E. PRESCOTT.

HANGERS FOR BLINDS OR DOORS.

No. 183,325. Patented Oct. 17, 1876

Fig. 2.

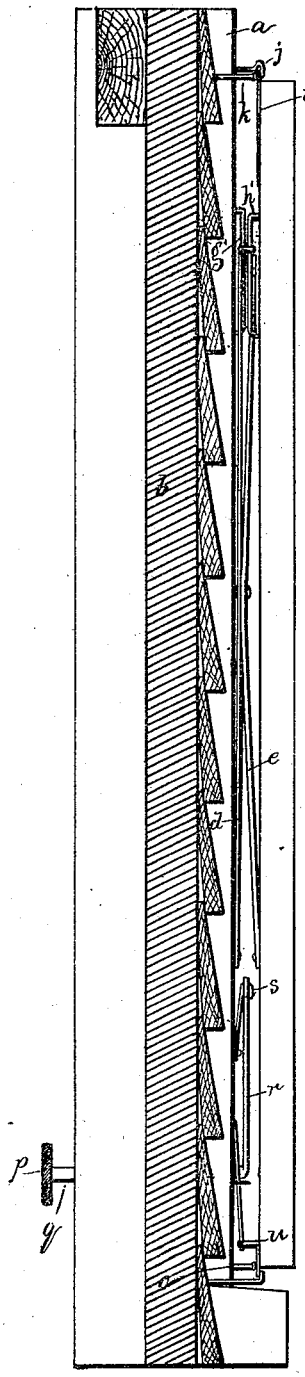
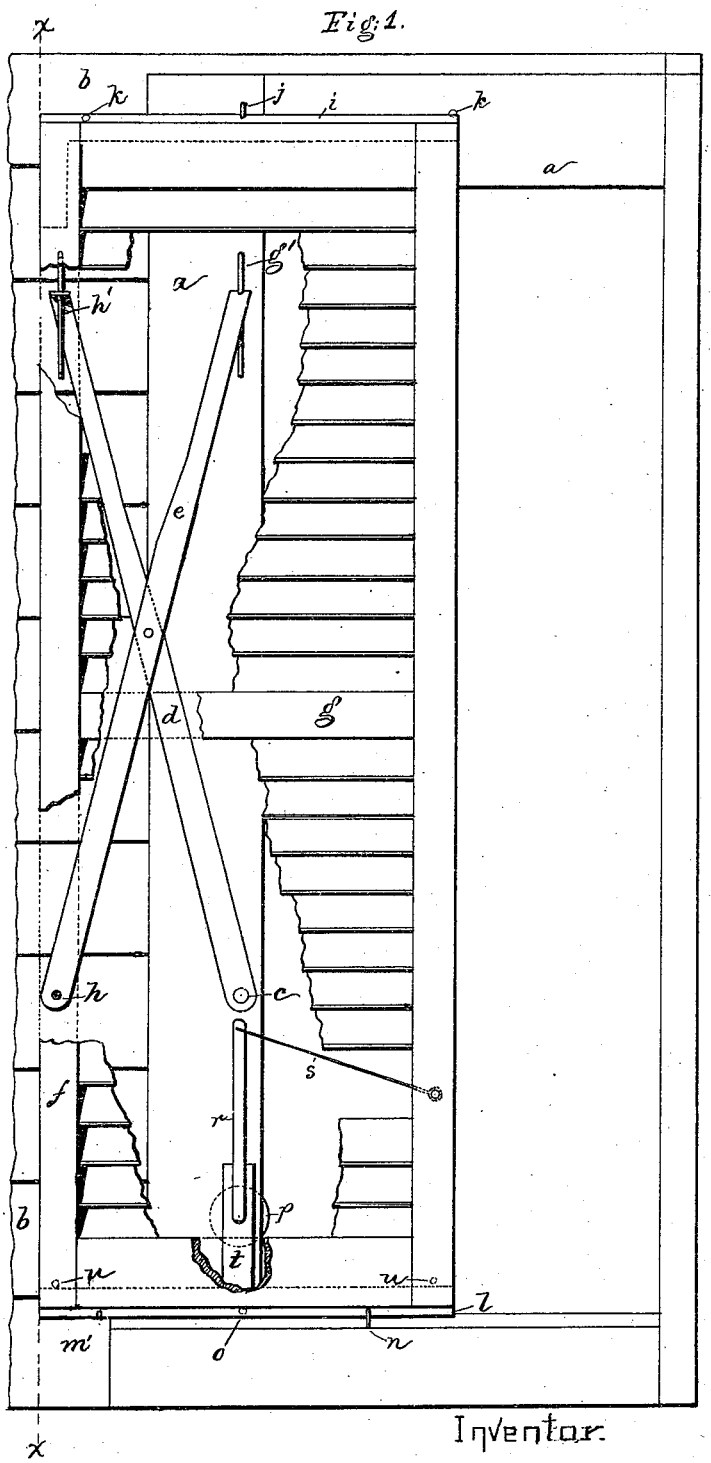


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

L. H. Latimer.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN PRESCOTT, OF HAMPTON FALLS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HANGERS FOR BLINDS OR DOORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **183,325**, dated October 17, 1876; application filed February 11, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN PRESCOTT, of Hampton Falls, Rockingham county, in the State of New Hampshire, have invented an Improved Hanger for Blinds and Doors, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for hanging blinds and doors; and consists in the combination, with a blind or door, of a pair of levers pivoted together and connected, as described, with, and adapted to sustain, and permit the movement of the blind or door in a horizontal direction, without the assistance of other supporting devices adapted to sustain a portion of the weight of the door, as heretofore commonly done.

The horizontally-sliding blind or door has a projection thereon that operates in connection with a holder, to confine the blind or door in its open or closed position, and prevents it from rattling; and, in connection with these devices, I employ a suitable handle or crank within the building to release the holder, to permit the blind or door to be opened.

One stile of the blind or door is connected positively with the lower end of one lever, and is sustained wholly by the crossed levers or bars during the entire extent of movement of the blind or door; and the levers or bars, as constructed and attached to the blind or door and some stationary part of the building, act to move the top and bottom of the blind or door in lines parallel each with the other.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a front or outside view of a portion of a building, showing a partially-closed blind provided with my improvements, the shutters being broken away to show my improvement more clearly; Fig. 2, a section through the building, on line *x x*, the blind being entirely closed.

The window or door casing *a* of the building *b* has pivoted to it at *c* the lower end of a lever, *d*, and a similar lever, *e*, pivoted on the stile *f* of the blind or door *g*, at *h*, is connected with the lever *d* by means of a pivot, thereby holding the two levers together, yet permitting them to move on the pivot and to cross or lie parallel with each other as the blind or door is closed or opened. The upper end of lever *d* is connected, through a suitable sliding connection, with the stile *f*, at the upper end of the blind or door, and the lever *e*, by a like connection, with the casing *a*. The connection shown in this instance is made by perforating the upper ends of levers *d e* each with a hole to fit over a guide-rod, *g'* or *h'*, attached one to the casing and the other to the stile, and, as the blind or door is moved horizontally, the upper ends of the levers move longitudinally over the guide-rods.

It is apparent that the guide-rods might be slotted plates and headed pins or equivalents, or the levers might extend through the slots in the guides, and other equivalent well-known sliding connections might be employed.

From the construction of the levers and their connection with each other and with the blind and building, or other stationary part with which the blind or door is employed and connected, it is obvious that the blind or door will be held up positively by the levers alone, without the employment of a support at the top or bottom of the blind or door at that edge of the blind or door farthest from the casing or stationary support for the lever, across which the blind or door passes in being opened and closed. And this is the gist of this invention.

The upper end of the door is provided with a metallic strip or cross-piece, *i*, made preferably as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, to stay the corners of the blind; and the upper edge of this guide-strip extends under and within the open mouth of a hook, *j*, and the back of the strip rests on and bears against guide-pins *k*, the strip being thereby guided at each side, and the blind or door is prevented from being moved otherwise than in the proper line with relation to the face of the casing or other stationary part over which the blind or door is moved.

Other suitable devices than those used to prevent movement of the blind or door away from or toward the stationary casing may be employed without departing from this invention. On the lower end of the blind or door is placed a guide-strip, *l*, acted on by guide-pins *m n*, to prevent the lower edge of the blind or door from being moved too far out-

ward, and a guide-pin, *o*, at the back prevents movement of the lower end of the blind or door toward the stationary part or casing.

The means for guiding the lower end of the blind or door, as described, may be changed without departing from this invention. Extending within the building or room, it may be, is a hand-wheel, crank, or button, *p*, (see Fig. 2,) on a shaft, *q*, provided at its other end with a crank, *r*, connected by a link, *s*, with the blind or door, and by this crank the the blind or door may be easily and quickly moved horizontally and opened or closed. Between the casing and blind or door I place a holder, *t*, made in this instance as a spring-plate connected with the casing, and, as the blind or door is completely opened or closed, pins *u* on the lower and rear side of the blind or door press against and beyond the center of the holder, and the blind or door at the lower end is held pressed outward against its outer guide-pins or projections, and is also held against lateral motion. The shaft *q* is connected with this holder, and may be moved longitudinally far enough to draw the holder back away from the pin on the back of the blind or door, and which is caught by the holder. This holder may be arranged to be manipulated entirely from the inside of the house, and may be modified to act as a bolt to enter or engage the bottom of the blind or door in either its opened or closed position, and may be constructed so as to be immovable except from inside the building, thereby providing a secure fastening for the blind or door.

I am aware that a sliding door, guided and sustained by a top rail, has had connected with it a lever, guided at its lower end by a pin that enters a slot in a post, and a link connected with the same post, near the top of the door, has been pivoted at its free end to the first lever, near its center; and such a construction of devices I do not claim.

I claim—

1. The combination of a blind or door and pivoted crossed levers, connected, each at one end positively and at the other end loosely, with the blind or door and casing or building over which the blind or door moves, and adapted to completely sustain the blind or door during its movement, substantially as described.

2. The blind or door and its projections at the back, in combination with the holding device, to operate substantially as described.

3. A sliding blind or door and levers to sustain and di ect it, in combination with a blind holding or locking device, adapted to hold a blind, substantially as described, and with a crank or handle to operate the locking device from within a room or building, as set forth.

4. The blind or door and its levers *d e*, pivoted together and connected with the blind and casing, as shown, in combination with guide-strips connected with the top and bottom of the door and with pins and hooks at the sides of the strips, to prevent movement of the blind or door away from or toward the casing, all substantially as described.

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

EDWIN PRESCOTT.

Witnesses:
R. L. ROBERTS,
L. H. LATIMER.