

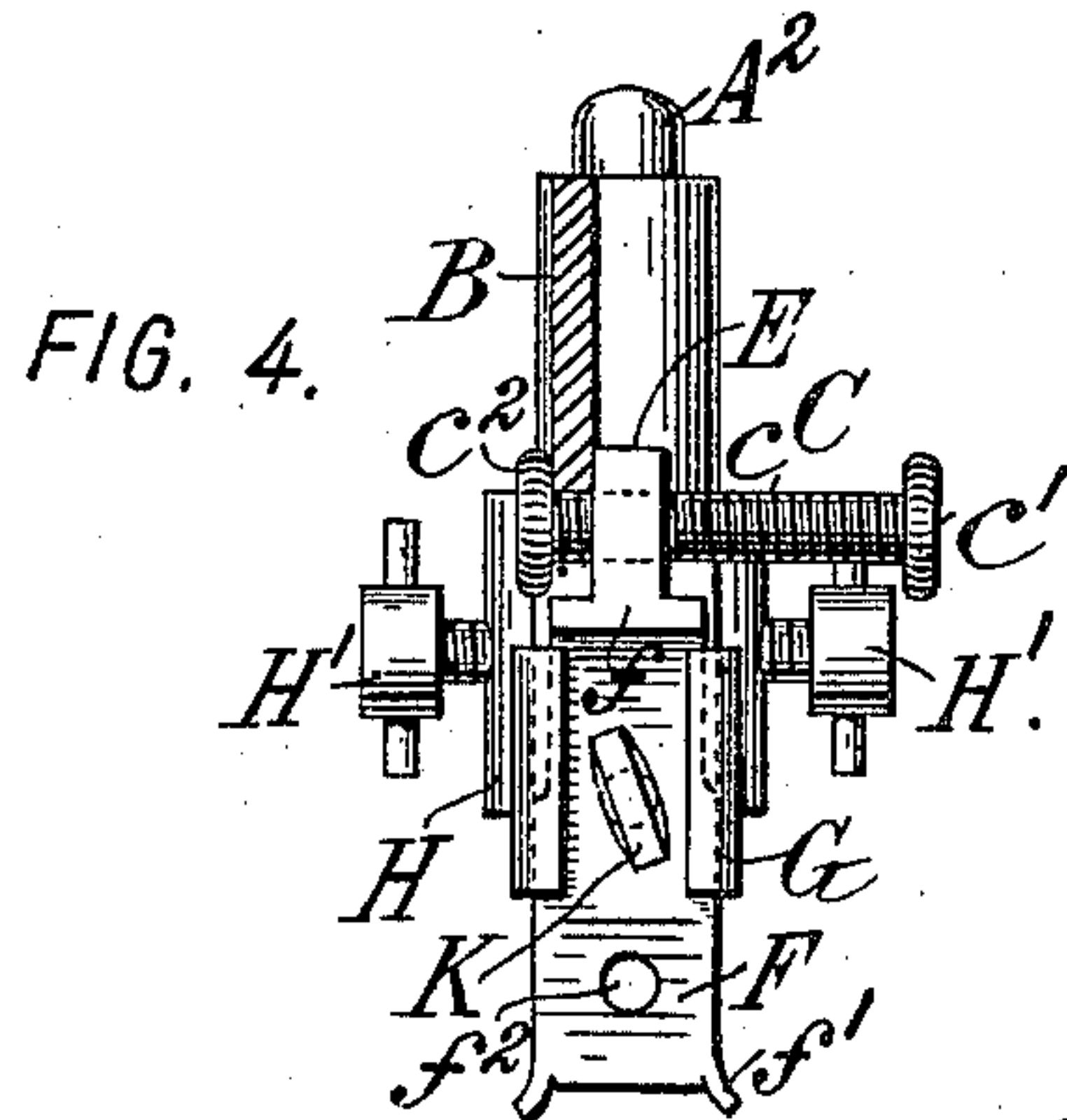
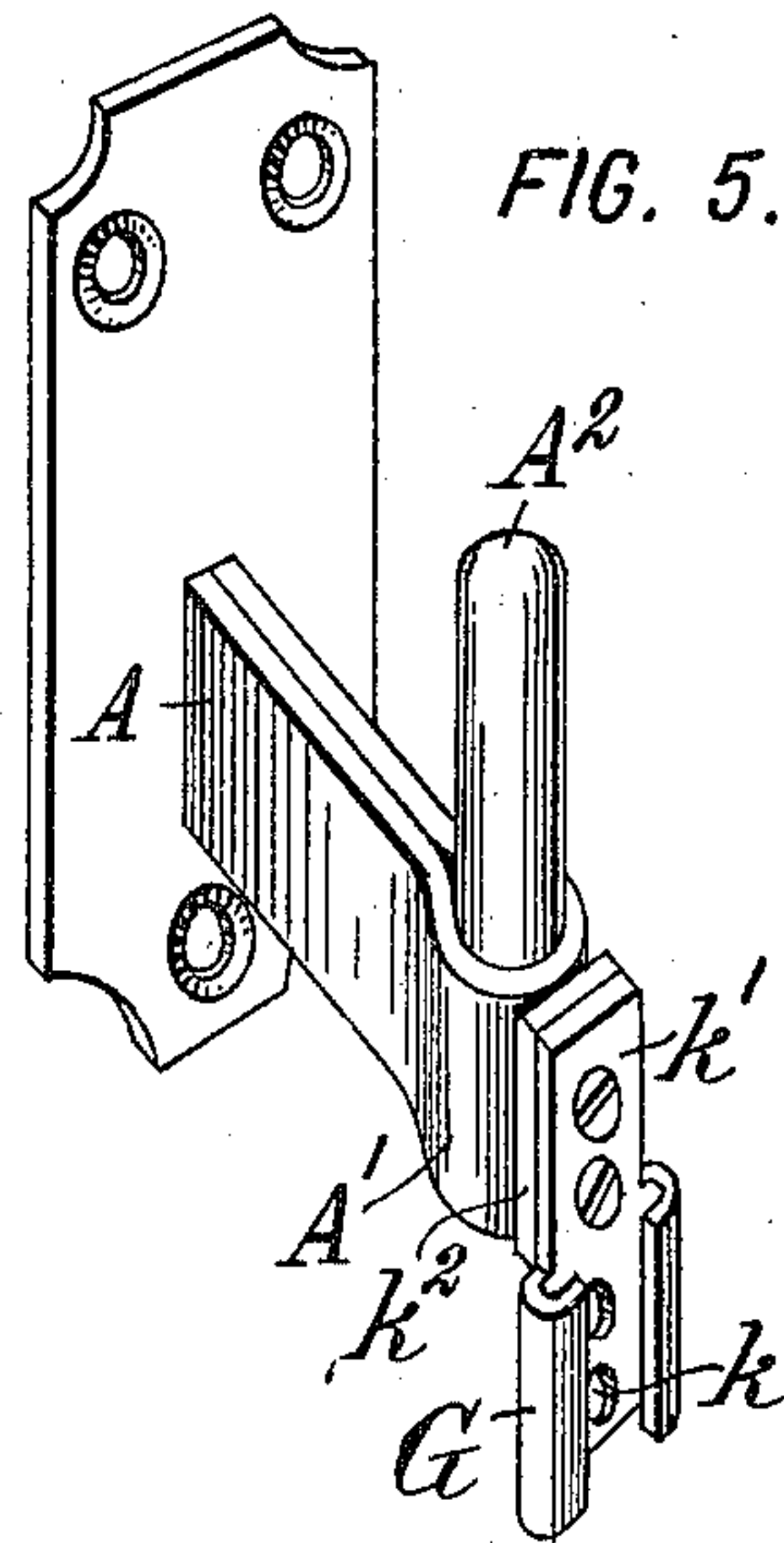
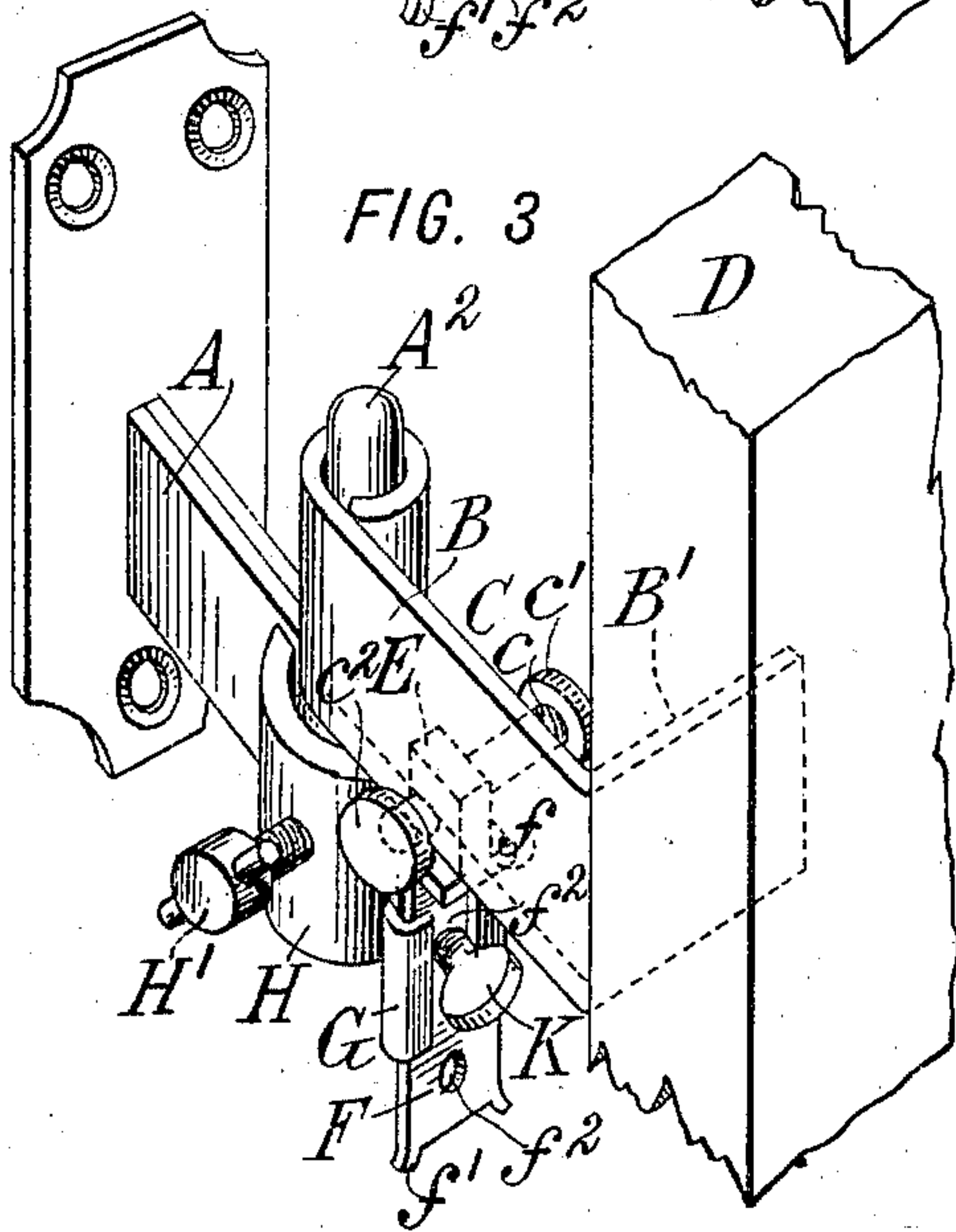
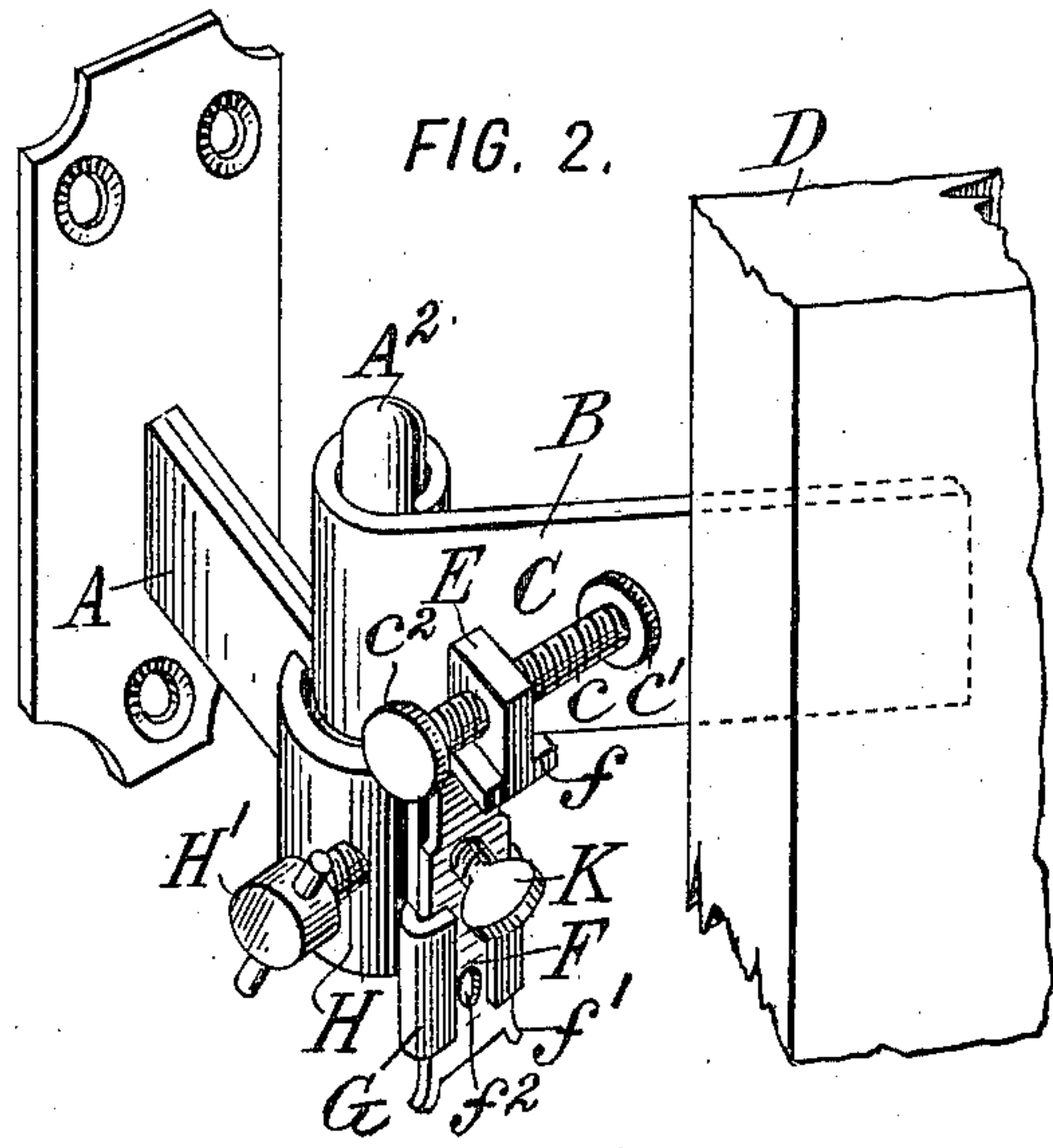
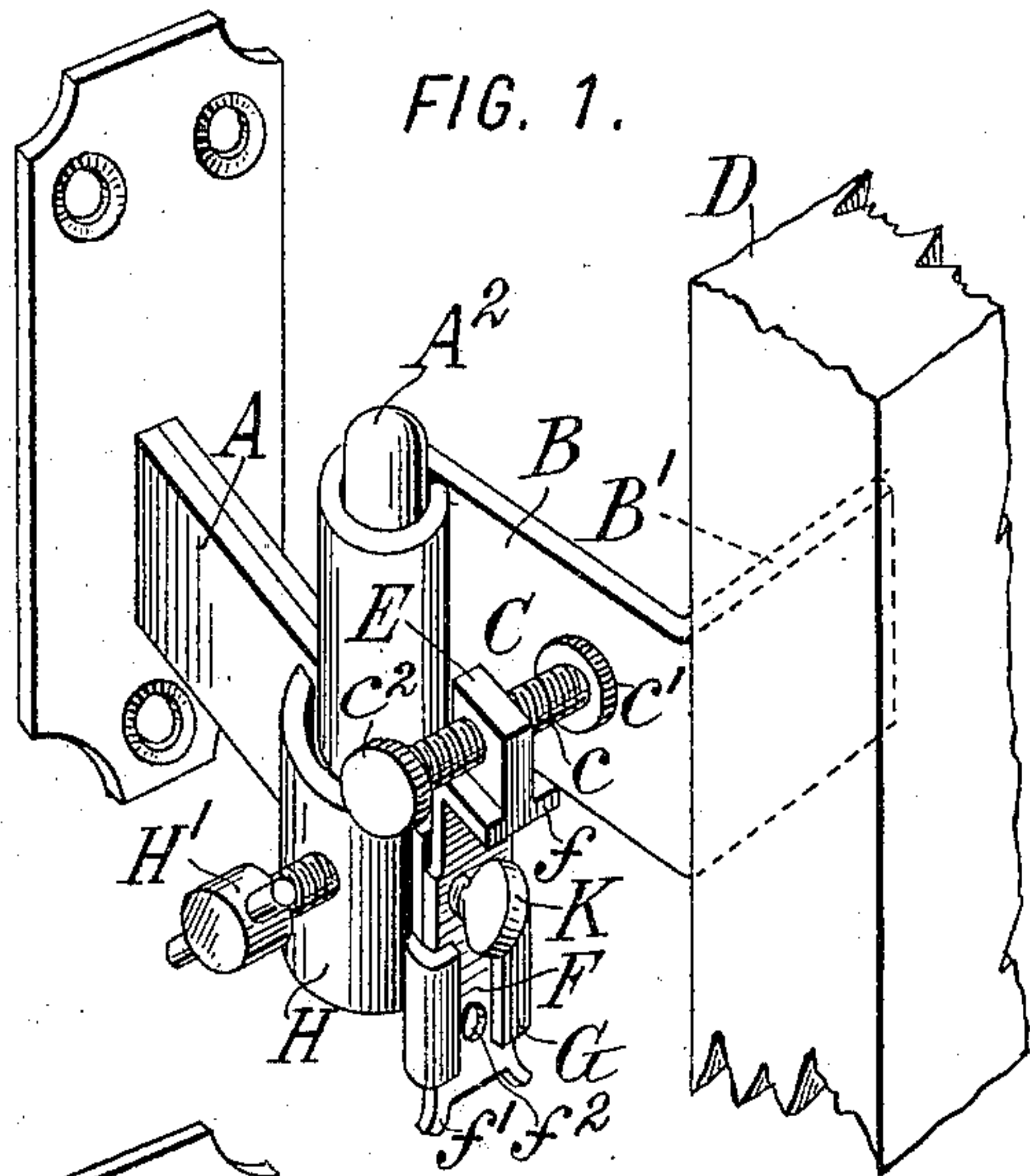
No. 687,796.

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

T. A. UPSON.  
STOP FOR WINDOW BLINDS.

(Application filed Mar. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THERON A. UPSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## STOP FOR WINDOW-BLINDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,796, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed March 11, 1901. Serial No. 50,587. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THERON A. UPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stops for Window-Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention aims to provide an improved stop for window-blinds which is easily accessible, which is quickly set in position to hold the blind open or released to allow the blind to close, which is simple in construction and therefore cheap to manufacture, which is not likely to get out of order, and which in one form or another can be adapted to the various methods of hanging window-blinds at present in existence.

My invention provides also a stop of the character specified which has various other advantages, all of which will be enumerated in detail in the specification hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which show several specific embodiments of my invention, Figures 1, 2, and 3 are perspective views of a form of my invention which is especially adapted for use in connection with one method of supporting the blind from the window-frame. Fig. 4 is a section through the hinge member which is attached to the blind in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modification in which the stop is permanently attached to the hub of the hinge shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The principal distinguishing feature of my invention is that it provides a stop which bears against the inner edge of the frame of the blind and which is firmly attached to the window-frame at a point adjacent to the edge of the blind when open. For the purposes of my invention the face of that portion of the hinge which is attached to the blind is equivalent to the inner edge of the blind-frame—that is to say, the effect is the same whether the stop bears against the inner edge of the blind-frame proper or against the corresponding face of the portion of the hinge which is attached to the blind-frame and moves with it, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4. It is obvious also that most of the forms which my improved device admits of can be attached to the blind-

frame and bear against the inner edge of the window-frame or that it may be attached to the blind portion of the hinge and bear against the fixed portion of the hinge, since it is the relative movements of these several parts which is to be prevented.

In Figs. 1 to 4 I show a form of my device specially adapted for attachment upon a particular style of hinge much used in hanging blinds. This type of hinge comprises relatively movable members A and B, of which the former is usually attached to the window-frame and the latter to the blind-frame. The member A has usually a hub A', Fig. 5, which carries the pin A<sup>2</sup>, upon which the blind member of the hinge turns. C is a stop, shown in the present case as arranged to bear against the inner face of the member B of the hinge and which is made laterally adjustable to suit the different positions in which the member B lies when the blind is open, depending upon the mode of attachment of the blind-frame to the member B and upon the position of the member B on the pin A<sup>2</sup>. Thus in Fig. 1 the member B is on the outer side of the pin A<sup>2</sup> and the blind-frame D is attached to the bent end B' of the hinge member B. In Fig. 2 the blind-frame D does not go back entirely parallel to the wall and is attached to the front of the hinge member B, which for this purpose is flat. In Fig. 3 the blind-frame D is attached to the bent end B' of the hinge member; but such member is on the inner side of the pin A<sup>2</sup>. Various other arrangements are possible; but it is evident that the capability of lateral adjustment of the stop C provides for any case which may occur.

The particular form of stop C which I propose to use with such a hinge consists of a screw-threaded rod c, having heads c' and c<sup>2</sup> at opposite ends and passing through a nut E, which is fixed on the hub of the member A, as hereinafter described. To set my improved stop, it is only necessary to push the blind to its farthest opened position and then screw the stop up against the blind member B of the hinge. It is then set for all time for this particular blind and requires only to be raised and lowered to hold the blind open or to permit it to shut. Either the head c' or



the head  $c^2$  may be used as the bearing portion of the stop, the former being shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and the latter in Figs. 3 and 4.

To permit the closing of the blind, the stop 5 is arranged to be lowered, and for this purpose I preferably arrange the nut E on a vertically-adjustable slide F, which moves in a guide G, which is attached by means of a sleeve H to the hub of the fixed member A of the hinge. Any suitable means may be provided for attaching the sleeve H to the member A, such as one or more thumb-screws H' or wedges, or any other means whatever for exerting a pressure between the hub of the 15 member A and the sleeve H. It will be understood also that any suitable means may be employed for attaching the guide G to the sleeve H, such as screws, rivets, plugs, or the like. This guide G preferably consists of a 20 single piece of metal bent around the edges of the slide F, as shown. The upper bent portion  $f$  of the slide F prevents it from falling through the guide G, and the lower end of the slide F is also enlarged in any suitable 25 way, as by spreading it at the corners, as shown at  $f'$ , to prevent its being accidentally pulled upward out of the guide G. For adjusting the slide I provide, preferably, a set-screw K, which is carried in either one of a 30 plurality of holes  $f^2$  in the slide. In order to hold the slide more firmly in position, I may provide also a plurality of depressions or holes  $k$ , Fig. 5, in the guide, into which the end of the screw K enters.

Where it is desired to make the stop a permanent part of the hinge, the guide G may be attached permanently to the hub A', as shown in Fig. 5, either by means of screws  $k'$  or by means of plugs, rivets, or otherwise, 40 as in attaching it to the sleeve H. In this figure I show also a spacer  $k^2$ , which may be found necessary to bring the slide a sufficient distance away from the pin.

It will be seen that my invention because 45 of its simplicity and generic nature admits of a great number of embodiments differing widely from each other without necessarily departing from the essential principle of the invention. It will be understood, therefore, 50 that my invention includes all modifications of the specific embodiments herein set forth which employ the same principles of construction and operation.

What I claim, therefore, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, are the following-de-

finer novel features, each substantially as described:

1. The combination with a blind-hinge having a hub A' on one of its members, of a stop, a sleeve connected to said stop, and means 60 for attaching said sleeve to said hub.

2. The combination with a stop, of means for attaching the same to one member of a blind-hinge, said stop being adapted to bear against the inner side of the other member, 65 and means for adjusting the position of said stop laterally to adapt it for differently-arranged hinges.

3. The combination with a blind-hinge having a hub A' on one of its members, of a stop, 70 means for attaching the same to said hub, said stop being adapted to bear against the inner side of the other member, and means for adjusting the position of said stop laterally to adapt it for differently-arranged 75 hinges.

4. The combination with a blind-hinge having a hub A' on one of its members, of a stop, a sleeve connected to said stop, means for attaching said sleeve to said hub, and means 80 for adjusting the position of said stop laterally to adapt it for differently-arranged hinges.

5. The combination with a stop, of a vertically-moving slide carrying said stop, a guide 85 for said slide, and means for attaching said guide to one member of a blind-hinge.

6. The combination with a stop, of a vertically-moving slide carrying said stop, a guide 90 for said slide, and means for attaching said guide to one member of a blind-hinge, said stop being adjustable laterally in said slide.

7. The combination with a stop, of a vertically-moving slide carrying said stop, a guide for said slide, a sleeve connected to said guide, 95 and means for attaching said sleeve to the hub of one member of a blind-hinge.

8. The combination with a stop, of a vertically-moving slide carrying said stop, a guide for said slide, means for setting said slide at 100 two determined points  $k$  on said guide, and means for attaching said guide to one member of a blind-hinge.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing 105 witnesses.

THERON A. UPSON.

Witnesses:

DOMINGO A. USINA,  
FRED WHITE.