(No Model.)

F. W. WRIGHT.

HANGING AND OPERATING VENETIAN BLINDS.

No. 385,654. Patented July 3, 1888.

Fig. 1.

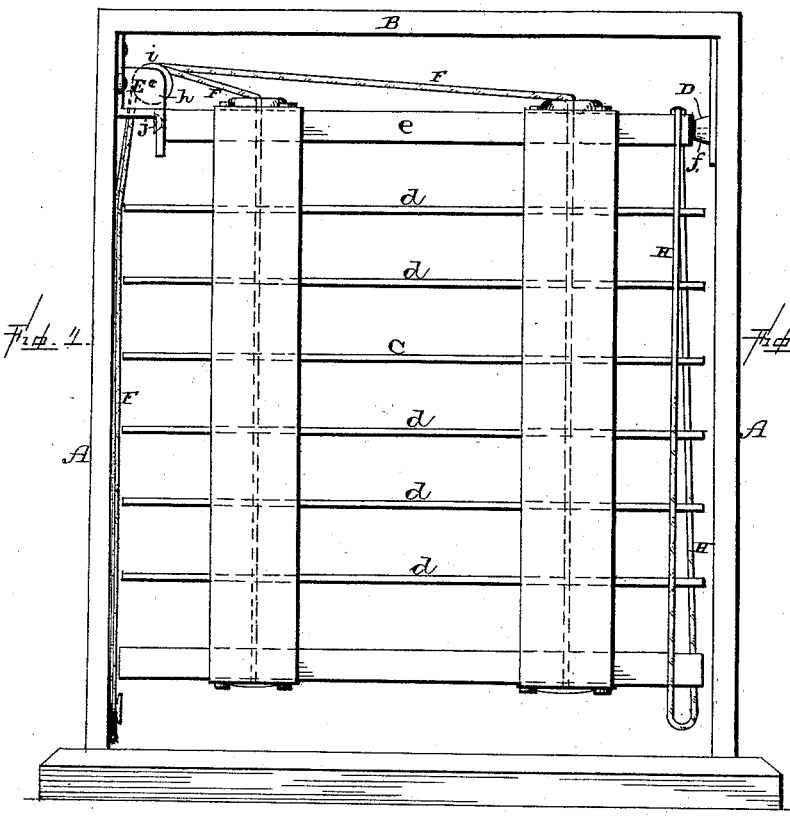


Fig. 2.

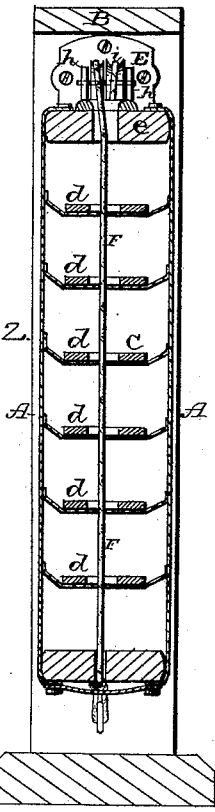


Fig. 3.

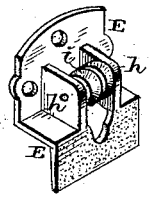
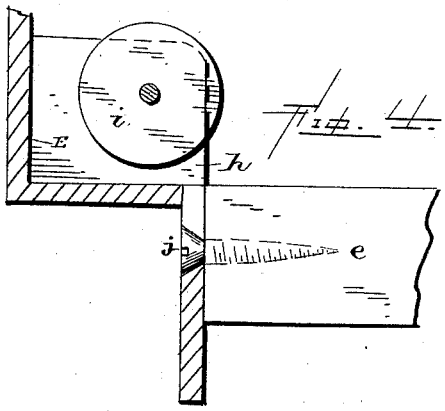


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HANGING AND OPERATING VENETIAN BLINDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,654, dated July 3, 1888.

Application filed October 24, 1887. Serial No. 253,239. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hanging and Operating Venetian Blinds, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in the mode of hanging and operating what are known as "Venetian window-blinds;" and it consists in the combination of a frictional bracket provided with supports for the guiding-rollers, and which has its lower vertical face roughened, with the double-grooved pulley journaled between the lateral supports, the upper slat, which has its end to bear against the roughened surface, and the gudgeon, which is secured to the end of the slat, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

In the drawings, in which similar letters indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a blind embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of the bracket, the end of the upper slat, and the gudgeon.

A represents the side jamb of the window-frame; B, the top of the frame; C, the Venetian blind; *d d*, the slats composing the same, of which *e* is the upper slat.

D E are hangers or brackets secured to the interior faces of the side jambs, A, near the top of the window-frame, and to which the upper slat, *e*, is pivoted. One of the brackets, D, is provided with a bottom projection, *f*, to receive the gudgeon on the corresponding end of the slat *e*. An opening at the top of this projection allows the gudgeon to be inserted or removed, as desired, without moving the bracket. From the face of the other bracket, E, project lateral supports *h*, for the journaling of the small double-grooved pulley *i*. Directly below the interior face of this pulley is that portion of the bracket which is designed to receive the gudgeon *j* on the other end of the slat *e*. The shape of the aperture in which the gudgeon *j* is inserted is triangular, the gudgeon resting in the angle. The exterior edge of this angle is rimmed to receive a corresponding enlargement of the outer end of the gudgeon *j*. The surface of that portion of the bracket which comes in contact with that end of the slat *e* as it is turned is corrugated, the whole construction being designed to secure a greater frictional bearing to the slat *e*, which, being further increased by the weight of the blind, is sufficient to retain the slat *e* at any angle to which it may be turned—a result which could not be reliably accomplished if the gudgeon *j* were a simple pivot-pin, without the intervention of springs or other similar device.

The ends of the two cords F, employed to raise and lower the blind, are secured, one near each extremity, to the bottom slat, and thence are passed upward through transverse slots in each slat *d* in the usual manner; but instead of being passed through similar apertures in the top slat, *e*, and thence over suitable pulleys or other more complicated devices attached to the top of the window-frame, they are carried through holes in the slat *e*, directly over the slots in the slats below, which holes are lined with a porcelain, glass, or other anti-frictional material; thence they are carried to the double-grooved pulley *i*, over which they are passed, and thence down to where they can be operated conveniently by the hand.

The angular adjustment of the blind is accomplished by means of the cord H, which is secured to the upper slat, *e*, in the ordinary way.

The additional frictional bearing of the gudgeon *j*, combined with the roughened face of the bracket adjacent to the end of the slat *e*, as above described, is sufficient to hold the slats or blind at any angle.

It is obvious that this simple arrangement for hanging Venetian blinds wholly dispenses with the necessity for a top rail, cornice, or hangers, all of a more or less complicated and expensive construction. No pulleys are required save the one over which the cords F pass, thus greatly saving both in expense of construction and subsequent care, contributing to the simplicity and beauty of the blind and the convenience and ease with which it can be at any moment removed from or replaced in the window.

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

The combination of the frictional bracket E, provided with the supports *h*, and a suitable bearing for the gudgeon, and having its lower vertical surface roughened, with the double-grooved pulley journaled between the lateral supports, the upper slat, which has its end to bear against the roughened surface, and the gudgeon, substantially as described.

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

FRANK W. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. ALLEN,

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