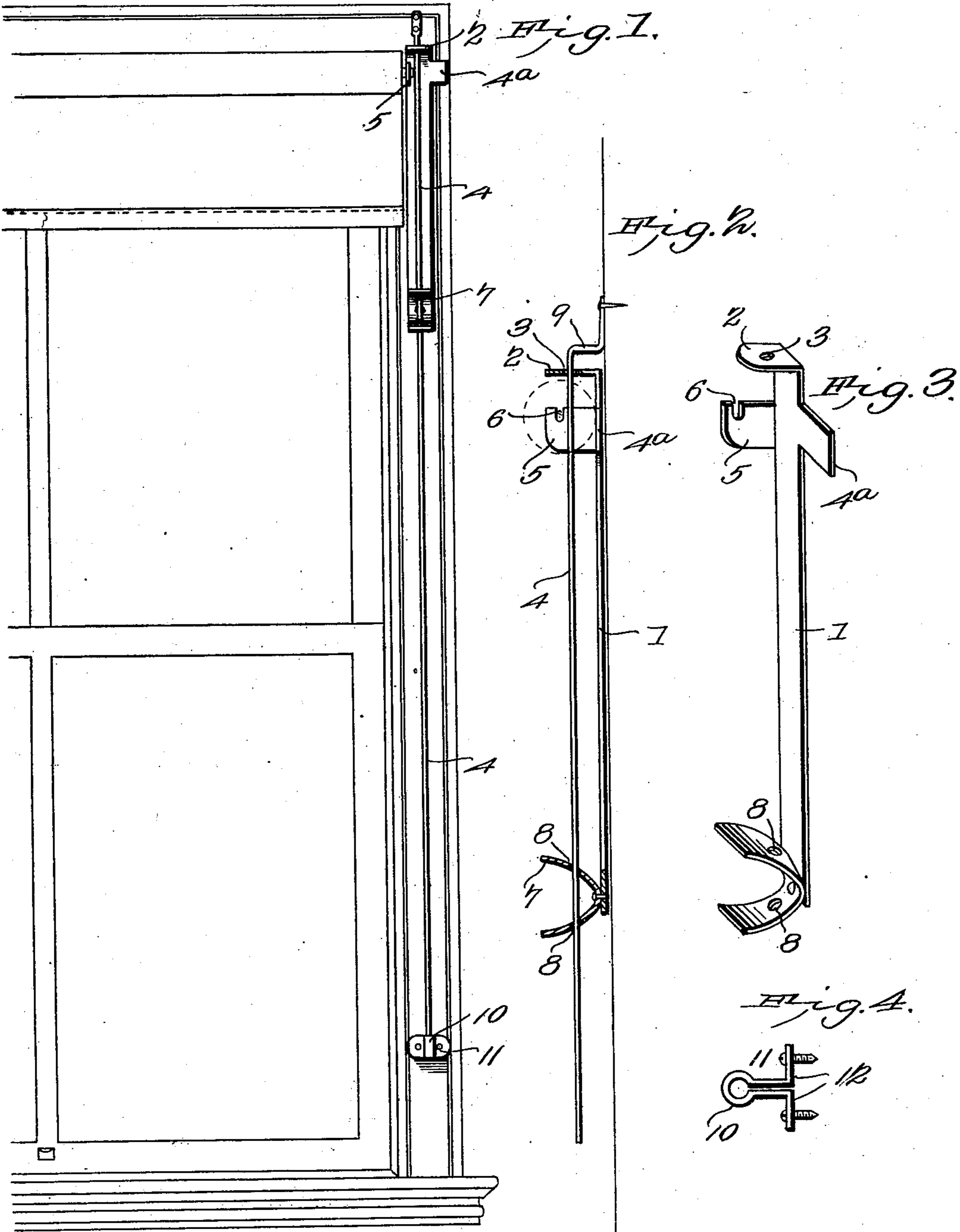


No. 713,215.

Patented Nov. 11, 1902.

T. C. HARDY.
WINDOW SHADE ADJUSTER.
(Application filed Apr. 10, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

Witnesses
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J. F. Riley

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CROW HARDY, OF BOONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

WINDOW-SHADE ADJUSTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,215, dated November 11, 1902.

Application filed April 10, 1902. Serial No. 102,311. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CROW HARDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Booneville, in the county of Prentiss and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and useful Window-Shade Adjuster, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in window-shade adjusters.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of window-shade adjusters and to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive device adapted to be readily applied to a window and capable of supporting a window-shade and of enabling the same to be readily raised and lowered bodily, to arrange the window-shade roller at the top of the window or at any desired distance from the same, to enable free entrance of air when the window is lowered from the top, and also to enable the lower or intermediate portion of the window to be covered by the shade without shutting out the light from the upper portion.

25 The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

30 In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a window provided with a window-shade adjuster constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the sliding bracket. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the support for the lower end of the guide-rod.

40 Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a sliding bracket designed to be arranged at each side of a window and provided at its upper end with an outwardly-extending horizontal arm 2, having a perforation 3 for the reception of a guide-rod 4, on which the bracket slides. The bracket consists of a straight body portion arranged vertically and having its upper portion bent outward to form the said arm 2, and it is provided a short distance below the said arm 2 with arms 4^a and 5, arranged at right angles, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The arm 4^a ex-

tends outward from the body portion of the bracket to provide a broad bearing at a point opposite the arm 5, which is adapted to support a curtain-shade roller and which is provided with a suitable recess 6 for the reception of the journal of the same. One of the bearing-brackets will be provided with a circular bearing-opening, and the other will have an angular opening or recess to receive the journal which is connected with the spring of the roller. The bracket is guided at its lower end with a resilient clamp 7, consisting of an approximately U-shaped spring centrally secured to the lower end of the body portion of the bracket and provided at its sides with perforations 8, through which passes the guide-rod. The sides of the spring-clamp frictionally engage the guide-rod and hold the bearing-bracket firmly in its adjusted position. The sides of the spring-clamp are adapted to be compressed to release the rod to permit the bracket to slide freely upward or downward, and the said clamp forms a convenient grip or handle for manipulating the rod.

The guide-rod has its upper end angularly bent to form an L-shaped arm 9, which is perforated for the reception of suitable fastening devices for securing it to the window-frame, and the lower end of the rod is received within a tubular portion 10 of a support 11, constructed of a single piece of sheet metal or other suitable material, which is bent between its ends to form the tubular portion or sleeve 10, and the terminals are extended to form L-shaped portions 12, having their outwardly-extended arms arranged contiguous to each other and forming a shank for connecting the tubular portion of the sleeve with the inner portions of the arms. The inner portions of the arms are perforated for the reception of screws or other suitable fastening devices for securing the support to the window-frame. The lower end of the guide-rod is loosely arranged within the tubular portion or sleeve of the support, which is located a short distance above the body of the window.

It will be seen that the device is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that it is adapted to be readily applied to a window, and that it will enable a window-shade to be readily adjusted to enable it to cover

any portion of a window. It will also be clear that the bracket is exceedingly simple and may be readily constructed of a single piece of metal.

5 What I claim is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a guide-rod, a bracket having an arm at its upper end to receive the guide-rod and provided with a bearing-arm for supporting
10 a shade-roller, and the approximately U-shaped clamp mounted on the lower portion of the bracket and provided at opposite sides with perforations receiving the guide-rod, said clamp being centrally secured to the bracket,
15 substantially as described.

2. A device of the class described comprising a guide-rod, a bracket having its upper end extending outward to form an arm and

provided below the same with arms arranged at right angles to each other, one of the latter 20 arms having a bearing, and the arm formed by extending the upper ends of the bracket being perforated to receive the rod, and an approximately U-shaped clamp mounted on the lower portion of the bracket and centrally 25 secured to the same and provided at opposite sides with perforations to receive the rod, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 30 the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS CROW HARDY.

Witnesses:

T. L. KENDALL,
J. S. VANDIVER.