

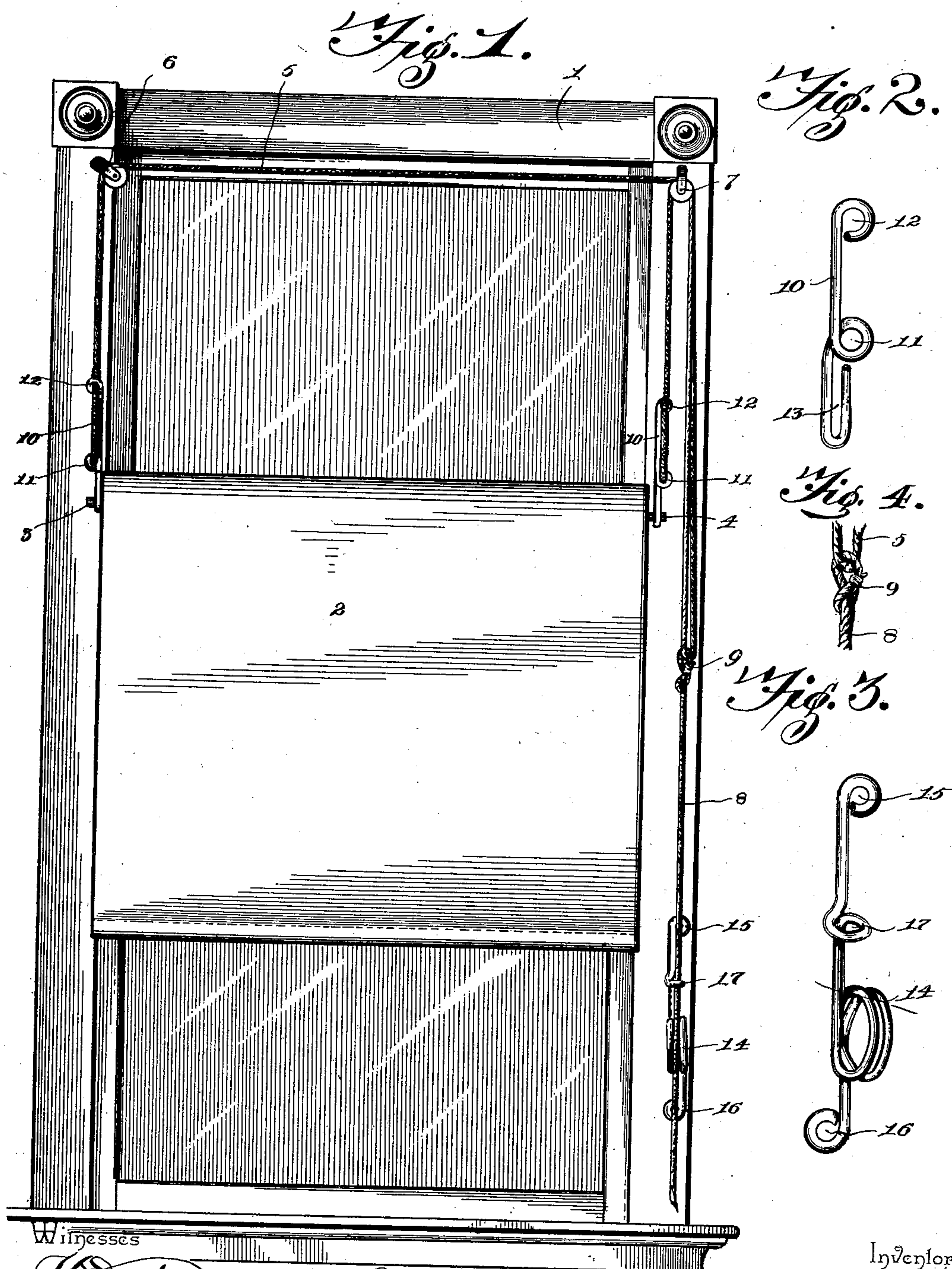
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Patented Sept. 2, 1902.

J. STONEBRAKER.
SHADE ROLLER HANGING APPARATUS.

(Application filed Mar. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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By *his* Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH STONEBRAKER, OF BARNESVILLE, OHIO.

SHADE-ROLLER-HANGING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,090, dated September 2, 1902.

Application filed March 9, 1900. Serial No. 8,071. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH STONEBRAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Barnesville, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Shade-Roller-Hanging Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shade-roller hangers, and has for its object to provide an improved apparatus for adjustably supporting the shade-roller so that the latter may be vertically adjusted to admit light and ventilation over the top of the shade.

It is furthermore designed to provide an improved roller-bracket which has means for connection with a suspending-cord, whereby the bracket is maintained in its proper vertical position.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the improved shade-roller-hanging apparatus applied to support a shade-roller intermediate of the upper and lower ends of a window. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of one of the roller-brackets. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the cord clamp or holder. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the means for adjusting the suspending-cord to maintain the shade-roller in its normal horizontal position.

Corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings are designated by like characters of reference.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates a window-frame, and 2 a shade, which is mounted upon an ordinary spring-roller having the usual opposite journals or pintles 3 and 4, respectively. It will be understood that these parts may be of any desired type and have been shown merely to illustrate the application and operation of the present apparatus.

In carrying out the invention a cord 5 has

its opposite ends connected to the respective ends of the shade-roller, and one end portion of the cord is passed upwardly and through a suitable guide or pulley 6, secured to the upper portion of the window-frame, and thence through a similar guide 7 at the opposite side of the window-frame. The opposite portion of the cord is passed upwardly through the adjacent guide 7, so that both portions of the cord pass through one of the guides and thence downwardly at the side of the window-frame. The lower portion of the cord forms a loop to which is connected a substantially short operating-cord 8, which has an adjustable connection with the said suspending-cord, so that either side of the looped portion thereof may be lengthened or shortened to vertically adjust either end of the shade-roller to maintain the proper horizontal position thereof should one end become lower than the other by reason of repeated adjustments of the shade-roller as a whole. This adjustable connection is had by means of a slip-loop 9 in the upper end of the operating-cord, so as to slidably receive the looped portion of the suspending-cord, whereby the latter may be slipped through the loop 9 until the shade-roller has become horizontal, and then the slip-loop is drawn tight, so as to fixedly connect the two cords. Each end of the looped suspending-cord is connected to the respective ends of the shade-roller by means of the improved bracket 10, which is formed from a single piece of stiff spring-wire which is bent intermediate of its ends into an eye 11, the upper end of the wire being bent into a similar eye 12 and the lower end of the wire being rebent inwardly and substantially parallel with the main portion of the wire, so as to form an elongated loop or link 13, which provides a seat for one of the journals or pintles of the shade-roller. It will of course be understood that these brackets are provided in pairs, so that one of the links forms an angular seat to fixedly support the spring-actuated journal or pintle, and the link of the opposite bracket forms a rounded seat to loosely receive the other pintle, as will be readily understood. In connecting either end of the suspending-cord to the bracket said end is first passed outwardly through the intermediate eye 11 and thence upwardly and inwardly through the upper

eye 12 and connected to the main portion of the cord, thus forming a loop in the latter and connecting the same to the bracket at two distinct points, whereby the bracket is effectually maintained in an upright position. The lower terminal of the wire of the bracket 10 is arranged directly beneath and adjacent to the lower eye 11, which operates to close the upper end of the loop, and thereby confine the journal in the same.

By reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings it will be observed that the eyes of the brackets are located upon the outer sides thereof, so that the inner sides of the brackets are free from projections which might interfere with the proper operation of the shade-roller or with the application of the latter to the brackets.

The means for holding the operating-cord 8 is best shown in Fig. 3 and is formed from a single length of wire which is twisted intermediate of its ends into a pair of comparatively large coils 14, that are disposed longitudinally of the body of the holder and are designed to form spring-jaws to be clamped upon the cord. The opposite ends of the wire are bent into the respective upper and lower eyes 15 and 16, which are designed to receive suitable fastenings whereby the holder may be secured to the outer face of the window-frame. The upper portion of the body of the holder is longer than the lower portion, or, in other words, the spring coils or jaws are nearer the lower end of the holder, and at an

intermediate point of the upper portion of the wire there is provided a guide-eye 17, which is located in a horizontal plane at substantially right angles to the jaws, so as to loosely receive the operating-cord 8, and thereby maintain the free portion thereof in close relation to the jaws, so that it may be conveniently engaged with the latter.

What I claim is—

The combination with a window, of pulleys mounted on the window-frame at opposite sides of the top thereof, the cord 5 doubled between its ends to form a depending loop and arranged on and extending downward from each of the said pulleys, a shade-roller, and the shade-roller bracket each constructed of a single piece of wire coiled at its upper end and at its center to provide upper and lower eyes for the reception of the ends of the cord, said bracket being provided at its lower portion with a U-shaped bend or loop for the reception of the journal of the shade and the lower terminal of the wire being arranged directly beneath the lower eye, whereby the loop is closed to confine the journal therein, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JEREMIAH STONEBRAKER.

Witnesses:

JOHN CARNES,
JOSEPH PICKERING.