

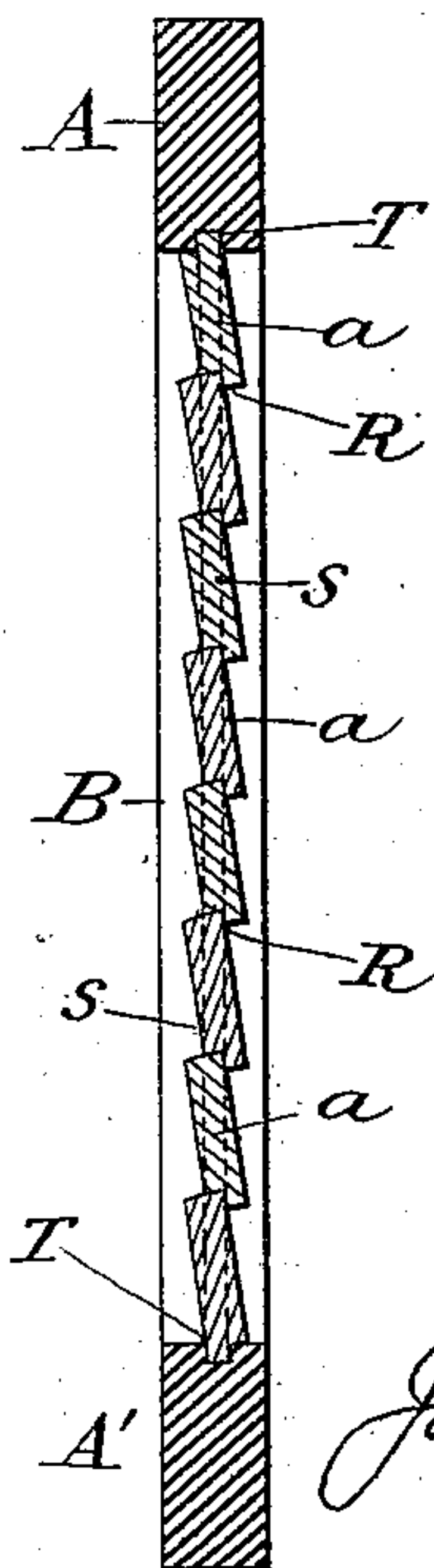
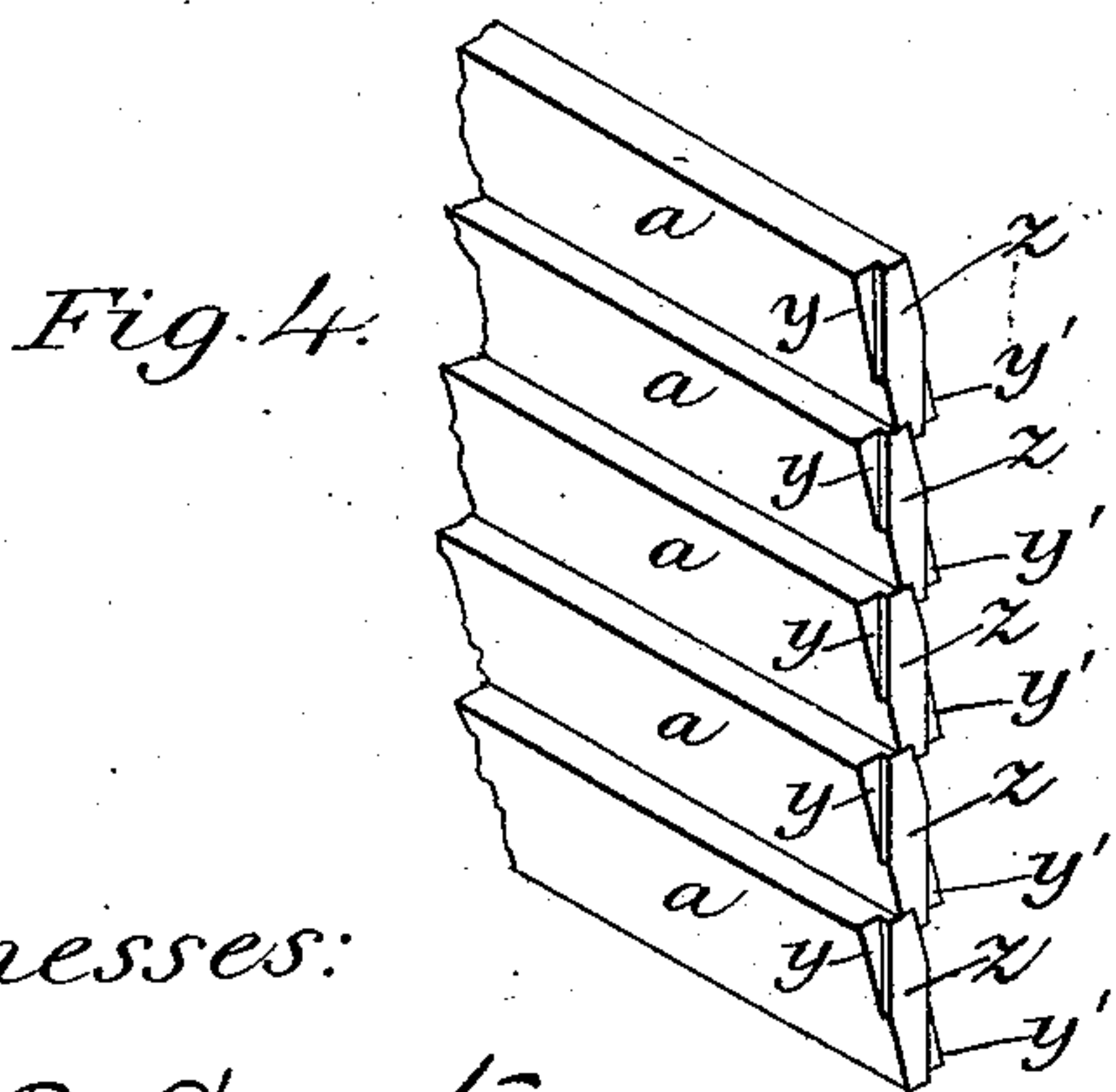
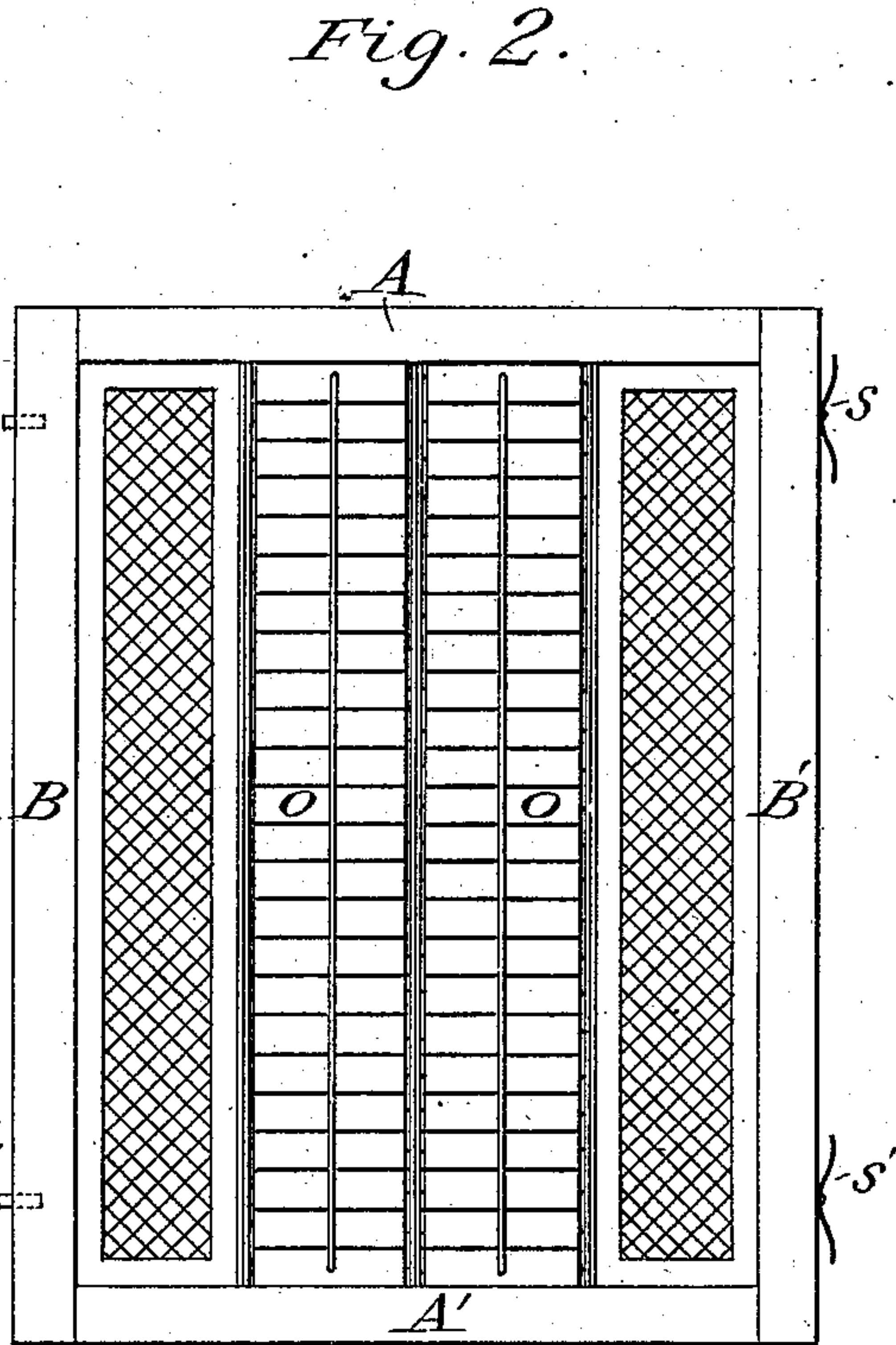
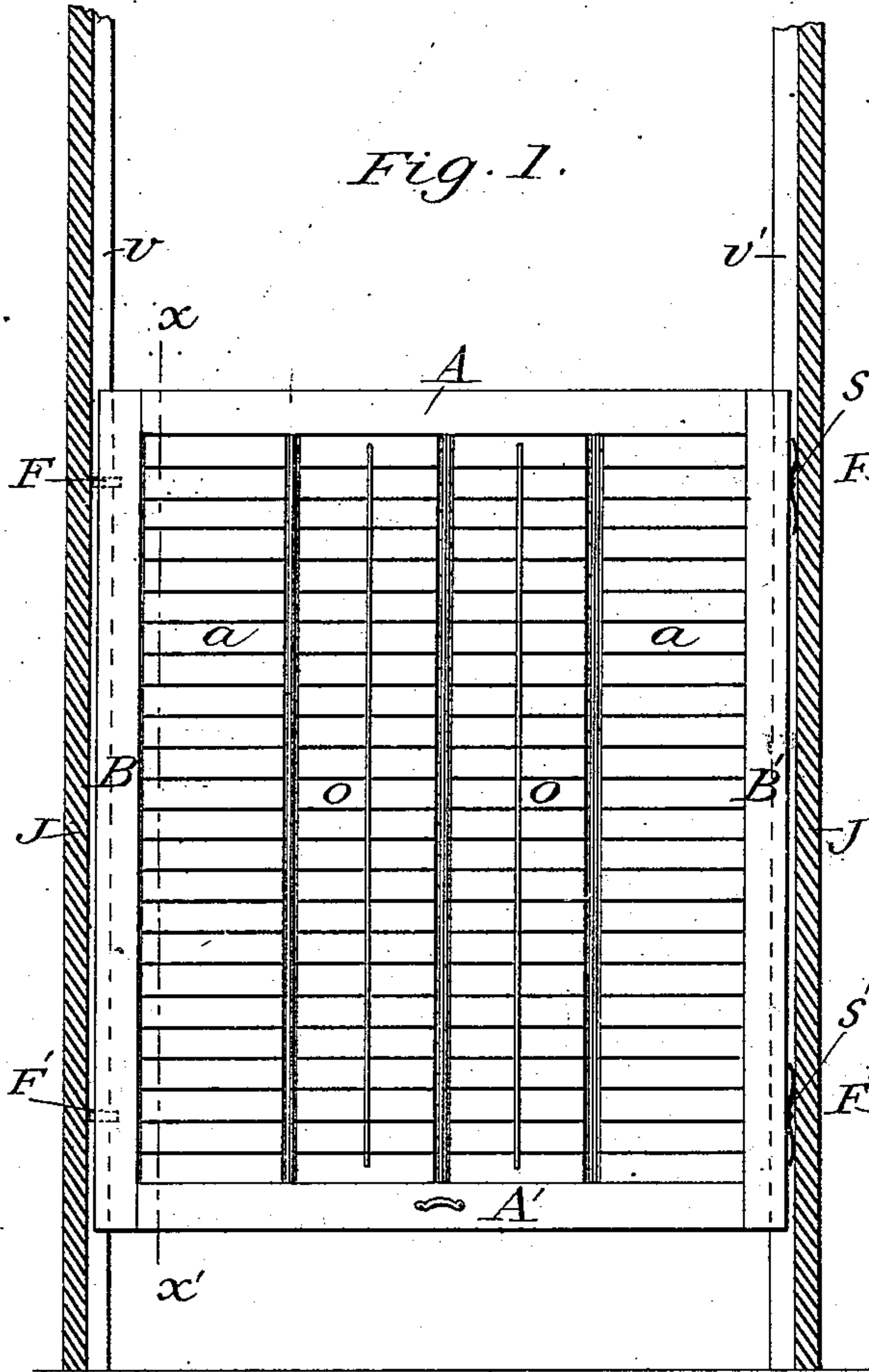
(No Model.)

J. B. HARTMAN.

WINDOW BLIND.

No. 289,832.

Patented Dec. 11, 1883.



Witnesses:

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Inventor.

Jacob B. Hartman

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB B. HARTMAN, OF WOOSTER, OHIO.

WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 289,832, dated December 11, 1883.

Application filed July 23, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB B. HARTMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wooster, in the county of Wayne and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in inside wooden lattice-blinds for windows which are constructed to operate without hinges by sliding up and down along the window-jambs; and it consists in the peculiar method of constructing the slats of the lattice-blind as shown and described in the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a front elevation of one division of a window-blind embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, showing a modified arrangement of panels for the blind and with the jambs omitted. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional elevation of one division of the window-blinds cut across the frame at $x x'$, exhibiting my method of constructing the slats of the lattice, and securing the same together in the blind-frame. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a detached portion of my lattice-slats, showing laps and tenoned ends.

J J, Fig. 1, are jambs of an ordinary window-frame, located inside the sashes. Along the face of each jamb are grooves $v v'$, through which the different divisions of the window-blind are moved up and down in the usual manner.

For the purpose of holding the several divisions of blind-frames A B at any desired elevation in the grooves $v v'$, I use friction-cushions F F', which project slightly above the frame-surface, in proper position to bear against the jamb, (and which may be made of rubber or other friction material which will not become smooth by use,) in connection with steel springs, as heretofore used.

$a a a$, &c., Figs. 3 and 4, show the method of constructing and arranging my rabbeted overlapping slats.

Heretofore the stationary slats of lattice-blinds have either been constructed so as to overlap without any rabbet, or with the one edge of each slat grooved along its center, to

receive the corresponding sharpened edge of the next adjacent slat. Both these methods are objectionable, as by the first the slats get no support from each other, and cannot be laid closely enough to admit of the use of the thin frame required for such blinds. The second method is objectionable because the surface of the lattice-blind is thereby made too smooth and level and monotonous, the beautiful relief of the rolling slat blind (which it is desirable to imitate) being lost by this method. These objections I overcome by rabbeting the lower inside corner of each slat, as shown at R, so that each slat will rest upon and against its next lower adjacent slat with the upper corner thereof closely fitting into the rabbet R, leaving the outside corners of the slats thrown out in distinct relief, thereby imparting to the blind the strength and beauty of a rolling slat blind, and permitting also the use intermediately of rolling slat panels $o o$ in the blinds wherever desired without disturbing the harmony of the lattice, as is the case in lattice-blinds as heretofore constructed. By this arrangement also the lattice-slats may be held firmly in position in the frame by fitting the ends of the slats in the grooves s of the stiles B by means of the tenons Z, which are cut obliquely to the plane of the slats, forming the triangular shoulders $y y'$ on both face sides of the tenon, the upper and lower slats entering, respectively, the grooves T T of the blind-frame, as in similar lattice-frames heretofore used. The ends of these stationary slats I form with tenons $z z$, to enter the narrow groove s in the stiles of the frame, so that the shoulders $y y'$ of each tenon will rest firmly against the edge of the stile. By this arrangement I am able to have a much smaller groove than heretofore used to receive the ends of the slats, and also add strength to the frame, as well as permit the slats to overlap with a more distinct relief.

For variety, one or more of the several divisions of the window-blind may be constructed with loose rolling slats $o o$, according to individual taste; but as to this I make no claim.

Having thus fully described my invention in connection with certain parts not claimed, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a wooden lattice-blind, a blind-slat, as

shown and described—to wit, provided with rectangular tenons z at both ends, cut in a plane obliquely to the face of the slat, and having triangular shoulders $y y'$ adjacent to the opposite faces of the tenon, respectively, the tenons adapted to enter and fit the grooves s of the stiles B , respectively, and thereby secure the slat firmly in a slanting plane in the blind-frame, the slat further provided with a rabbet, R , along the lower inside corner, adapted to receive and rest upon the upper outside corner of the next lower adjacent slat—substantially as set forth.

2. In a wooden lattice-blind, the combina-

tion, with the blind-frame $A B$, provided with grooves ST , adapted to receive and secure the slats, as shown, of the stationary blind-slats a , when provided with oblique rectangular tenons z , with opposite triangular shoulders $y y'$, and the rabbet R along the lower inside corner of each slat, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 2d day of June, A. D. 1883.

JACOB B. HARTMAN.

Witnesses:

EUGENE A. HARTMAN,
M. C. ROUGH.