

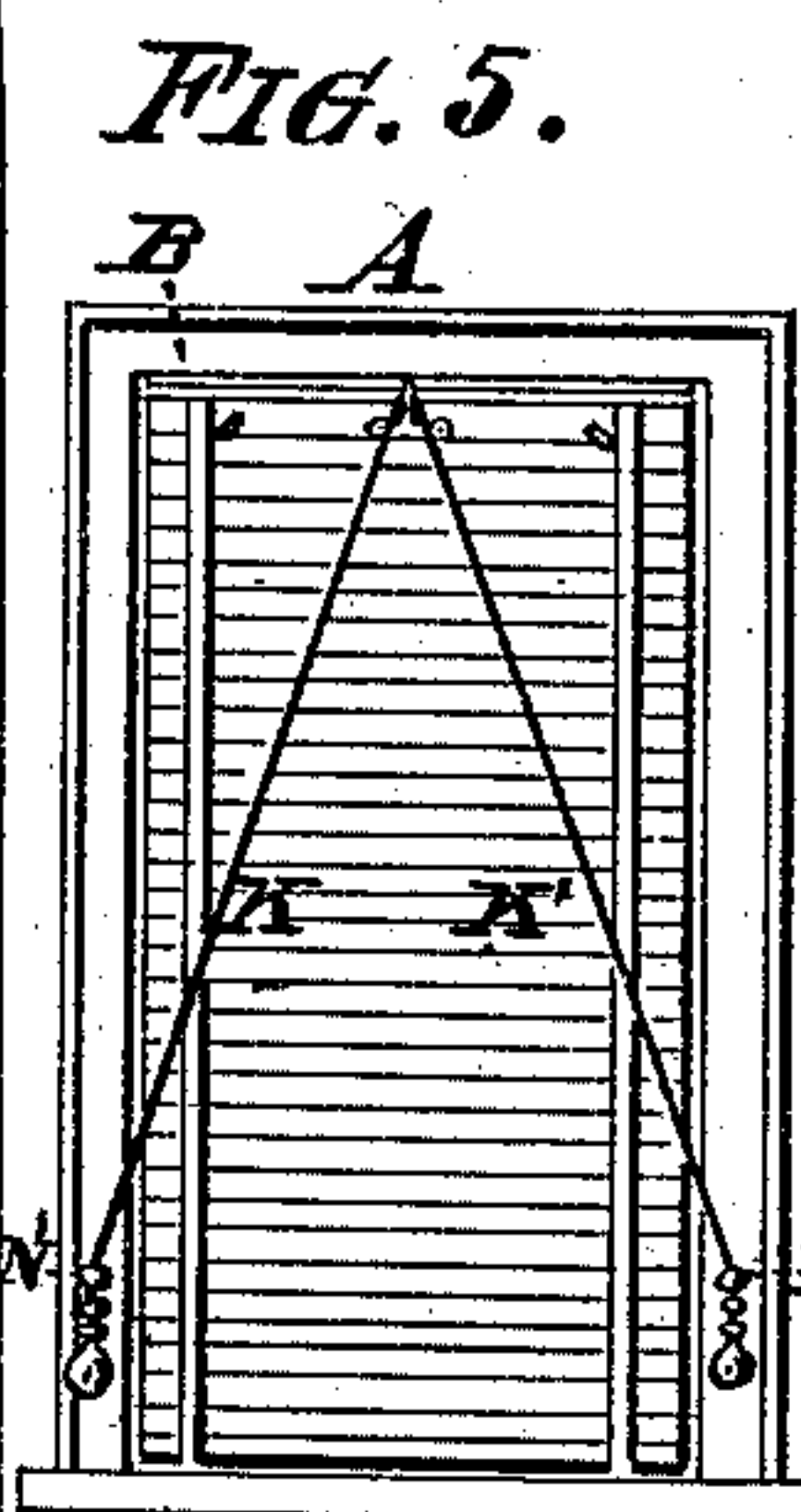
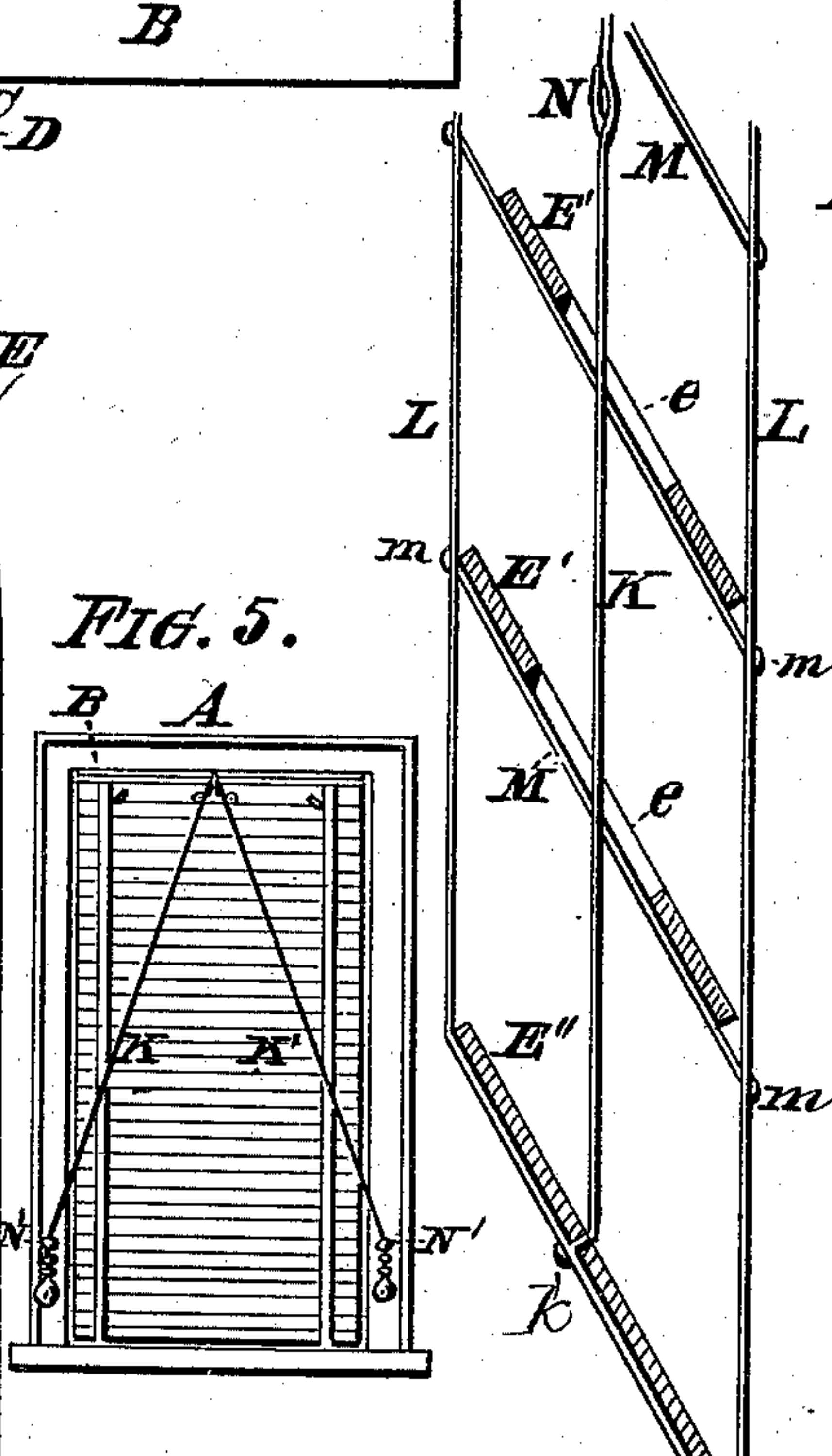
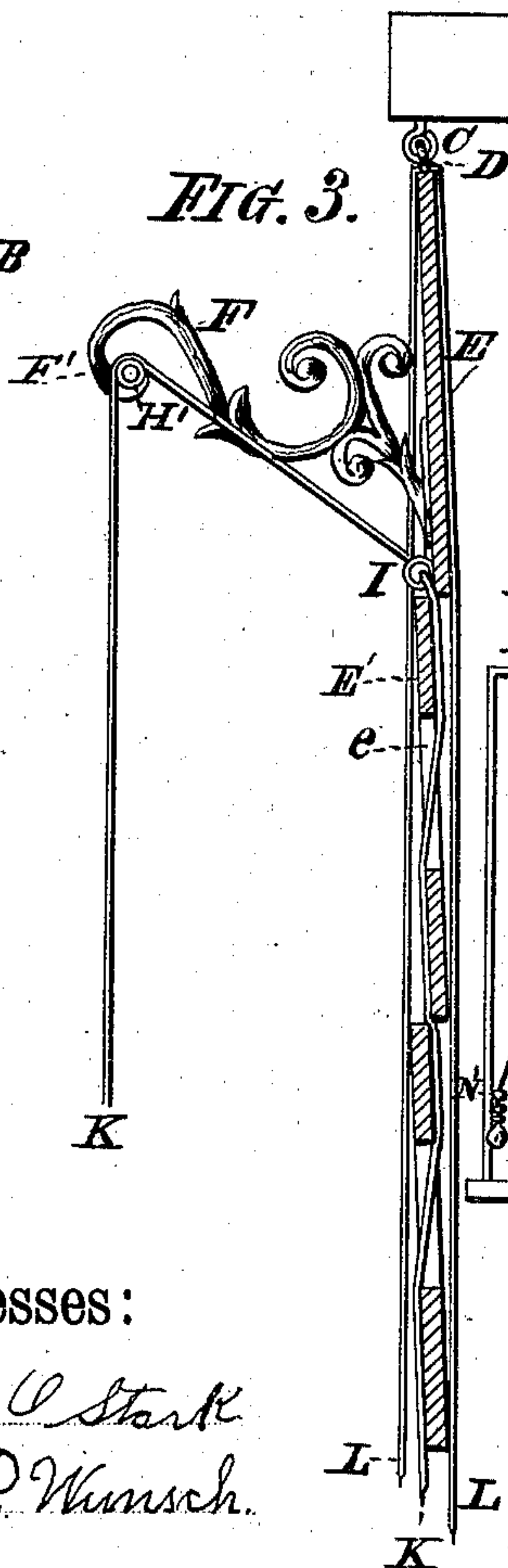
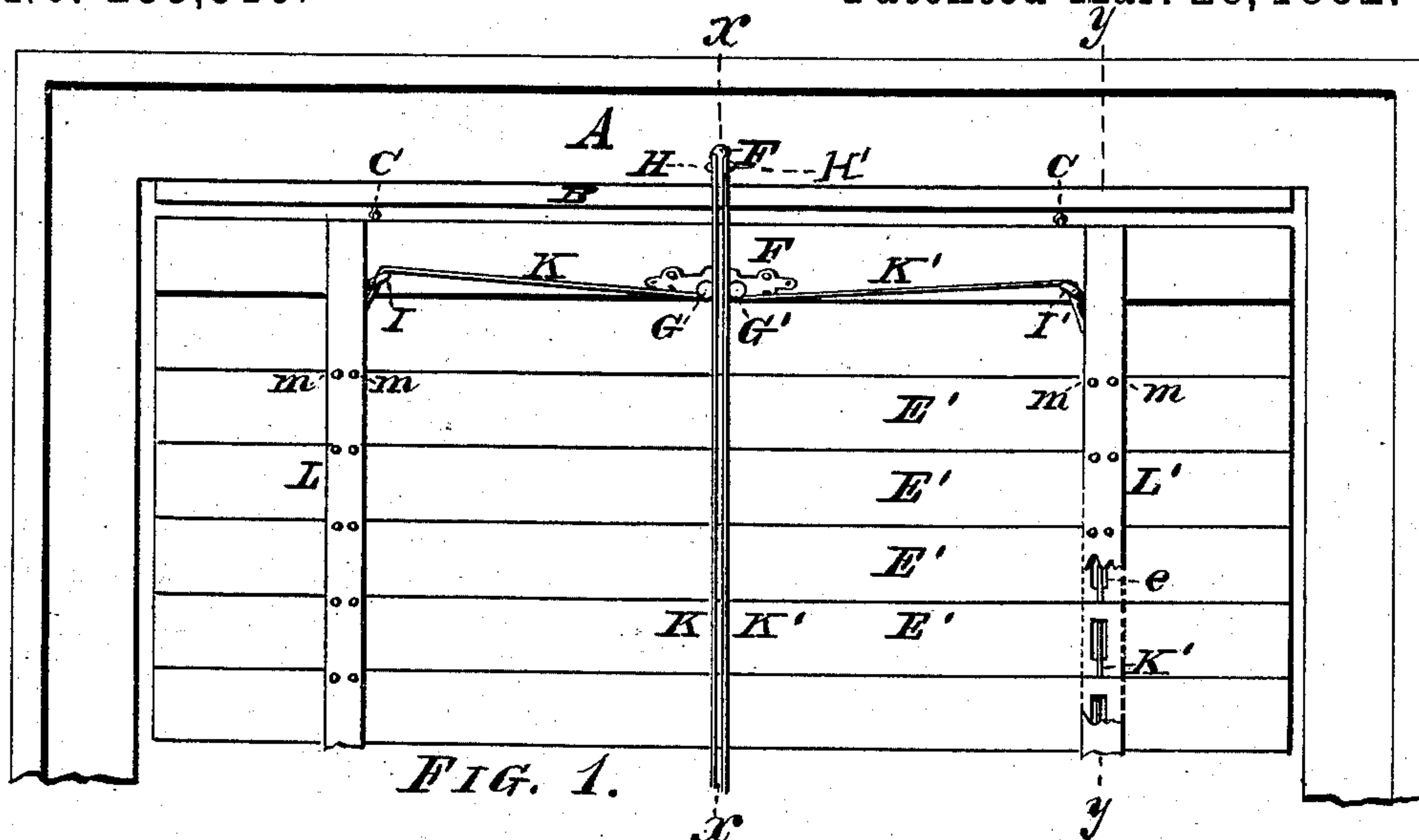
(No Model.)

J. KREHBIEL.

INSIDE BLIND.

No. 255,516.

Patented Mar. 28, 1882.



Witnesses:

Willie C. Stark
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KREHBIEL, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK.

INSIDE BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,516, dated March 28, 1882.

Application filed January 13, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KREHBIEL, M. D., of Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements on a Venetian Blind; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This present invention has general reference to Venetian blinds; and its object is the production of a device whereby the said blinds may be operated by means of two cords, substantially in the manner as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings already mentioned, which serve to illustrate my said invention more fully, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a fragment of a window provided with my improved Venetian blind. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation in line *x x* of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views in line *y y* of said Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of an entire window, drawn on a smaller scale.

Like parts are designated by corresponding letters of reference in all figures.

A represents the usual window-frame, to the top of which is secured a slat, B, having two screw-eyes or similar devices, C, to which the uppermost blind-slat, E, is hinged by means of screw-eyes D engaging with those marked C in the well-known manner.

Centrally to the face of the top blind-slat, E, is secured a bracket, F, to the base of which are pivoted two rollers, G G', while on the extreme end, F', Fig. 3, there are pivoted two more rollers, H H'. On the lower edge of the slat E, near both ends thereof, are provided two more screw-eyes, I I', respectively, as shown in Fig. 1.

E' are a series of blind-slats resting loosely upon cords M, strung from tapes L L' near both ends of said slats. These tapes L L' are fastened to the uppermost slat, E, and lowermost slat, E'', in any suitable manner, and the cords M are spaced off equidistant apart,

so as to correspond with the number of slats in the blind. These slats are manipulated by means of two cords, K K', respectively, the one K passing over the rollers H and G, through the screw-eye I, down through slotted apertures *e* in each of the slats E', to the lowermost slat, E'', where it is fastened at *k*, while the cord K' passes over the rollers H' and G', through the screw-eye I', down to the lowermost slat, E'', in precisely the same manner as the cord K.

It will now be readily observed that by taking hold of the pendent portion of both cords K K' and pulling it down, the bracket F will be depressed, the consequence of which is that the slat E will turn around the screw-eyes C and assume a more or less oblique or even a horizontal position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and that on account of this the slats E' and E'' will assume a corresponding position; but if the cords K K' are still farther pulled down they will pull the lowermost slat, E'', upward until it reaches the second lowest slat, when that will also be moved upward until, if it be so desired, all the slats are pulled up. By pulling on either cord K or K' the corresponding side of the blind-slats can alone be pulled up, and thereby a very ornamental appearance of the blind produced.

To retain the blind in any suitable position, the cords K K' are secured to fastenings N', Fig. 5, in any suitable manner.

As heretofore described, in raising or opening the blind, the cords K K' commence to gather the slats from the bottom upward. This, however, has the disadvantage that when the blind is but partly raised all the slats collected are gathered together on the lower end, thereby presenting a very unsightly appearance. To overcome this objection I form in the cords K K', at the desired and proper place or places, loops N, into which pins or similar means, O, may be inserted. If now the blind is raised, the slats will begin to gather in the middle, or thereabout, of the blind, and thereby bring the gathered bunch of slats to the upper end of the blind nearest to the window-sill, thus leaving the lower portion of the blind free for manipulation, &c., without detracting from the appearance of the blind. This device

is a special feature of my blind, and overcomes one of the greatest objections to the adoption of Venetian blinds.

It will now be further observed that for all the various manipulations of the blind, except pulling up either side alone, the cords K K' operate in unison or as a single cord, and may for all practical purposes be considered as such—a feature which has never been attained before, as far as I am aware.

It is perfectly obvious that a series of loops, N, may be formed in the cords K K', and by means of a corresponding number of pins, O, the slots raised at different points at a time—a feature which may sometimes be very desirable to exclude rays of the sun without interfering otherwise with the proper admission of light.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. The combination, with the slat B, (or window-frame,) having the screw-eyes C, of the slat E, having the screw-eyes D and I I', bracket F, with rollers G G' H H', slats E', tapes L L', and cords M, K, and K', the whole being constructed for operation substantially as and for the object specified.

2. In Venetian blinds, the combination, with the slats E', of the cords K K', said cords being provided with loops N, adapted for reception of pins or analogous means, O, substantially as described, whereby the said slats may be gathered at any point above the lower slat, as and for the object stated.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DR. JOHN KREHBIEL.

Attest:

MICHAEL J. STARK,
JOHN C. DUERR.