

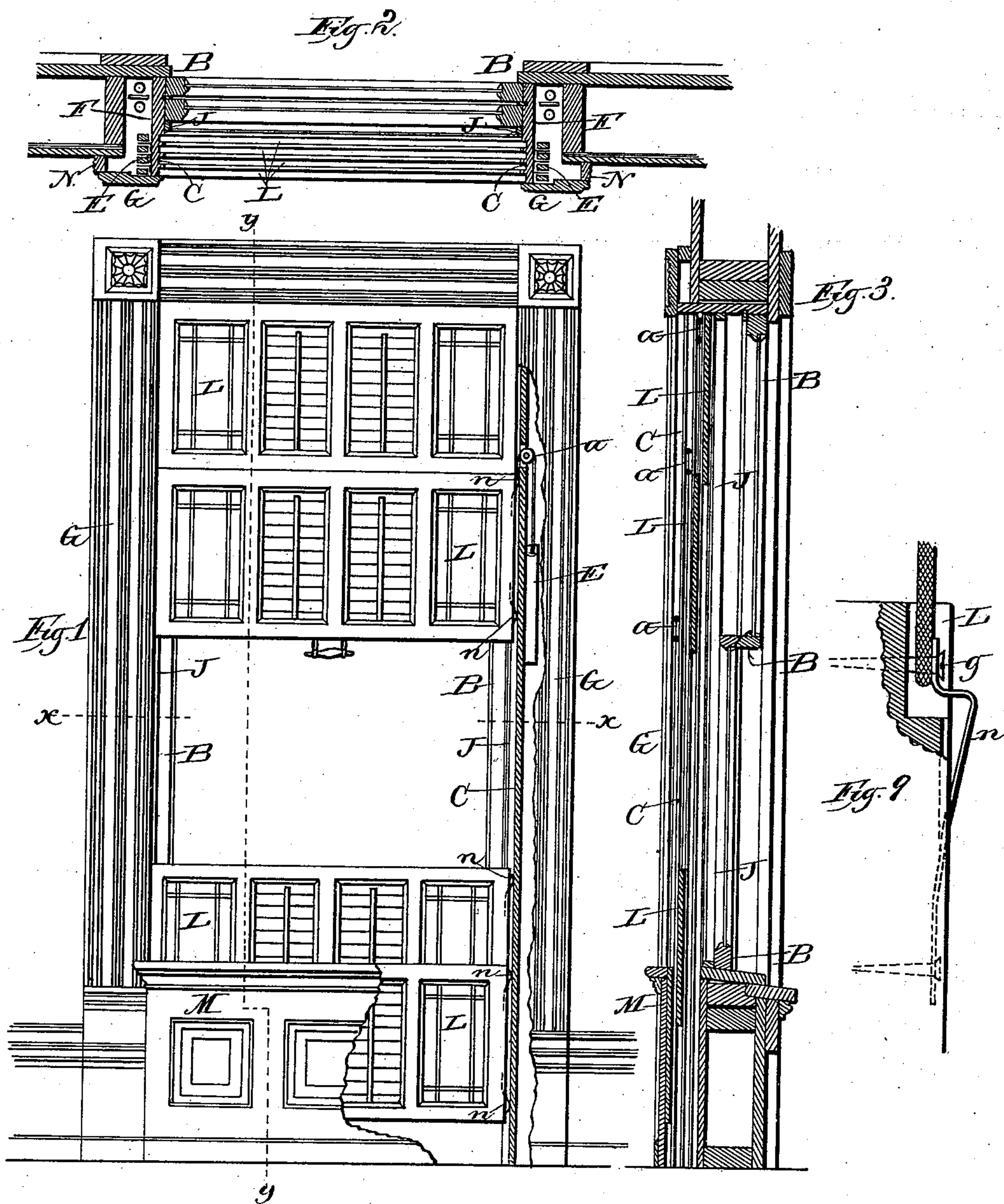
(No Model.)

W. A. HOLBROOK.  
SLIDING BLIND.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 352,751.

Patented Nov. 16, 1886.



Witnesses:

Chas. L. Goss.  
George M. Goll

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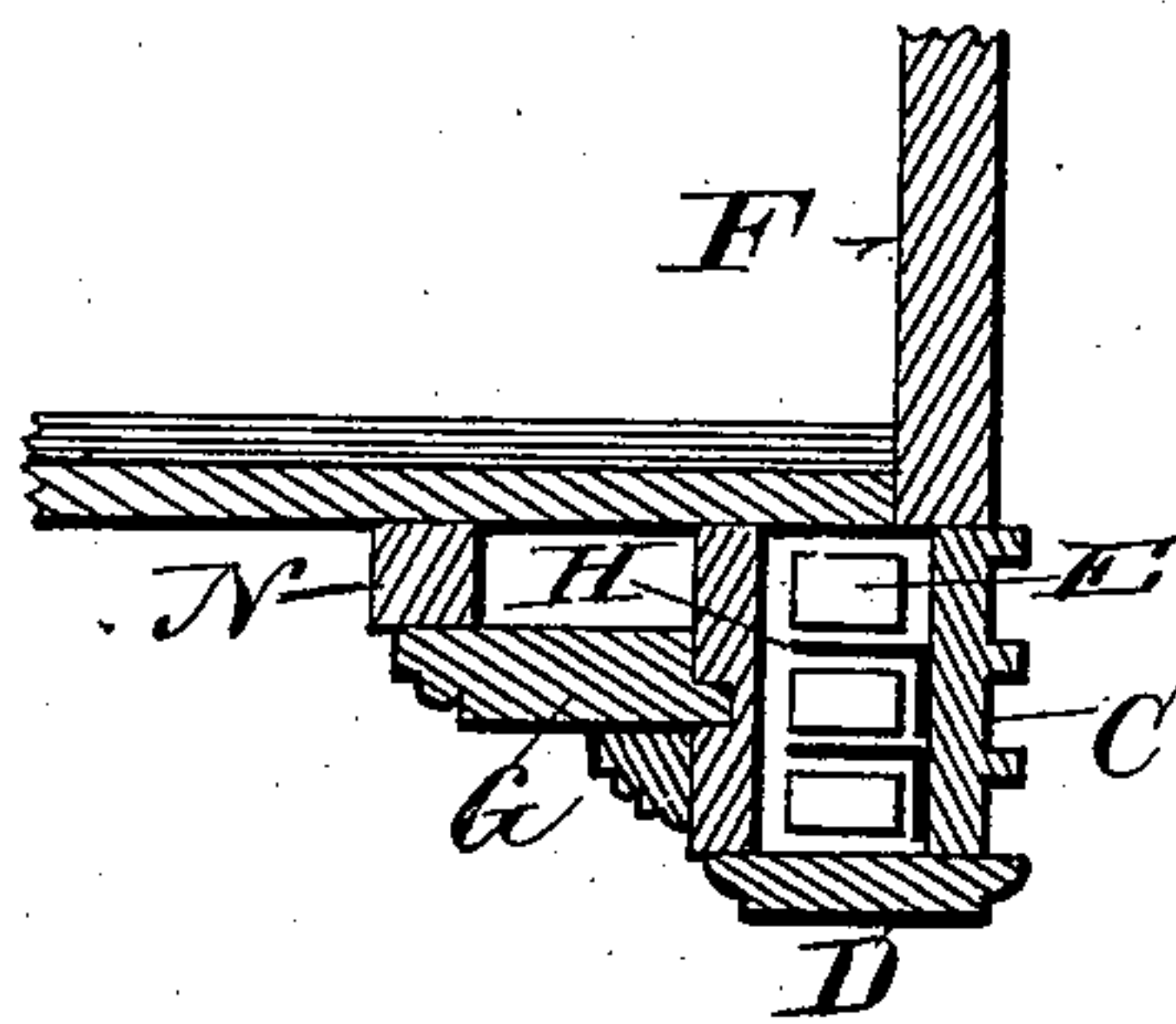
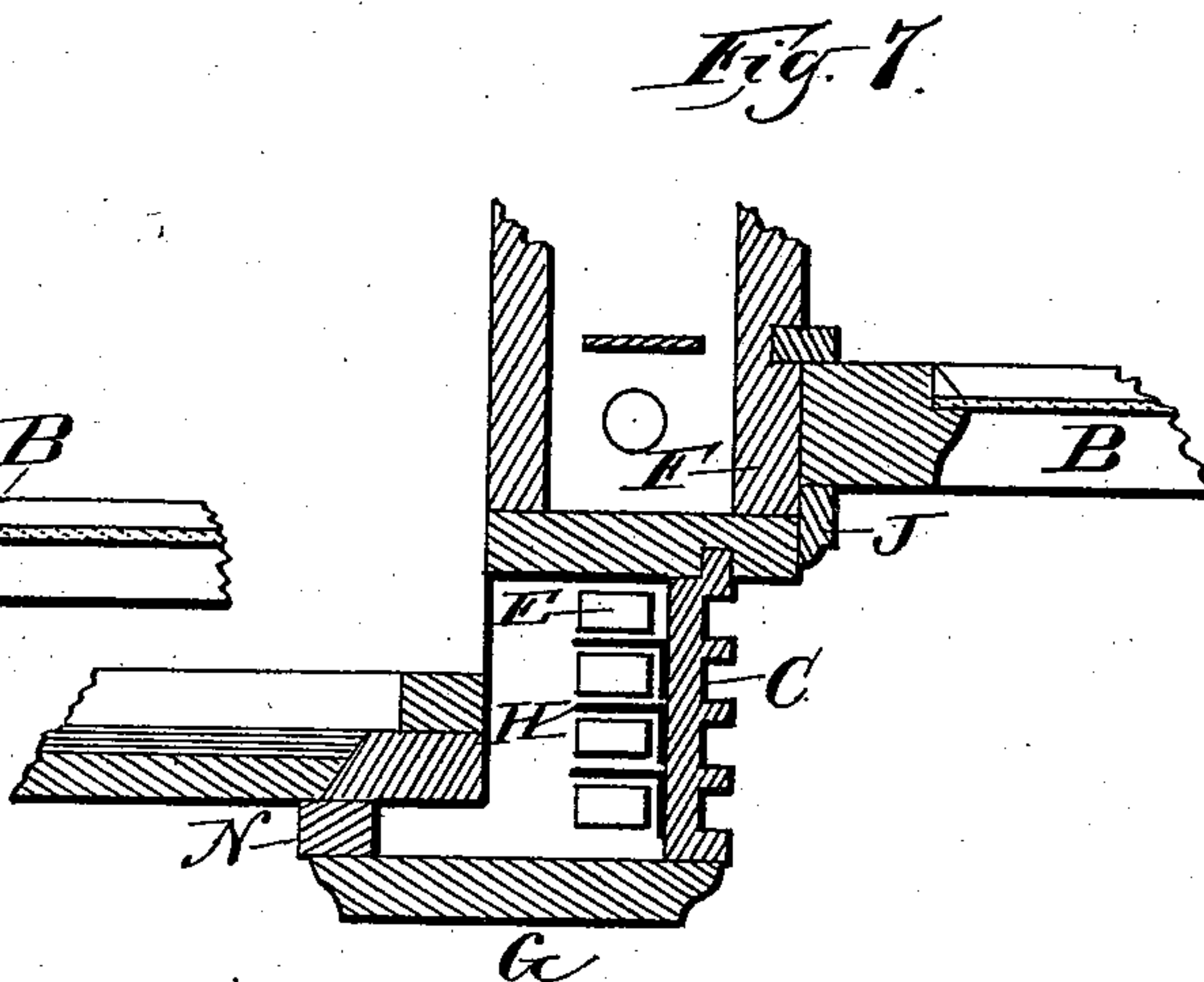
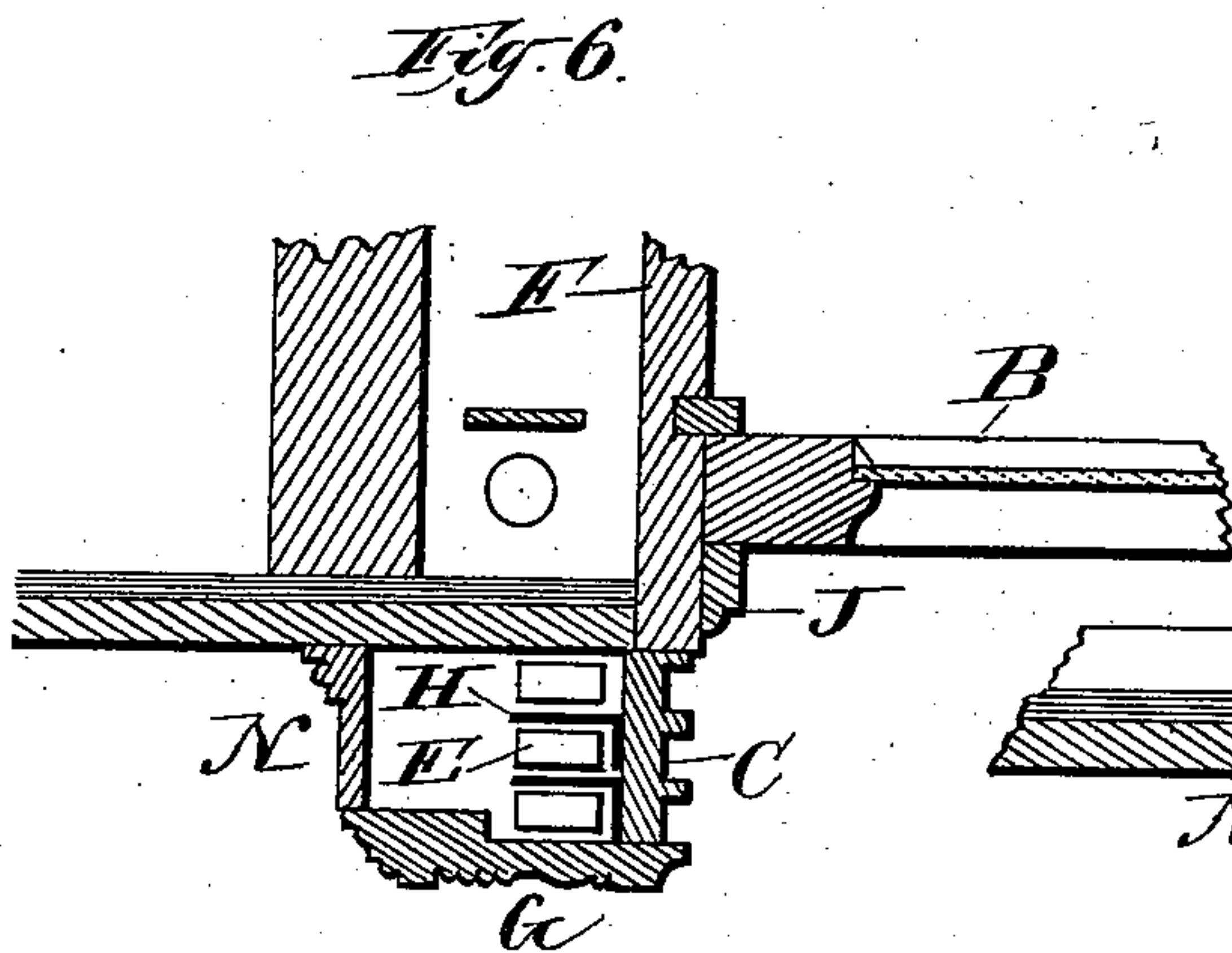
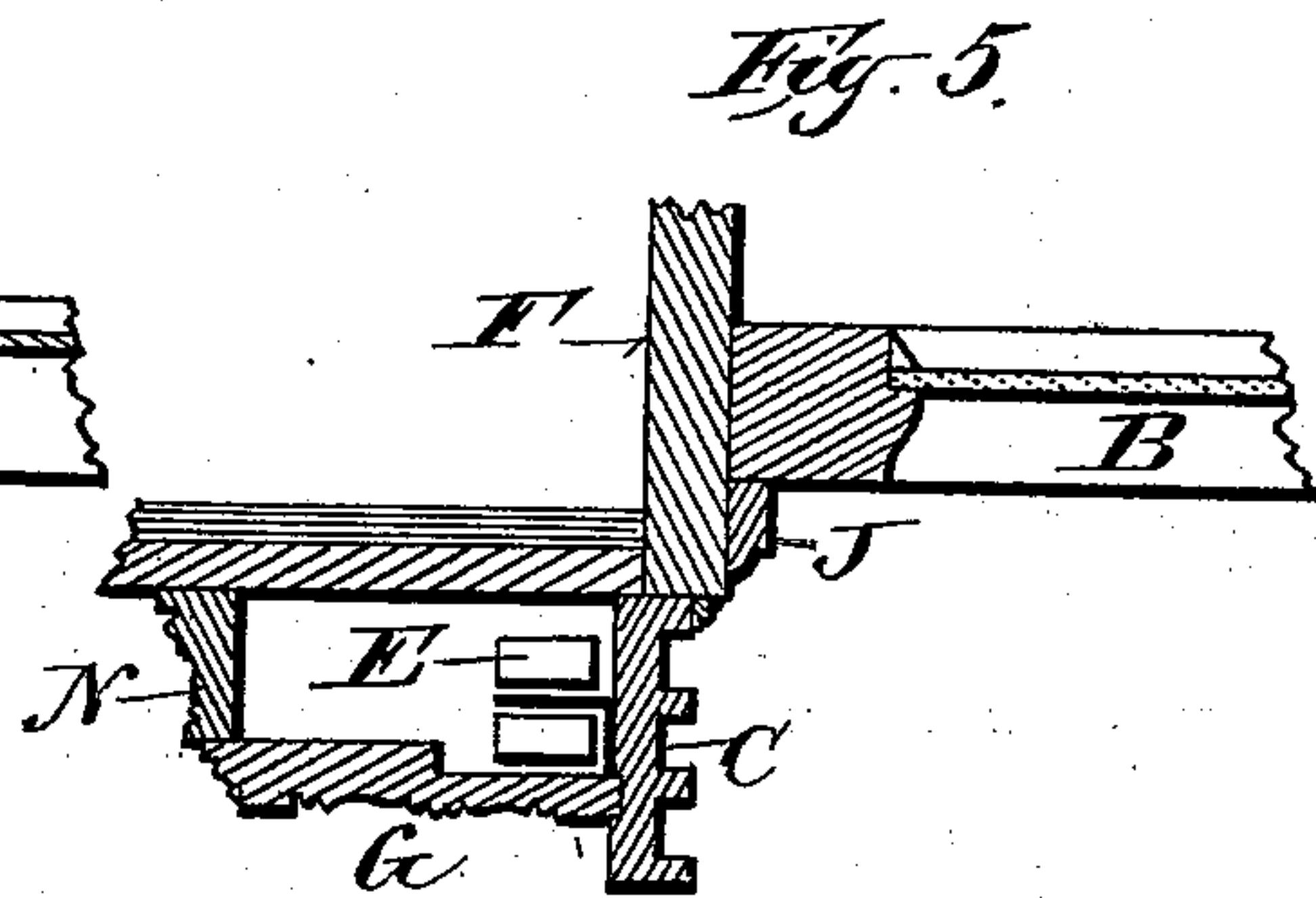
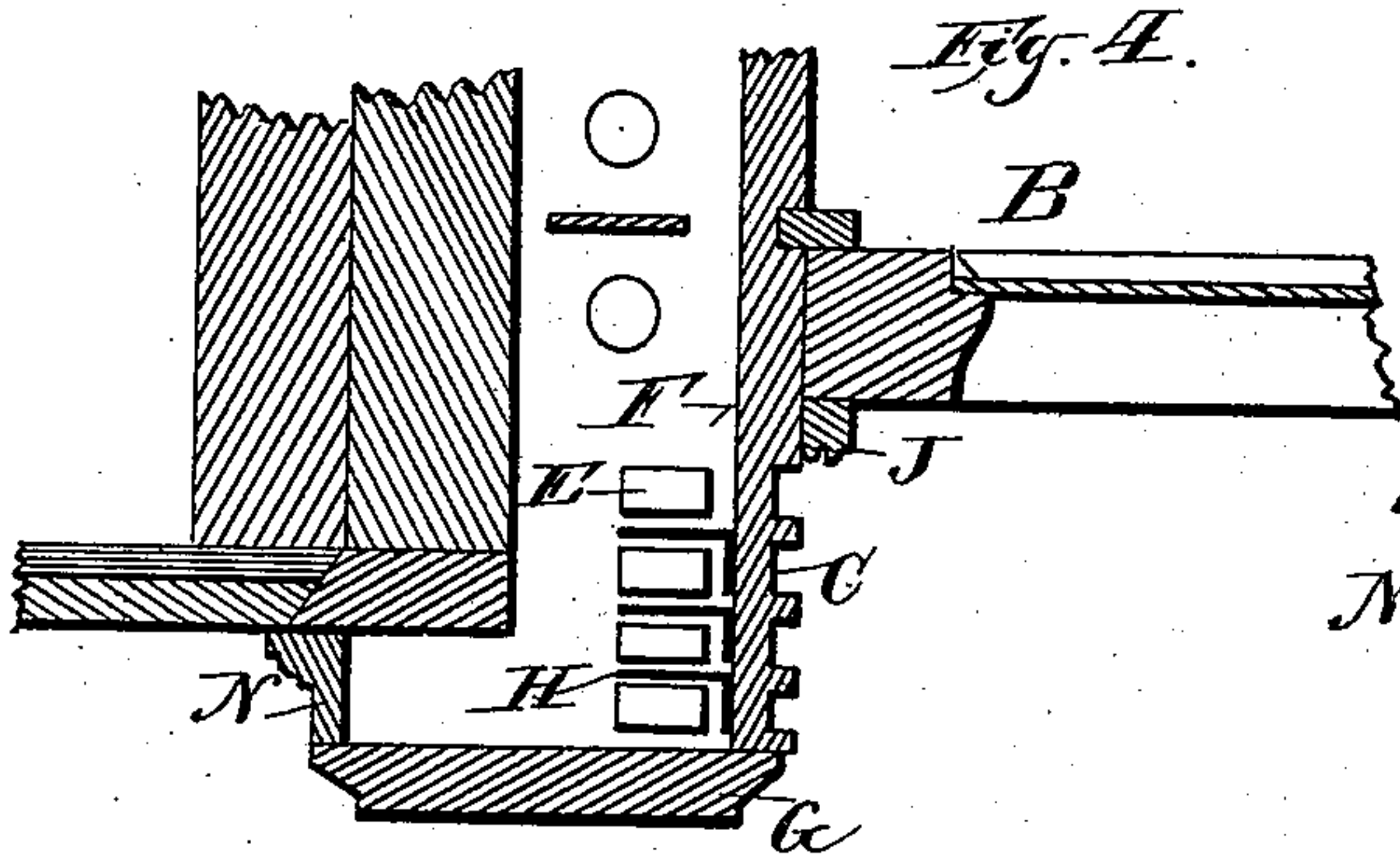
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

No. 352,751.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER A. HOLBROOK, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## SLIDING BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,751, dated November 16, 1886.

Application filed February 9, 1886. Serial No. 191,301. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER A. HOLBROOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding Blinds; 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 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of my invention are, first, a convenient and symmetrical arrangement of the window frame and finish for use with sliding blinds; second, to facilitate the movement of the sliding-blind sections, and to cause them to remain in whatever position they are left; third, to suitably incase the blind-weights; fourth, to utilize the blindway-strips as part of the weight-box and the weight-box as parts of the interior finish; fifth, without additions, to make customary parts of the window frame and finish serve also for blindway-strips and weight-box; sixth, to withdraw one or more of the blind-sections from the face of the window; and, seventh, to diminish or relieve the apparent projection of the blindway-strips into the room in front of the plaster. These ends I attain by the peculiarities of construction and arrangement hereinafter set forth in detail.

In the accompanying drawings like letters of reference designate the same or similar parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is an interior elevation of a window to which my improvements are applied, a portion of the casing or finish being cut away at one side to disclose the method of counterbalancing the blind-sections. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on the line  $xx$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section thereof on the line  $yy$ , Fig. 1. Figs. 4 to 8, inclusive, are horizontal sections of one side of a window-frame and parts therewith associated, illustrating the details and modifications by which my improvements are applied in various ways to different constructions; and Fig. 9 is a de-

tail view, on a greatly-enlarged scale, of one of the springs applied to the blind-sections.

It is obvious that sliding blinds possess the advantage over folding blinds of not projecting into the room and interfering with draperies, and of not clashing with each other where windows are placed near together, and that any improvements therein by which greater or additional advantages will be attained must be desirable.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Sheet 1, L represent a series of blind-sections, each extending from one side of the window to the other, and arranged to slide freely up and down in the blindway-strips C C, grooved to receive and retain the edges or sides of said sections. E E are counterbalancing-weights, preferably made of cast or wrought iron, attached to the blind-sections at each side by means of cords or chains running over pulleys  $a a$ , set in the grooves of said blindway-strips C C. The weights E E are incased and run in boxes formed by inclosing a space available, or formed for that purpose, in the several constructions shown. H H are L-shaped metallic strips secured in an upright position inside of said weight-boxes, so as to separate said weights E E, prevent their clashing, and thereby insure the smooth running of the blind-sections with which they are connected. The number of blind-sections employed can be varied as desired to suit the demands of individual cases.

Ordinary dry white-pine blind-sections will weigh about a pound to a surface-foot. It requires, accordingly, in each weight-box, to balance a blind-section of the usual size, a weight five-eighths by one and one-eighth of an inch by one foot in length, ample room for which is found at the sides of the window, as shown in the several arrangements illustrated in the drawings. Removable sections are made in the weight-boxes, preferably in the blindway-strips C C, forming a part thereof, in order to reach or get at said weights E E when desired.

B B are the window-sashes, F F window-jambs, and G G the inside casing. At the bottom of the window I form a pocket for the reception of the blind-sections by setting the panel M, which is a common part of the win-



dow-finish in buildings of the better class, forward sufficiently to make room for said blind-sections behind it. A similar pocket may be formed at the top of the window to receive the blind-sections, or a pocket may be provided at the top and bottom of the window and a part of said blind-sections arranged to run into one and a part into the other.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 4, the jamb F is extended forward and grooved to form the requisite runways for the blind-sections. The weights E E run in a space easily made for them in ordinary constructions by stopping the lath and plaster at the inner side of the adjacent stud, as shown. The requisite width of blindway and of weight-boxes for four sections with their counterbalancing-weights E E is obtained, where two by six inch studding is used, by setting the casing G out from the wall or plaster and finishing the space between its outer edge and the face of said wall or plaster with the back piece, N.

In Fig. 7 the blindway-strip C takes the place of the jamb-lining commonly employed in brick and stone buildings, and the weights E E are inclosed by said blindway-strip and the casing G in a space commonly left in such buildings in front of the window-frames.

The construction shown in Figs. 4 to 7, inclusive, possesses the advantage of requiring no more parts than are necessary to finish windows where inside blinds are not used.

In Fig. 5 the blindway-strip C and casing G are arranged to form with the back piece, N, a box of sufficient size to accommodate two weights. Should three blind-sections be required, the upper section, which is not much used, may be held in place by springs or cams in the ordinary way. With this arrangement the window-jamb and sash-stop are constructed in the usual manner.

In the arrangement shown in Fig. 6 the casing G is set out from the wall or plaster sufficiently to accommodate back of it weights for three blind-sections, and its inner edge overlapping the front edge of the blindway-strip C forms a part thereof—viz., a side of the front groove.

Fig. 8 shows an arrangement of the blindway-strip C and weight-box adapted for use with three blind-sections and their counterbalancing-weights. The weight-box projects into the room beyond the face of the wall or plaster, and the apparent projection is broken and relieved by arranging the interior window-finish in two planes—that is, the portion G of the casing is set back of the portion D, forming the front side of the weight-box, and the space between its outer edge and the face of the plaster is filled and finished by the back piece, N.

In the several constructions in which the weight-box is set in front of the window-frame, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8, the blindway-strips C and casing G may be made and put up independently of the window-frame, and the

several constructions shown in the drawings, in which the blindway-strip C, to accommodate the desired number of blind-sections, or to permit the blind-sections to run in front of the plaster, projects in front of the face of the plaster, and in which the casing G is set out from the plaster toward the interior of the room and the space between the outer edge of said casing and the plaster is closed and finished by a back piece, N, not only furnish convenient inclosures for the requisite blind-weights, when they are employed, or the cords of connected counter-balancing blind-sections, but also serve to diminish or relieve the apparent projection of the blindway-strips into the room. To insure the smooth running of the blind-sections L L in the blindway-strips C C and to permit of their easy removal therefrom, I attach the light springs *n n* to one edge or side of said blind-sections, as shown in Figs. 1 and 9. These springs *n n* are preferably formed as shown most clearly in Fig. 9, and are rigidly secured at one end to the edge of the blind-sections (recessed to receive them) and adjustably attached thereto at the other end by screws *g*, which may serve also as fastenings for the weight-cords.

Those arrangements in which the blindway-strips C C are located in front of the plaster, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 8, possess this advantage, that the blind-sections will clear the walls when opened or withdrawn, and the window may be entirely uncovered, without pockets or receptacles to receive said sections, as hereinbefore described.

The construction and arrangement of the blindway-strips to accommodate the desired number of blind-sections, as herein described, afford symmetrical designs for the interior finish, and may be conveniently employed for blind-sections held in place by springs, cams, &c., without weights, and with equal convenience and advantage, the weight-boxes thus formed may serve to inclose the cords of connected counterbalancing sections.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a window-frame, of the blindway-strip C, projecting forward in front of the wall or plaster, casing G, set out from the wall or plaster toward the interior of the room, and staying at its inner edge the forwardly-projecting edge of said blindway-strip, and the back piece, N, closing the space between the face of the wall or plaster and the outer edge of said casing, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with a window-frame, of the blindway-strip C, projecting in front of the face of the wall or plaster, the casing G, set out from said wall or plaster, and back piece, N, arranged to form a weight-box, and a series of sliding-blind sections L L, weights E E, and pulleys *a a*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination, with a window-frame, of a sliding-blind section, L, and an adjustable



spring, *n*, applied to one side thereof, and blindway-strips C C, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination, with a window-frame, 5 of a sliding-blind section, L, blindway-strip C, and spring *n*, adjustably attached at one end to one side of said blind-section, recessed to receive said spring and the weight-cord, by the screw *g*, and the adjusting-screw *g* serving 10 also as a cord-fastener, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The combination, with a window-frame, of the blindway-strip C, projecting forward in front of the wall or plaster, casing G, formed 15 in sections and set out from the wall or plaster

in different planes toward the interior of the room, and staying at its inner edge the forwardly-projecting edge of said blindway-strip, and the back piece, N, closing the space between the face of the wall or plaster and the 20 outer edge of said casing, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

WALTER A. HOLBROOK.

Witnesses:

CHAS. L. GOSS,

M. E. BENSON.