

No. 715,294.

Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

M. E. REILLY.
WINDOW SHADE.

(Application filed Dec. 26, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.

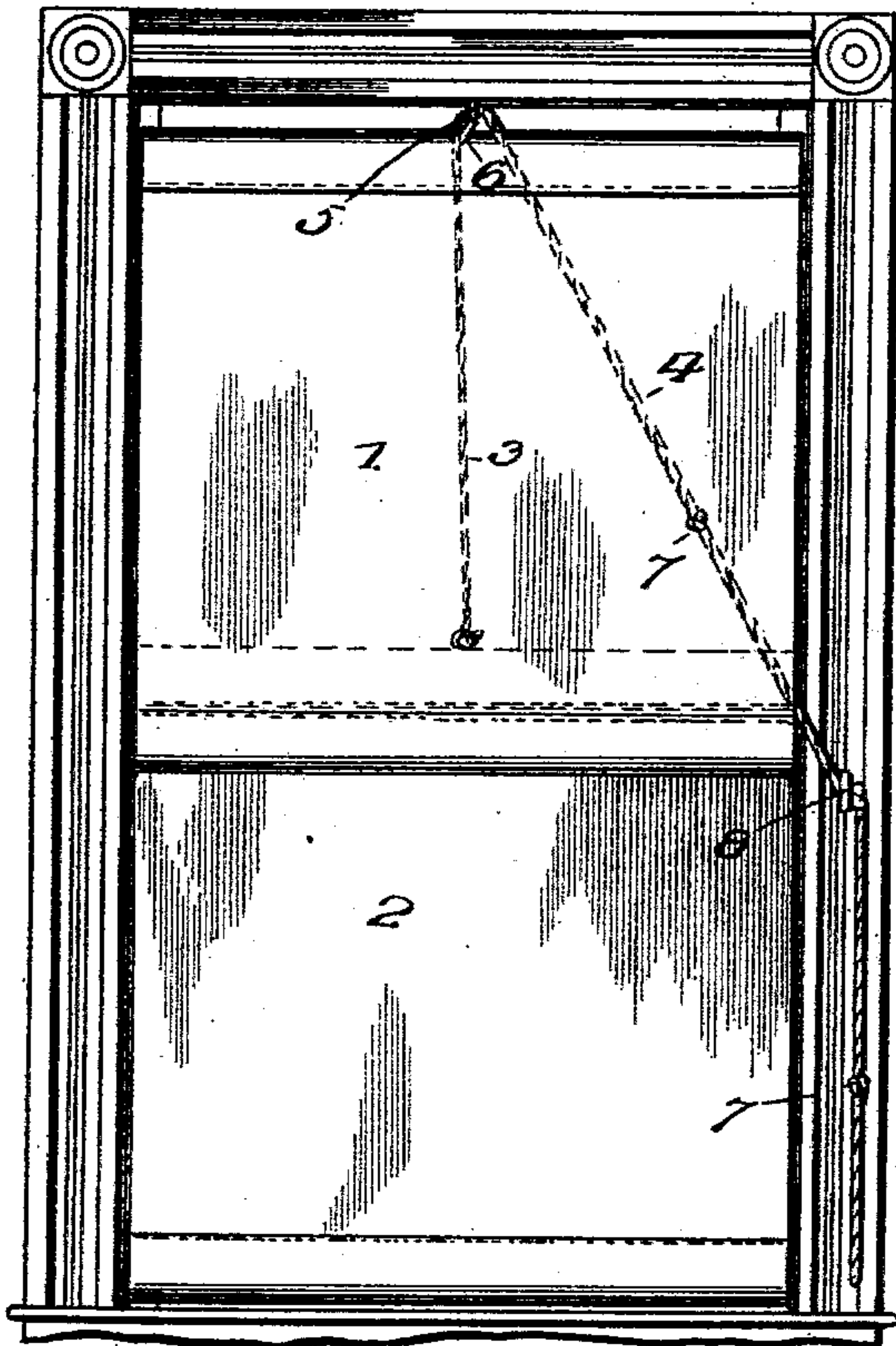


FIG. 2.

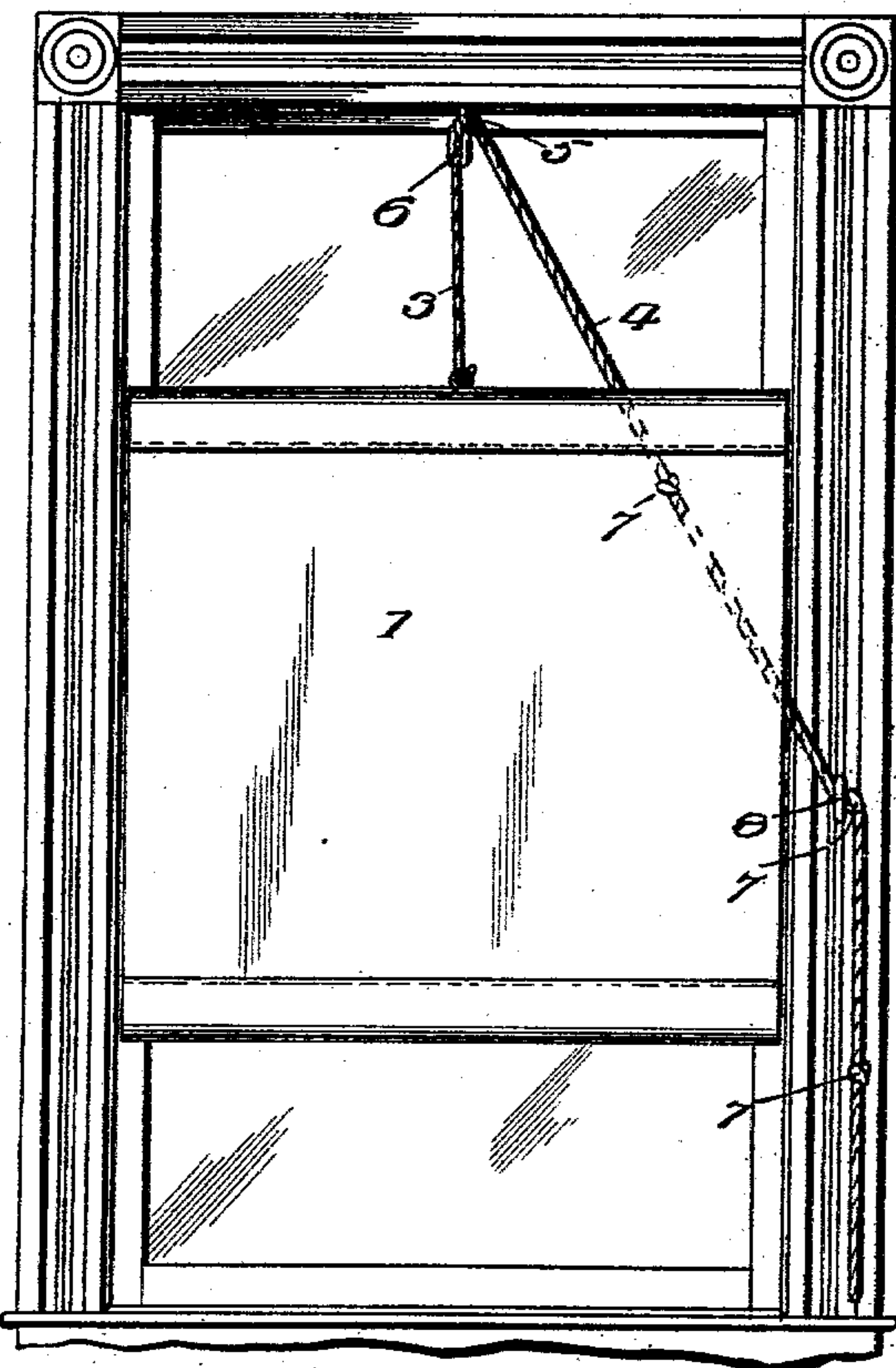
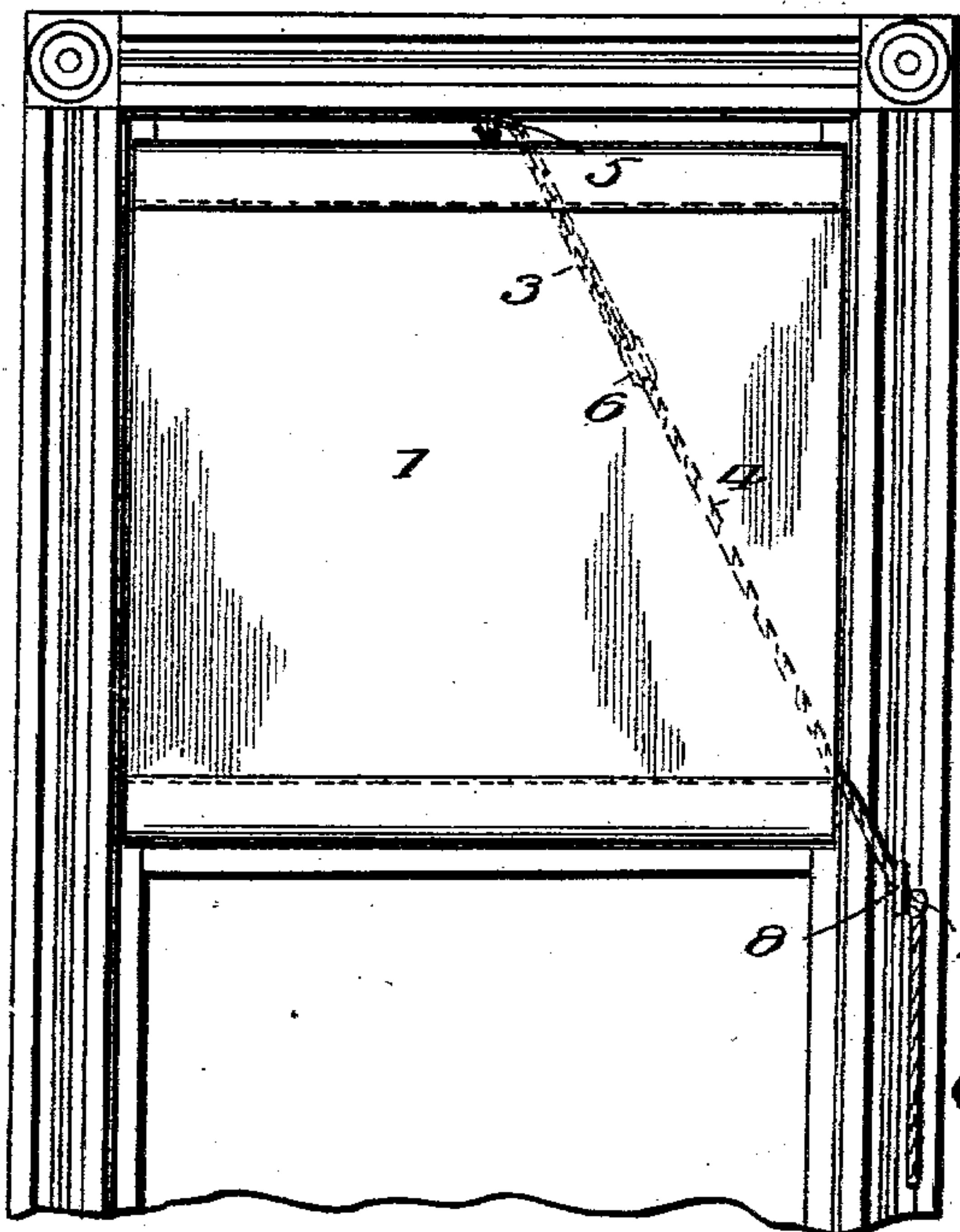


FIG. 3.



Witnesses

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FIG. 4.

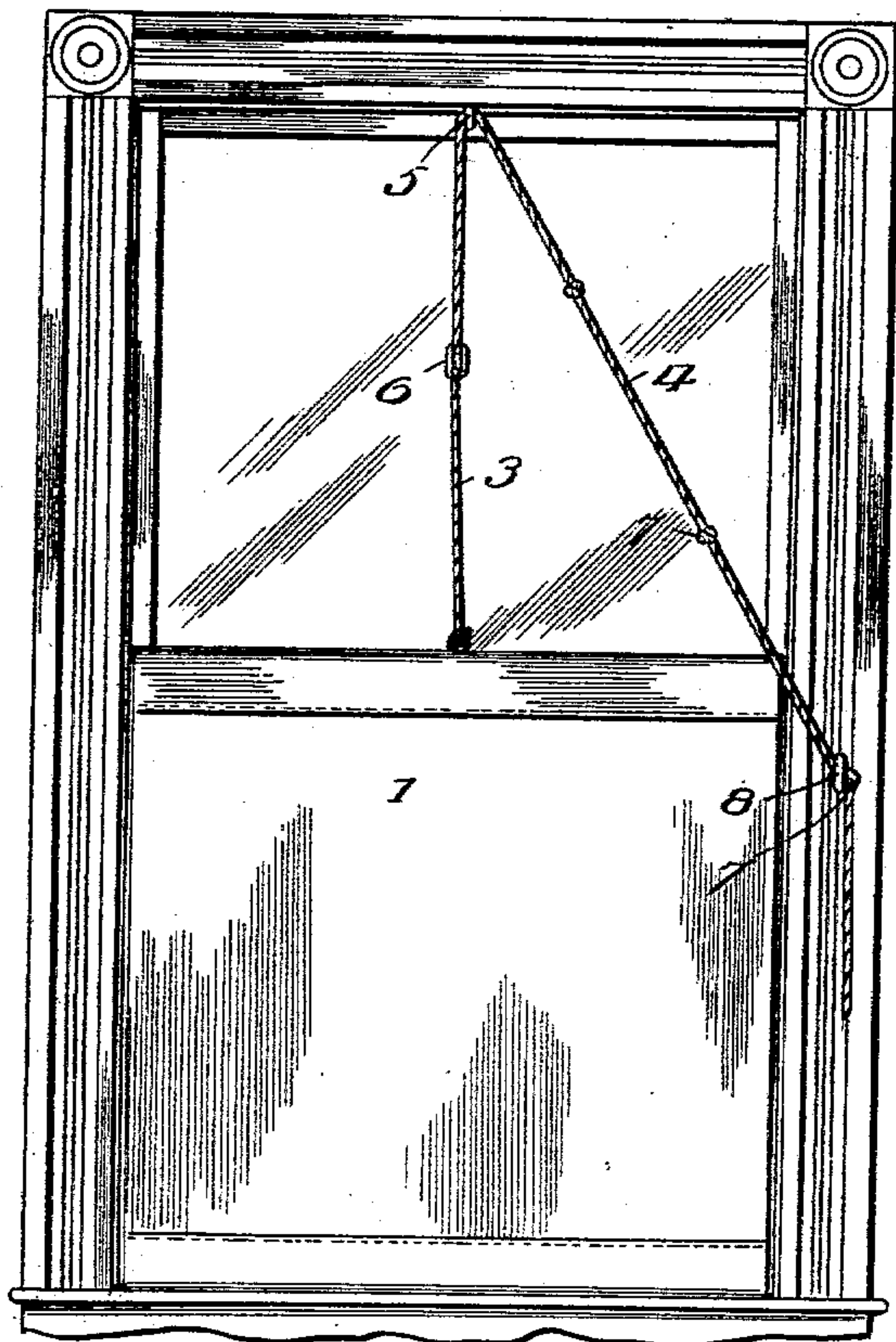


FIG. 5.

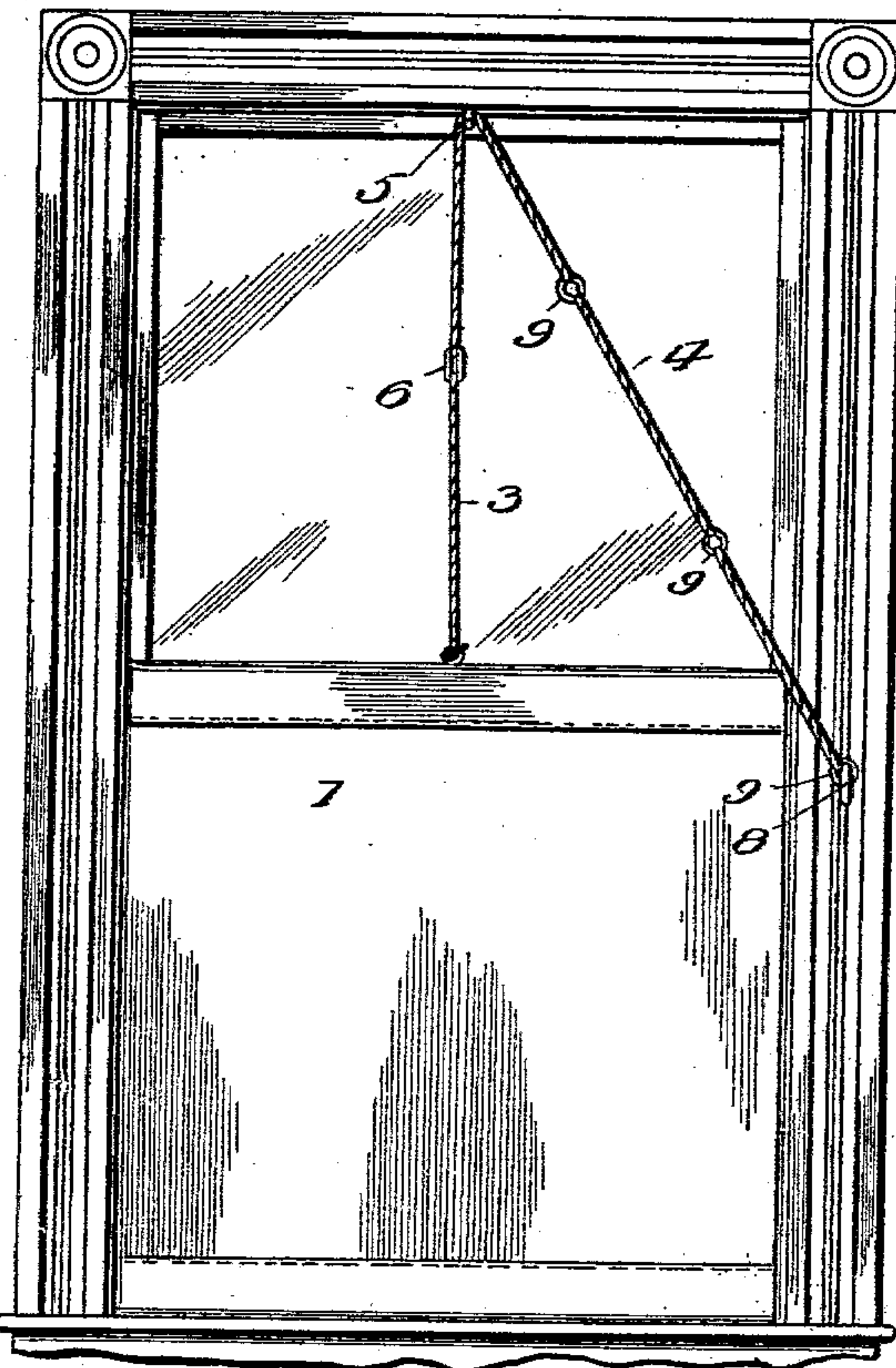
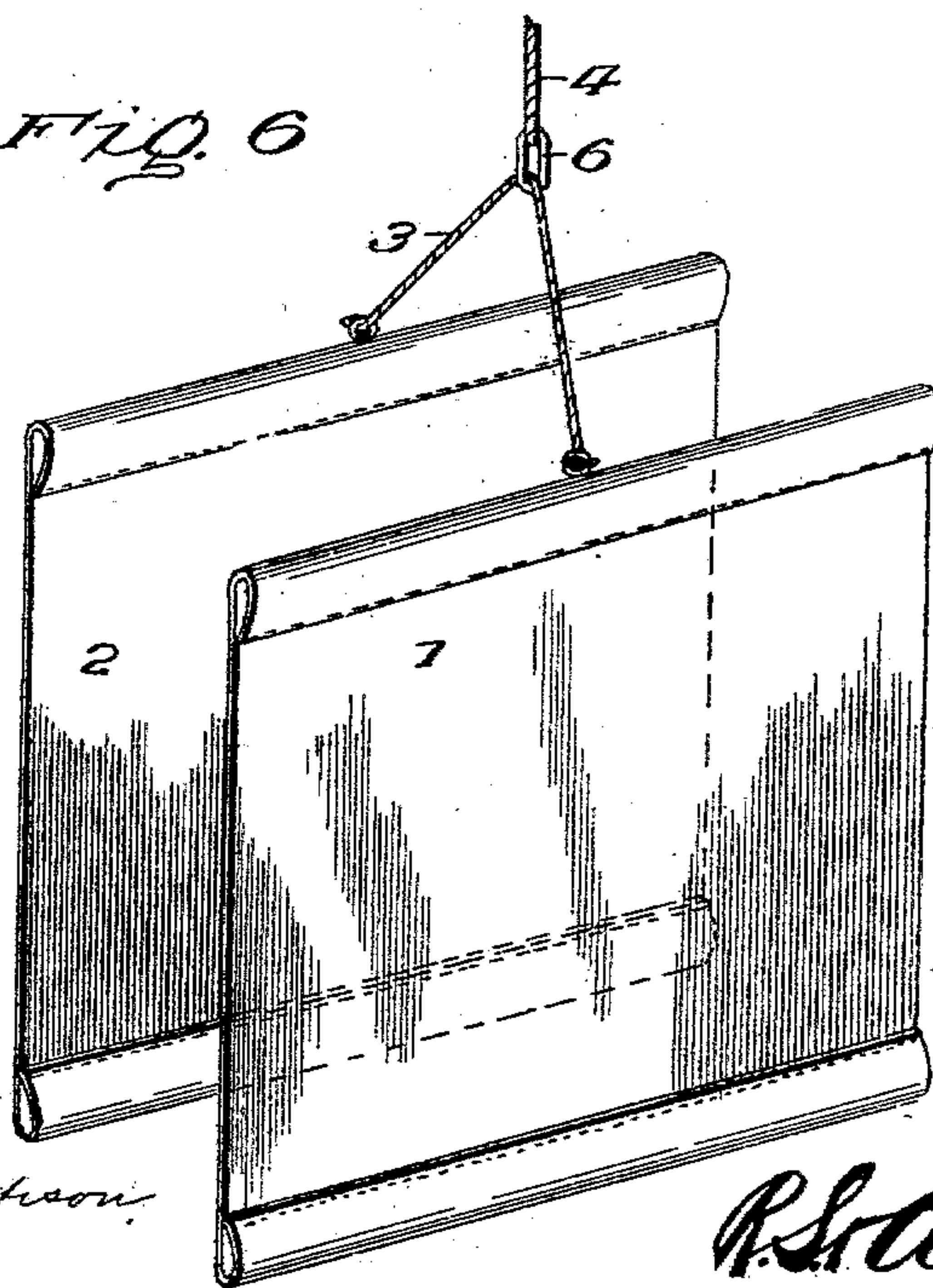


FIG. 6.



Witnesses

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MICHAEL E. REILLY, OF EVERETT, WASHINGTON.

WINDOW-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,294, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed December 26, 1901. Serial No. 87,284. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL E. REILLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Everett, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shades; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use same.

This invention provides a simple and novel construction of window-shade and hangings therefor, dispensing with the usual roller, brackets, and adjunctive parts and substituting a sectional shade for the ordinary one-piece shade, the parts or sections being connected by a cord or like part to mutually counterbalance each other, whereby when one section or part is raised the other is lowered, or vice versa, and both sections being hung so as to be simultaneously raised or lowered.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a window equipped with a shade embodying the invention, the sections of the shade being drawn to cover the window. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the sections of the shade moved to uncover the upper and lower parts of the window and to lie the one behind the other. Fig. 3 shows both sections elevated and the lower half of the window uncovered. Fig. 4 shows both sections lowered and the upper half of the window uncovered. Fig. 5 shows both sections dropped and the operating-cord provided with rings instead of knots. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the shade, the sections being separated to show the arrangement to better advantage.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated

in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The window-shade is composed of similar sections or parts 1 and 2, connected by a cord, tape, or like part 3. The sections or parts 1 and 2 are preferably of like size, although this is not essential; but they should be of equal weight to admit of one counterbalancing the other. The sections or parts are of a size to completely cover the window when occupying the position shown in Fig. 1. The sections may be formed of any material, such as commonly employed in the manufacture of window curtains and shades, and the upper and lower ends are reinforced and stiffened by strips applied thereto in the usual way, preferably by being inserted in hems or tucks.

The operating-cord 4 passes through a guide 5 at the top of the window-casement and located centrally thereof and is provided at one end with a link 6, through which the cord 4 passes. Knots 7 are provided at intervals in the length of the operating-cord to engage with a keeper 8 at one side of the window-frame, so as to hold the shade as a whole in an adjusted position. Instead of the knots 7 rings 9 may be provided, as shown in Fig. 5, for engagement with the keeper 8, which may be a hook, pin, or analogous projection, for engagement with the operating-cord to hold it in the required position.

The position of the link 6 is determined by drawing upon or letting out the operating-cord 4. When the operating-cord 4 is adapted to hold the link 6 at the top of the window, as shown in Fig. 1, the inner section 1 of the shade may be drawn down and the outer section 2 elevated, thereby completely covering the window, as shown in Fig. 1. Again, by drawing upon the outer section 2 without changing the position of the link 6 said outer section can be lowered and the inner section correspondingly elevated, and when the sections register, as shown in Fig. 2, an equal amount of the upper and the lower portion of the window is uncovered. The upper portion of the window only may be covered by pulling upon the cord 4 to draw the link 6 and cord 3 through the guide 5, as shown in Fig. 3. To cover the lower portion solely of the window, the cord 4 is slackened, so as

to permit the sections of the shade to drop, as indicated in Fig. 4. It is obvious that a variety of adjustments may be had, those illustrated being the more common.

5 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

In combination with a window, and a shade the latter composed of independent and separable complementary parts, a cord joining
10 the said parts, a guide at the top of the window-frame, a keeper, and an operating-cord

passing through the said guide and forming an adjustable support for the cord connecting the sections of the shade, said operating-cord being held in an adjusted position by the keeper, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL E. REILLY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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