T. SIMIS.

Venetian-Blind.

No. 205,691. Patented July 2, 1878.

Fig. 1.

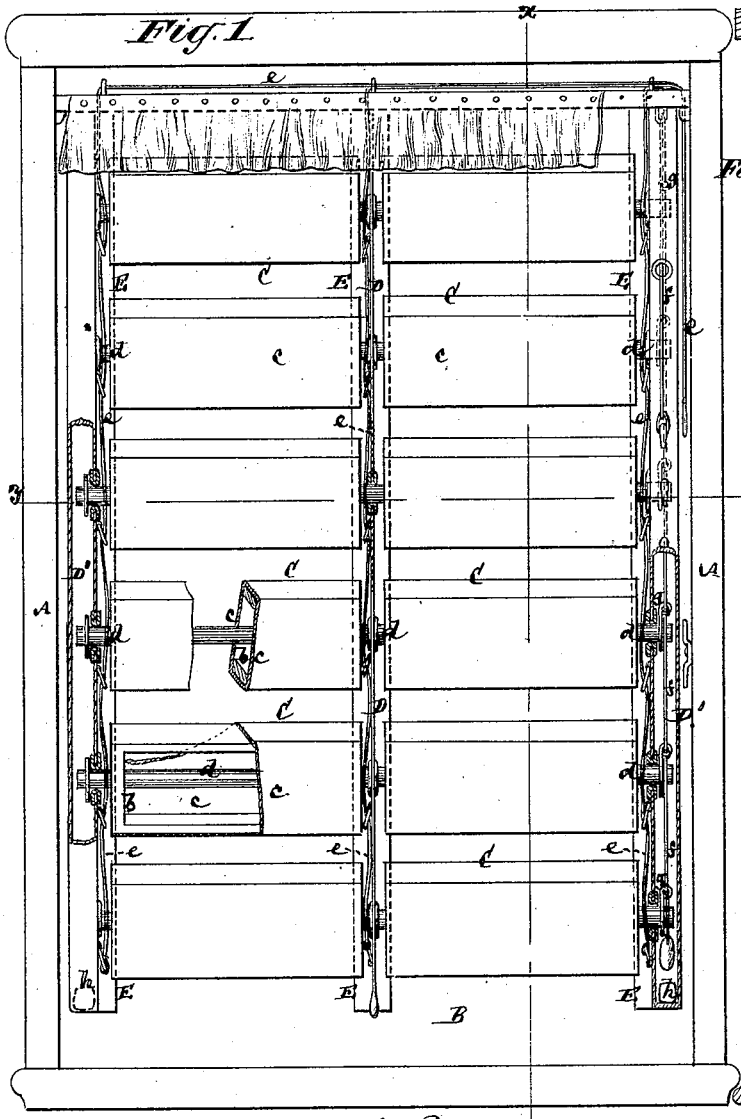


Fig. 2.

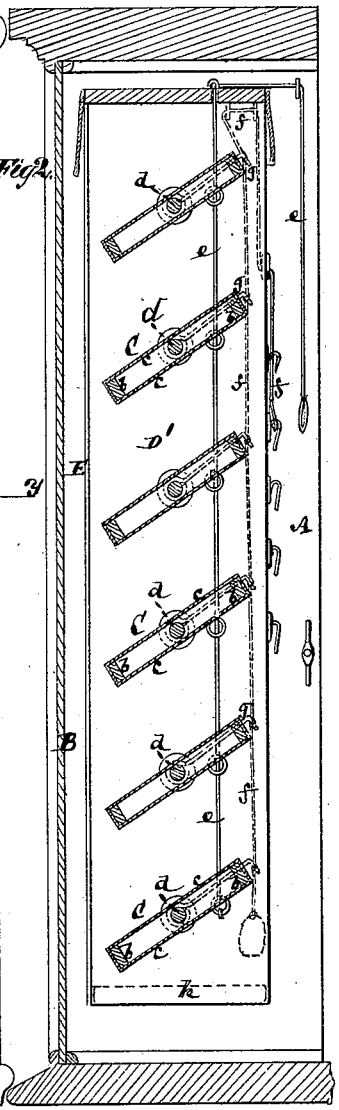
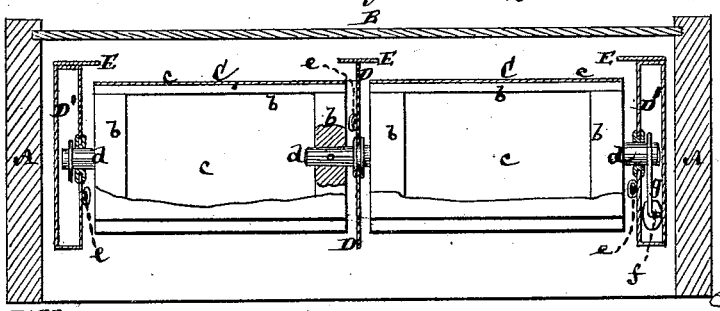


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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THEODOR SIMIS, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

IMPROVEMENT IN VENETIAN BLINDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,691**, dated July 2, 1878; application filed May 22, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR SIMIS, of Hamburg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window and other Blinds, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

A leading object of this invention is to construct a Venetian blind for windows, doors, rooms, and elsewhere which shall combine translucency with lightness of construction and a more perfect softening or exclusion of the sun's glare not only through the adjustable slat-like sections of the blind, but between or past them at their ends.

To these and other ends the invention consists in a Venetian blind having its slat-like sections formed of pivoted or turning frames covered or closed by cloth or other flexible material, preferably of a translucent description, and in the combination, with the pivoted slat-like blind-sections, of flexible pendent supporting webs or strips, provided on their outer edges with flaps of cloth or flexible material, substantially as hereinafter described, the whole forming a light and largely flexible Venetian blind, which will be found especially advantageous for show or shop windows.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a face view of a window-frame with my improved blind (shown partly in section) applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same on the line *x x*, and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section thereof on the line *y y*.

A is a window-frame, and B its glazed front. C C are the pivoted or turning slat-like sections of the blind. These sections are composed of frames *b*, made of wood or other suitable stiff material, covered or closed by cloth *c*, or other flexible material, on either or both of their sides, or by diaphragms of like flexible material within them, but preferably covered on both of their sides to give them a cellular construction. These flexible coverings or diaphragms are translucent, so that while they serve to subdue the light passing through them, they do not wholly exclude it, and the blind, by its adjustable slat-like construction, admits of objects being seen both from the inside and outside of the window. Said adjustable blind-sections are supported by pivots or axles *d d*, arranged similarly to the pivots of the slats of ordinary Venetian blinds, and fitted to turn within metallic eyes secured to broad flexible pendent strips or webs D D′ at the ends of the sections C C, and, when two or more rows of such adjustable blind-sections, arranged side by side, are used, between each row thereof.

Said axles *d d* may either be short pivots or trunnions at the ends of the frames *b*, and connect the ends of adjacent frames, as shown in Fig. 3, or they may be extended throughout the whole lengths of the frames, as shown in Fig. 1, and they may be constructed of various materials, and be variously connected with the frames which they serve to carry, and to provide for the turning of.

The pendent strips or webs D D′ at the ends of the turning or adjustable blind-sections C C are made of cloth or suitable flexible material capable of sustaining the weight of the blind-sections C C, which they serve to support. These strips or webs are preferably of a width at least equal to that of the sections C C, and combine with the latter to exclude the glare of the sun from passing unsubdued into the room during different positions of the sun in the horizon; and to afford still further or better protection in this respect, the outer edges of the webs D D′ are provided with flaps E E, of cloth or other similarly flexible material, arranged to cover or shade the spaces at the ends of the sections C C, and between said ends and the webs D D′.

The blind is raised or lowered by means of one or more cords, *e*, about the action of which nothing here is claimed as new. The outer side webs or pendent strips D′ are made double or hollow, to provide for the arrangement within them of the cord *f*, which is attached to levers *g*, secured to the axle *d*, for turning the sections C on their centers of adjustment. This cord *f* is disengaged from its fixed point of attachment before lifting the blind by the cord *e*, which cord raises the blind-sections C into horizontal position, one against the other. The cord *f* may be weighted also, as shown at *h* in the webs D D′.

I claim—

1. A Venetian blind having its slat-like sections constructed of open frames covered or

closed by a flexible translucent material, substantially as specified.

2. A Venetian blind having its slat-like sections of a cellular construction, formed of open frames covered or closed on its opposite sides by a flexible material, essentially as described.

3. The combination, with the slat-like adjustable blind-sections C C, of the flexible pendent supporting-webs D D′, provided on their outer edges with flexible flaps E, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The flexible pendent supporting-webs D′ at the sides of the blind, formed double or hollow for reception of the cord by which the slat-like sections of the blind are adjusted, essentially as specified.

THEODOR SIMIS.

Witnesses:
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