

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig:1.

Fig:2.

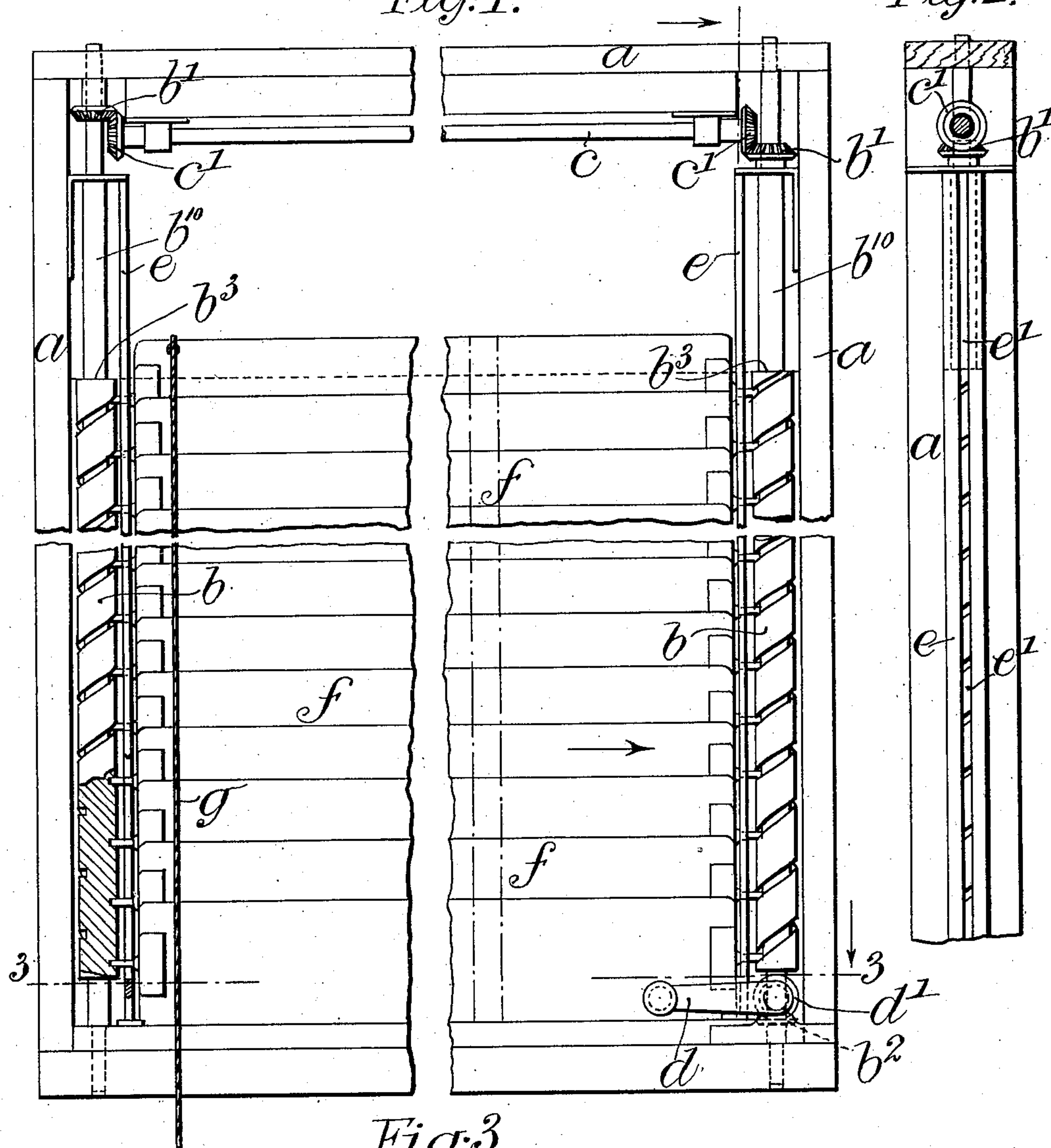
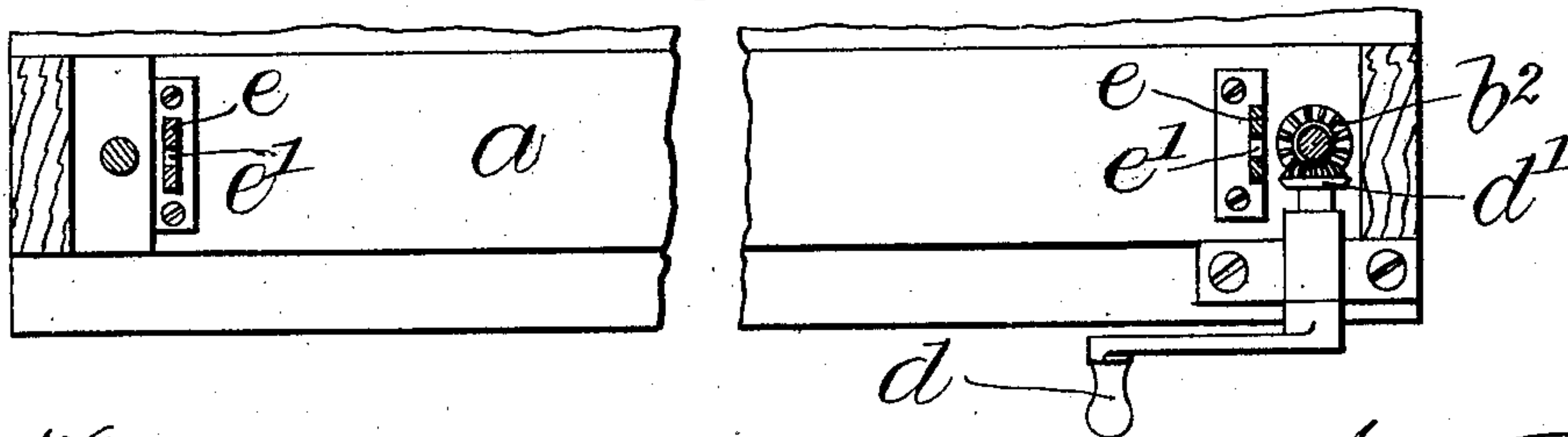


Fig:3.



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749,966.

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904

G. JARRETT.
WINDOW BLIND OR SHUTTER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1903.

MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig: 4.

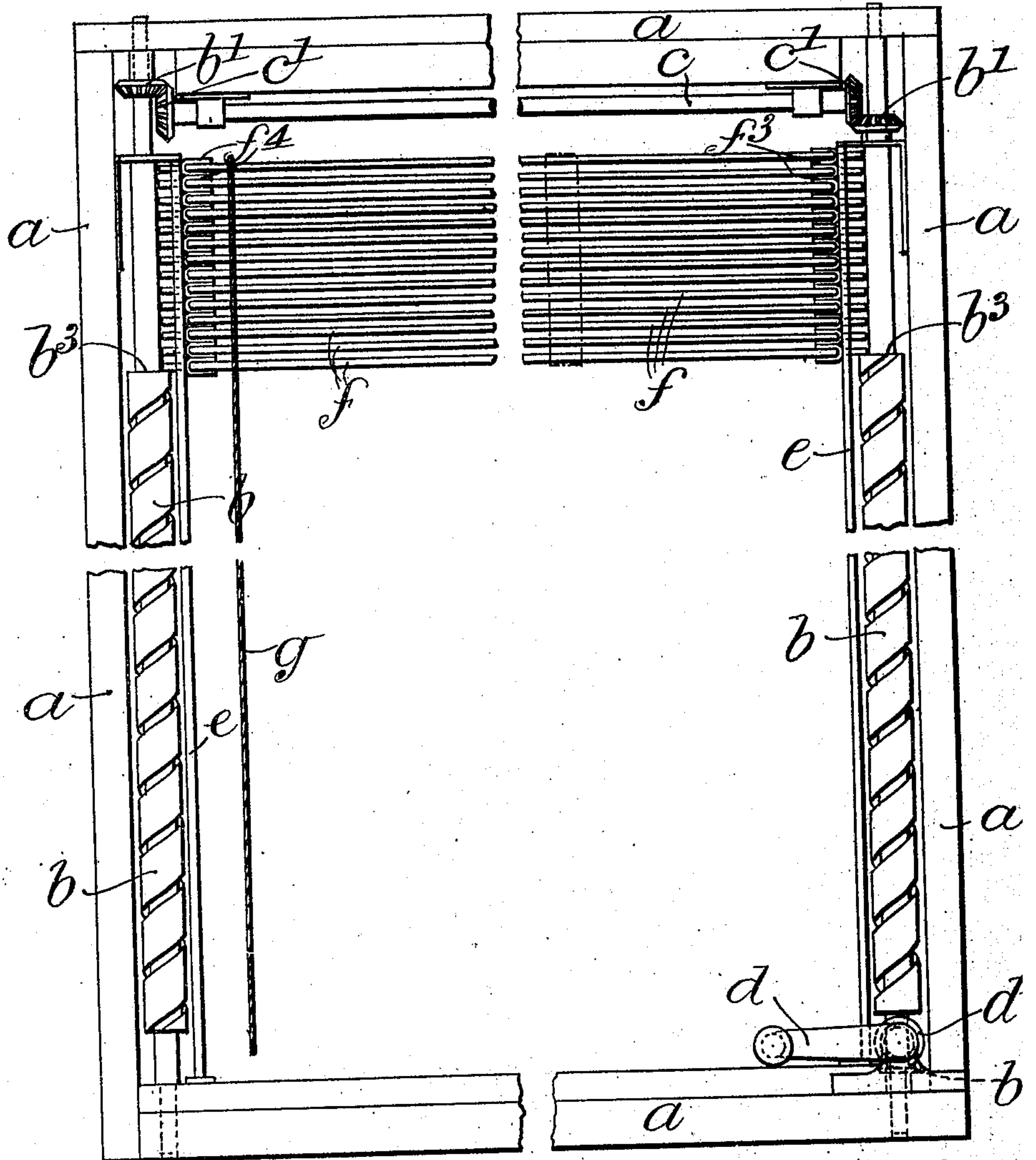


Fig: 5.

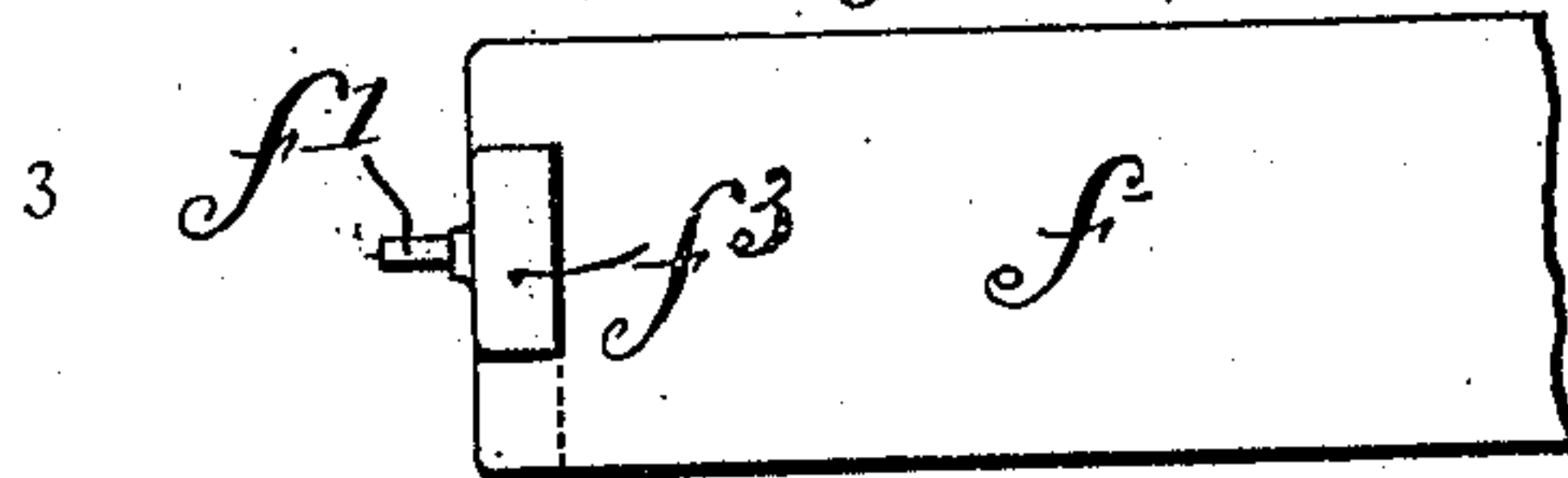


Fig: 6.



Fig: 7.

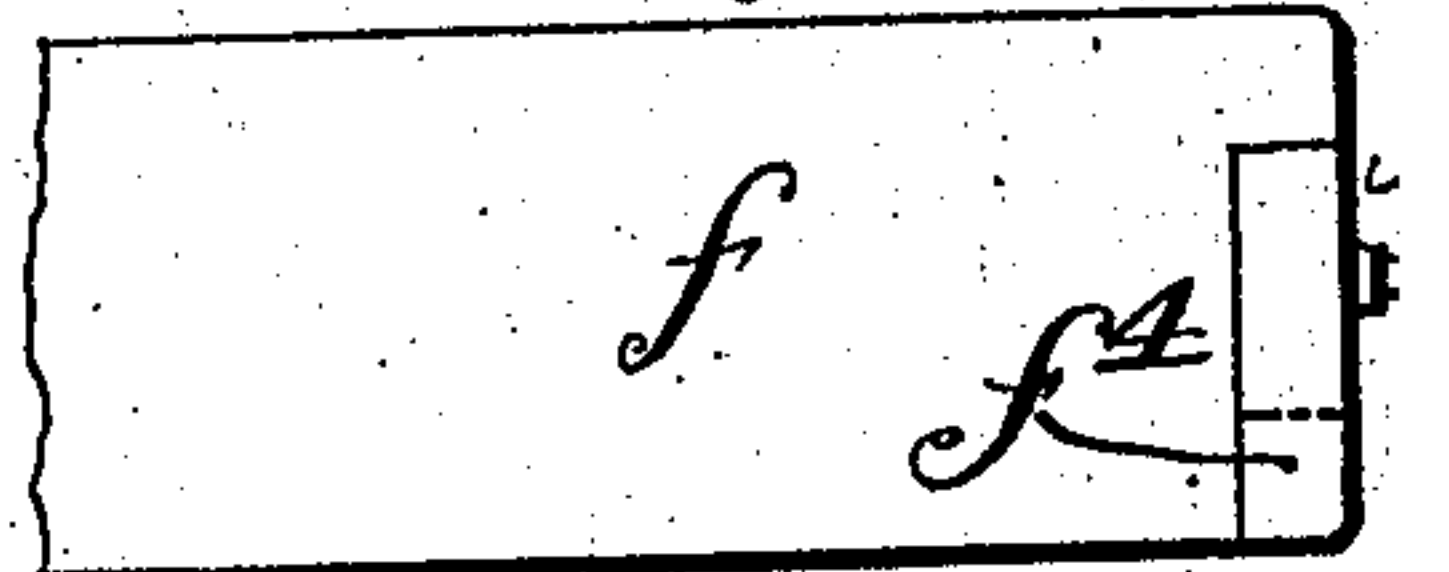


Fig: 8.



Fig: 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE JARRETT, OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS, ENGLAND.

WINDOW BLIND OR SHUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,966, dated January 19, 1904.

Application filed March 23, 1903. Serial No. 149,170. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE JARRETT, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window Blinds or Shutters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to window blinds and shutters of the "Venetian" type, and has for its object to collect the slats at the upper part of the window as the blind or shutter is being raised and also to provide a blind or shutter which is less likely to get out of order when exposed to the weather, as the weight of the slats is not supported by tape-ladders.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a blind or shutter and carrying-frame as seen from the inside of a room. Fig. 2 is an elevation of one side of the frame looking in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar elevation to Fig. 1, but showing the blind or shutter in its raised position. As seen from the inside of a room, Fig. 5 is a front view, Fig. 6 is an end view, Fig. 7 is a back view, and Fig. 8 is a plan, of part of one of the slats. Fig. 9 shows a slight modification in the construction of the slats.

In carrying the invention into effect I construct a suitable frame *a*, and I mount in suitable bearings at each side thereof a screw *b*. These screws *b* are geared to rotate simultaneously. As shown in the drawings, each screw *b* is formed at its upper end with a plain cylindrical portion *b*¹⁰ and is provided with a bevel-wheel *b*¹, which wheels are geared together by means of the shaft *c* and bevel-wheels *c*¹ at each end thereof. One of the screws is also provided with a bevel-wheel *b*² at its lower end, with which gears the bevel-wheel *d*¹, receiving motion from the handle *d*. It will thus be understood that these screws *b* are caused to rotate simultaneously and in the same direction when the handle *d* is rotated.

Arranged in close proximity to the screws *b* and facing each other are a pair of guides *e*, each having its slot *e*¹. The slats *f* are each pro-

vided with a pin *f*¹ at each end thereof, which run in the slots *e*¹, said pins being carried by clips *f*², one side of which, *f*³, is shorter than the other, so that the slats are weighted by the longer side *f*⁴ to normally rest with their lower edges in contact with the next lower slat when the blinds or shutters are lowered. The same effect is obtained by placing the pins slightly nearer to one edge of the slats, as shown in Fig. 9, or the pins may remain in the center and the slats need not be weighted if a single tape-ladder *h* be employed and the top slat be made thicker than the other slats to act as a turning-rod, as usual in Venetian blinds. Such tape-ladder, however, does not bear the weight of the slats. The pins *f*¹ are of less diameter than the clips *f*². When the slats are at the top and the screws *b* are rotated in the one direction, the pins *f*¹ on the lowermost slat will simultaneously enter the thread in each screw and pass downward. The pins on the next slat cannot enter the threads at the same time, owing to the thickness of the clips, but rest on the shoulders *b*³ of the screws and will enter the threads the next time the open ends thereof present themselves. In the reverse direction the slats *f* move upward as the screws *b* are rotated and automatically assume the horizontal position as each passes out of the screw-threads, owing to the fact that the weight of the slats tends to cause the pins *f*¹ to rest as close to each other as possible and overcomes the slight weight on one side of the clip when such weight is used. A box may be provided, preferably above the upper part of the window, to receive the slats. Such box is indicated by the dotted line *a*¹, Fig. 1, which represents the bottom thereof.

When it is desired to move the slats from their normal position in contact with one another when the blind or shutter is lowered, it is only necessary to pull the cord *g*, which is attached to each slat, to cause the slats *f* to turn on their pins *f*¹. The end of the cord *g* is then fastened in any convenient manner. When the cord *g* is released, the weights (when employed) will again cause the slats to lie in close contact with each other.

When the blind is made of strong materials and is used as a shutter, any suitable locking

means may be employed to prevent it being raised by unauthorized persons.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. In a window blind or shutter, having a frame, two screws mounted in said frame, means for causing them to rotate simultaneously, and two guides facing each other, the combination therewith of slats, and pins on
10 each of said slats working in said guides and entering the threads of said screws, by which they are actuated, whereby all the slats are simultaneously raised and collected success-
15 stantially as set forth.

2. In a window blind or shutter, having a frame, screws mounted in said frame, means for causing them to rotate simultaneously, and guides facing each other, the combina-
20 tion therewith of weighted slats, pins on each of said slats working in the guides and actu-

ated by the threads of the screws, and means for turning the slats, substantially as set forth.

3. In a window blind or shutter, the com- 25
bination of the slats, two screws for raising and lowering the slats, means for rotating the screws simultaneously, pins carried by each of said slats and working on the screws, should- 30
ers on said screws on which the slats are collected, plain cylindrical portions on the screws above the shoulders, and guides facing each other mounted adjacent the screws and in which the slats move up and down.

. In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 35
my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

G. JARRETT.

Witnesses:

B. J. B. MILLS,

CLAUDE K. MILLS.