

No. 708,618.

Patented Sept. 9, 1902.

W. R. BRIGGS.

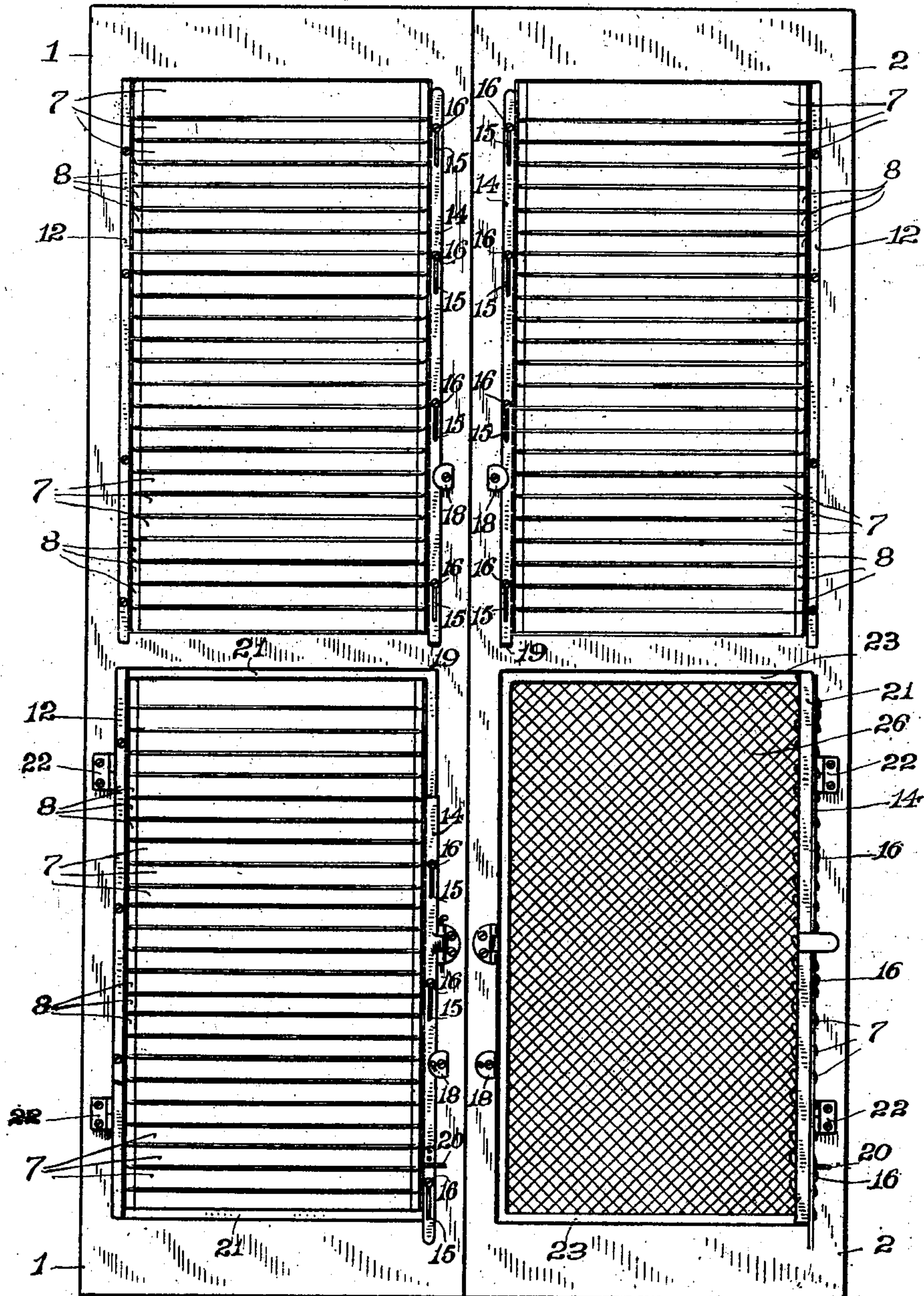
WINDOW BLIND.

(Application filed Feb. 5, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.

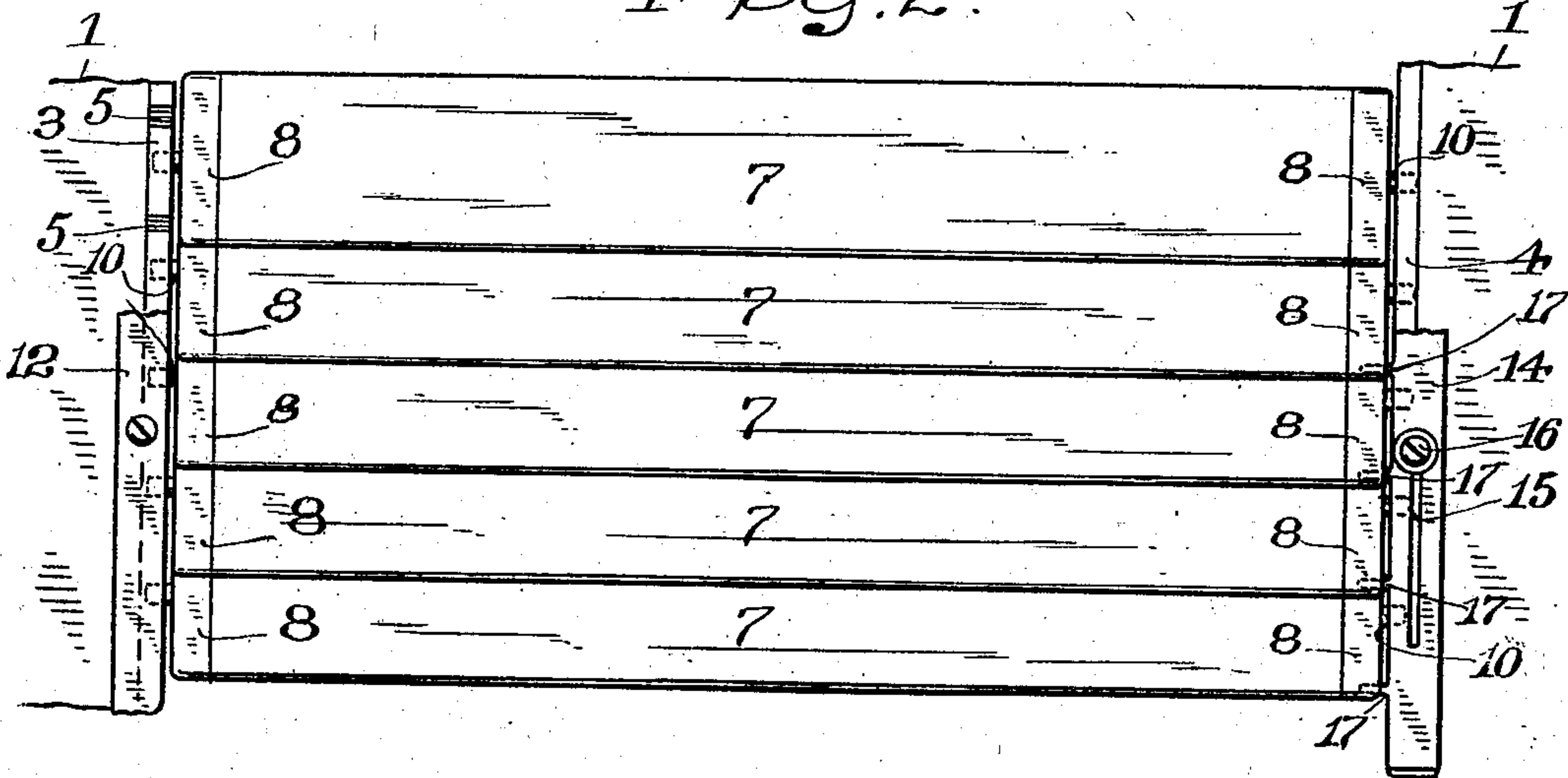


Fig. 3.

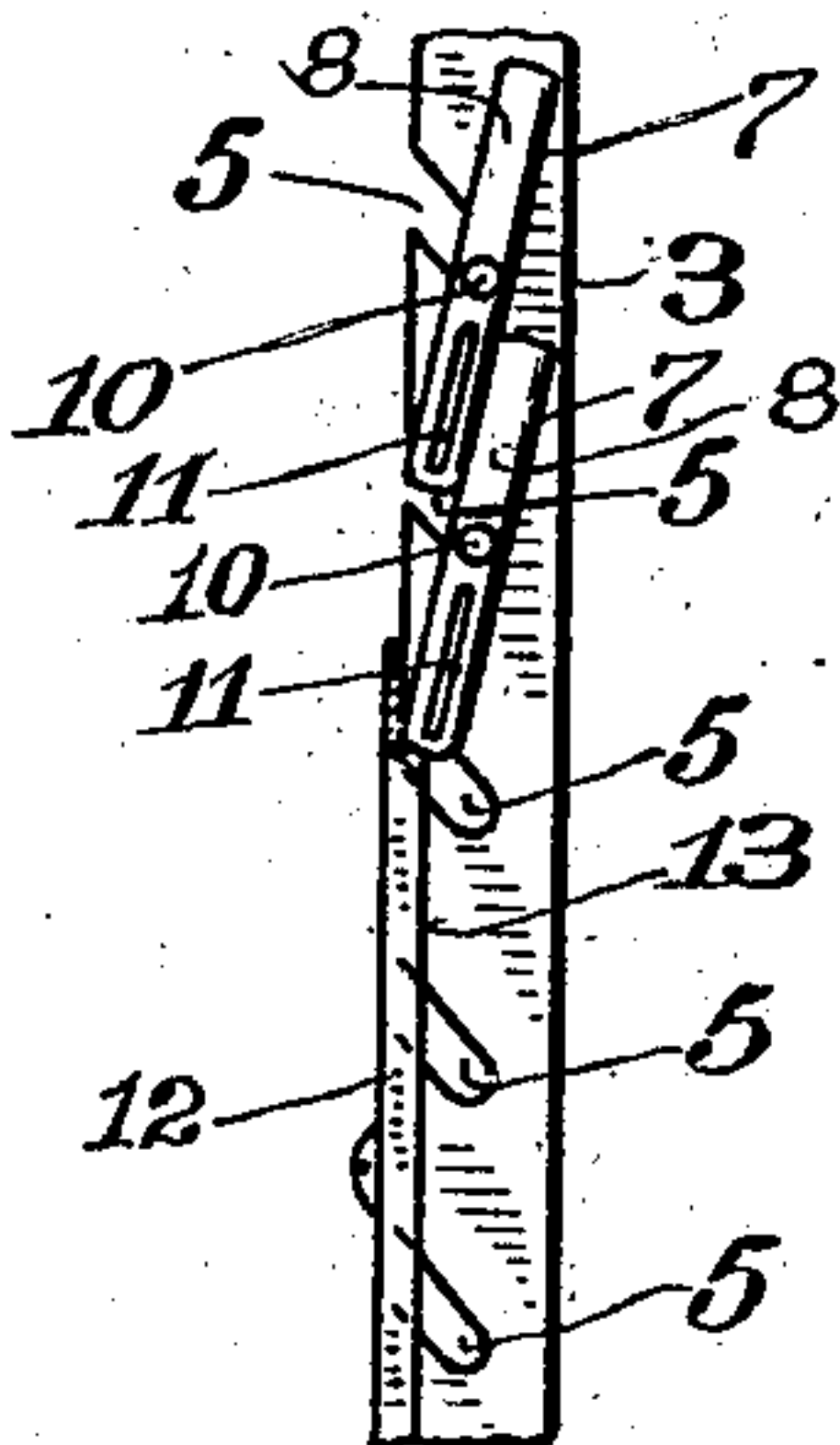


Fig. 4.

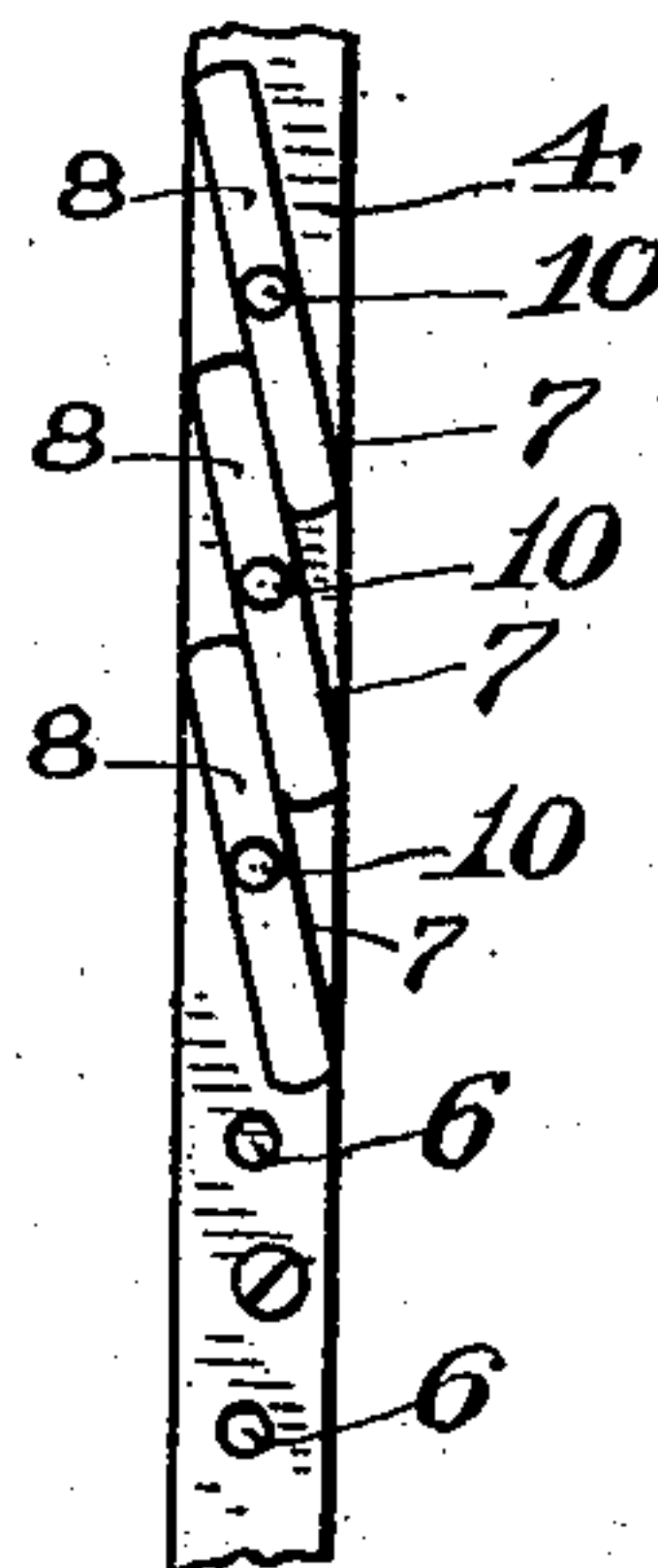


Fig. 5.

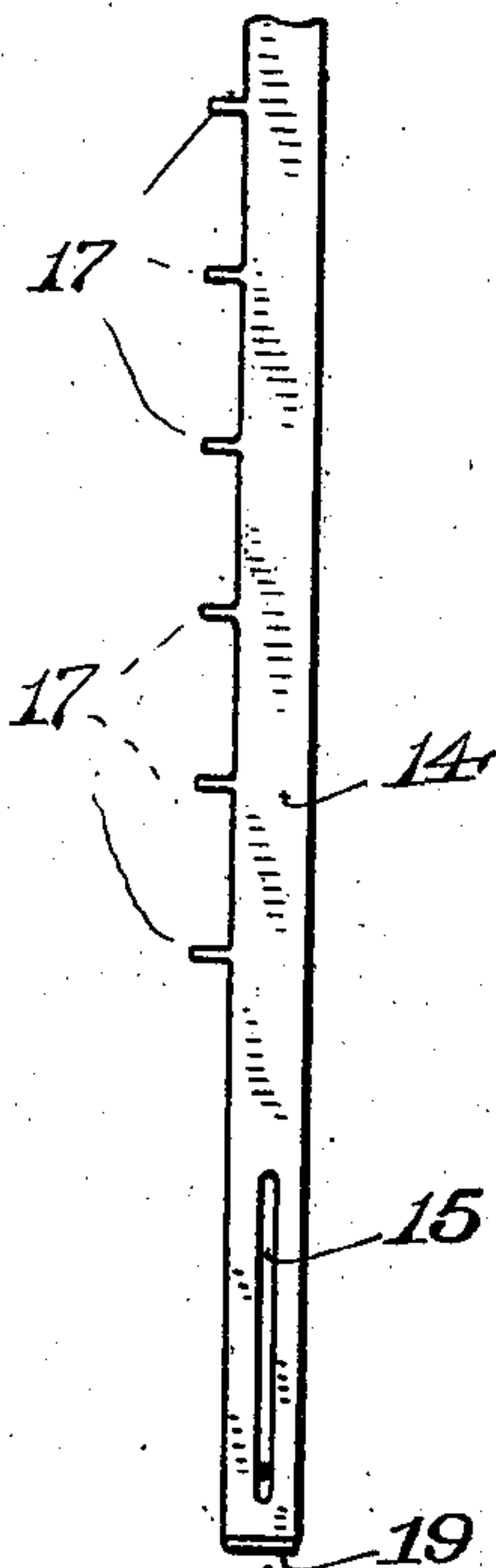


Fig. 7.

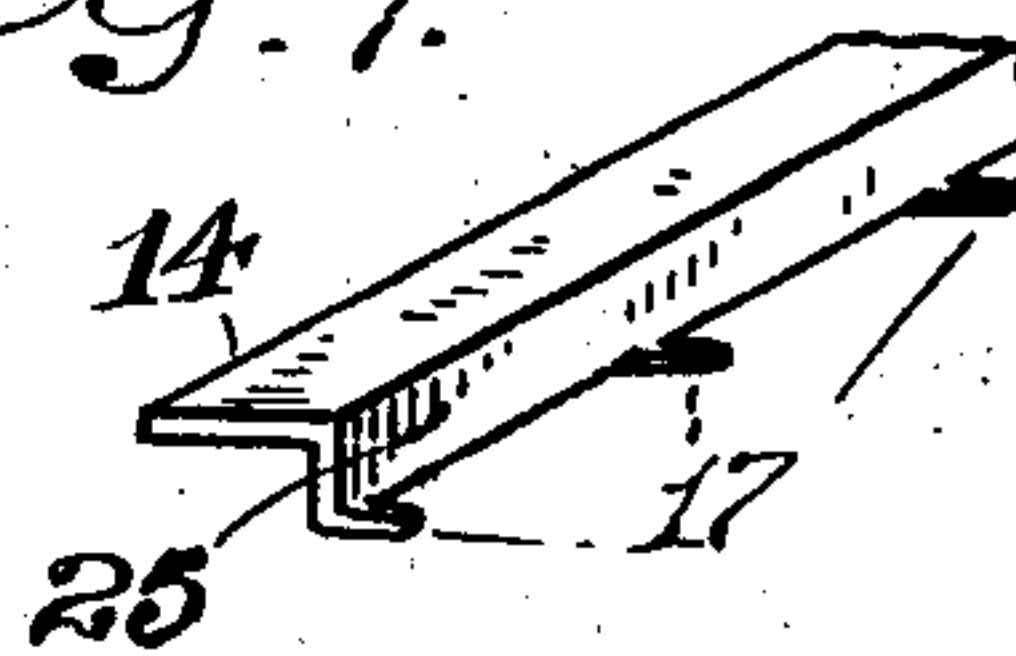
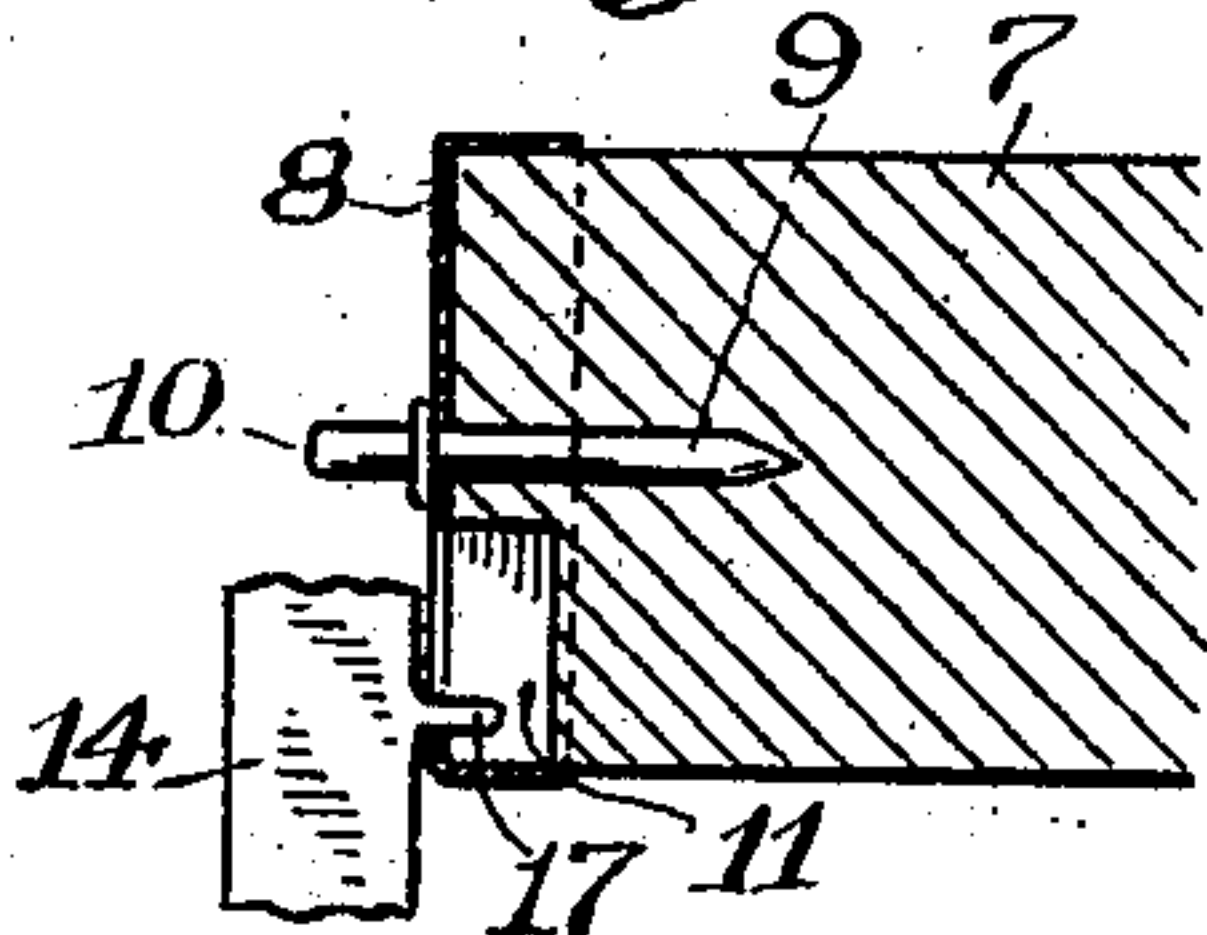


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,618, dated September 9, 1902.

Application filed February 5, 1902. Serial No. 92,684. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WARREN R. BRIGGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stratford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-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 relates to window-blinds, and has for its objects readiness of use, efficiency, and simplicity, as will be apparent from a more detailed recitation of the objects of my invention, which will be hereinafter given.

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

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application, Figure 1 is an inside elevation of a pair of shutters equipped with my improvement; Fig. 2, a broken inside elevation of a blind-shutter made in accordance with my improvement. Figs. 3 and 4 are broken end elevations looking, respectively, from opposite ends of the blind-slats and showing particularly the manner in which the latter are assembled and held in position; Fig. 5, a detail broken elevation of the operating-bar; Fig. 6, a detail sectional elevation showing the manner in which the operating-bar engages with a blind-slat, and Fig. 7 shows a modified form of operating-bar.

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

1 2 represent the blind-shutters, which are adapted to be hung in the usual manner at the sides of a window-casing, which shutters have the usual openings for the reception of the blind-slats. Within the sides of these openings are secured strips 3 4, preferably made of metal, which strips constitute the bearings for the blind-slats, as will be presently explained. The strip 3 has in its edge downwardly extending or inclined recesses 5, while the strip 4 at the opposite side of the opening is provided with sockets 6. The sockets 6 and the ends of the recesses 5 are

at regular intervals in their respective strips and are opposite each other.

7 represents the blind-slats, the ends of each slat being provided with ferrules 8, while through the ends of these ferrules pins 9 are driven into the slats, so as to afford suitable trunnions 10 for pivoting the slats within the strips 3 4. In one end of each slat is formed an elongated recess 11, which extends through the ferrule into the slat itself for the purpose presently to be explained. The blind-slats are preferably assembled in position by simply inserting the trunnions at one end within the sockets 6 in the strip 4 and then inserting the trunnions at the other end within the recesses 5 in the strip 3, as will be clear by reference to Figs. 2, 3, and 4. It will thus be readily understood that the blind-slats are assembled in position independent of each other, and therefore it will be noted that the slats may be independently removed or replaced for any obvious purpose.

12 is what I term a "lock-strip," preferably made of metal and secured to the shutter at the side of the opening nearest the strip 3, this lock-strip 12 being provided with a flanged portion 13, which extends inwardly in close proximity to the trunnions of the slats after their assembly, the object of this flanged portion being of course to lock the trunnions in the recesses 5 and to permit of a minimum play. If a plain lock-strip were provided, it would be possible for the trunnions of the slats to have considerable movement throughout the recesses 5, and the flanged construction is provided merely to hold the trunnions as steadily as they are held at the opposite ends within the sockets 6. The ends of the slats that are provided with the recesses 11 are close to the strip 4, and I provide an operating-bar 14 at this side of the shutter for the purpose of operating these slats in unison. This operating-bar is provided with elongated slots 15, through which screws 16 pass directly into the shutter, so that it will be clear that this bar will be held in position by this arrangement of screws and slots and at the same time be capable of a vertical movement. Extending from the inner edge of this bar 14 are lugs



17, which project within the various recesses 11, and it will be clear, therefore, that when this bar 14 is moved up and down the blind-slats will all be operated in harmony. The screws 16 may bear with sufficient friction against the bar 14 so that the latter will remain in any desired vertical adjustment, and therefore the blind-slats may be turned to any desired angle or position, and they will remain in such position without the aid of any auxiliary locking devices; but special locking-buttons 18, secured to the shutter and capable of turning freely, may be provided, if desired, which buttons when swung into operative position will be wedged against the bar 14 and hold the latter positively in any adjustment. In case a fixed position of the blind-slats is desired for any length of time this may be effected without the use of the lock-buttons by simply driving the screws 16 firmly against the bar 14. The operating-bars 14 may be turned up at the bottom, so as to provide suitable lifts 19 for convenience in operation, or special lifts 20 may be secured directly to these bars.

The strips 3 4 may be secured within the sides of the opening in the shutter-frame by screws or in any other way, or said strips may form a part of a separate frame, which latter may be hinged to the shutter, as shown, at the lower part of the construction illustrated at Fig. 1. At the lower half of Fig. 1 the strips 3 4 form the sides of a separate frame 21, and the slats are retained and operated by the strip 12 and bar 14 in precisely the same manner as has been hereinbefore explained, while the frame is hinged at 22 to the shutter. In this construction a rabbet 23 is formed around the shutter-opening within which the frame closes, and any suitable and ordinary fastening 24, may be provided to hold the frame in closed position.

I do not in the present application desire to be understood as basing any claim on the blind-slat frame hinged or detachably secured to the shutter-frame, since this feature is made the subject of a separate application for patent filed on even date herewith under Serial No. 92,686, and I have herein shown and referred to this construction merely to call attention to the fact that it is immaterial whether the side strips 3 4 are stationary in the shutter or whether they form part of a separate movable frame.

Any suitable screen 26 may be secured to the outside of the shutter, if desired.

By removing the lock-strip 12 one or more of the slats may be removed or replaced by other slats, and in this connection attention is called to the fact that the painting of the blind-screens is greatly facilitated.

The operating-bar may, if desired, be constructed, as shown in Fig. 7, with a flanged edge 25, from which latter the lugs 17 project into the recesses 11 just as heretofore described; but the only advantage of this modified construction is that it gives a little bet-

ter finish and harmonizes with the construction of the lock-strip 12.

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

1. In a window-blind, the combination of the shutter-frame, having at opposite sides of its opening sockets and inclined open recesses which constitute bearings, the blind-slats having trunnions at both ends adapted to fit within said bearings and provided with elongated recesses in one end of each slat, the locking-strip secured to the shutter-frame in close proximity to the trunnions in said recess-bearings, and the operating-bar adjustably secured to the shutter-frame and having lugs which project within said recesses, substantially as set forth.

2. In a window-blind, the combination of the shutter-frame having the sides of its opening provided with inclined open recesses and sockets, the blind-slats having at their ends metal ferrules and trunnions which latter are adapted to fit within said sockets and recesses, while one end of each slat is provided with an elongated recess, means for locking the trunnions as against displacement in said recesses, and a vertically-adjustable bar carried by the shutter and having lugs which engage with said recesses whereby the blind-slats may be operated in harmony, substantially as set forth.

3. In a window-blind, the combination of the sockets and inclined open recesses which form bearings at opposite sides of a suitable frame, the independent blind-slats provided with trunnions which rest within said bearings, one end of each slat having an elongated recess, the lock-strip secured to said frame and extending in close proximity to the trunnions in said recesses, and the operating-bar adjustably secured to said frame and provided with lugs which project within said recess, substantially as set forth.

4. In a window-blind, the socket and inclined open recess-bearings arranged at the opposite sides of a suitable frame, the independent slats provided with trunnions which rest within said bearings, and means operatively connected with the slats at one side for turning said slats in unison, substantially as set forth.

5. In a window-blind, the combination of the shutter-frame supporting at opposite sides of its opening sockets and open recess-bearings, the blind-slats having metal ferrules on their ends and provided with trunnions which rest within said bearings, and an operating-bar suitably guided and capable of vertical movements and loosely connected with said slats at one side, substantially as set forth.

6. In a window-blind, the combination of the shutter-frame having on opposite sides of its opening sockets and open recesses, the blind-slats provided at each end with metal ferrules and trunnions which latter extend within said sockets and recesses, the elongated



recesses in one end of each slat, the locking-  
strip secured to the shutter and adapted to  
confine the trunnions at one side of the slats  
within said open recesses, the operating-bar  
5 having lugs which engage said recesses and  
provided with elongated slots, and screws ex-  
tending through said slots into the shutter  
whereby said bar is guided and is capable of  
a free vertical play, substantially as set forth.  
10 7. In a window-blind, the combination of  
the socket and inclined open recess-bearings  
arranged at opposite sides of a suitable frame,  
the independent blind-slats provided with

trunnions which rest within said bearings,  
means for confining said trunnions within the 15  
recess-bearings, and an operating-bar adjust-  
ably secured at one side of the frame and  
loosely connected with the ends of the slats,  
substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 20  
in presence of two witnesses.

WARREN R. BRIGGS.

Witnesses:

F. W. SMITH, Jr.,  
M. T. LONGDEN.