

No. 721,014.

PATENTED FEB. 17, 1903.

J. D. CAMPBELL.
ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SHADE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

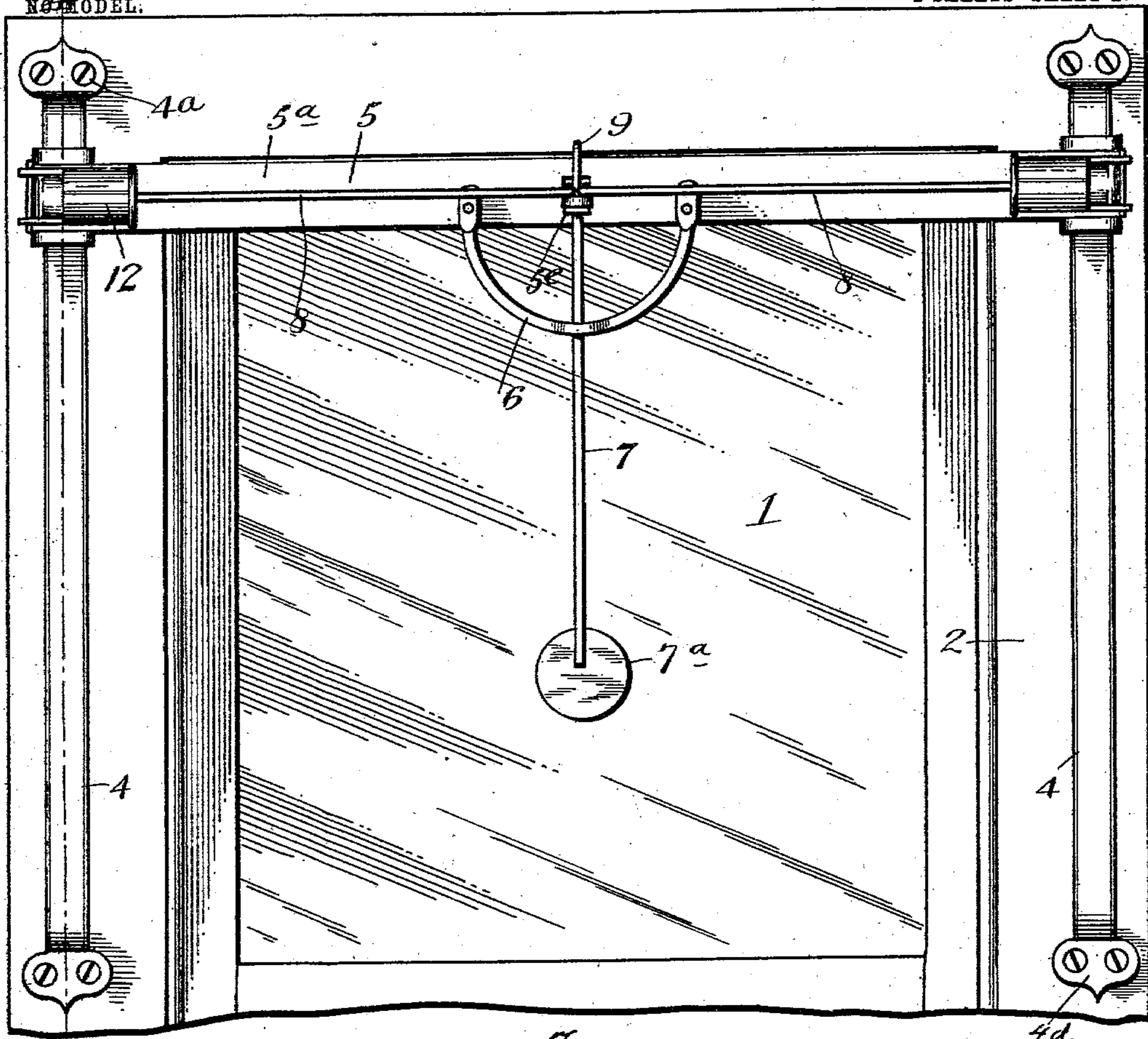


Fig. 1.

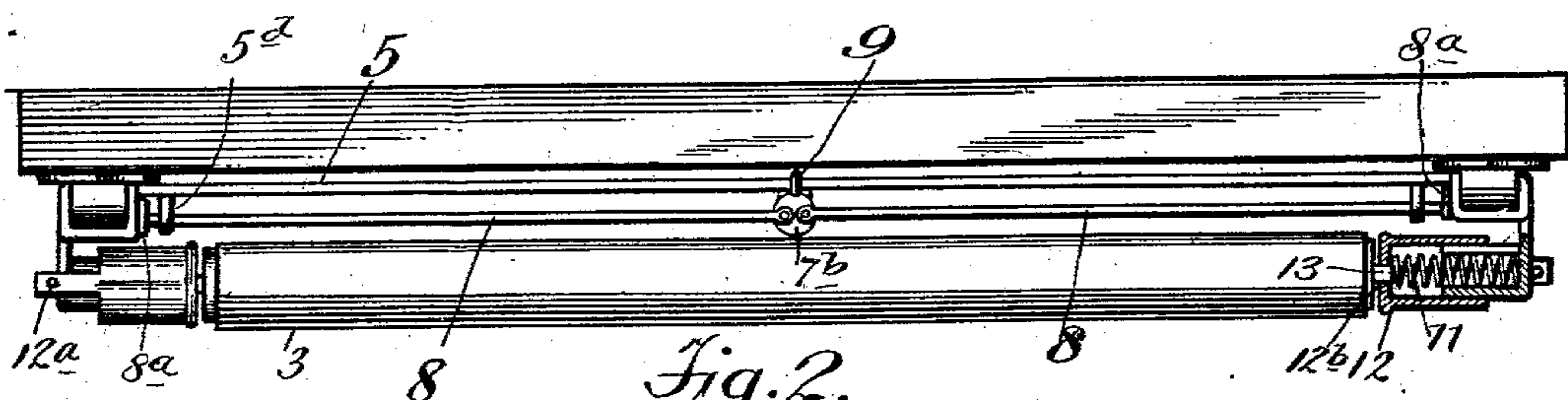


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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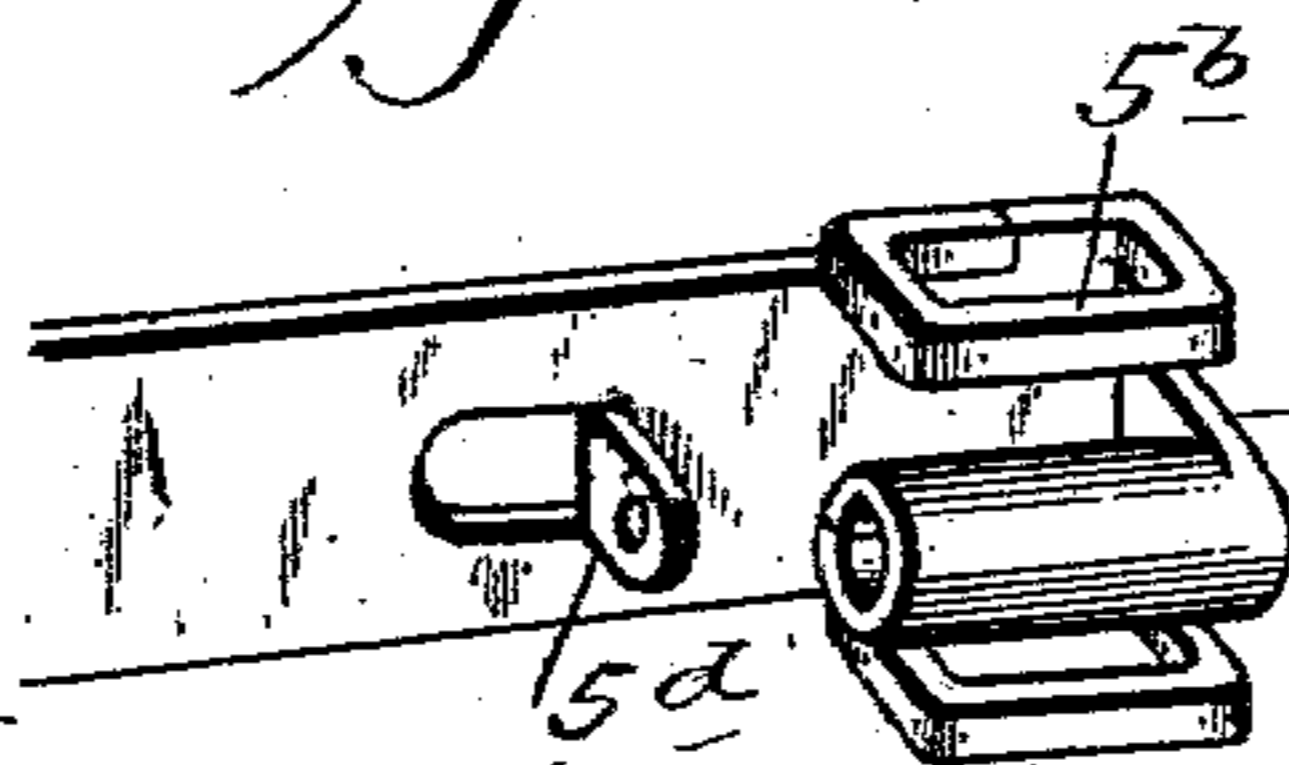


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

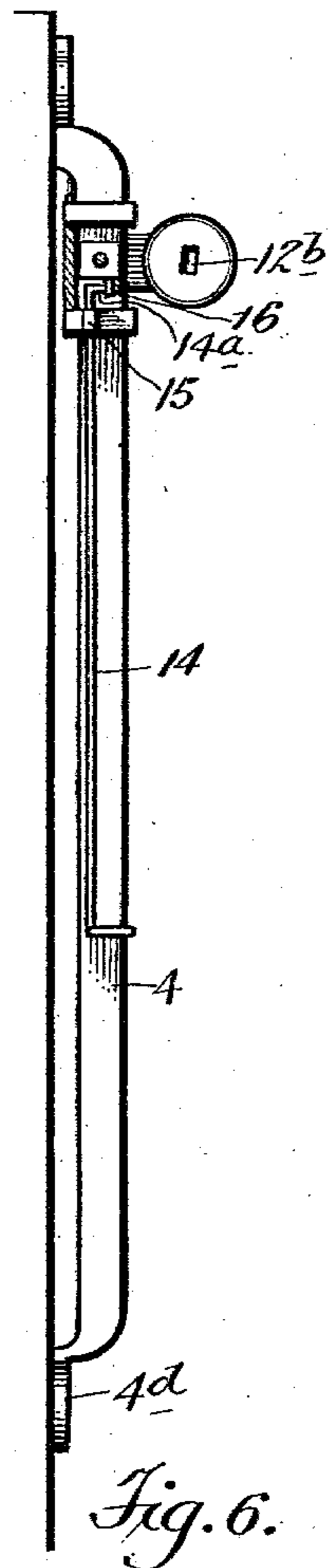
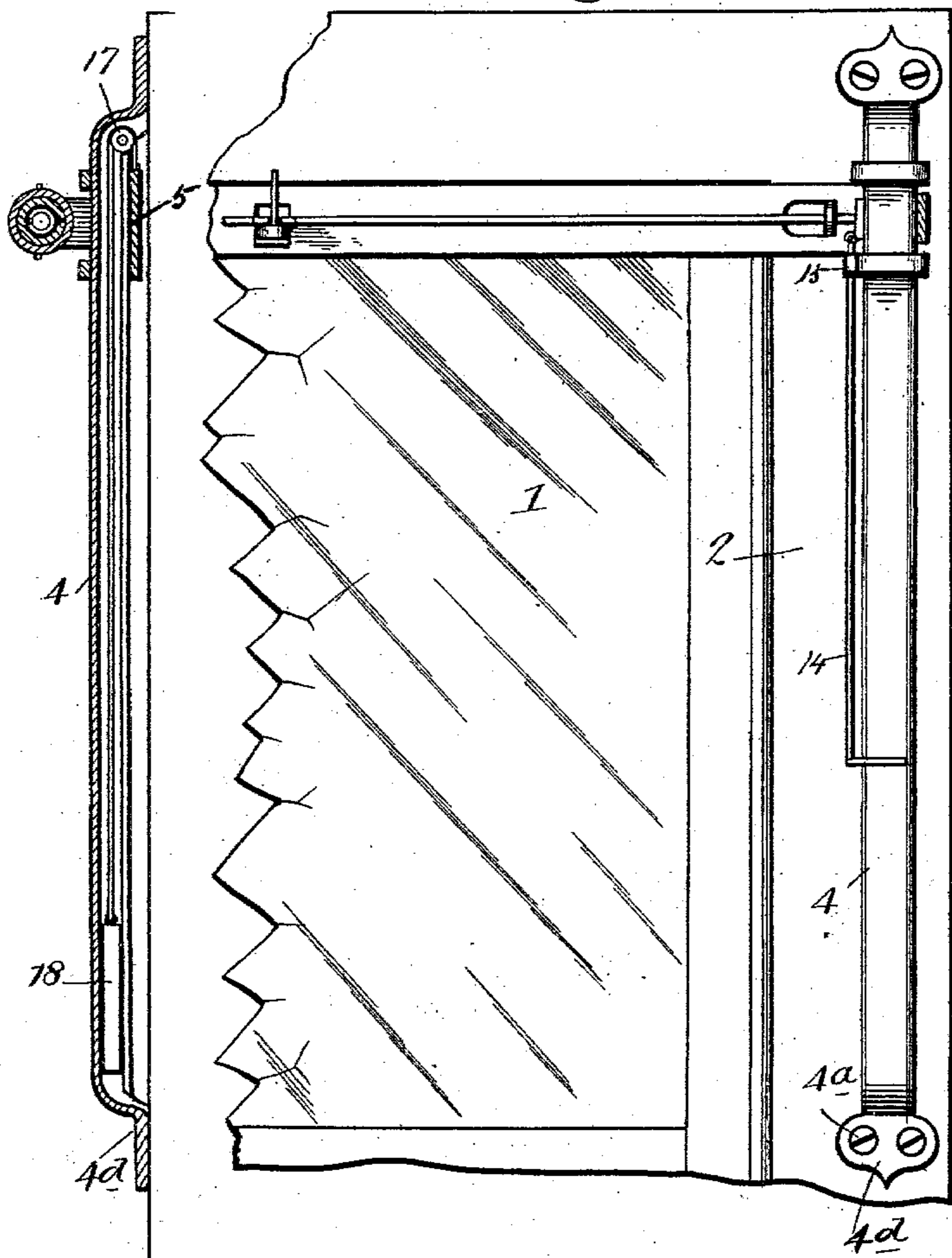
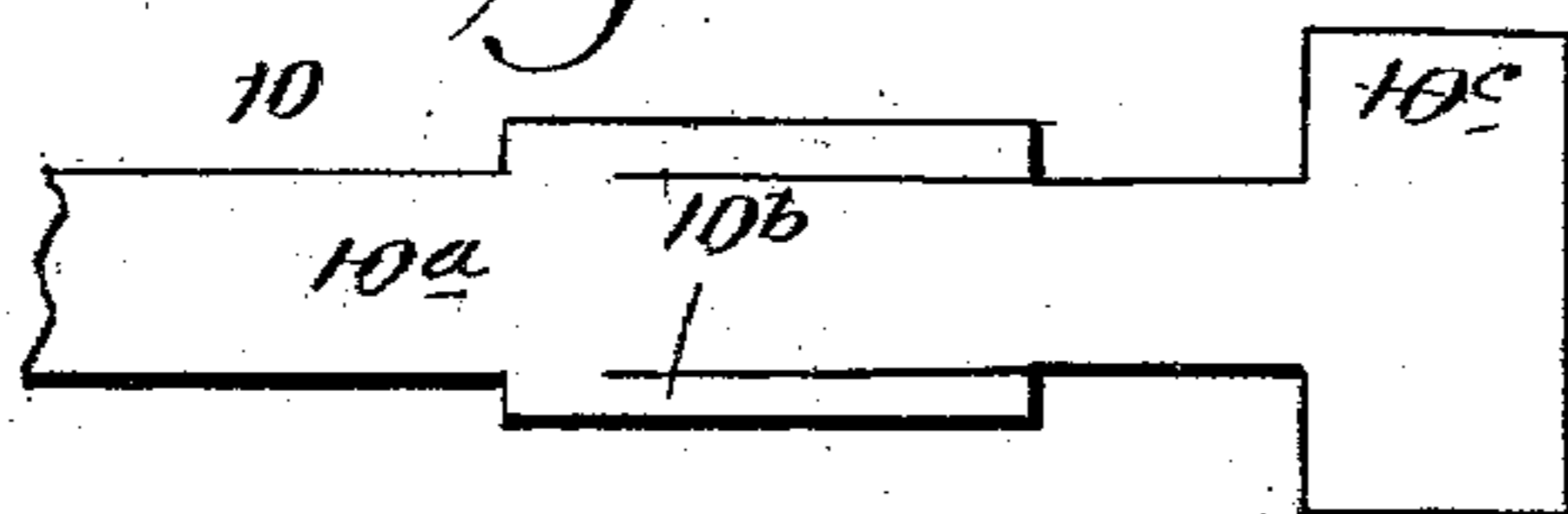


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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Hartwell P. Hunt

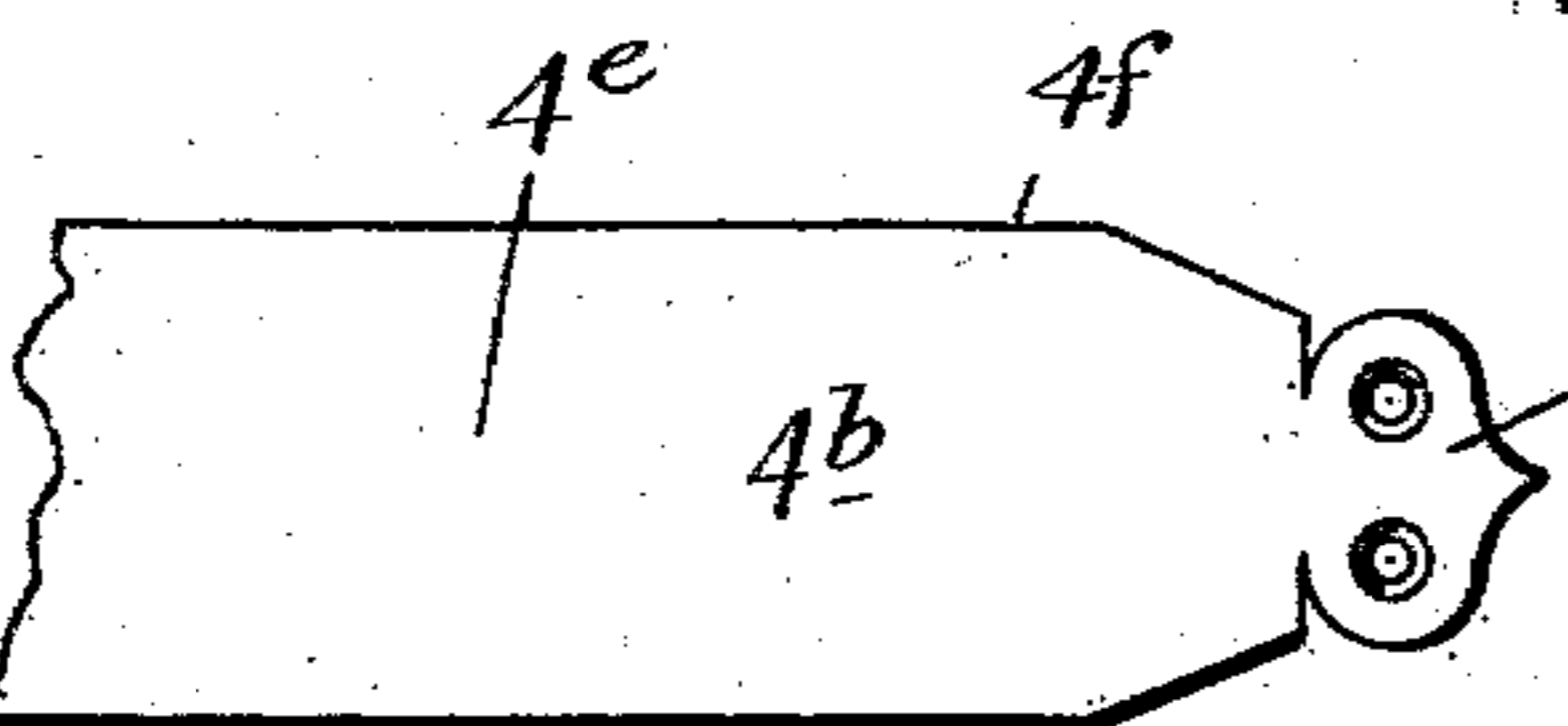


Fig. 8.

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, OF NEWTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,
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ADJUSTABLE WINDOW-SHADE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,014, dated February 17, 1903.

Application filed April 16, 1902. Serial No. 103,091. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. CAMPBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Window-Shade Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to adjustable window-shade holders, and has for its object to provide a device of the class described which will possess points of advantage in convenience, simplicity, durability, inexpensiveness, effectiveness, and general efficiency.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the class described which will combine automatic and positive means of retaining it in any desired position.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the class described which may be stamped in a single operation out of a flat piece of metal.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a window and window-frame, showing a shade-holder embodying my improvements in operative position. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, partly in section. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail perspective view of one end of the holder. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4-4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a front elevation, part broken away and partly in section, of a window and window-frame, showing a shade-holder embodying a modified form of my invention in operative position. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the form of device shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank from which the carrier 5 is made, partly broken away. Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 7 of the blank from which the guides 4 are made.

Corresponding parts in all the figures are denoted by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a window, 2 a window-frame, and 3 a window-shade roller, all of ordinary form and construction.

Arranged at each side of the window 1 is a guide 4, which preferably extends from a point above the top of the window 1 any desired distance toward the bottom of the window 1. The guides 4 are secured to the win-

dow-frame 2 in any suitable manner, herein shown as by screws 4^a. The guides 4 are preferably hollow and substantially elliptical in cross-section. In the form shown the guides 4 are formed of blanks 4^b, stamped, preferably, out of metal and provided with perforated end portions 4^c, adapted to be bent downward and outward to form feet 4^d, and a body portion 4^e, having wings 4^f, adapted to be bent inward and toward each other to form the hollow elliptical portion of the guides 4. It is not necessary for the wings 4^f to meet, since they will equally well perform their functions without doing so, and any opening between their edges will be toward the window-frame 2, and therefore out of sight.

Means for receiving and retaining the ends of a window-shade roller 3 or curtain-pole are carried by the guides 4 and are adjustable longitudinally of the guide 4. Such means in the form shown comprise a carrier 5, extending across between the guides 4 and slidably mounted at its ends on the guides 4. The carrier 5 embodies a body portion 5^a, provided at the ends with loops 5^b, in which the guides 4 slide, and with brackets 5^c to receive the ends of the window-shade roller 3 or curtain-pole. The carrier 5 is provided near each end on its outer face with a perforated bracket 5^d and intermediate its ends with a similar bracket 5^e. A stirrup 6 depends from the carrier 5 and is perforated in alignment with the perforation in the middle bracket 5^e. An arm 7 extends through the perforations in the stirrup 6 and bracket 5^e and is provided at the lower end with a handle 7^a. Arms 8 extend through the perforations in the brackets 5^d and are connected at one end eccentrically to the upper end of the arm 7 and are provided at the other end with brake-shoes 8^a, adapted to engage the guides 4 and hold the carrier 5 at a predetermined point on the guides 4. Preferably the arm 7 is provided at its upper end with a disk 7^b, upon which on opposite sides of the end of the arm 7 the ends of the arms 8 are secured. Means for retaining the brake-shoes 8^a in operative or inoperative position are provided. Such means consist in the form shown in a spring 9, which retains the disk 7^b in whatever position it is placed.

Preferably the carrier 5 is formed of a blank 10, stamped from a flat sheet of metal and having a flat body portion 10^a, which forms the body portion 5^a and from which the brackets 5^d and 5^e are struck up. The blank 10 is provided at a suitable distance from each end with a projection 10^b on each side, partially divided from the body portion 10^a and adapted to be turned outward and back upon itself to form the loops 5^b. Adjacent to the outer ends of the projections 10^b the blank 10 is reduced in size to form a neck, which is adapted to be bent outward at right angles to the body portion 10^a to form the brackets 5^c. The ends of the blank 10 are provided with wings 10^c, adapted to be bent to form a partial cylinder, which is then bent in parallelism with the body portion 10^a, with the open end toward its complementary part. A spring 11 is seated in such partially cylindrical end and a cylindrical cap 12 placed over it and over such partially cylindrical end. The cap 12 is cut away at one end to permit such end to pass to the rear of the brackets 5^c, and a pin 12^a is passed through the end of the cap 12 in rear of the bracket 5^c. The other end of the cap 12 is closed except for a suitable central aperture 12^b to receive the gudgeon 13, projecting from the end of the window-shade roller 3 or curtain-pole. If a spring-roller similar to the Hartshorn is used, one of such apertures 12^b will be rectangular and the other round.

The stirrup 6 and the depending part of the arm 7, which are objectionable as being in the center of the widow-space, may be dispensed with and the arms 8 manipulated from one side. As illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, this is done by an arm 14, journaled in a bearing 15, formed at one side of the loop 5^b and provided at the upper end with a projecting toe 14^a, which engages in an eye 16, carried by one of the brake-shoes 8^a. The arm 14 extends down alongside the guide 4.

The brake-shoes 8^a and their connections may be dispensed with and other means adopted for adjusting the holder, or such other means may be used as auxiliary to the brake-shoes 8^a and their connections. I have shown such auxiliary means as comprising pulleys 17, mounted in the guides 4 near the top, weights 18, sliding in the guides 4, and means passing over the pulleys 17 and connected at one end to the weights 18 and at the other end to the carrier 5. Other means, however, might be employed.

The operation and advantages of my invention will be readily understood and appreciated. When it is desired to lower the shade-roller or curtain-pole, the handle 7^a is turned, releasing the brake-shoes 8^a from engagement with the guide 4, and the shade-roller 3 or curtain-pole pulled down as far as desired, when the handle 7^a is turned in the opposite direction, bringing the brake-shoes 8^a again into engagement with the guide 4 and locking the carrier 5 into the position then occupied. The guides 4 and the carrier 5 being each

formed of a single blank stamped from metal renders the device economical in construction, and its formation insures positiveness in operation and offers many advantages over similar devices now in use.

I do not desire to be understood as limiting myself to the details of construction and arrangement as herein described and illustrated, as it is manifest that variations and modifications may be made in the features of construction and arrangement in the adaptation of the device to various conditions of use without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention and improvements. I therefore reserve the right to all such variation and modification as properly fall within the scope of my invention and the terms of the following claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A device of the class described, comprising guides arranged at the sides of the windows, a carrier extending between said guides and slidably mounted thereon and provided at the ends with brackets to receive the shade-roller or curtain-pole, rods slidably mounted on the carrier and provided at their outer ends with brake-shoes for engaging the guides, and a rod pivotally mounted at the upper end on the carrier and eccentrically connected with the inner ends of the brake-shoe rods.

2. In a device of the class described, provided with guides secured at the sides of the window, a carrier extending between said guides and provided near each end with loops sliding on said guides and at each end with projecting brackets carrying spring-controlled longitudinally-sliding sockets adapted to receive the ends of the shade-roller or curtain-pole, and means for retaining said carrier in a predetermined position comprising longitudinally-movable rods supported on the carrier, and brake-shoes carried by said rods.

3. In a device of the class described, provided with a carrier on which the shade-roller or curtain-pole is mounted, guides secured at the sides of the window and formed of a blank having projecting wing portions bent to form a hollow body portion and perforated end portions bent to form feet for securing said guides to the window-frame.

4. In a device of the class described, guides secured at the sides of the window, a carrier extending between said guides and formed of a blank having perforated portions struck up to form brackets near each end and midway between the ends, the faces of the two end ones being parallel and at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the carrier and that of the middle one at right angles to those of the end ones, portions at each side near each end turned back upon themselves to slidably receive the guides, end portions bent outward to form brackets, and wing portions at each end bent to form a hollow portion extending in parallelism with the body portion of the carrier; a spring seated in such hollow portion; a cap

slidably mounted on such hollow portion and
provided with an aperture to receive the gud-
geon projecting from the end of the shade-
roller or curtain-pole; and means of retain-
5 ing the carrier in a predetermined position
on said guides.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name in the presence of the subscribing wit-
nesses.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

HARTWELL P. HEATH,
J. CLARK RYBAS.