

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. & H. STOEPPELWERTH.  
WINDOW BLIND.

No. 411,972.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1.

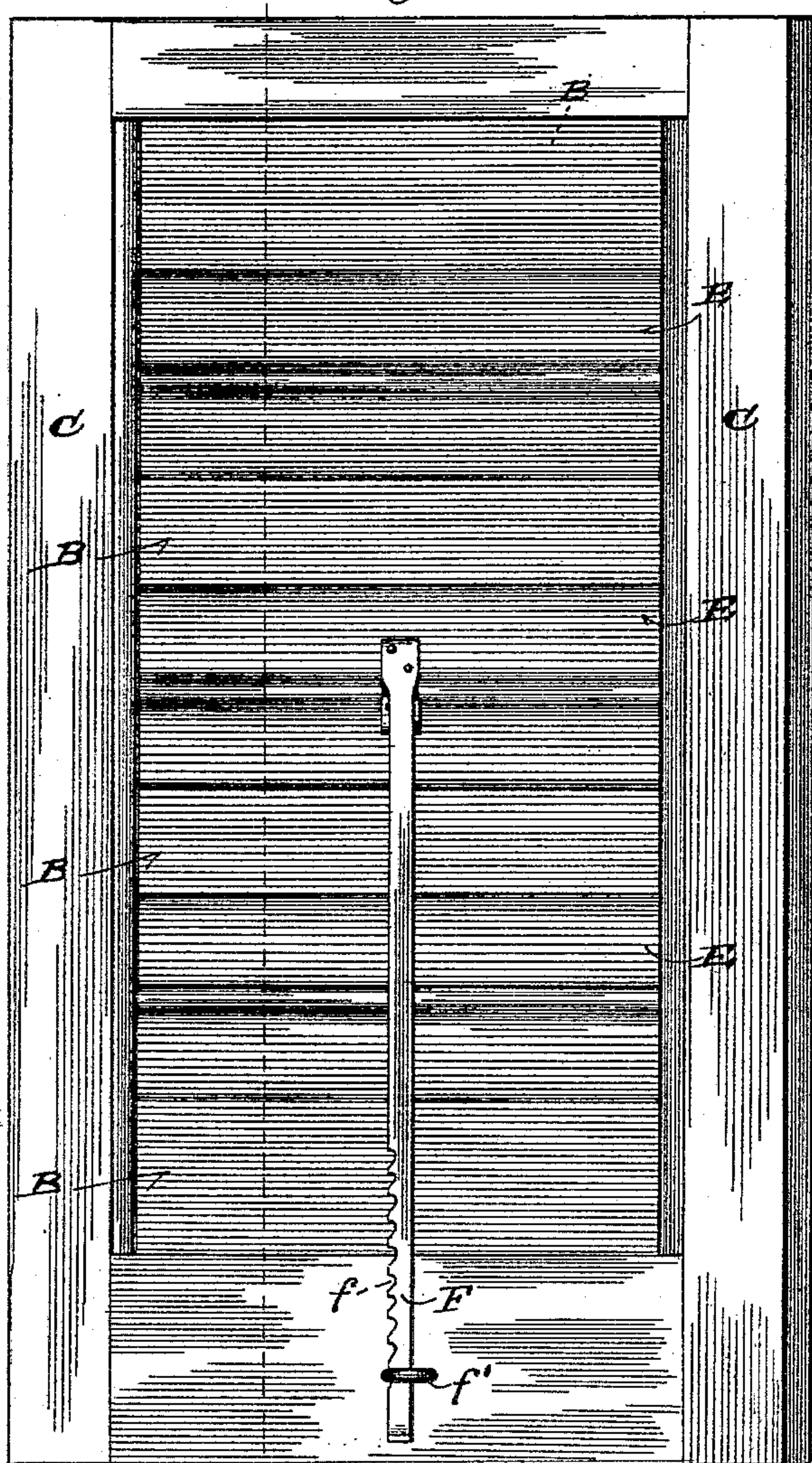


Fig. 3.

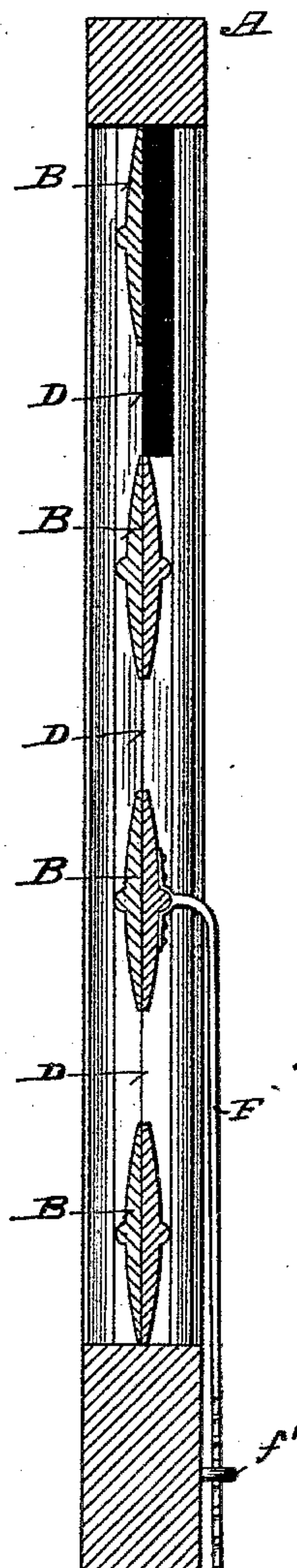


Fig. 2.

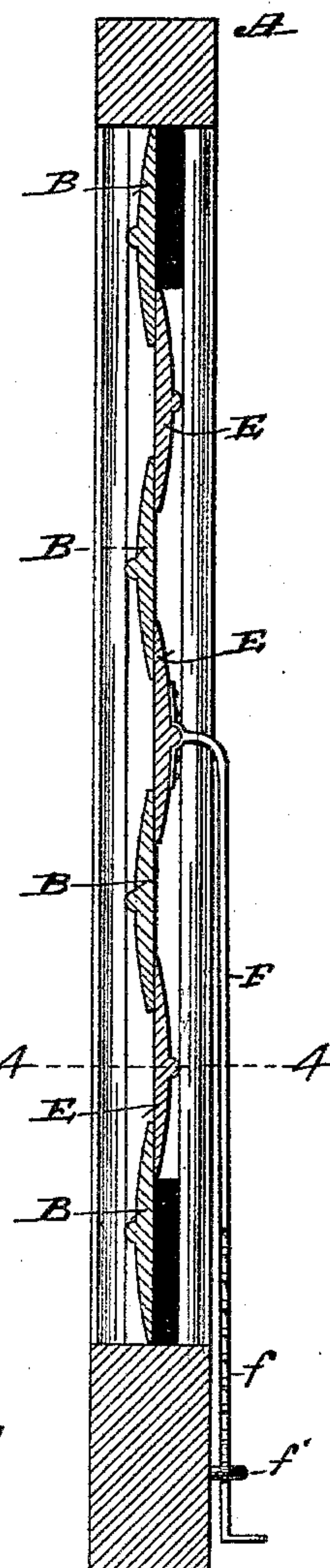
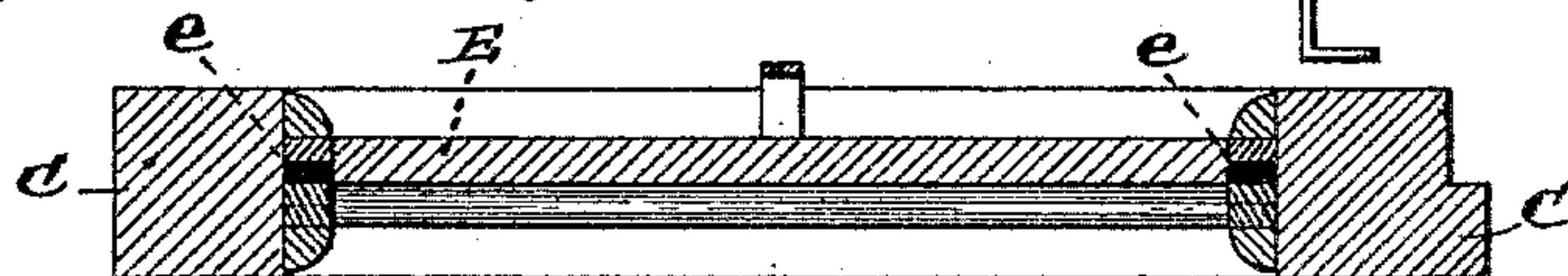


Fig. 4.



Attest:  
M. L. Levy  
Scribanford

Inventors  
Edward Stoepfelwerth  
Henry Stoepfelwerth  
by C. D. Moody  
their atty



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

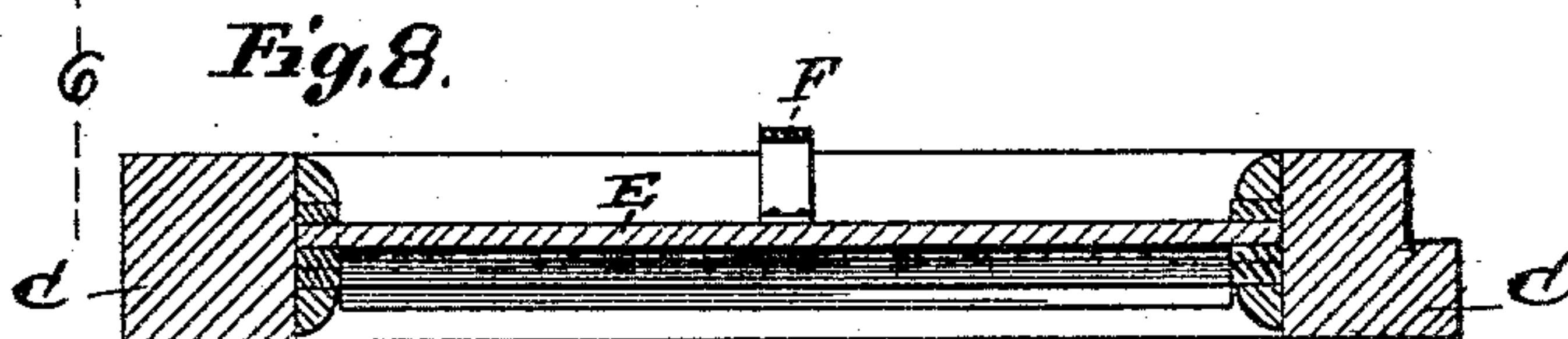
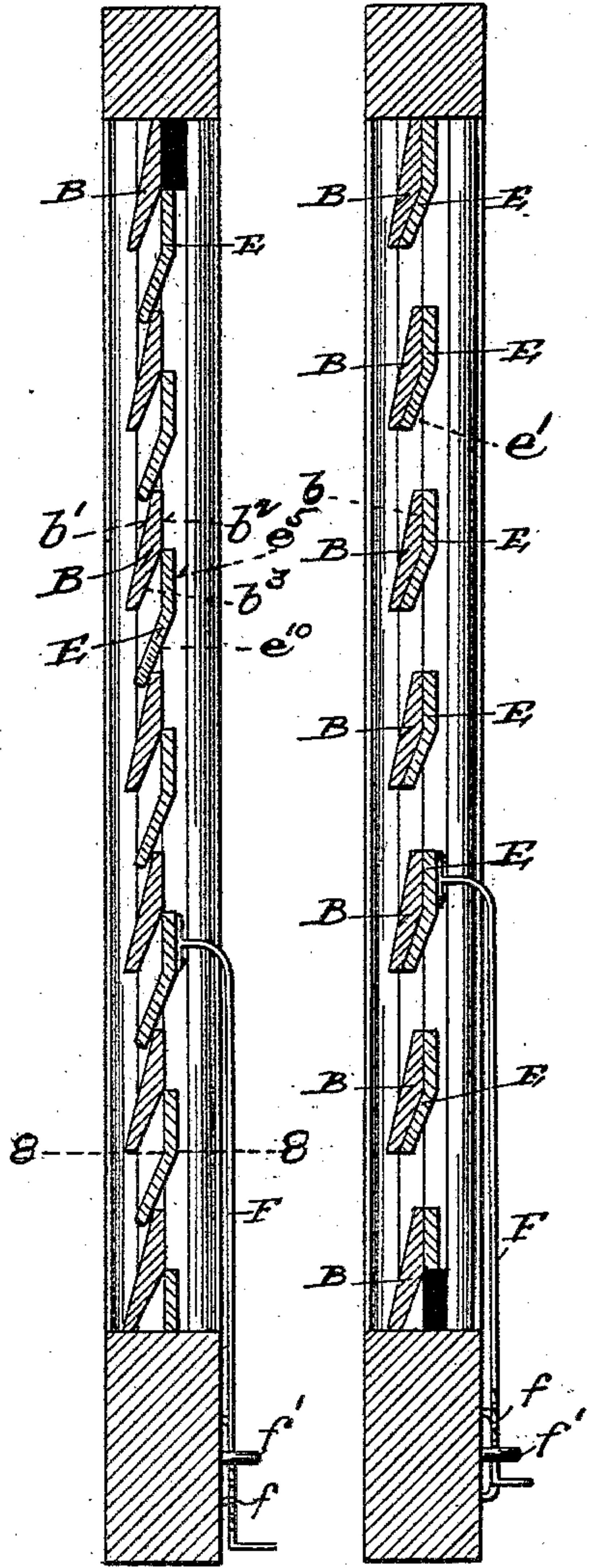
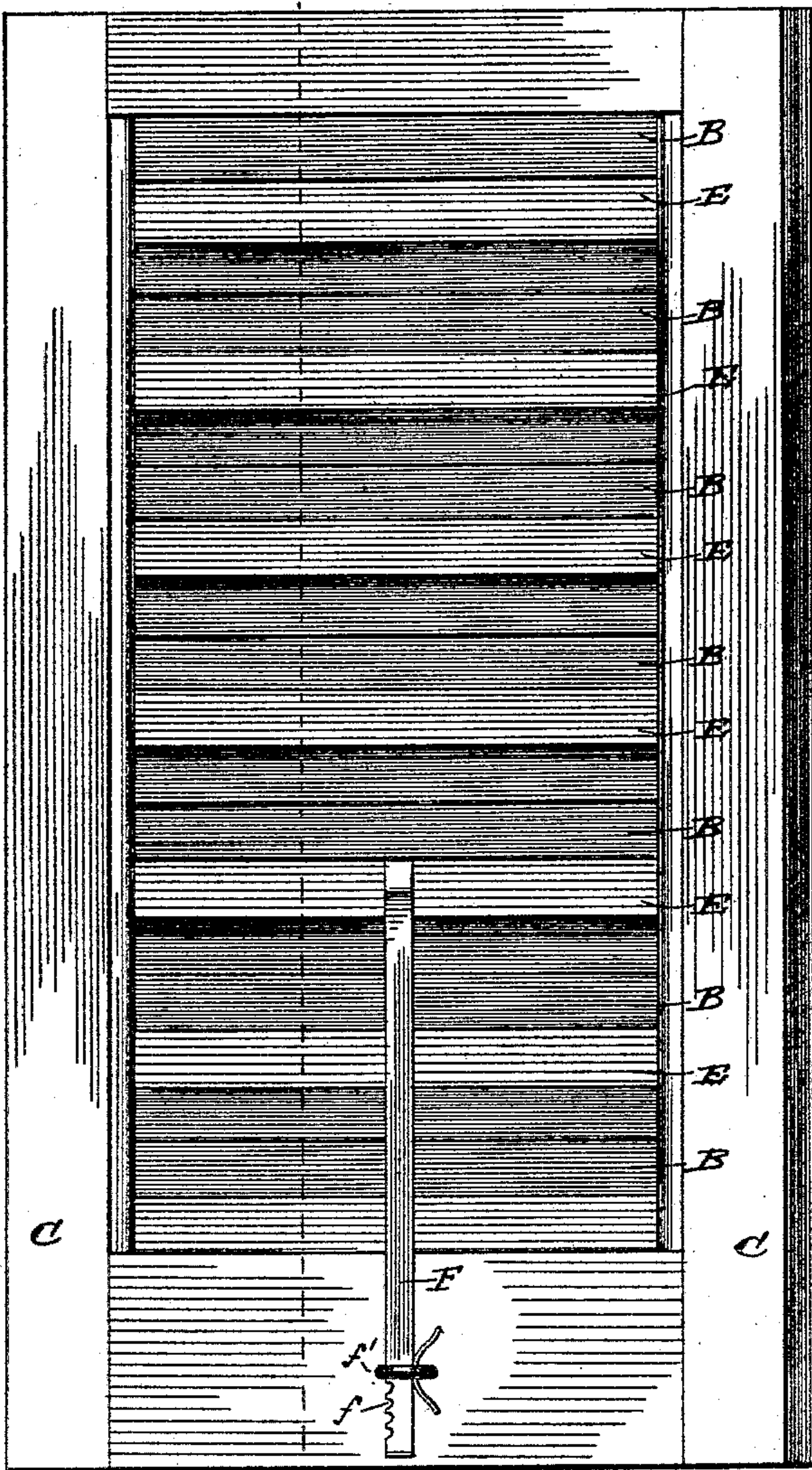
E. & H. STOEPPELWERTH.  
WINDOW BLIND.

No. 411,972.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

Fig. 5. 6 A

Fig. 6. A Fig. 7. A



Attest;  
M. L. Levy  
S. W. Sanford

Inventors:  
Edward Stoepelwerth  
Henry Stoepelwerth  
by C. W. Moody,  
attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD STOEPPELWERTH AND HENRY STOEPPELWERTH, OF ST. LOUIS,  
MISSOURI.

## WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,972, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed May 11, 1889. Serial No. 310,361. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDWARD STOEPPELWERTH and HENRY STOEPPELWERTH, of St. Louis, Missouri, have jointly made an Improvement in Window-Blinds, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates to window-blinds whose slats are adjustable. In the roller-slat blind (the most familiar one of the class of blinds referred to) the slats are journaled at their ends in the stiles, and they are adapted to be adjusted by means of a bar, which, by means of loosely-interlocking staples upon the bar and slats, is connected with the slats at the edges thereof. Such a construction is quite a desirable one, in that it provides for the adjustment of the slats; but it is objectionable, in that it is fragile and easily got out of order, liable to rattle, and not easily adjusted to hold the slats partially open.

To obviate, in a measure at least, the objections referred to, and to provide an improved window-blind, is the aim of the present improvement, which consists in a window-blind having two series of slats, a fixed series and a movable series, the slats in the fixed series being spaced apart to form openings between them, and the slats in the movable series being adapted as a series to be adjusted so that the openings in the fixed series can be closed or opened, and the slats of the movable series at the upper edge thereof lapping upon the inner face of the fixed slats, respectively, and at the lower edge thereof lapping upon the outer face of the fixed slats, substantially as hereinafter described and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, of which—

Figure 1 is an inside elevation of the improved blind, the openings between the slats of the stationary series of slats being closed by the slats of the movable series. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the improved blind on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is also a vertical cross-section of the blind on the same line as Fig. 2, but having the movable series of slats adjusted to uncover the openings in the fixed series. Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross-section of the blind on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an inside elevation of the improved

blind, the slats thereof being adjusted to lap, and the openings in the fixed series being closed by means of the movable series. Fig. 6 is a vertical cross-section of the improved blind on the line 6 6, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is also a vertical cross-section of the blind on the same line as Fig. 6, but having the movable series of slats adjusted so that the openings in the stationary series of slats are unobstructed. Fig. 8 is a horizontal cross-section of the blind on the line 8 8, Fig. 6.

The same letters of reference applied to the different figures denote the same parts.

A represents the improved blind.

B B, Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, represent the fixed slats. They are secured at their ends to the stiles C C of the blind.

Various modes of uniting the slats B and the stiles may be adopted. One desirable mode is that shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

D D are the openings between the slats B.

E E represent the movable slats. As in adjusting them they are moved as one part, suitable means are employed to unite them. This is done by attaching them at their ends to upright bars e, so that the slats and bars can be moved together past the fixed slats, and so as to close and open the spaces D between the fixed slats. To this end the slats E are suitably spaced apart, and they are each wide enough not only to cover the opening D, but also, at their upper and lower edges, to lap upon the edges of the adjoining fixed slats. The open and closed positions of the slats E are shown, respectively, in Figs. 3 and 2.

The adjustment of the slats E is effected by means of the adjusting-rod F, which is attached to one or more of the movable slats, and near its lower end has a series of notches f, by means of which, after the slats have been raised or lowered to the desired point, the bar can be made to engage with a catch f' upon the side of the blind. The movable slats in this manner can be adjusted either to wholly or to partly close the openings D, or to leave them wholly unobstructed.

As thus far described the movable slats have been treated as being wholly upon one side of the fixed slats, and they are so shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

An additional feature of the improvement



is making the movable slats E so that they shall each, at the lower edge  $e'$  thereof, lap upon the outer side of the upper edge  $b$  of the next lower fixed slat B. To this end, and  
 5 as the best shape therefor, the slats B and E are relatively shaped as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. The outer face  $b'$  of the fixed slats is inclined, as shown, and the upper portion  $b^2$  of the inner face is made vertical and the  
 10 lower portion  $b^3$  inclined, as shown. The outer face of the upper portion  $e^5$  of the movable slat is made vertical to slide against the upper vertical part of the fixed slat, and the lower portion  $e^{10}$  of the movable slat is inclined  
 15 outward to lap upon the outer face of the fixed slat. The two positions of the movable slats—that is, when adjusted to close and adjusted to unobstruct the openings D in the fixed series of slats—are shown, respectively, in Figs.  
 20 6 and 7. Otherwise the blind is substantially as first above described.

We claim—

1. A window-blind having a series of fixed slats and a sliding series of slats, the slats of  
 25 said sliding series at the upper edge thereof lapping upon the inner face of the fixed slats, respectively, next above and at the lower edge thereof lapping upon the outer face of the fixed slats next beneath, substantially as  
 30 described.

2. A window-blind having a series of fixed slats and a sliding series of slats, the slats of said sliding series at the upper edge thereof lapping upon the inner face of the fixed slats, respectively, next above and at the lower edge  
 35 thereof lapping upon the outer face of the fixed slats next beneath, and said sliding series of slats having connected therewith the adjusting-bar F, arranged as described, for sliding and holding in position said series of  
 40 slats, substantially as described.

3. The combination, in a window-blind, of the series of fixed slats B and the sliding series of slats E, said slats B being spaced apart, as described, and having the outer face  
 45  $b'$  inclined, as shown, and the upper portion of the inner face made vertical and the lower portion inclined, as shown, and said slats E being spaced apart, as shown, and the upper portion being made vertical and the lower  
 50 portion inclined and made to lap upon the fixed slats, substantially as described.

Witness our hands this 7th day of May, 1889.

EDWARD STOEPPELWERTH.  
 HENRY STOEPPELWERTH.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,  
 M. J. LORRAIN.