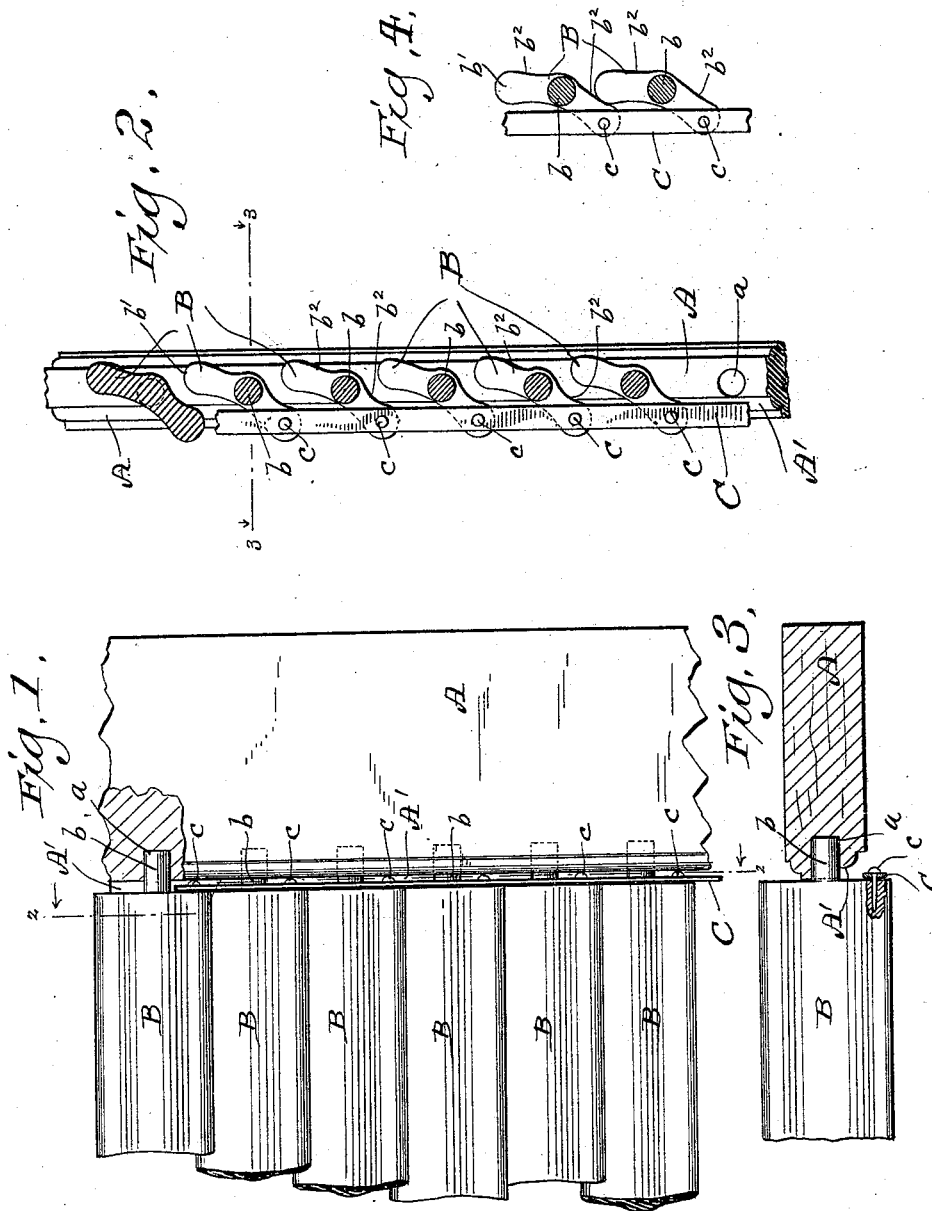


(No Model.)

G. POPPERT.  
WINDOW BLIND.

No. 492,993.

Patented Mar. 7, 1893.



Witnesses  
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John E. Miles.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE POPPERT, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## WINDOW-BLIND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,993, dated March 7, 1893.

Application filed June 27, 1892. Serial No. 438,152. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE POPPERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Blinds; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in window blinds of that class in which a series of slats are arranged transversely between the stiles of the blinds and pivotally engaged therewith, and it consists in certain peculiarities of construction, as will be hereinafter shown and described and subsequently claimed.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating my invention: Figure 1, is a front elevation of one side of a window blind constructed in accordance with my invention and showing parts broken away to better illustrate the construction. Fig. 2, is a vertical sectional view of the same taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a horizontal cross section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4, is a detail view illustrating the closed position of the slats.

In said drawings: A represents the stile of the blind, and B B the transversely arranged slats having dowels *b b* upon their ends arranged to revolvably engage with suitable sockets *a a* in the stile A.

C represents the rod for opening and closing the slats, said rod being pivotally engaged with one end of each of the slats B B as at *c*, so as to enable all of said slats to be simultaneously rotated by a longitudinal movement of the said rod. A vertical channel A' is conveniently formed in the inner edge of the stile of the blind adjacent to the ends of the slats B B to which the rod C is secured. The rod C is arranged so as to lie within the channel A' when it has been moved into a position to rotate the slats B B into their closed positions, so as not to project beyond the surface of the blind when the slats are closed. One of the rods may if desired, be arranged at each side of the blind, said rods being engaged with opposite ends of the blind slats, but I find that under all ordinary circumstances one rod is sufficient.

It will be seen by reference to the drawings, that the blind slats B B are substantially of concavo-convex form in cross section each blind slat being provided with rounded upper and lower edges *b' b'* and provided upon its rear surface with depressions *b<sup>2</sup> b<sup>2</sup>* for the reception of the edges of the next adjacent slats when the slats are moved into their closed positions, the arrangement being such that the slats may be rotated into their closed positions in which the upper edge of one slat will come into engagement with the lower edge of the next slat above without the vertical rod C coming into engagement with the pins *b b* so as to prevent the slats from being closed snugly together, this position of the slats and rod being shown in Fig. 4, of the drawings. By this construction of the slats, they are enabled to be closed more snugly together so as to occupy less space than if they were of the ordinary forms of construction, and no portion of the slats or of the rod is permitted to extend beyond the plane of the surface of the stiles, this feature being especially desirable in the construction of sliding blinds, inasmuch as it prevents the liability of the rods or slats being caught in moving the blinds up or down.

By my improved construction a very neat and compact form of blind is produced, and the rods being located at the ends of the slats adjacent to the sides or stiles of the blinds, are out of the way and practically concealed from view.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A window blind, comprising vertical stiles, transversely arranged slats generally concavo-convex in cross section and having pivotal engagement with said stiles and each provided with rounded upper and lower edges, and with parallel longitudinal channels or depressions upon its convex side, at opposite sides of the center thereof, and a rod having pivotal connections with the ends of said slats at the side of the blind, and adapted to be operated longitudinally to give a rotary movement to said slats, substantially as set forth.

2. A window blind, comprising vertically disposed stiles, a series of transversely ar-

5 ranged slats generally concavo-convex in cross section and having pivotal engagements at their opposite ends with said stiles, each of said slats being provided with rounded upper and lower edges and with parallel, longitudinal channels or depressions upon its convex side, at opposite sides of the axial line of the slat, a vertically disposed channel or groove in the edge of one of the stiles, and a rod having pivotal connections with the ends of the slats and adapted to be operated longitudinally to produce a rotary movement of said slats to open and close the same and arranged to lie within said vertical channel or groove in the stile when moved into a position to close the slats, substantially as set forth.

3. A window blind comprising vertical stiles, transversely arranged slats generally concavo convex in cross section and pivotally engaged therewith each of said slats being provided with rounded upper and lower edges and with parallel longitudinal channels or depressions upon its convex side, at opposite sides of the axial line of the slat, and a rod connected with the ends of said slats at the side of the blind and adapted to be moved longitudinally to rotate the same, the construction being such that the slats may be closed snugly together without the said rod

coming into engagement with the pivotal connections between the slats and the stiles so as to limit the rotary movement of said slats, substantially as set forth.

4. A window blind comprising a pair of vertical stiles and transversely arranged slats of generally concavo convex form in cross section, each of said slats being provided with rounded upper and lower edges, and upon its convex side, provided with two parallel longitudinal channels or depressions upon opposite sides of the axial line of the slat, for the reception of the rounded edges of the next adjacent slats, substantially as set forth.

5. The hereindescribed blind slat, constructed of substantially concavo-convex form in cross section and provided with rounded upper and lower edges and with two parallel longitudinal channels or depressions located upon, its convex side, at opposite sides of the axial line of the slat, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE POPPERT.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. WILES,  
N. E. OLIPHANT.