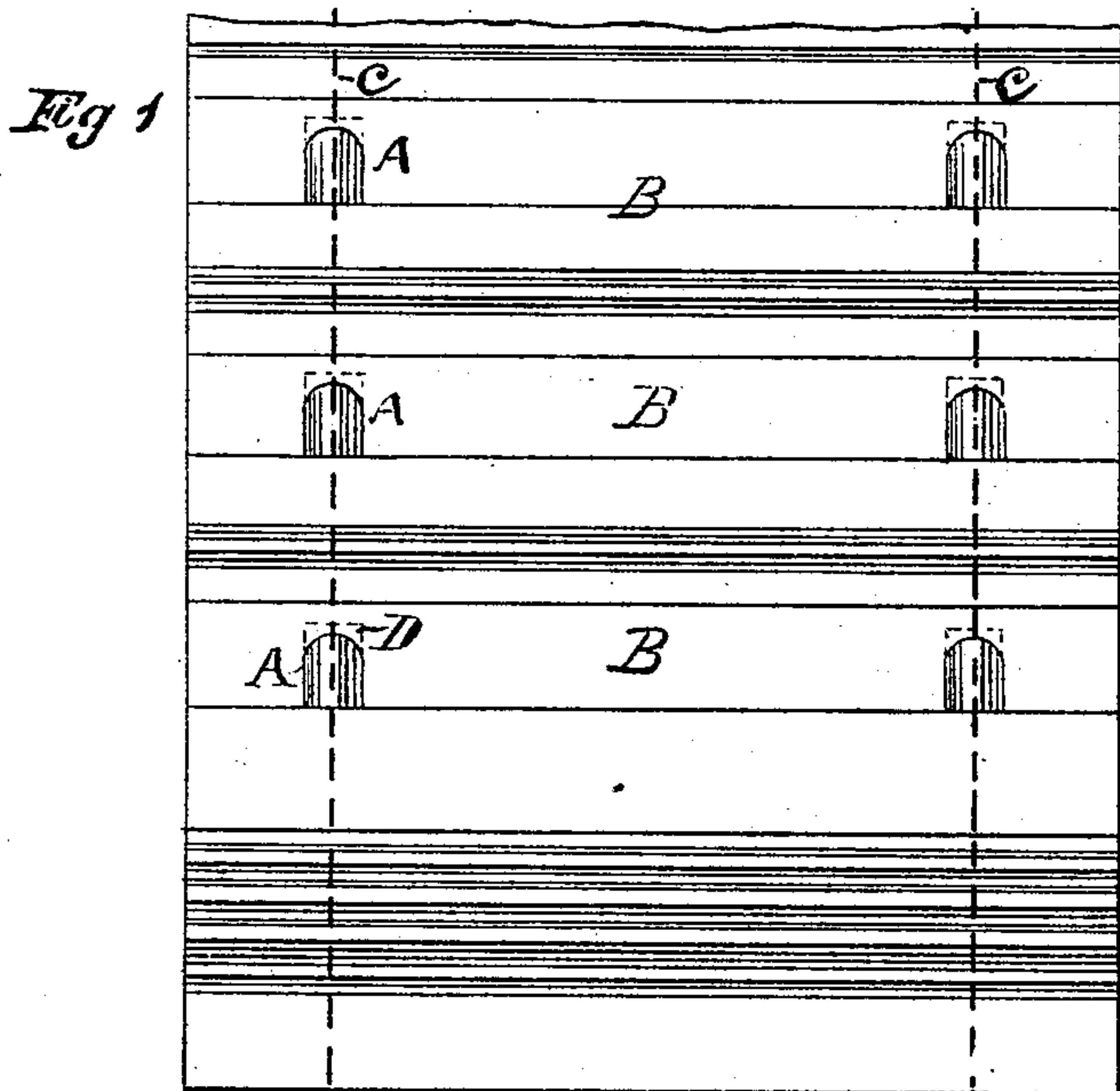


(No Model.)

J. G. WILSON.
Rolling and Flexible Blind.

No. 236,651.

Patented Jan. 11, 1881.



Witnesses

Grace Wilson
Howard F. Stevens

Inventor:

Jas G Wilson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES G. WILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FRANCIS FORBES,
OF SAME PLACE.

ROLLING AND FLEXIBLE BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,651, dated January 11, 1881.

Application filed June 30, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES GODFREY WILSON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Rolling and Flexible Blinds, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a part elevation of my improved blind; and Fig. 2, a transverse section of the same, taken in the line *c*. Fig. 3 represents a part elevation of a modification of my invention; and Fig. 4, a transverse section thereof, taken in the line *c*.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

My invention consists in the peculiar form and arrangement of the distance-pieces in reference to the slats, whereby, when the blind is bent or rolled, the distance-pieces are held firmly at their ends. The distance-pieces by my arrangement are not so liable to be broken by the suspending-wires of the blind when it is bent, and the pressure applied in raising it will be brought to bear more evenly upon the distance-pieces, this giving it greater solidity.

In the drawings, the letters B designate the slats, which are of diamond shape and provided with holes at regular intervals parallel to the sides of the slats, through which pass the suspending-wires *c*. Each slat is countersunk at every hole through which the wires pass, at either its upper or lower surface, or both, as shown at D in Figs. 2 and 4. The distance-pieces A, which are preferably in the shape of a cylinder with flat ends, are threaded upon the wires *c* and enter into the countersinks when the slats are drawn into place; but when one end only of the distance-pieces is inserted into the countersinks in the slats the other ends are cut parallel to the face of the slat upon which they abut.

It is unnecessary for carrying out my inven-

tion to make the countersinks both on the upper and lower faces of the slats, except when great rigidity is required; but the countersinks should be placed upon corresponding surfaces of the slats. In case countersinks are made on one side of the slat only they should be made upon the upper side of the slat when the blind is required to coil or bend upon its inner surface. The countersinks should be made on the lower side of the slat, as at D in Fig. 4, when the blind is required to coil or bend outwardly, the object being to keep those ends of the distance-pieces which are not inserted in countersinks always in close contact with the face of the slats against which they abut, whether the blind be in a straight or bent position.

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

1. A flexible or rolling blind composed of diamond-shaped slats countersunk on both sides for the reception of distance-pieces, such distance-pieces, and suitable means for binding the blind together, substantially as described.

2. A flexible or rolling blind composed of diamond-shaped slats countersunk for the reception of distance-pieces, such distance-pieces, whose ends are parallel to the parts of the slats against which they abut, and suitable means for binding the blind together, substantially as described.

3. The combination, in a flexible or rolling blind, of diamond-shaped slats countersunk for the reception of distance-pieces, together with such distance-pieces and means for binding the slats and distance-pieces together, substantially as described.

JAS. G. WILSON.

Witnesses:

HOWARD F. STREVER,
LOUIS KILMARX.

Compare Eng. Pat. 1796 of 1866.

Exam 1