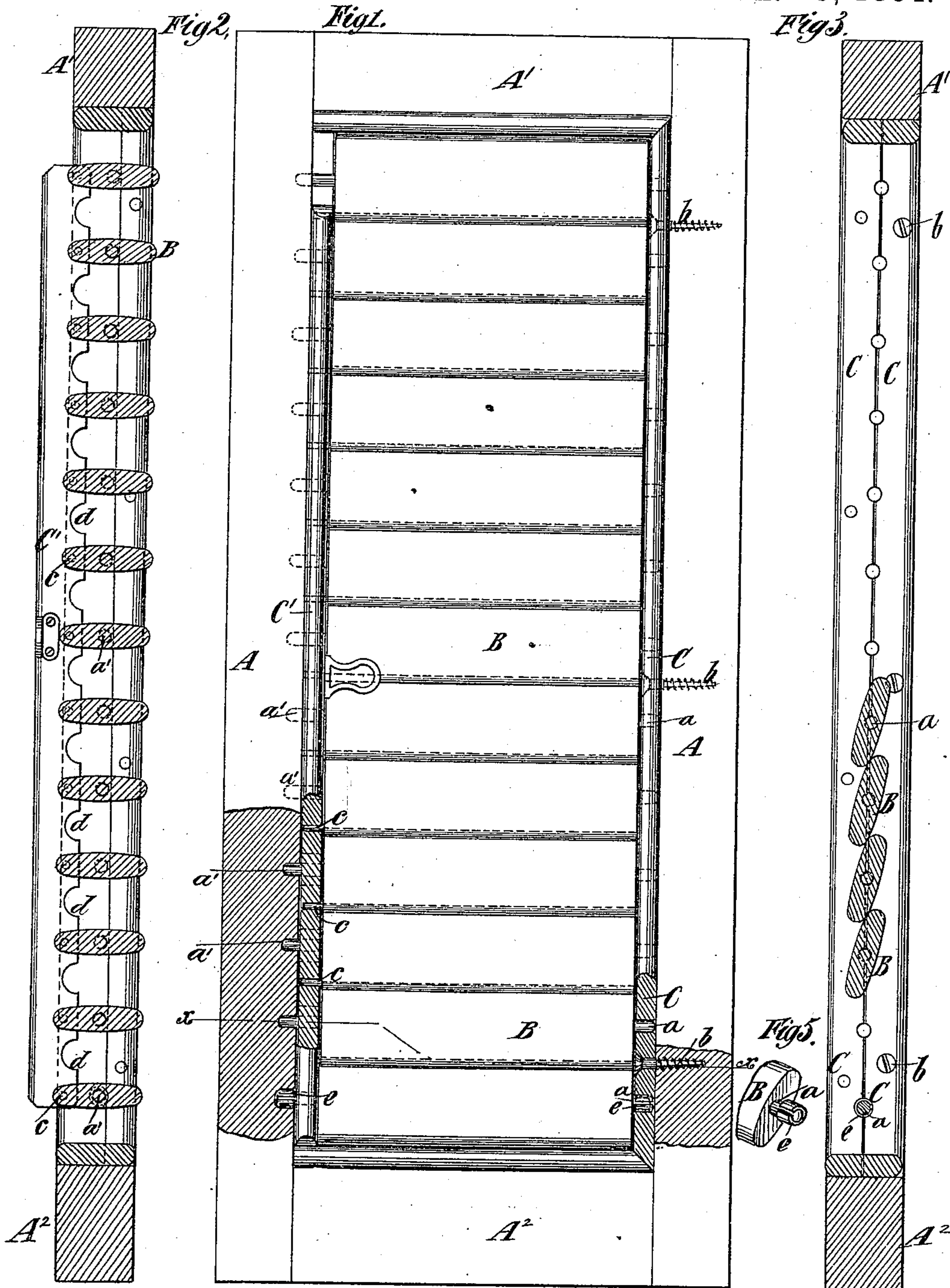


(No Model.)

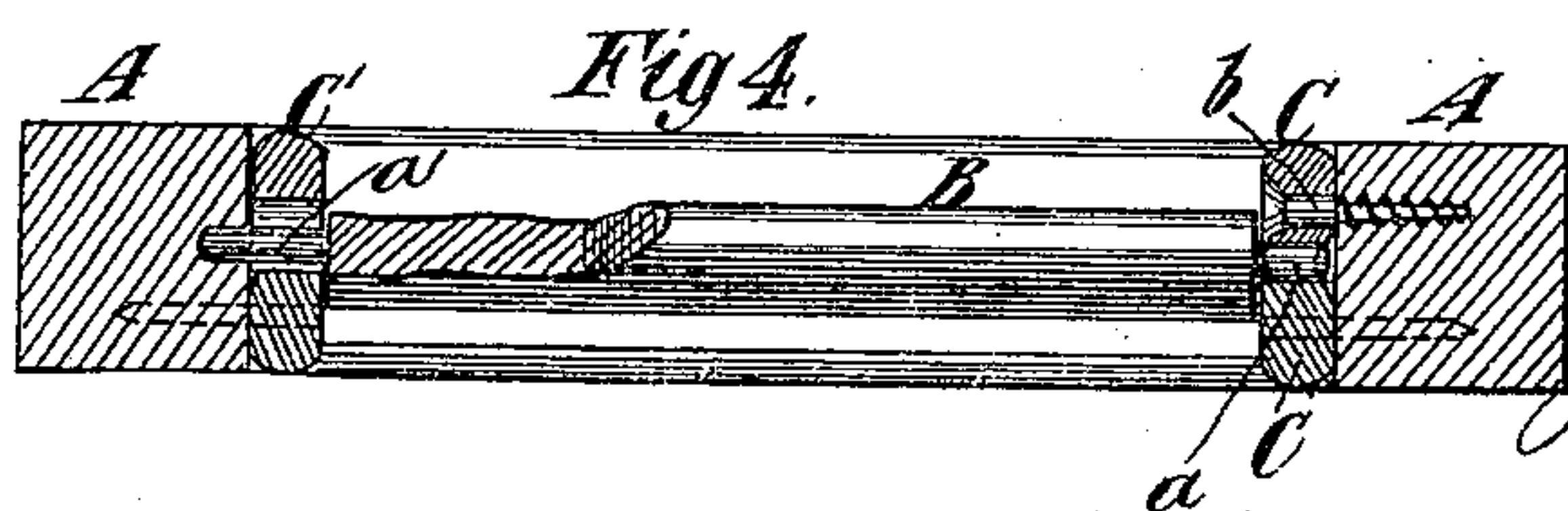
G. W. MORSTATT.
BLIND.

No. 291,924.

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.



Witnesses
Jas. W. Mayne
Ed. L. Moran



Inventor
Geo. W. Morstatt
by his Attorney
P. W. Brown

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WM. MORSTATT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 291,924, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed December 12, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MORSTATT, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

An important object of my invention is to provide for the more ready insertion of blind-slats into their frames and their removal from the frames, whereby facility for repairing the slats or their tenons is afforded, and also to provide a more desirable friction device for the slat-tenons, to hold the slats in the positions to which they are adjusted.

To this end the invention consists in a novel construction of the bearings for the slat-tenons, and in the combination, with a blind-slat and its tenon-bearing, of a split collar applied to the tenon, and which hugs the tenon and bears sufficiently tight to prevent the accidental turning of the tenon in the collar or the collar in the bearing.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of a blind embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section thereof with the slats open. Fig. 3 represents a similar section with the slats closed. Fig. 4 represents an irregular section on the dotted line *xx*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of one end portion of a slat with the split collar upon its tenon.

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

A designates the stiles, and *A' A'*, respectively, designate the top and bottom rails, which together form the frame.

B designates the slats, which are of the usual form, provided with main tenons *a a'*. Bead-pieces are attached to or arranged on the inner sides of both stiles *A*. These bead-pieces are each composed of two portions or sections, or are longitudinally divided. The bead-piece on the right-hand stile, Figs. 1 and 3, consists of two sections or portions, *C C*, both secured to the stile by nails or by screws *b*, and the tenon-bearings for the tenons *a* at the right-hand ends of the slats *B* are formed in the meeting edges of said two portions or sections. The bearings for the tenons *a'* at the left-hand ends of the slats are formed in the left-hand stile *A*. The bead-piece on the left-hand stile in said Figs. 1 and 3 consists of two

portions or sections, *C C'*, the former of which is secured to the stile while the latter, *C'*, is not secured to the stile, but forms the slat-rod, and is connected with the slats by auxiliary pivots *c*, located as near the edges of the slats as possible. The holes in the slat-rod *C'*, which receives the auxiliary pivot *c*, are the same distance apart as the bearings for the main tenons or pivots *a' a'*, and consequently the parallelism of the slats is preserved as they are opened and closed by swinging or moving the slat-rod *C'* up or down in line with the fixed half *C* of the bead-piece. The auxiliary pivots *c* are preferably made of metal, as they can be made smaller than of wood, and the slat-rod *C'* can be of less width.

In the inner edge of the slat-rod *C'* are notches or recesses *d*, which inclose the main tenons or pivots *a'* when the blinds are closed, and enable the rod *C'* to be closed snugly against its companion half of the bead-piece. It is of course desirable to prevent the slats *B* from accidentally shifting when once adjusted, and various devices have been devised for this purpose. I employ a split collar, *e*, applied to one or both tenons of one or more of the slats, as shown in Fig. 5. These collars are so small in diameter that they must be slightly sprung open to place them on the tenons, and they hug the tenons so snugly that the tenons cannot turn in them, and also hug the bearings in the bead-pieces, so that they cannot too easily turn in said bearings. These split collars are cheap and very easily applied, and they do not wear or soon become inoperative, as will rubber blocks or plugs, sometimes used for a like purpose.

I am aware that it has been proposed to provide one pivot of each slat of a blind with a collar, and hence I only claim such a collar when it is split or divided axially or lengthwise of the pivot whereon it is placed.

My invention is well adapted for fine blinds of hard wood, such as are used for inside blinds, and one or more of the slats can be readily taken out without much trouble and without cutting or marring the blinds.

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

1. The combination, with the blind-stiles and slats, of bead-pieces on the inner sides of the stiles, and each composed of two sections,

the two sections of one bead-piece having bearings for the tenons at one end of the slats formed in their meeting or abutting edges, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5 2. The combination, with the stiles A and slats B, provided with main pivots or tenons *a a'* and auxiliary pivots *c*, of the bead-piece C C, detachably secured to the inner side of
10 one stile, and the bead-piece C C' on the inner side of the other stile, the portion C thereof being secured to the stile and the portion C'

receiving the auxiliary pivots *c*, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The combination, with a blind-slat tenon 15 and its bearing, of a collar fitting between said tenon and bearing, and split axially or lengthwise of the tenon, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

GEO. WM. MORSTATT.

Witnesses:

FRED. HAYNES,
ED. L. MORAN.