No. 808,363. PATENTED DEC. 26, 1905.

J. J. HARGRAVES.

BLIND SLAT ANTIRATTLER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 10. 1905.

Fig. 1.

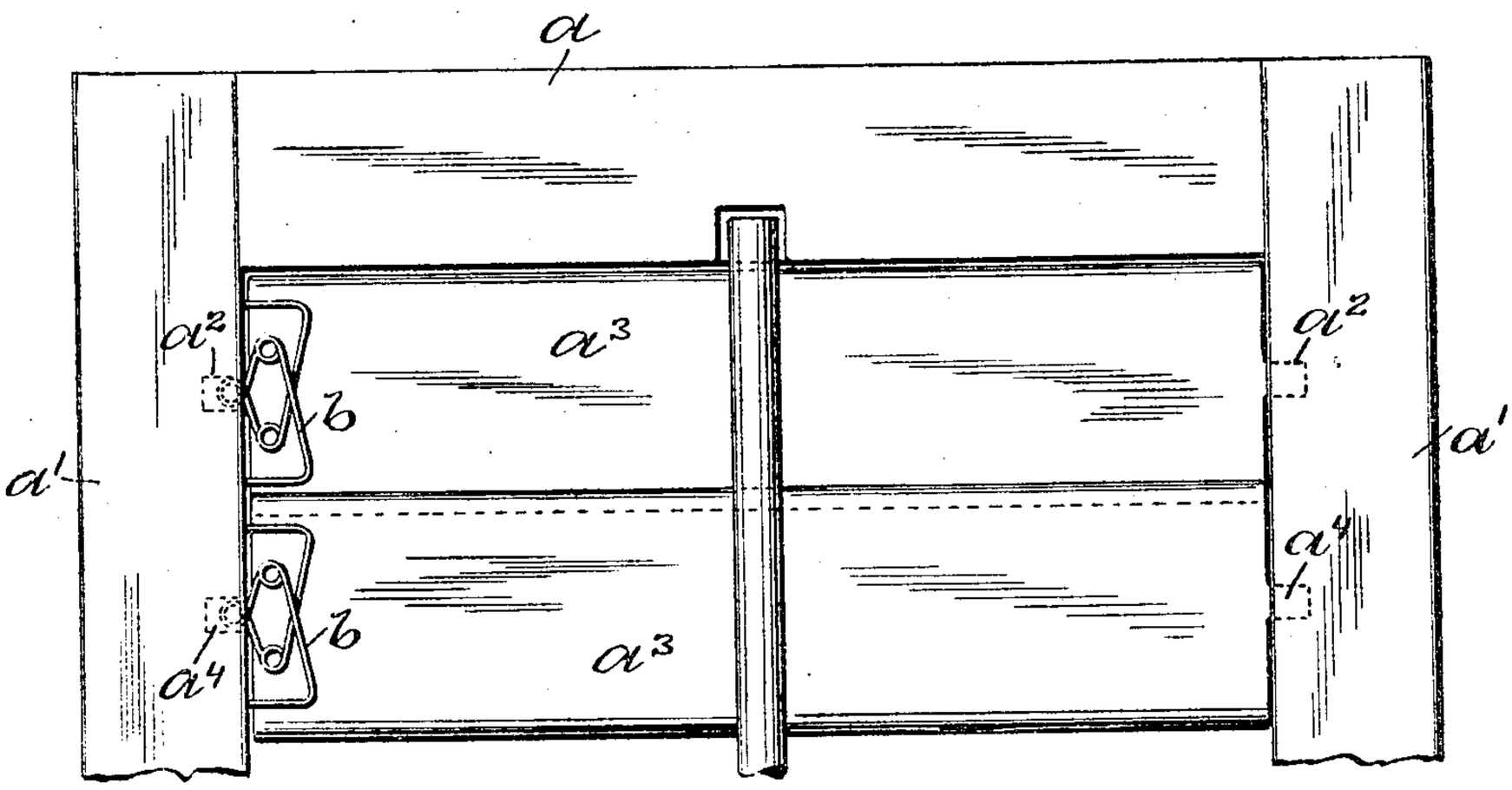


Fig. 2.

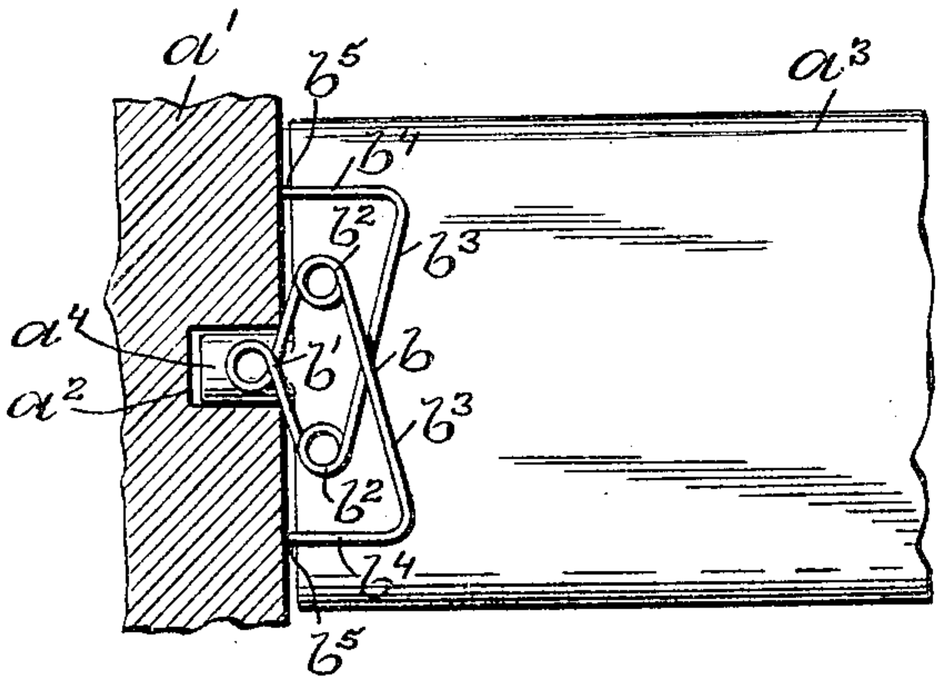
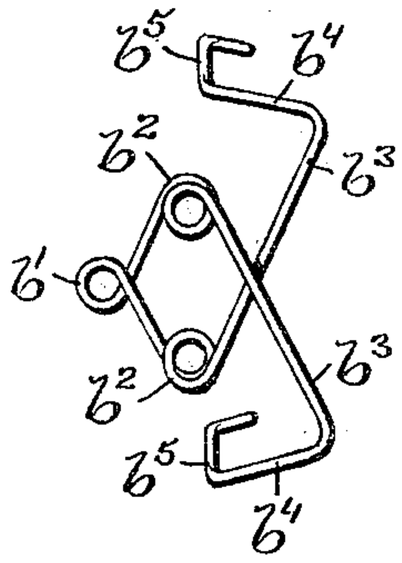


Fig. 3.



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BLIND-SLAT ANTIRATTLER.

No. 808,363. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 26, 1905.

Application filed May 10, 1905. Serial No. 259,774.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. HARGRAVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Apponaug, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Blind-Slat Antirattlers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in antirattlers used to frictionally hold the slats of blinds and prevent the same from rattling.

Slats of blinds are usually constructed to have a loose fit, or in the course of time the pivots of the slats will wear loose, thereby allowing the slats to rattle in the blind.

The object of my invention is to prevent the rattling of the blind-slats, and I accomplish this object by providing the slats of the blind with antirattlers constructed of spring-wire and shaped to engage with the end of the slat and the hole in the blind-frame for the pivot of the slat, whereby the slat is held from rattling by friction between the end of the slat and the blind-frame.

A further object of my invention is to provide a blind with means for frictionally holding the slats in any position desired, thereby allowing the air to enter a room and excluding the sun.

My invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction of a spring-wire antirattler for blind-slats, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a face view of the upper end of a blind, showing the slats in the closed position and provided with my improved spring-wire anti-slat-rattlers. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail sectional view showing one end of a blind-slat provided with my improved antirattler and a portion of the blind-frame in section, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the antirattler removed from the blind-slat.

In the drawings, a indicates a blind, and b my improved spring-wire antirattler. The blind a has the side bars a' a', in the inner edges of which are the circular holes a^2 a^2 and the slats a^3 a^3, having the pintles a^4 a^4 at each end adapted to enter the holes a^2 a^2 in the side bars and form the pivot of the slats. In the usual construction of blind-slats the slat is thinner than the largest diameter of the pintle, thereby forming a space between the flattened side of the pintle and the wall of the circular hole in the frame of the blind.

My improved blind-slat antirattler b is constructed of a predetermined length of spring-wire by first forming the small loop b' in the center of the wire for the hole a^2 in the blind-frame. In forming this loop the wire is crossed at the loop and the halves of the wire extended outward and away at an angle from the loop. At a distance of approximately two diameters of the loop a coil b^2 is formed in each half of the wire and the halves brought together at an angle and crossed on a line drawn centrally between the coils b^2 b^2 and the center of the loop b'. This forms a diamond-shaped space, the coils b^2 b^2 indicating the ends of the diamond and the points where the halves of the wire are crossed the sides of the diamond. The halves of the wire are now carried out approximately twice the distance between the coils b^2 b^2 and then bent back at right angles toward the coils b^2 b^2 and on the same plane, forming the spring-arms b^3 b^3, with the L-shaped portions b^4 b^4. The ends of the L-shaped portions b^4 b^4 are now bent back at right angles to the plane of the arms b^3 b^3 and then parallel to the L-shaped portions b^4 b^4, thus forming the hook-shaped ends b^5 b^5 for the end of the blind-slat, as shown in Fig. 3.

In the use of my improved antirattler for blind-slats the slats of the blind are opened, the loop b' placed in the hole a^2 in the space formed by the flattened side of the pintle a^4 and the wall of the hole, and the hook-shaped ends b^5 b^5 hooked over the end of the slat. This forces the antirattler into its contracted position flat against the face of the slat, as shown in Fig. 2. The spring tension of the antirattler now forces the opposite end of the slat against the side bar a', as shown in Fig. 1, and through the frictional contact of the end of the slat with the side bar holds the slat from rattling in the blind. The slats may now be opened or closed in the usual way or held in any desired position by the spring tension of the antirattlers.

I do not wish to confine myself to the exact construction of the antirattler shown, as it could be made of spring-wire in a variety of shapes adapted to engage with a pivot-hole in the blind-frame and the end of a slat, as shown.

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

1. The combination with a blind a having the side bars a' a' in which are the holes a^2 a^2, the slats a^3 a^3 having the pintles a^4 a^4 on the ends

of the slats, and a plurality of the antirattlers *b b* each antirattler being of spring-wire and consisting of the loop *b'*, the two coils b^2 b^2, the spring-arms b^3 b^3 having the L-shaped portions b^4 b^4 with the hook-shaped ends b^5 b^5, the loop *b'* being adapted to engage with a hole a^2 in the side bar *a'* and the hook-shaped ends b^5 b^5 with the end of a slat a^3, whereby the slats a^3 a^3 are frictionally held in any position desired and from rattling in the blind, as described.

2. An antirattler for blind-slats consisting of spring-wire and having the loop *b'*, the two coils b^2 b^2, the spring-arms b^3 b^3 having the L-shaped portions b^4 b^4 with the hook-shaped ends b^5 b^5, the loop *b'* the latter being adapted to engage in a pivot-hole in a blind-frame and the hook-shaped ends b^5 b^5 with the end of a blind-slat, whereby the slat is frictionally held in any position desired and from rattling in the blind, as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN J. HARGRAVES.

Witnesses:

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