(No Model.)

T. R. HYDE, Jr.

WINDOW SHADE BAR.

No. 350,884. Patented Oct. 12, 1886.

Fig. 1

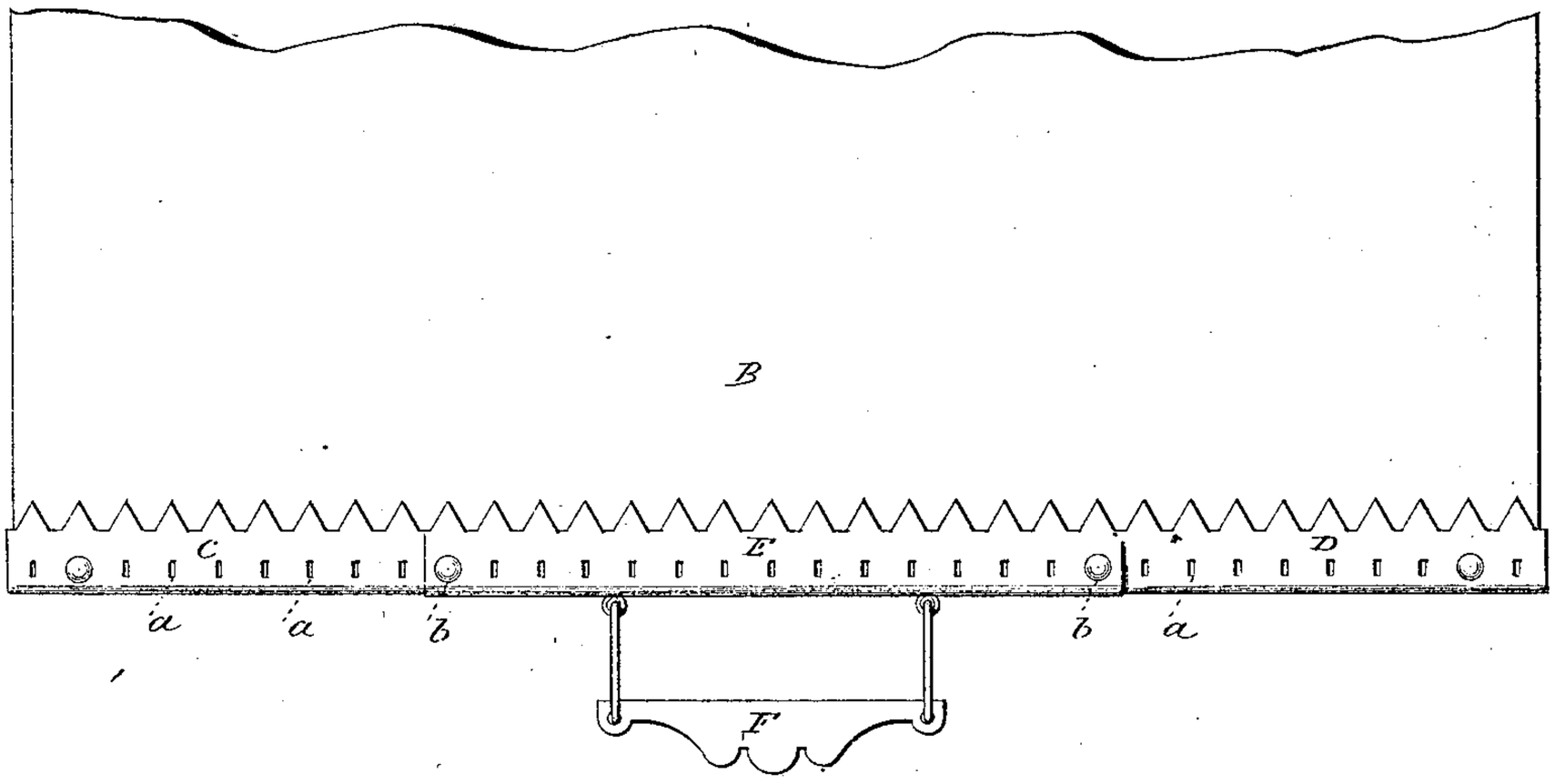


Fig. 2

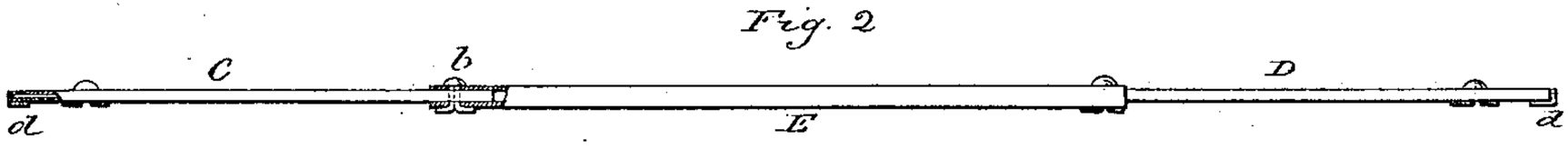


Fig. 7

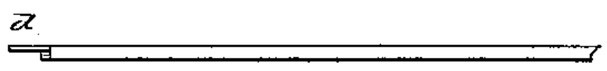


Fig. 3

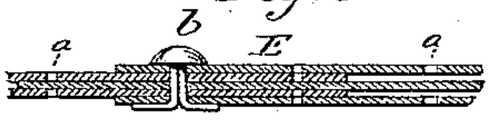


Fig. 8.

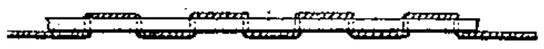


Fig. 4

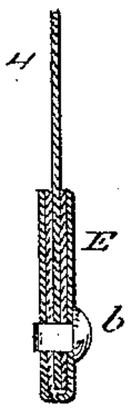
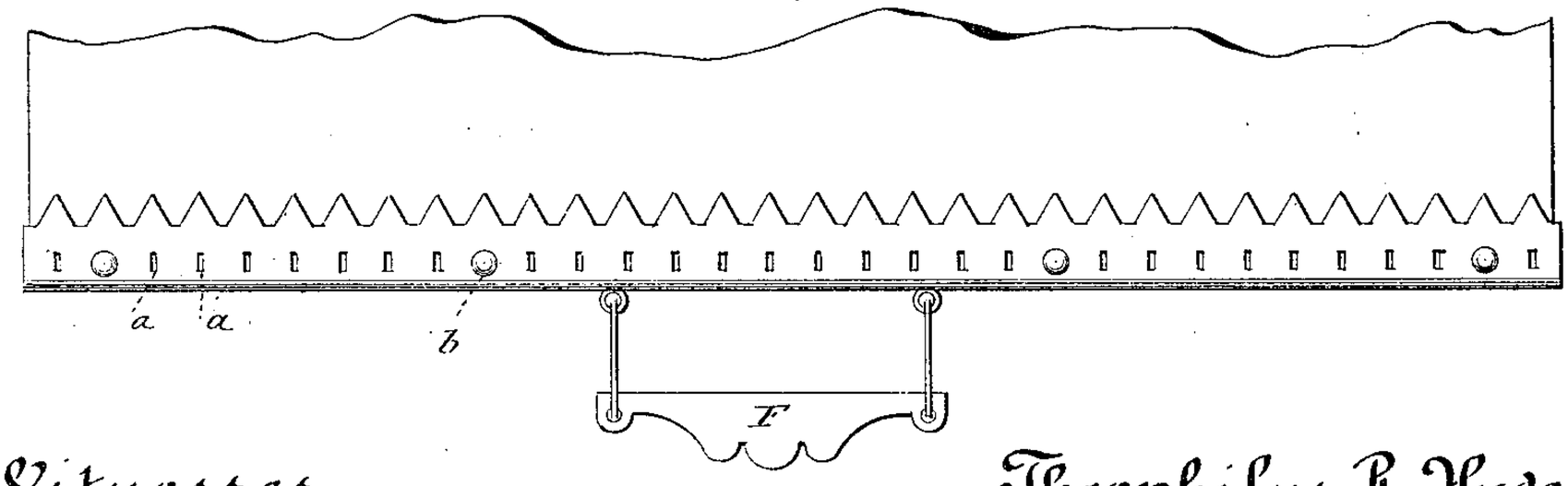


Fig. 5

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, JR., OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WINDOW-SHADE BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,884, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed June 7, 1886. Serial No. 204,300. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEOPHILUS R. HYDE, Jr., of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Window-Shade Bars; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view of the lower portion of a shade, showing the bar attached; Fig. 2, an under side view of the bar, looking up, parts in section; Fig. 3, a longitudinal central section through the bar at the connection; Fig. 4, a vertical section through the bar at the point of connection between the two parts of the bar; Fig. 5, a vertical central section through the shade and single portion of the bar; Fig. 6, a face view showing the bar made as in a continuous piece; Fig. 7, a top view of the bar, showing the method of connecting the end; Fig. 8, a modification in the method of attaching the bar to the shade.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of the bar employed at the lower end of window shades for the purpose of stiffening the edge, and to afford a means for attachment to the pull. The more common construction of this class of bars is to simply introduce a wood bar through a pocket formed by doubling the lower end of the shade. Metal bars have, however, been employed for this purpose—as, for illustration, in the form of a tube having a longitudinal slit at one side, and through which the shade is introduced and secured within the bar by an enlargement of the shade within the bar, so that the metal surface of the bar appears upon the outside.

It is to the class of bars which are made from metal that my invention particularly relates, and has for its object to produce a metal bar which shall be highly ornamental, and at the same time afforded at a very low price; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The bar is made from thin sheet metal doubled into U shape, as seen in Fig. 5, A representing the doubled bar, the space between the doubled sides corresponding in thickness substantially to the thickness of the shade, B representing the shade, and so that the lower edge of the shade may be embraced by the bar, the metal appearing on both sides. The upper edge of the bar is ornamented by scalloping or otherwise, and its surface may be made highly ornamental. A part of the ornamentation consists of a series of openings, *a*, through both sides alike. These openings not only add to the ornamentation, but serve as a means for securing the bar to the shade. The openings are of a shape to receive the two legs of a tack, *b*, such as commonly called "paper-fasteners." These tacks are made from sheet metal, preferably with a spherical head, the two legs flat thin metal, and so that the two legs passed through the opening in the bar and through the shade extend to the opposite side, where they are bent down upon the reverse side, as seen in Fig. 3, the head being the face side, as seen in Figs. 1 and 6. The number of these tacks may be according to the taste of the person applying the bar.

To make the bar adjustable, so that the same bar will be adapted to shades of various widths, I construct it in three parts, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, C representing the one end part, and D representing the other end part. E represents the central or intermediate part. The part E is doubled so as to embrace the other parts—that is, the space between its two sides corresponds to the thickness of the part C, and as seen in Fig. 4, the several parts are correspondingly perforated, and so that when applied and properly adjusted tacks may be introduced through the perforations in the one part E, thence through corresponding perforations in the parts C C and through the shade, and bent down upon the reverse side, as seen in Fig. 2. The end parts, C, at their extreme outer end are constructed with a projection, *d*, which is doubled back upon the reverse side of the bar, so as to close the end of the bar, and as seen in Fig. 2.

In adjusting the parts the two end portions are placed to bring the closed end against the

edge of the shade, and then the part E applied. The central part, E, is provided with the pull F, hung thereto. The bar, however, may be made of any given length and cut to the required length for the shade, so that the bar will be in a single piece throughout, as represented in Fig. 6, the turned end *d* being produced as the bar is cut—that is, the outer side left longer than the inner side, as seen in Fig. 7, and so that the longer side may be turned back upon the other side, as seen in Fig. 2. The pull F is applied to the bar in the central position, and in the same manner as before described.

Instead of applying tacks as a means of securing the bar to the shade, and which I prefer, they may be otherwise secured, and so as to add to the appearance of the bar—say as by running a cord through the perforations and shade, as indicated in Fig. 8, the cord appearing in alternate spaces on the front and in intermediate spaces on the back.

I do not broadly claim a doubled strip of sheet metal adapted to inclose the free end of a window-shade, as such, I am aware, broadly considered, is not new.

I claim—

1. A window-shade bar consisting of two end portions, C D, made from sheet metal doubled into U shape, and so as to receive the edge of the shade between the two sides, combined with a central portion, E, doubled to embrace the end portions, C D, and the said portions constructed with a series of perforations, by which they may be adjustably secured together and secured to the shade, substantially as described.

2. A window-shade bar consisting of the two ends portions, C D, made from sheet metal doubled into U shape, and so as to receive the edge of the shade between the two sides, combined with a central portion, E, doubled in like manner into U shape, and so as to embrace the end portions, C D, the said three portions perforated as a means for securing the parts together and all to the shade, combined with a pull hung to the said central portion, E, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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