

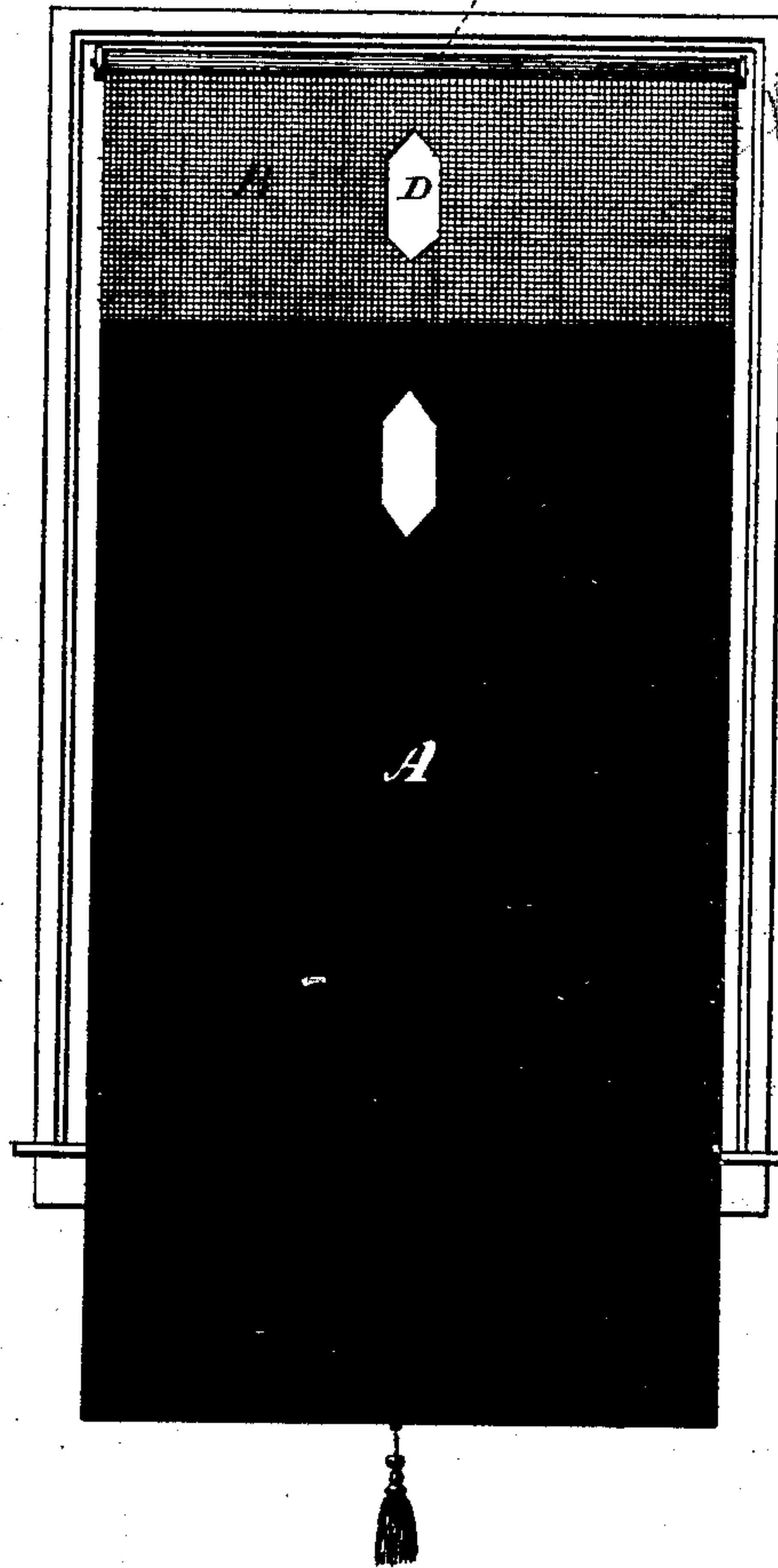
(No Model.)

L. L. SAWYER, C. BUCKLEY & J. C. PERKINS.

WINDOW SHADE.

No. 265,875.

Patented Oct. 10, 1882.



Witnesses.

J. H. Thumway
J. D. Earle

Lodovick L. Sawyer.

Chauncey Buckley &

Judson C. Perkins

Inventors

By atty[?]

J. D. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LODOVICK L. SAWYER, CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY, AND JUDSON C. PERKINS, OF
MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

WINDOW-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,875, dated October 10, 1882.

Application filed May 15, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LODOVICK L. SAWYER, CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY, and JUDSON C. PERKINS, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Window-Shades; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes a part of this specification, and represents a shade as arranged upon a window.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of window-shades which are designed to be raised or lowered by means of a roll at the top, and particularly to that class which are known as "opaque."

While the opaque shade performs perfectly the office of screening the window and shutting out light, it does not permit the admission of light or air from the window. To overcome this difficulty shades have been arranged with the roll at the bottom, so that the shade drops from the top or is drawn up from the bottom to shade the window; but the arrangement of the fixture or roll at the bottom occasions serious inconvenience to the occupants of rooms in which the shades are so arranged.

The object of our invention is to construct a shade which shall be opaque, so as to cover the entire window if desirable, yet may at times be provided with means for the admission of light or air at the top; and it consists in a shade having its lower portion opaque and the upper portion open or semi-transparent, with one or more ventilating-openings through such open or semi-transparent portion, as more fully hereinafter described.

In the illustration, A represents the opaque part of the shade, which is of sufficient extent to cover the entire window. At the upper end a portion, B, is left uncoated, or made from an open or semi-transparent fabric, and that end attached to the roll C in the usual manner for attaching shades. When the shade is drawn down, as shown in the drawing, the open portion B is exposed at the upper part of the

window, so that light may enter therethrough, leaving the lower portion fully protected. 50

If at any time it is desirable to shut out the light entirely, it is only necessary to draw up the shade until the part B shall have been wound upon the roll and bring the opaque portion A up so as to cover the entire window. 55

The part B is constructed with one or more openings, D, formed in the process of weaving or otherwise, for the purpose of ventilation. In some cases ventilation may be desirable in the opaque portion of the shade. In that case a like opening may be made in the opaque part, as seen in broken lines. 60

The openings in the shade are best made of lozenge shape, so as to present an angle at the top and bottom center of the opening, as shown, for the reason that other shapes—as round or square, for instance—cause the shade to "pucker" on the roll as the opening passes onto it, whereas the angular or pointed shaped opening avoids this difficulty. 65

By this construction we are enabled to hang the shade from the top of the window and entirely screen its lower portion, leaving the upper portion open for light and ventilation. 70

The shade is best made by employing a fabric of suitable open character, and then coating only that portion of it which is necessary to cover the window, leaving the part uncoated to form the upper or open section, and in which the opening D is formed; but the open section may be otherwise made. 75

We are aware that a section of semi-transparent material has been introduced into an opaques shade, and therefore do not claim broadly such construction. 80

We claim—

A window-shade consisting of the lower opaque portion A, the upper semi-transparent portion B, with one or more openings, D, in the part B, substantially as described.

LODOVICK L. SAWYER.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY.

JUDSON C. PERKINS.

Witnesses:

RALPH A. PALMER,

CHAS. C. POWERS.