(No Model.)

L. C. THORNE.

BLIND STOP.

No. 492,122. Patented Feb. 21, 1893.

Fig. 1

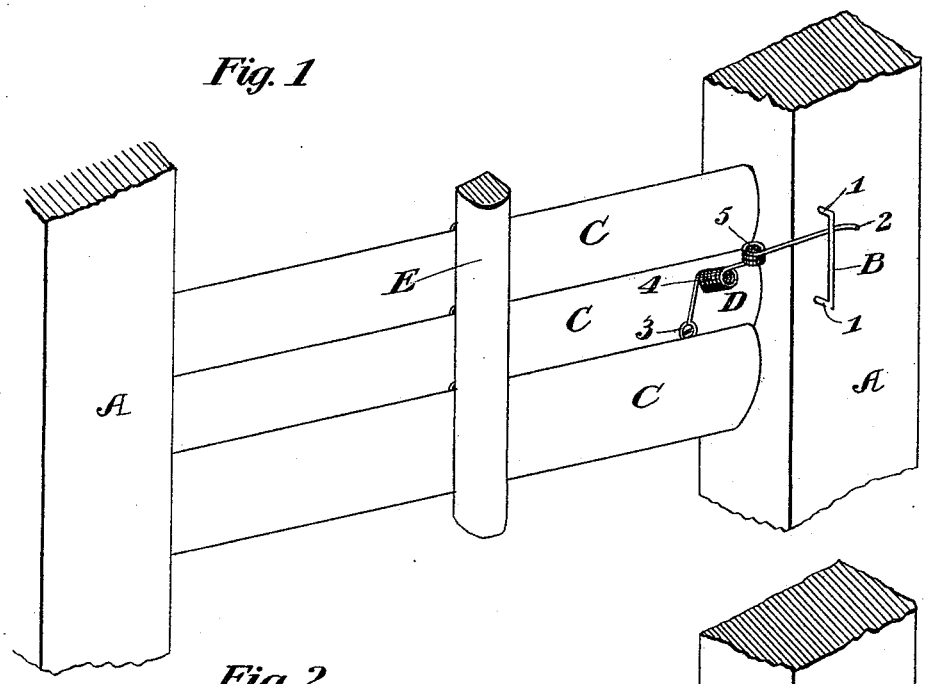
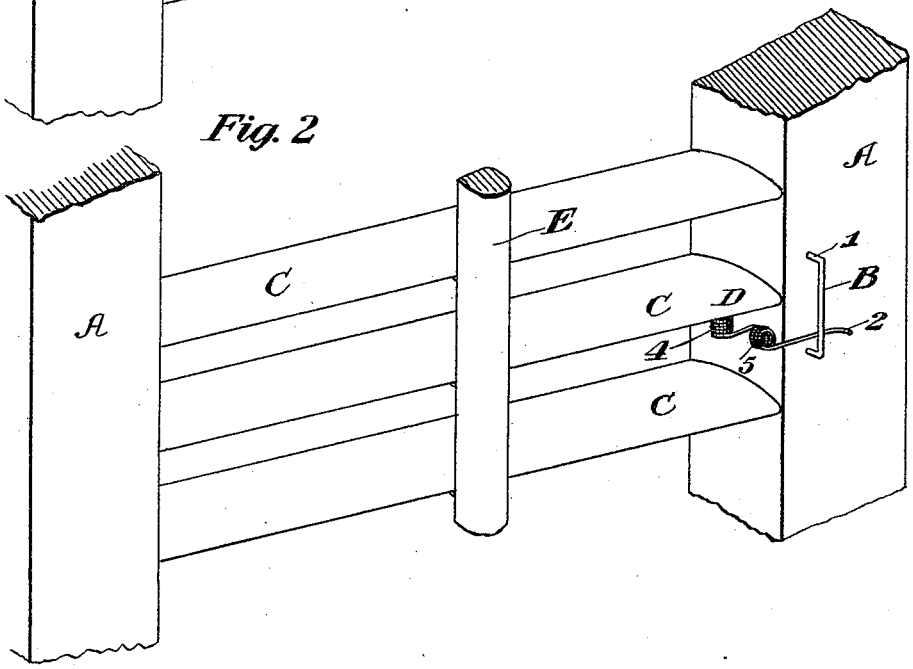


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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BLIND-STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,122, dated February 21, 1893.

Application filed October 17, 1892. Serial No. 449,167. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAWRENCE C. THORNE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rock Falls, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind-Slat Locks; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in blind slat locks, and consists of a peculiarly constructed duplex spring, seated on one of the slats of the blind, and having its free end projected under and held within an elongated staple attached to the vertical stile at the adjacent side of the blind.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a cheap and expeditious method of locking the blind-slats at any desired angle, to prevent their rattling, and to regulate the admission of the light. I attain this purpose by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective of a portion of blind, embodying my invention, with the blind-slat closed. Fig. 2 is the same, with the blind slats in a horizontal position.

As my invention pertains simply to the method of locking the slats of the blind, and the construction of the different kinds of blinds are substantially the same, and my invention is adapted for operation in connection with any of such types, I do not deem it necessary to show or describe the entire blind, or any more thereof than will render intelligible the location, construction, and operation of my invention.

A is the stile of the blind, of any of the usual forms, and on the vertical inner face of which there is suitably seated a staple B, having a sufficient interval between its attached ends 1—1, for the desired movement of the end 2, of the spring, parallel with the stile A.

C is the ordinary slat, journaled in the usual way at each end in the vertical stiles A, and thereby adapted to oscillate on said journal bearings.

E is the usual vertical rod, extending the length of the blind about central of the slats C, and pivotally connecting all of the latter.

D is a suitable double coiled spring, having its lower end 3 suitably seated upon the face of one of the slats C.

In Fig. 1 is shown the slat C as closed, or standing in a nearly vertical position. In that position, the first coil 4 of the spring wire D, consisting of six coils of a suitable spring wire, is seated perpendicularly to the adjacent surface of the slat C, and extends, in the aforesaid closed position of the slat, horizontally into the apartment. The wire D, after leaving the coil 4, is, with a sufficient intervening interval, turned into a second coil 5, perpendicular to the first; or, in other words, such second coil 5 has its axis substantially parallel to the slat C, from whence the wire D is extended outwardly in substantially a straight line, to form the attaching end 2, which protrudes under the staple B. The lower part of the staple B may be notched if desired, but the action of the spring D being directly against the inner surface of staple B, it will be found that the part 2 will be held against said staple with sufficient rigidity to hold the blind slats against any casual movement, or the operation of the wind. This action of the part 2 is caused by both coils 4 and 5, and the further advantage or purpose in the coil 4 is to build the spring out from the slat C, so as to enter the interval under the staple C in substantially a horizontal position. The wire D extends a sufficient distance beyond the staple B to afford a ready means of grasping the same by the hand. By pressing the end 2 of the wire D toward the stile A, from contact with the under side of the staple B, the slats C can be readily moved in any desired position, and by merely releasing the end 2 the action of the coiled springs will immediately lock the slats in that position.

The purpose of the double coil in the spring D is to get the outward action against the staple B, of the end 2, in whatever position the slat may be turned. Because it is obvious that if the slat C be turned, as in Fig 2, until

its greater transverse axis is in a horizontal plane, the axis of the coil 5 will be horizontal, and the axis of the coil 4 vertical, in which position the coil 4 would operate to throw the end 2 against the staple B. But in the position shown in Fig. 1, the secondary coil 5 is necessary to give the pressure of the end 2 of spring D in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the stile A, and against the under side of the staple B. Therefore, the two coils, having their axes in different planes, are essential in order to procure the outward pressure aforesaid of the end 2, in every position of the slats.

The advantages of my invention are that it is simple, cheap, easy of attachment, being seated on the slat with one screw, and that it can be operated with one hand.

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

The combination of the stile A provided with staple B, slat C journaled in said stile, vertical rod E and spring D seated at one end on said slat, and provided intermediately with two coils, in different planes, and with a free end 2 adapted to be projected under and bear against said staple B; substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

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

LAWRENCE C. THORNE.

Witnesses:
JOHN F. BARRETT,
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