

(No Model.)

O. N. MEDGARDEN.

BLIND FOR SKYLIGHTS.

No. 274,013.

Patented Mar. 13, 1883.

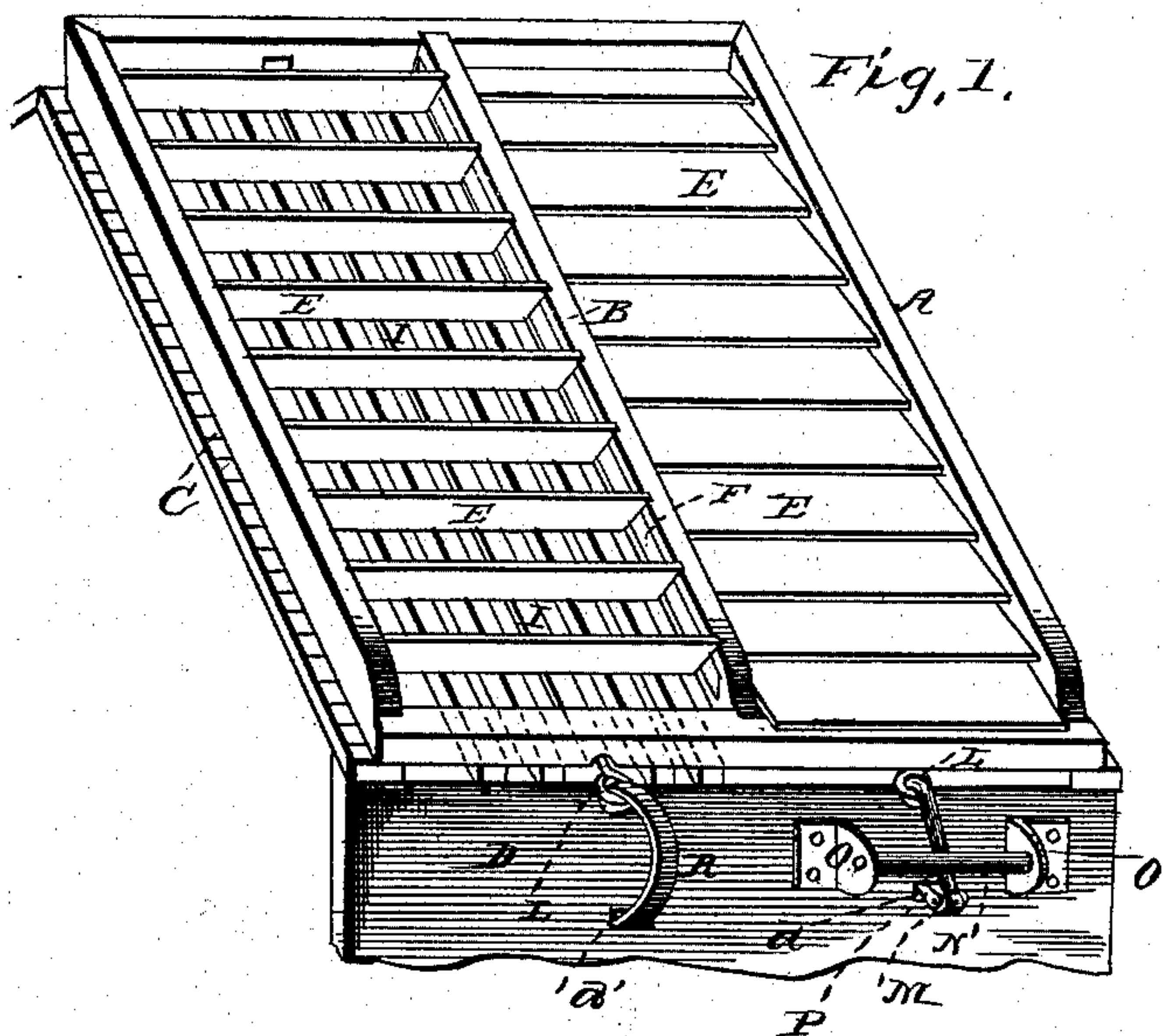


Fig. 1.

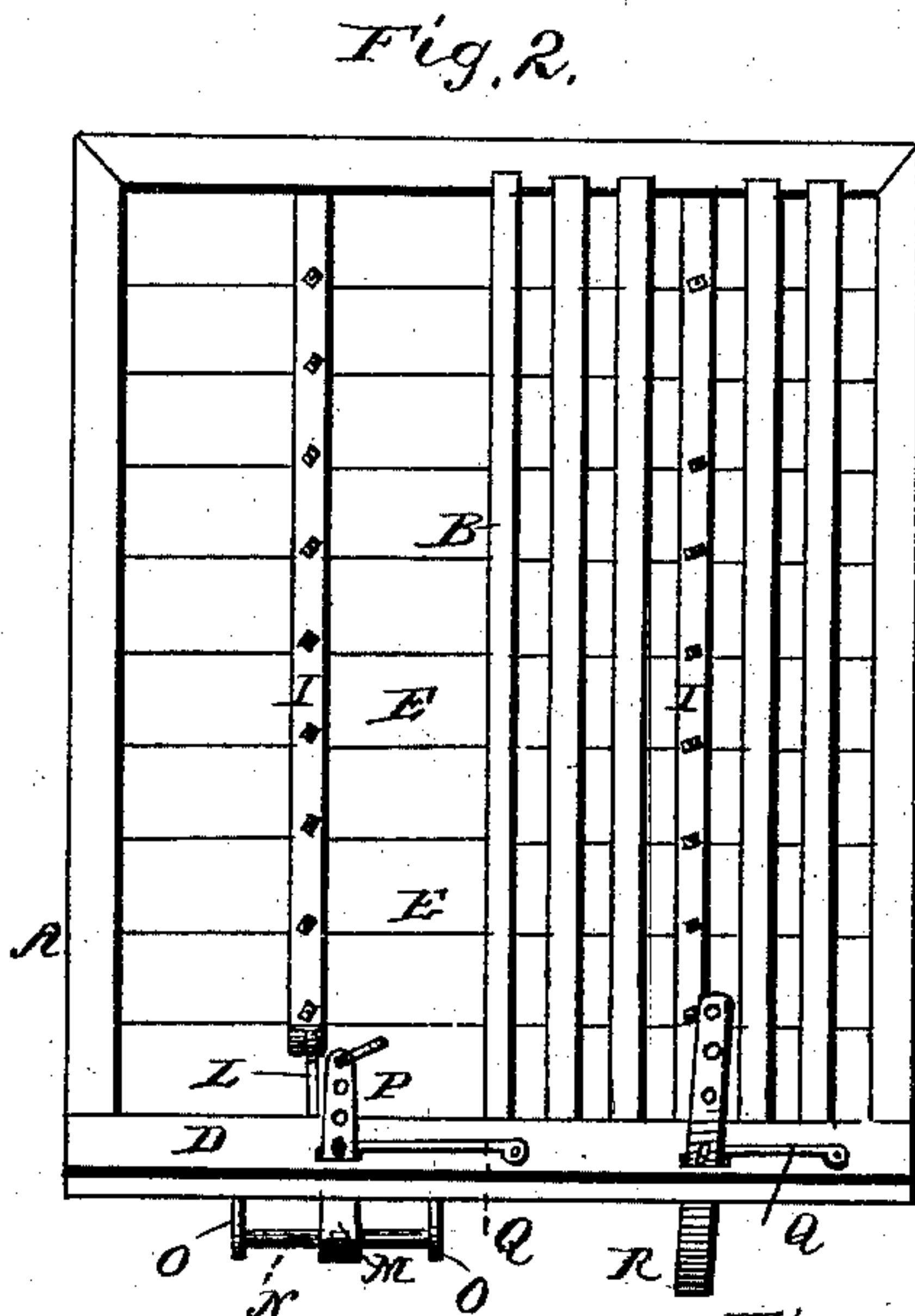


Fig. 2.

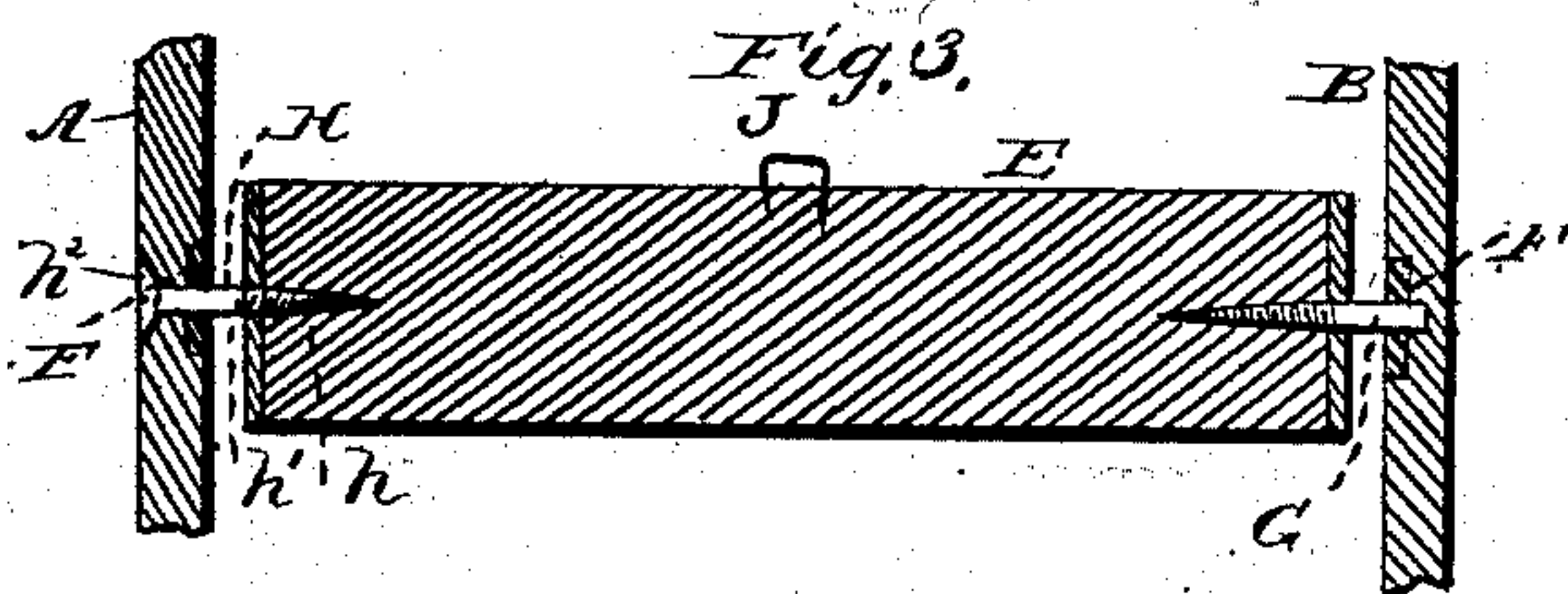


Fig. 3.

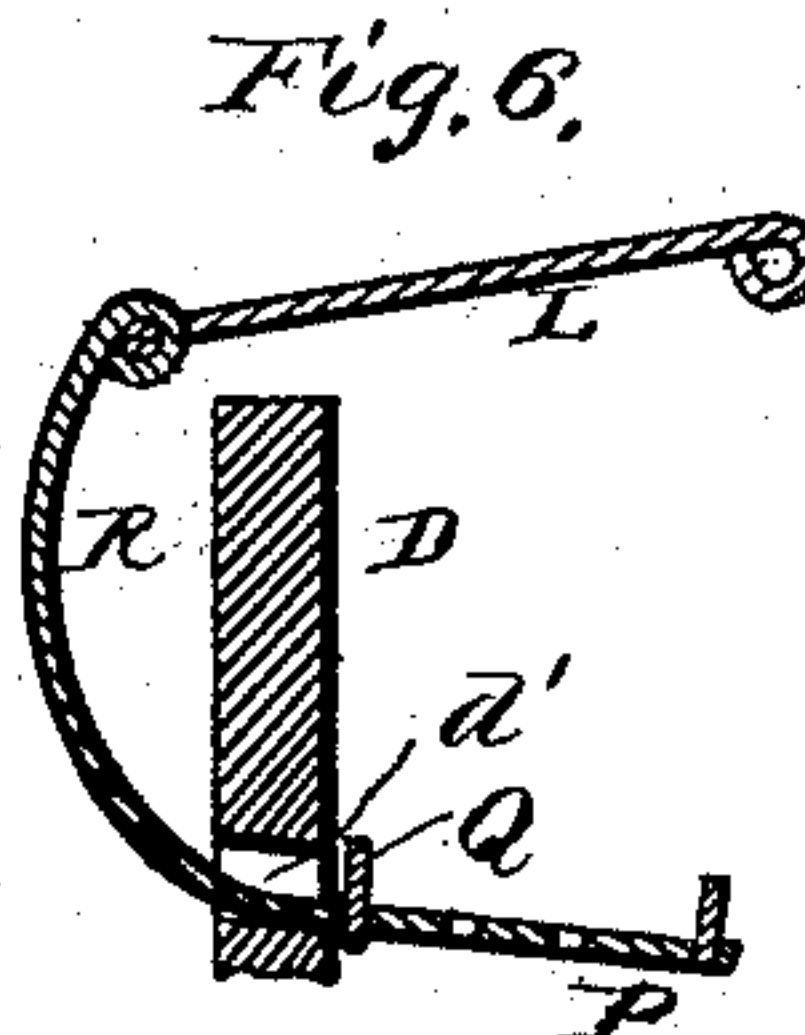


Fig. 6.

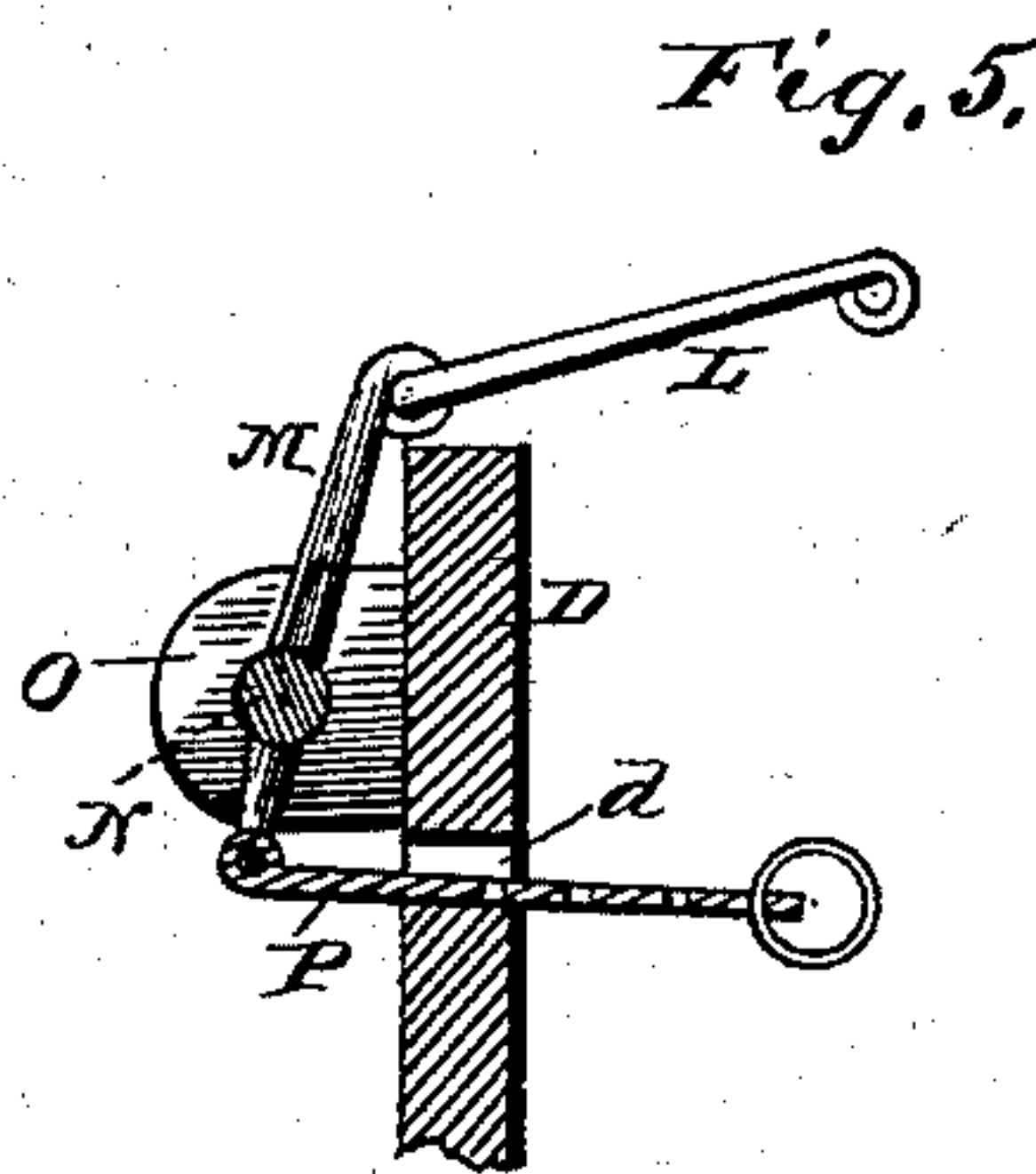


Fig. 5.

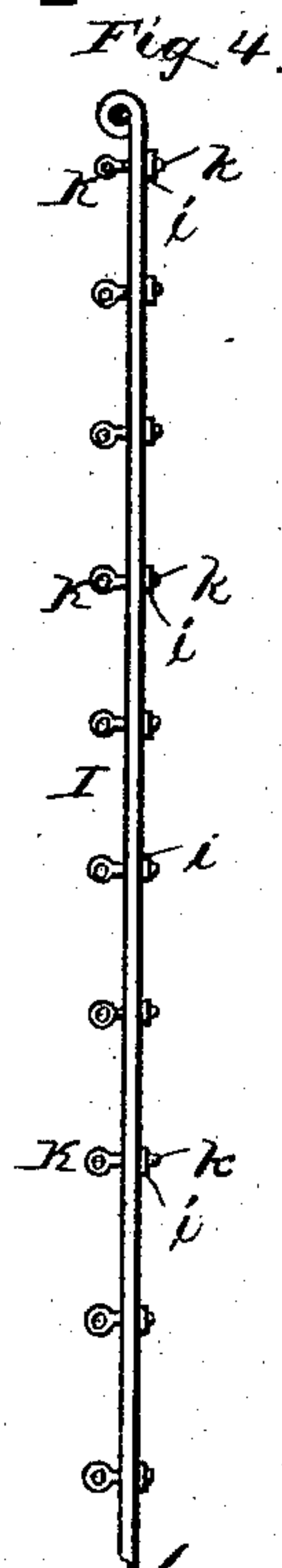


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

Fred. G. Dieterich  
Jno. H. Stockett.

O. N. Medgarden  
INVENTOR,  
by Louis Bagger  
Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLE N. MEDGARDEN, OF NEW RICHLAND, MINNESOTA.

## BLIND FOR SKYLIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,013, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed September 18, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLE N. MEDGARDEN, of New Richland, in the county of Waseca and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blinds for Skylights; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved blind for skylights. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the under side of the same, and Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are detail views.

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

My invention has relation to blinds for skylights, and more especially for skylights for photograph-galleries; and it consists in the improved construction and arrangement of parts of the same, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A indicates the frame of the blind, which may be divided into two, as in the accompanying drawings, or more panels by cross-pieces B. The frame is fastened on the roof C and the wall D over the skylight.

E indicates the slats, which are pivoted between one side of the frame and the dividing-piece B. These slats, which may be made of wood or sheet metal, as desired, are removably inserted in the frame in the following manner: In the side of the frame and in the dividing-piece B are inlaid two iron rods, F, having holes for the insertion of the tenons. The inner tenon, G, is fastened on the slat and inserted in its appropriate hole in the iron rod on the dividing-piece B. The outer tenon or bolt, H, which has an inner screw-threaded part,  $h$ , and a plain cylindrical part,  $h'$ , and a head,  $h^2$ , is then passed through a corresponding hole in the side of the frame and the iron rod, and screwed into the end of the slat, while the plain cylindrical part  $h'$  allows it to turn in its hole or bearing. A flat iron rod, I, connects all the slats at their inner edges and operates to turn them. On the inner edge of each of the slats is a staple, J, into which is linked an eye, K, which has a screw-threaded part,  $k$ ,

which is passed through a hole in rod I and secured on the other side by a nut,  $i$ , thus making it possible to remove one of the slats without touching the others. The mode of fastening the slats is shown in detail in Fig. 3, and the mode of connecting them to rod I is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

To the lower end of rod I is hinged a rod, L, which again is hinged to the regulating device, of which two styles are shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings. In Fig. 5 the rod L is passed out between the frame and the skylight and hinged to one end of a lever, M, which has its fulcrum on a cross-piece, N, turning in bearings O O, fastened to the outer wall, D. To the other end of this lever is hinged a bar, P, which passes through a slot,  $d$ , in the wall, and has a series of holes, into which catches a hook, Q, pivoted on the inside of the wall. Another mode of operating the rod I and the slats is shown in Fig. 6, and consists of a bent iron bar, R, hinged to the outer end of rod L, and passing through a slot,  $d'$ , in the wall. This bar has holes like bar P, and is held in position by a hook in the same manner. It will be seen that in both devices the position of the slats can be regulated by pushing the bars P or R out or drawing them in, and that they can be held in any desired position by the hooks Q.

The advantage of this blind is that it protects the skylight from objects thrown upon it, or hail, bears the weight of snow falling on it, and admits or excludes light into the gallery, thus giving the photographer full control over the light. By giving the photographer control over the light it does away with the necessity of having a gallery facing north, as the operator may exclude as much light as is wanted by operating the iron bars passing through the wall.

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

1. The combination of the frame A, having apertured iron rods F, slats E, having fixed tenons G, and headed bolts H, inserted through holes in the outer sides of the frame, and having inner threaded ends,  $h$ , screwed into the slats, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and specified.

2. The combination of the frame A, slats E,

having staples J, rods I, screw-eyes K, engaging the staples and inserted through apertures in rod I, and nuts *i*, whereby the slats may be severally detached from their connecting-rod  
5 by removing the nuts *i*, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and specified.

3. The combination of the frame A, slats E, bar I, and rod L with the lever M and adjusting-bar P, substantially as and for the purpose  
10 shown and specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OLE N. MEDGARDEN.

Witnesses:

H. P. OLSON,  
D. B. SPARKS.