

(No Model.)

J. G. WILSON.

BLIND.

No. 326,371.

Patented Sept. 15, 1885.

Fig. 1.

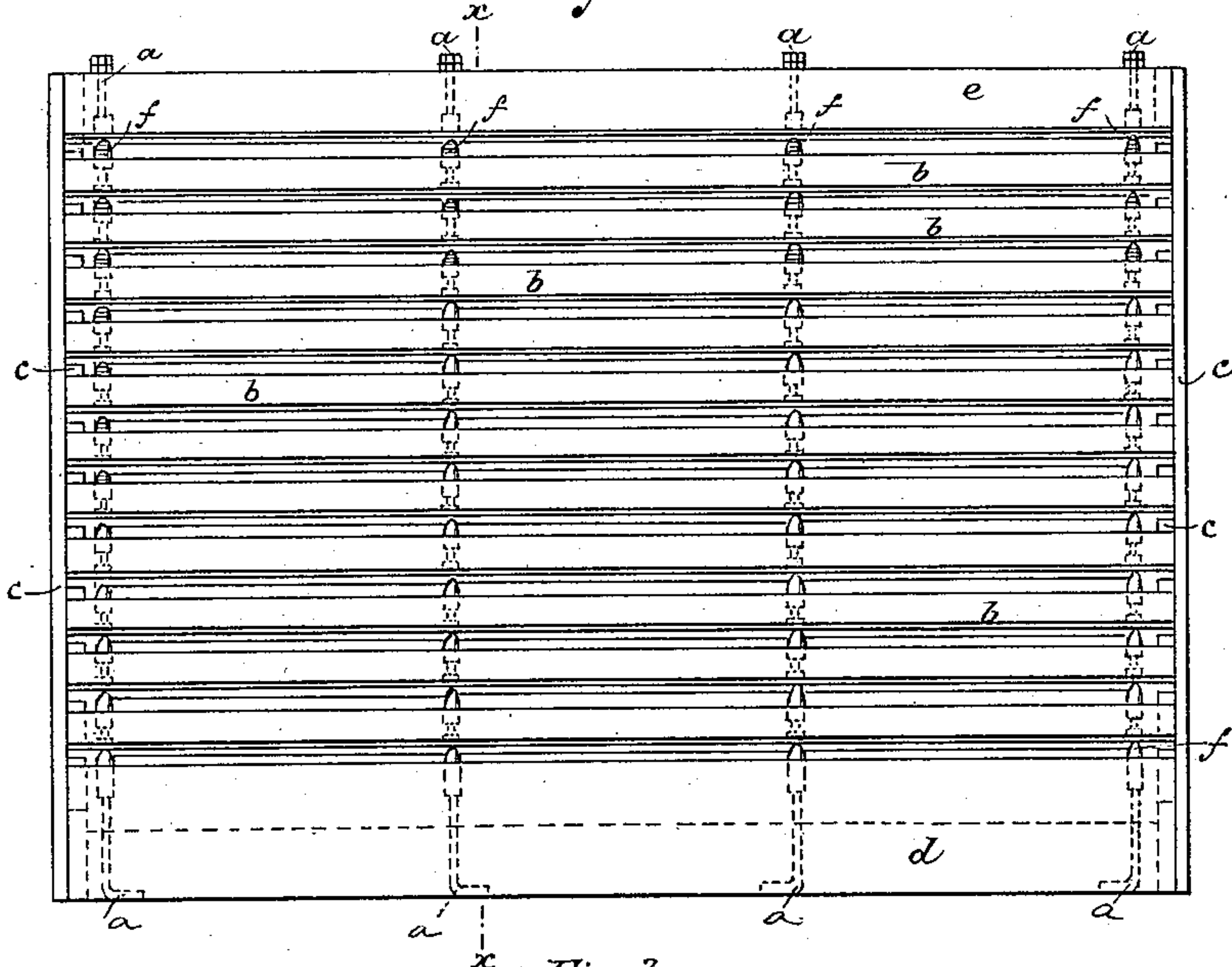


Fig. 2.

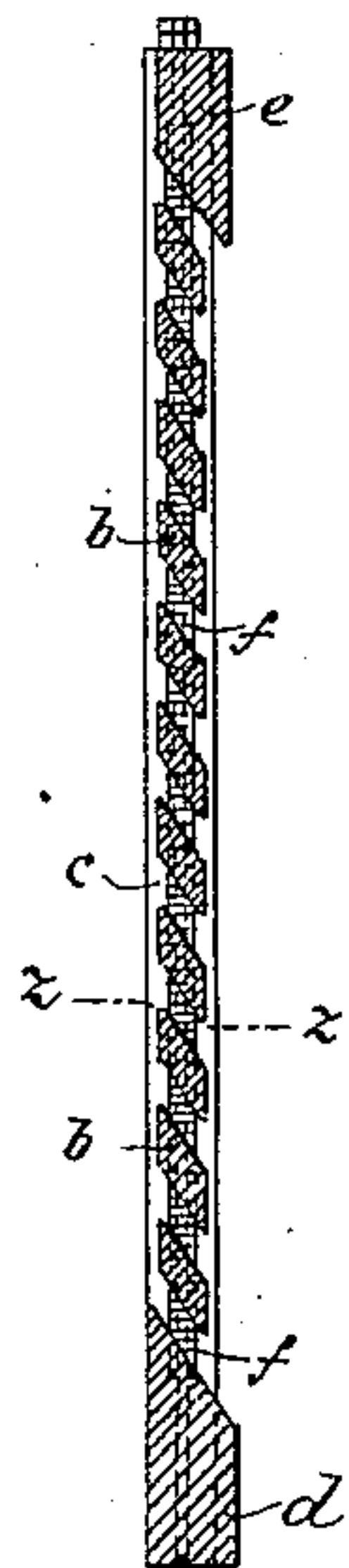


Fig. 3.

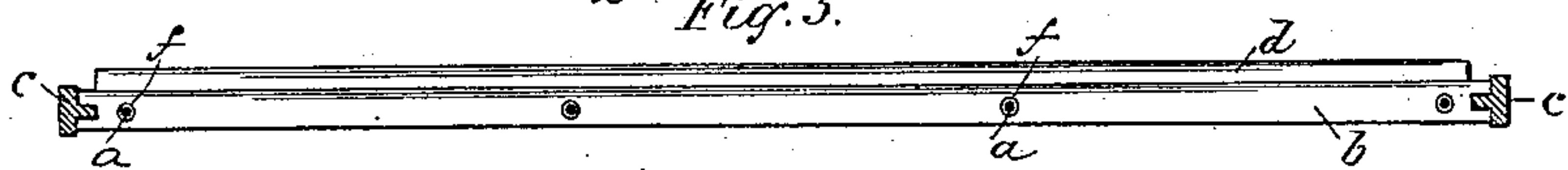


Fig. 7.

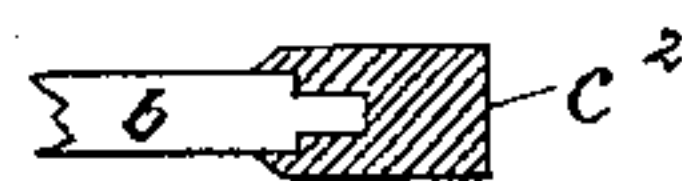


Fig. 4.

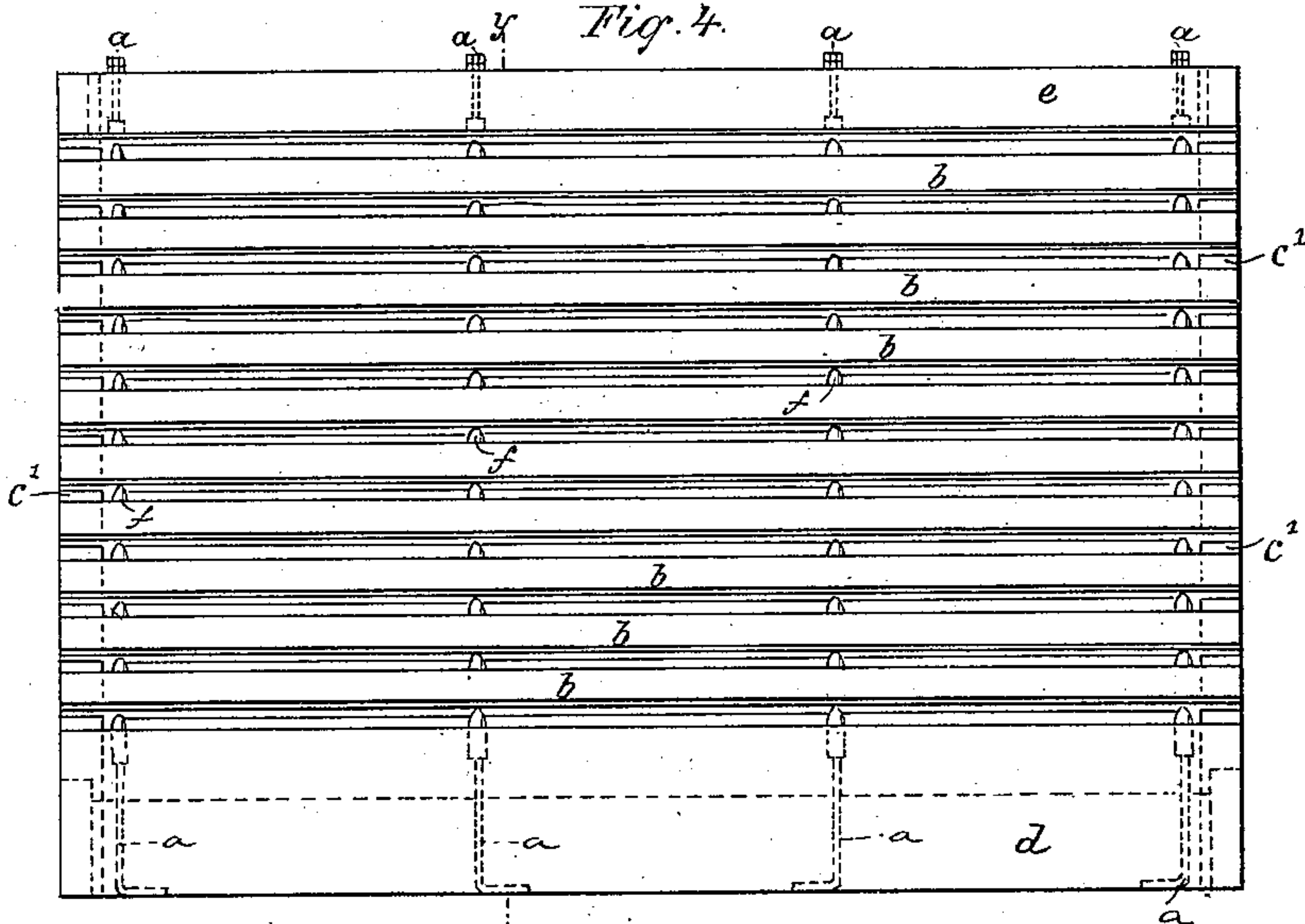


Fig. 5.

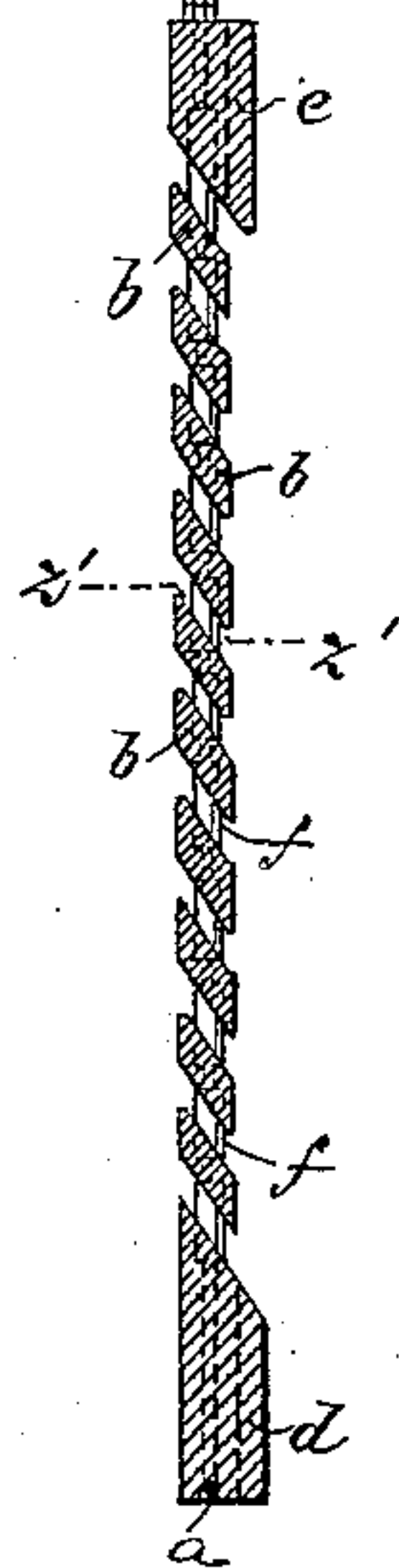
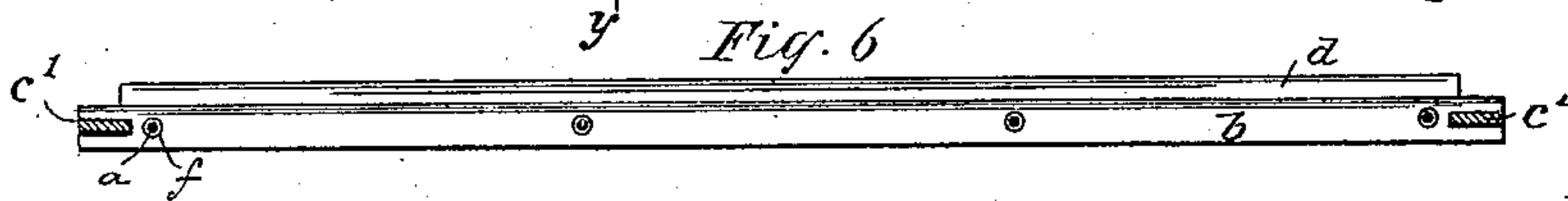


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

J. D. Sinclair
A. C. Harman.

Inventor.

J. G. Wilson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,371, dated September 15, 1885.

Application filed January 24, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES G. WILSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in blinds of which the slats are strung upon wire or other suitable material, as shown in Letters Patent Nos. 199,948 and 236,651, heretofore granted to me. It was possible to throw such blinds out of their normal position by undue pressure on one of the "ends" or lateral edges, thus causing them to stick in the grooves in which they run.

The object of my improvement is to keep the ends or lateral edges of the blinds at right angles with their tops and bottoms, so as to obtain all the advantages of ordinary frame blinds in addition to those springing from their peculiar construction.

Figures 1 and 4 of the accompanying drawings are front views of my blind. Figs. 3 and 6 are sectional views at $z z$ and $z' z'$, Figs. 2 and 5. Figs. 2 and 5 are sectional views through $x x$ and $y y$, Figs. 1 and 4; and Fig. 7 is a modification of one of the end pieces.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The blind is constructed as follows: Wires a , preferably of steel and of a length about equal to the intended height of the blind, are passed through the base d at suitable distances apart, preferably about one foot, and in such number as is required by the width of the blind. The ends of the wires are fastened by being turned up and driven into the wood, or in any well-known way. Diamond-shaped slats b , which have been previously pierced with holes parallel to their front and rear edges of sufficient size to admit the wires a , are slipped over the same alternately with distance-pieces f , whose edges may be cut at such an angle as to be parallel to the edges of the slats against which they abut. These distance-pieces may be made of rub-

ber or any other suitable material, and serve to hold the slats at suitable distances apart to admit light and air from without and a view from within, the view from without being obstructed by reason of the upper and lower surfaces of each slat being placed at an angle with the vertical supporting-wires, and the upper edge of each slat being above the lower edge of the slat above it. The top piece of the blind is then placed on the wires in the same manner as the slats, and the wires are securely fastened by any suitable means, such as nuts. The blind being thus completed with the exception of the ends or lateral edges, these are trimmed evenly, and a groove is cut in the ends of the slats in the direction of the vertical length of the blind, in each end of the blind, by means of a saw or other suitable device, into which groove is inserted the end piece, c' , which is composed of a thin piece of wood, preferably lance-wood or other suitable material, which leaves the blind elastic; or the end piece, c , by which the blind is made rigid, or the grooved end piece, c'' , Fig. 7, may be slipped over the ends of the slats after the same have been trimmed. The end pieces, c , c' , and c'' , are fastened by glue or in any other well-known way.

When it is desired to use distance-pieces between the slats, with ends at right angles to the wires or equivalent supports or bands, as shown in the drawings, the slats are counter-sunk at the holes where the bands are inserted for a sufficient distance on each side to allow the ends of the distance-pieces to be inserted. The method of putting together the blind with these distance-pieces is the same as above described. It is desirable that the ends of the distance-pieces should always be parallel with the portion of the slat against which they abut. The distance-pieces last mentioned are preferably made of wire twisted into spiral coils or tubes.

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

1. A blind composed of slats, distance-

pieces, suitable means for binding the said slats and distance-pieces together, and end pieces, substantially as described.

2. A blind constructed by passing diamond-shaped slats alternately with distance-pieces over wire or other suitable supports, and supporting the ends of such slats at right angles to their length by end pieces, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, in a blind, of slats *b*, 10 distance-pieces *f*, wires *a*, and end pieces, *c*, substantially as described.

JAS. G. WILSON.

Witnesses:

JAS. D. SINCLAIR,
I. CLEARMAN.

1898

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City of New York, this 1st day of June, 1898.

JAS. G. WILSON

Witnesses: JAS. D. SINCLAIR, I. CLEARMAN.

Witnesses: JAS. D. SINCLAIR, I. CLEARMAN.

Witnesses: JAS. D. SINCLAIR, I. CLEARMAN.