

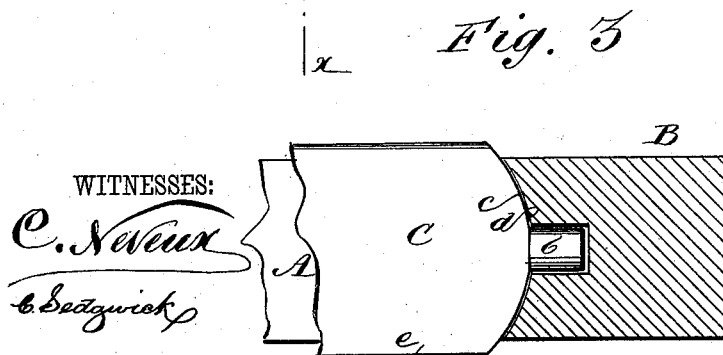
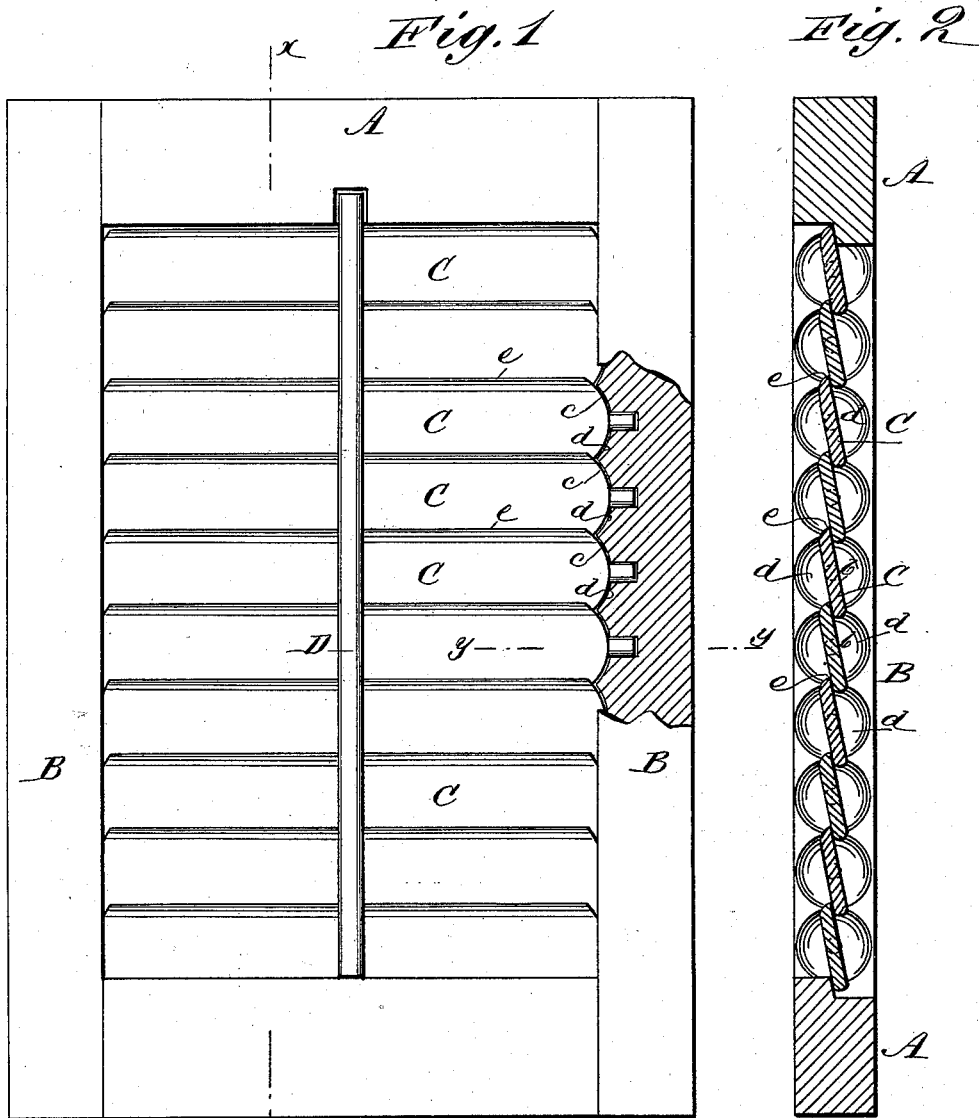
(No Model.)

S. S. PATTERSON.

VENETIAN BLIND.

No. 383,978.

Patented June 5, 1888.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL S. PATTERSON, OF WILKES-BARRÉ, PENNSYLVANIA.

VENETIAN BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,978, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed December 30, 1887. Serial No 259,383. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL S. PATTERSON, of Wilkes-Barré, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Venetian Blinds, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to window and other blinds or shutters provided with rolling or
10 turning slats to admit or exclude the light, or air and light, as required. As ordinarily constructed, these blinds or shutters, commonly known as "Venetian," are more or less im-
15 perfect in their action, especially as regards excluding the light when closed, partly owing to the imperfect joints formed by the overlapping slats one upon the other throughout their
20 length, due to the rounded construction of the upper edges of the slats, but mainly or more prominently owing to the openings left be-
25 tween the ends of the slats, usually made wholly or partially straight or square, and the sides of the casing or frame in which the slats are pivoted or hung. This is very objection-
30 able in sick-rooms and often distressing to the patient, and also very annoying in the summer time, when it is desired to keep a room perfectly dark, and to exclude insects and prevent destruction of or injury to furniture and
other articles in the room.

My invention has for its object the remedying of this defect and to provide for the blind or shutter, when its rolling slats are closed, effectually excluding sun or rays of light from
35 passing by said slats and through the blind or shutter; and the invention consists in a novel construction and combinations of parts, including both the slats themselves and the side
40 pieces of the casing or frame in which they are hung, substantially as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims, whereby not only the above-described result is very perfectly secured, but the whole blind or shutter is made to present a neater appearance.

45 Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

50 Figure 1 represents an inside face view of a Venetian blind or shutter embodying my in-

vention and having its one side partly broken away to illustrate the leading feature of its construction. Fig. 2 is a section of the same in part upon the line *x x* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a partial section thereof upon the line *y y* 55 in Fig. 1.

A B indicate the frame of the blind or shutter, B B being its stiles, side bars, or pieces in which the rolling or turning slats C are pivoted or hung, as by pivots or trunnions *b*, on
60 the opposite ends of each slat, as usual, and D is the slat stick, by which the several slats are opened or closed simultaneously, as in the ordinary way of working Venetian blinds or
65 shutters, said stick being connected by engaging loops, as usual, (and which it is not necessary here to show,) with the several slats. Instead of the ends of the slats C, however, being made square or straight, and leaving wide
70 cracks or openings between them and the inside faces of the side bars, B, to insure working freedom of the slats, which openings are in the line of vision, or in direct courses through
75 the blind or shutter, thus leaving passages for light when the blind or shutter is closed, I make the slats at their ends, both ends being
80 alike, (though only their ends on one side of the frame are here shown,) convex or curved from edge to edge in the direction of their width, as at *e*, and of a curvature correspond-
85 ing to the rolling action of the slats, and provide the inner face of each side bar, B, with adjoining cavities *d* of concave shape or curvature to match the ends of the slats, and within which the ends of the slats loosely enter,
90 thus insuring working freedom to the slats back or out of course with the line of vision. By making the entire ends of the slats curved from edge to edge and arranging them in adjoining cavities, as above described, the space
95 between the ends of the slats and side bars is wholly within the cavities, so that the light is effectually excluded from penetrating past the ends of the slats when the latter are closed, and a neater appearance is given to the whole
blind or shutter.

To prevent light from entering between the slats throughout their length when the same are closed, their upper and overlapping margins, *e*, are made sharp and square or straight 100

with the faces of the slats, instead of being made rounding, thus giving a closer joint as well as a neater finish to the blind or shutter.

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

1. In a Venetian blind or shutter, the combination of the side bars of the frame having a series of adjoining concave cavities, and the
10 pivoted slats having their ends curved from edge to edge in the direction of their width, and fitting in and filling said cavities from edge to edge, substantially as described.

2. An improved Venetian blind or shutter

consisting of the frame A B, the side pieces, 15 B, of which are provided with the series of concave adjoining cavities *d*, and the slats C, having their ends curved from edge to edge in the direction of their width, and their upper overlapping margins, *e*, straight and provided 20 with the pivots *b*, the said curved ends fitting in the cavities and filling the same from edge to edge, substantially as herein shown and described.

SAMUEL S. PATTERSON.

Witnesses:

WESLEY JOHNSON,
JNO. C. JEFFRIES.