

No. 663,530.

Patented Dec. 11, 1900.

J. G. WILSON.
VENETIAN BLIND.

(Application filed Jan. 10, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

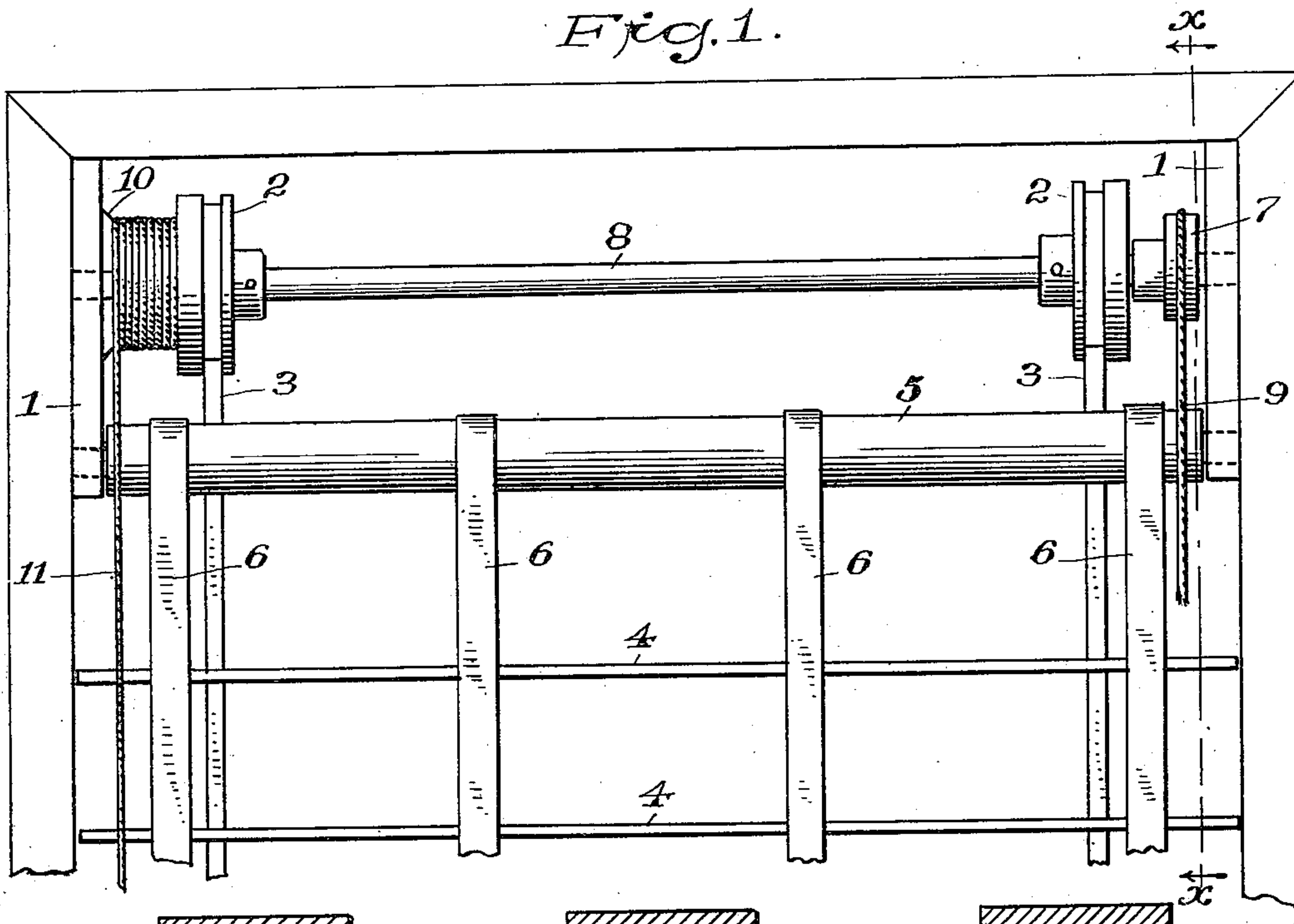


Fig. 2.

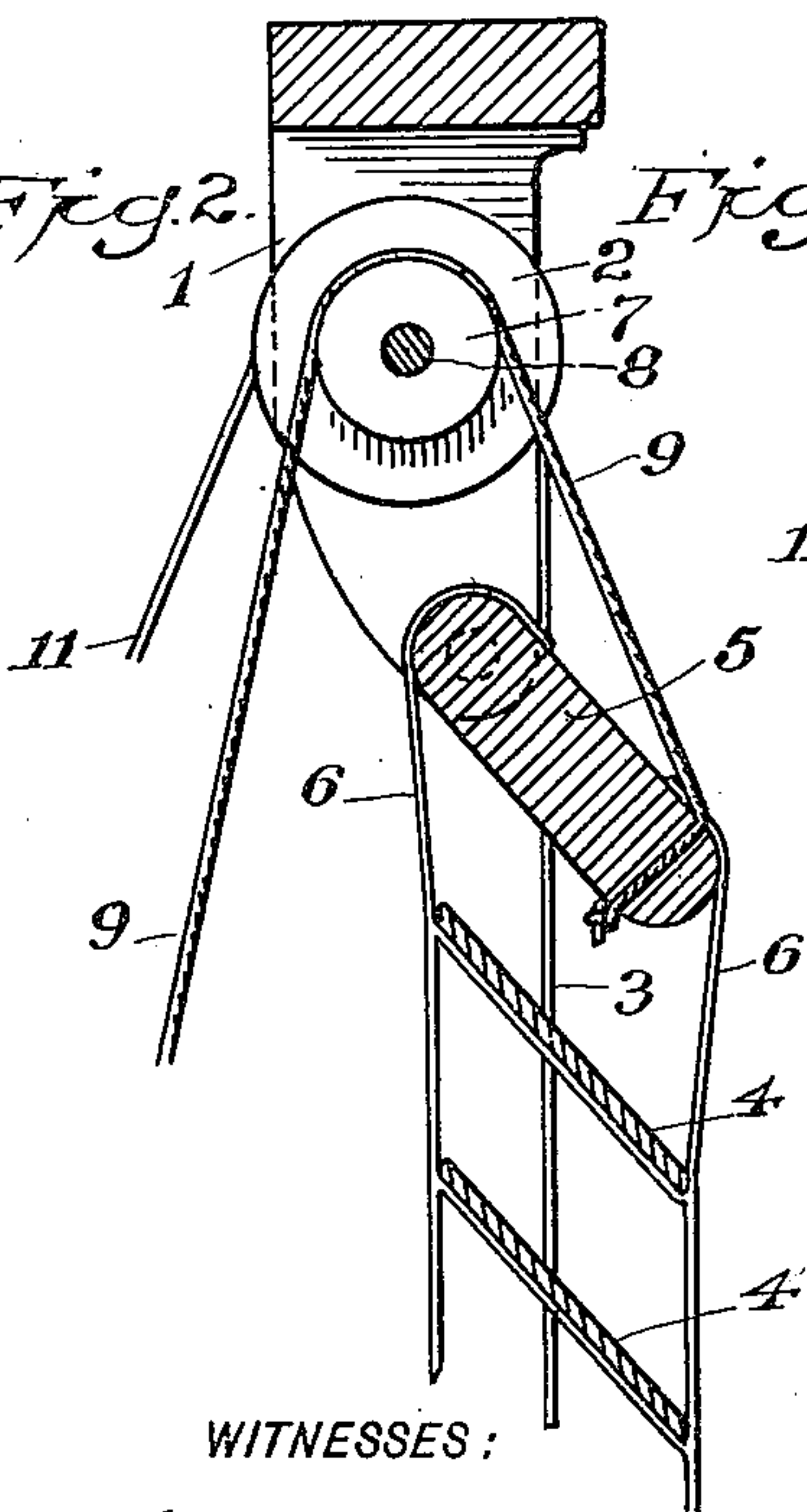


Fig. 3.

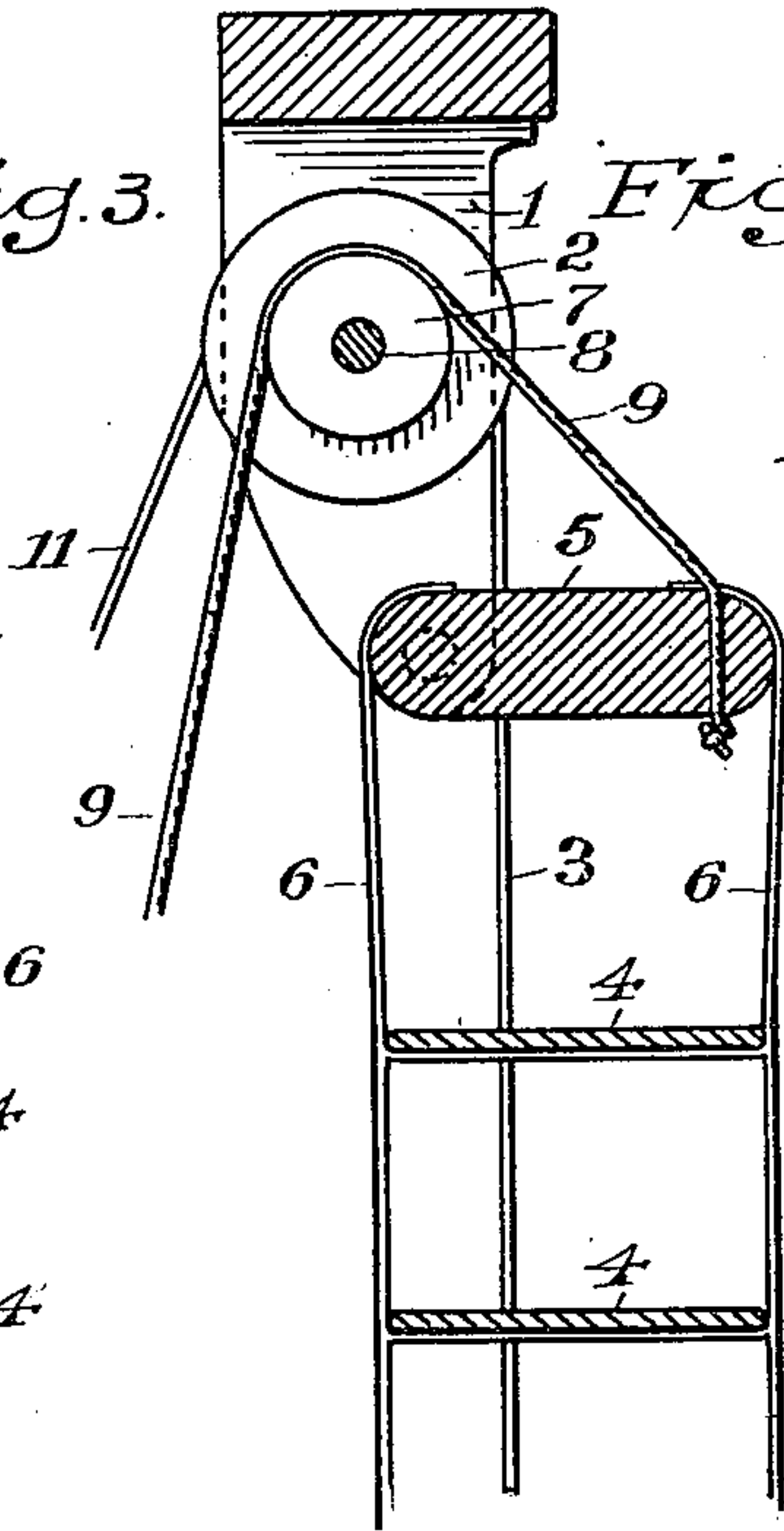
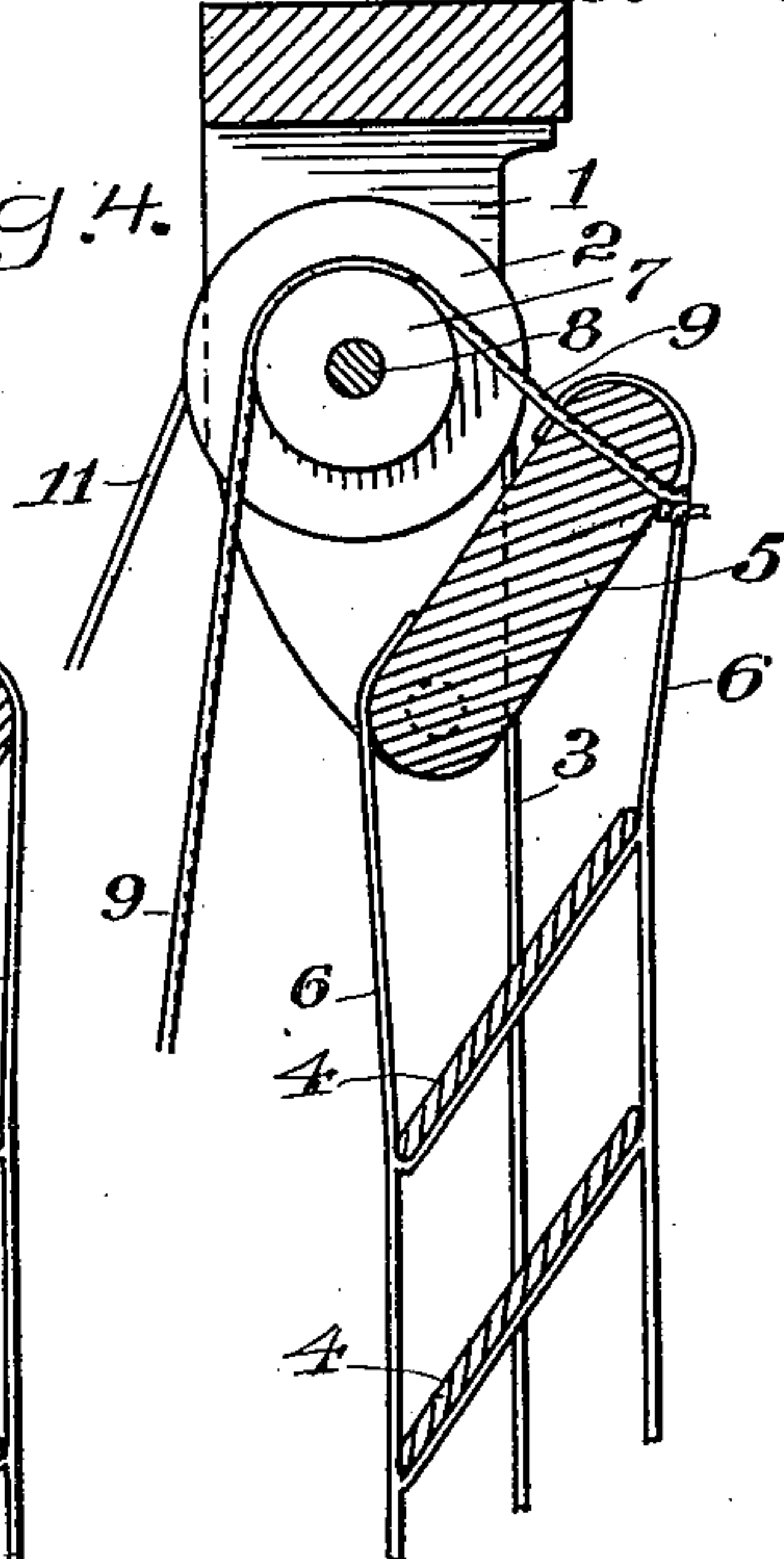


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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VENETIAN BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 663,530, dated December 11, 1900.

Application filed January 10, 1899. Serial No. 701,752. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES GODFREY WILSON, a subject of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Venetian Blinds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has reference to Venetian blinds, but more particularly relates to the provision of means whereby the blind-slats may be turned on their axes in reverse directions with but the use of a single cord in place of the two cords heretofore used.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain details of construction and combination of parts, such as will be hereinafter fully set forth and then specifically designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may more fully understand the same, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, and in which—

Figure 1 is a broken front elevation of my improvement. Figs. 2 and 4 are sectional elevations on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1, showing the positions which the parts assume when the blind-slats are turned in reverse directions; and Fig. 3 is also a sectional elevation on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1, showing the position of the parts with the blind-slats open.

Similar numbers of reference denote like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 represents the usual side brackets secured to the upper portion of the casing, and 2 represents rollers rigid on a shaft 8, which latter is journaled in said brackets, which rollers carry the flexible ribbons or cords 3, that extend down through the blind-slats 4 and are secured to the bottom slat, so that the winding of such cords or ribbons around the rollers will effect the elevation of the blinds. 5 is the tumbling-bar, which is pivoted at its ends to said brackets immediately below the rollers and shaft, said pivotal points being located at a distance from the axial center of

said bar and in a vertical plane outside the vertical plane of the journal-bearings of the rollers 2. 6 represents the usual tapes, which are suspended from the lateral edges of said bar and are connected with the blind-slats in the usual manner. It will thus be readily understood that the tumbling-bar is eccentrically pivoted at its extremities to the brackets and by its gravity has a tendency to drop down into vertical disposition.

7 is a pulley loose around the shaft 8 of the roller 2, and 9 is a cord or chain passed over said pulley and secured at one extremity to the free edge of the tumbling-bar.

The normal position of the parts is as is shown at Fig. 2 when the cord 9 is relaxed and the tumbling-bar allowed to drop by gravity, thus effecting the turning of the slats in one direction. By pulling on the cord 9 the tumbling-bar is brought into horizontal position, as is shown at Fig. 3, with the blind-slats open, and this cord or chain may then be fastened to any suitable device secured to the casing, so as to retain the tumbling-bar and slats in this position, or by the continued pulling of the cord the tumbling-bar may be swung upwardly, as shown at Fig. 4, thus turning the blind-slats in the direction reverse to that shown at Fig. 2, and the cord may then be secured, as before stated.

It will be observed that one of the closed positions of the blinds is effected automatically by the dropping of the tumbling-bar, so that all the operator has to do is to release the cord and to pull or slacken the same, as the case may demand.

Any suitable and ordinary means may be employed to revolve the rollers 2, so as to cause the ribbons or cords 3 to be wound on said rollers for the purpose of elevating the blind-slats, and I have shown a drum 10, which is rigid on one end of the shaft 8, and a cord 11 wound thereon, whereby when the cord is pulled the rollers 2 will be revolved, while the slackening of said cord will permit the weight of the parts suspended from the ribbons 3 to unwind the latter, so that the blind-slats will drop down; but I do not wish to be limited to any construction for elevating and lowering the blind-slats, since this feature has nothing to do with my present invention.

I claim—

In Venetian blinds, a pair of fixed brackets and a roller journaled between them with a tumbling-bar 5 having its pivot attached to ; the said brackets below the said roller and in a vertical plane outside the plane of the roller-shaft, a pulley loose on the said shaft at one end thereof, a lifting-cord 9 which
10 passes over the top of the said pulley from the inner side thereof and down on the outer side of the said pulley to the free outer end of the tumbling-bar to which it is attached,

the cords 6 suspended from the ends of the said tumbling-bar and the slats 4 extended across from one of the said cords to the other 15 and arranged in series for simultaneous opening and closing, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAS. GODFREY WILSON.

Witnesses:

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