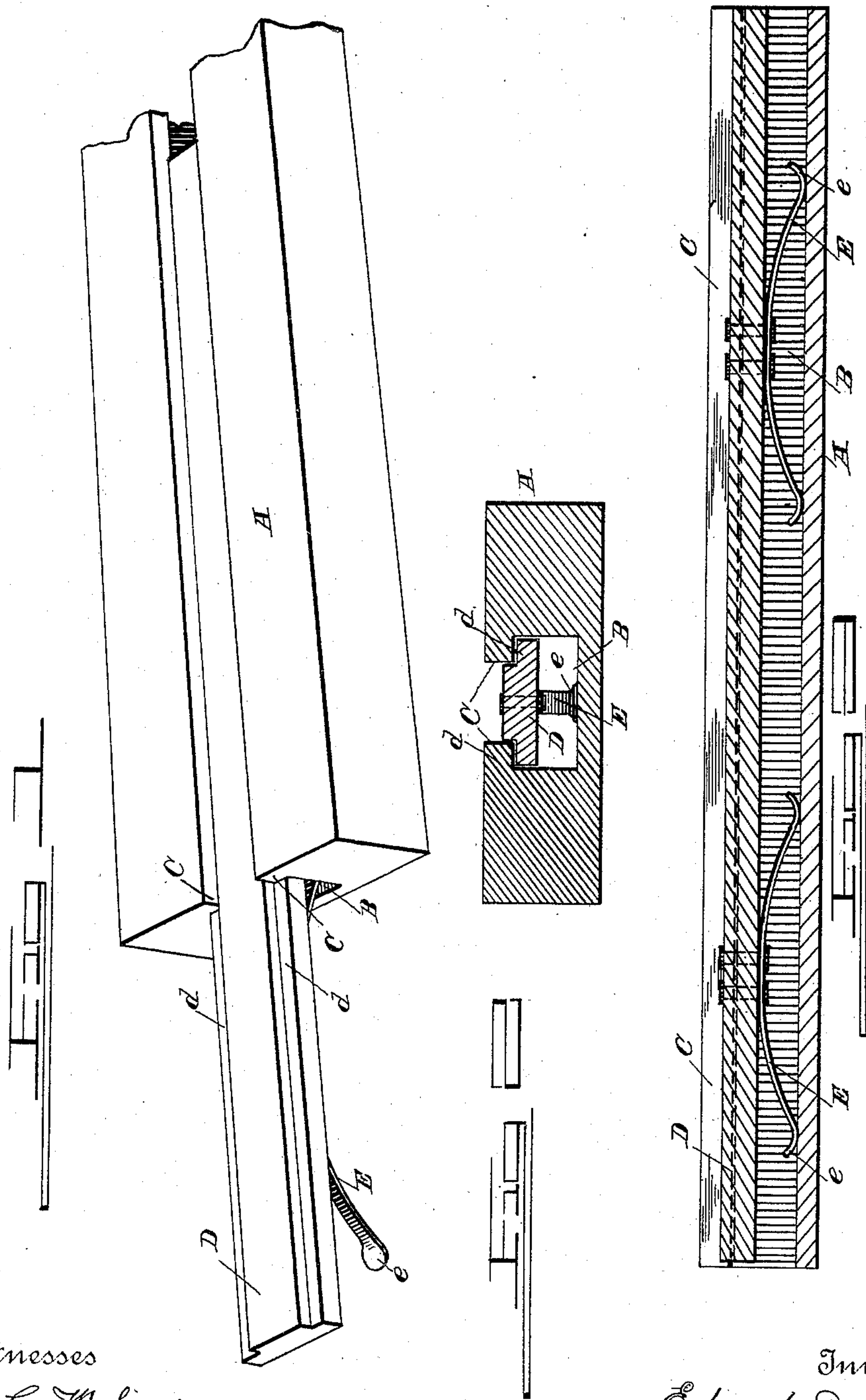


(No Model.)

E. DAMBACH.
GUIDE STRIP FOR INSIDE BLINDS.

No. 489,937.

Patented Jan. 17, 1893.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD DAMBACH, OF EVANS CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

GUIDE-STRIP FOR INSIDE BLINDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,937, dated January 17, 1893.

Application filed July 29, 1892. Serial No. 441,557. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD DAMBACH, of Evans City, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Guide-Strips for Inside Blinds; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

This invention is an improved guide strip for inside blinds or sashes, designed to facilitate the placing or removal of blinds, and to hold the same in any position to which they may be moved by providing the strip groove with a continuous self adjusting spring controlled false bottom.

The invention therefore consists in the novel construction of the strip groove, and its false bottom, whereby such bottom can be readily inserted in the strip groove or removed therefrom for repairs; and when in the strip groove will be retained therein while still being self adjusting to accommodate the blinds, as will be hereinafter clearly described and claimed.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a single grooved strip and its false bottom, the latter being partly withdrawn. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same on line 2—2 Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof.

The strips A are made of wood or other suitable material as usual, and are provided with one or more longitudinal grooves B which are adapted to receive the blind stiles and guide the same in their vertical movements, as usual.

C, C, are oppositely inwardly projecting ribs or flanges along the outer edges of said groove by which it is contracted, in other words the sides of the groove converge at the outer side of the strip.

D is the false bottom of the groove having its side edges rabbeted as at *d, d*, to accommodate and engage the flanges C, C, the false bottom being wider than the mouth of the groove so as to interlock therewith. Therefore in order to properly insert the false bottom it is necessary to slide it longitudinally into the groove and when inserted in the groove the bottom can move in or out but can-

not escape laterally from the groove so long as it is kept from turning therein. The bottom is forced outward by means of semi-elliptic springs E fastened at their centers to the back of the false bottom at intervals apart, and the extremities *e* of said springs are flattened and broadened to bear against the bottom of groove B, as shown. By means of these springs the false bottom is forced outward in the groove until it is arrested by flanges C, and these flanges and rabbets *d* are preferably so formed that the surface of the false bottom cannot become quite flush with the surface of the strip, thereby always leaving a shallow groove in the face of the strip whereby the insertion of the blind stile is facilitated. When however the blinds are inserted in the grooves the stiles will force the false bottoms inward, more or less, and then the springs will maintain a close contact between the false bottoms and edges of the blind-stiles throughout their length forming a continuous frictional surface therebetween by which means the blinds can be held at any point to which they may be adjusted and because of such large frictional surface the edge of stile and bottom of strip will be less worn than where the springs, as generally used, are attached to the edge of stile, and there is no appreciable wear on the bottoms of grooves where the springs contact therewith, as the springs are not reciprocated in the groove.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to have strips confined in grooves and pushed outward by springs, but none of these devices employ a false bottom interlocking with the groove as mine does without requiring any other confining devices. The false bottom can be readily removed from the groove should it be desired to replace a spring or should a spring break, and it has no tendency to rattle.

Of course one or more parallel grooves may be made in the same strip A and provided with independent false bottoms constructed substantially as described. The springs are as shown permanently attached to the false bottom, but may be attached to the strip in the bottom of groove.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent thereon, is:—

1. A guide strip for the purpose specified

consisting of a strip having a longitudinal groove and a false bottom in said groove, said groove and false bottom being so formed that when the latter is inserted in the former it
5 interlocks therewith and cannot be removed laterally or transversely therefrom, and springs interposed between the strip and bottom of groove, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a strip having a longitudinal groove, a false bottom in the groove constructed to interlock with the side of groove so that it cannot be lifted therefrom but can be longitudinally withdrawn from the groove, and springs interposed between the
15 false bottom and bottom of groove, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a guide strip having a longitudinal groove, a false bottom therein interlocking therewith substantially
20 as described, and semi-elliptic springs interposed between the false bottom and bottom of groove, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of the guide strip having a groove narrowed at its outer side, a false
25 bottom inserted longitudinally in said groove

wider than the contracted outer side of the groove, and springs for forcing said false bottom outward, substantially as described.

5. The herein described guide strip having a longitudinal groove in combination with a
30 false bottom lying longitudinally in said groove, and a series of semi-elliptic springs permanently fixed to said false bottom at intervals, and forcing it outward to the groove, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 35

6. The combination of the guide strip having a longitudinal groove provided with inwardly extending flanges at its outer edges; with a longitudinal false bottom in said groove kept therein by said flanges, and springs ar-
40 ranged to force said false bottom outward toward the flanges, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

EDWARD DAMBACH.

Witnesses:

S. J. IRWIN,

J. B. EVANS.