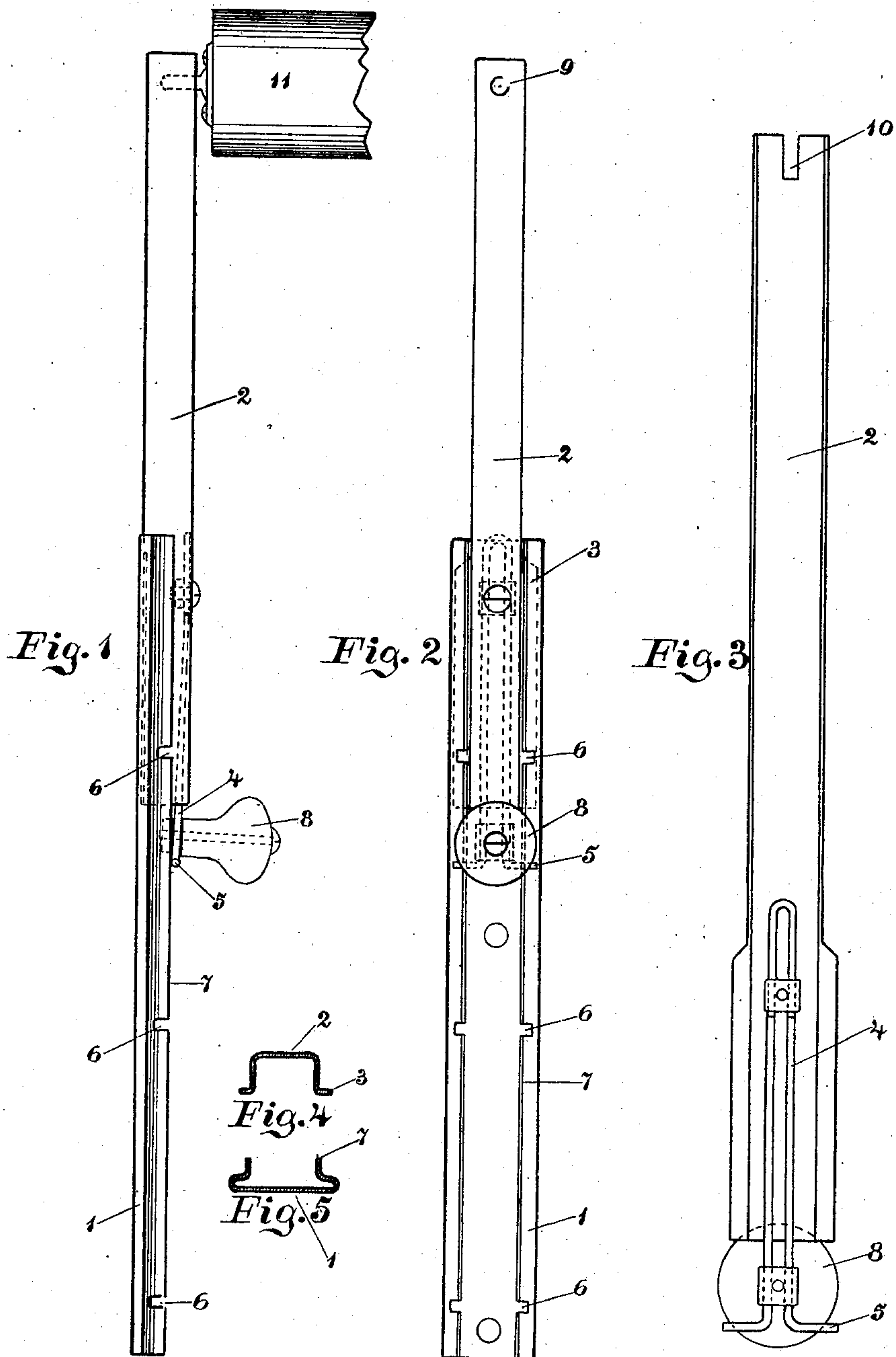


No. 859,904.

PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

A. H. SCHULZ.
ADJUSTING ATTACHMENT FOR SHADE ROLLERS.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1907.



Witnesses
H. Fitzpatrick
M. Stearns.

August H. Schulz
Inventor
By His Attorney H. Mack Kaye

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST H. SCHULZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ADJUSTING ATTACHMENT FOR SHADE-ROLLERS.

No. 859,904.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1907.

Application filed March 13, 1907. Serial No. 362,105.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST H. SCHULZ, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and State of New York, have invented
5 a certain new and useful Improvement in Adjusting Attachments for Shade-Rollers, of which the following is a specification.

The attachment of shade rollers to fixed brackets in window casings is subject to certain disadvantages, among which are the following: When the roller is
10 supported at the top of the window, use of the shade becomes inconsistent with adequate ventilation through the top of the window. When the upper sash is lowered with the shade down the entrance of
15 air is impeded by the shade, unless there is a strong wind entering the window, in which case, the shade is made to flap and flutter producing inconvenience and often damaging the shade. This inconvenience is felt with particular severity by anyone desiring to
20 exclude light in the early morning from a bedroom so as not to be exposed to view of those outside. In such cases ventilation can only be had by raising the window a little at the bottom thus allowing a direct current of air to strike the sleeper. On the other hand
25 if the shade is permanently located at a point below the top of the window so as to permit lowering of the upper sash, the sun-light cannot be excluded at will from entering through the upper part of the window and the usefulness of the shade is thus very largely
30 lost. It has been sought to avoid these difficulties by use of a double shade, rolling up and down from the middle of the window. But this of course involves a double expense and a certain amount of complication.

It is the object of this invention to supply means
35 whereby any ordinary shade may be instantly and easily raised or lowered with relation to the window so as to gain from a single shade roller practically all the advantages of the double shade roller above mentioned and to obviate the difficulties incident to the
40 use of the single shade roller, as above mentioned. The means which I employ are very inexpensive and can be easily applied to any window and readily operated without the exercise of special skill.

The present invention relates to a simple, inexpensive and inconspicuous device for the purposes
45 above mentioned which are adapted to operation in connection with the Hartshorn shade roller or any of the common shade rollers on the market.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying
50 drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device showing its connection with one end of the shade roller, Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the movable member as arranged for the opposite end of the shade roller, and Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views of the two members.

In its preferred form the device consists as shown of a fixed member, 1, preferably made of sheet iron bent into form shown in Fig. 5 so as to form a hollow guide for the movable member. This latter member, which may be of any desired length, preferably consists of a sheet metal channel bar 2, open at the back as shown in Fig. 3, and provided with lateral wings at its bottom part as shown at 3 in Fig. 4 and in dotted lines in Fig. 2. A bent U shaped spring 4, having lateral extensions 5, is attached to the inner surface of the movable member 2 as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and is so placed that the extensions 5 fit corresponding slots and sockets 6 placed at intervals in the forward side extension 7 of the fixed member. A knob or handle 8 is attached to the lower end of the spring 4 so that it can be drawn outward at will. The tendency of the spring is to press against the fixed member 1, and consequently to drop into a socket 6 when brought opposite to it. These devices are used in pairs, the fixed member being screwed or otherwise fastened to the sides of a window frame, and at the tops of the movable members are placed a hole 9, and a slot 10 respectively, adapted to engage with one or the other end of the shade roller 11.

It is obvious that when it is desired to move the shade roller up or down more or less, it is only necessary to pull on the knob 8 and draw the lower end of the spring 4 forward as shown in Fig. 1 and then to push the movable members on opposite sides of the window up or down as desired so that when the proper height is reached the spring can be released and the extensions 5 will engage with the proper slots 6 to support the roller in its due position.

It will be observed that this device possesses the advantage of extreme simplicity and cheapness, the spring acting both as support and as a means for automatically producing engagement between the two members. The spring is so located that it is not visible and it presents no points or parts liable to catch the curtain or the fingers. The location of the spring with respect to the front portion of the movable member 2 is such that this front portion acts as a stop, preventing abuse of the spring by pulling it out too far.

What I claim is:—

1. A device for adjusting shade rollers comprising a hollow fixed guiding member having slotted forward extensions, a channel shaped movable member having lateral
5 wings sliding within said guiding member and a spring fixed within the channel of the movable member and having lateral extensions adapted to fit the slot in said guiding member, substantially as described.

2. In an adjusting device of the class described and in combination with a fixed guiding member, a channel 10 shaped movable member having lateral wings at its lower end, and a U shaped engagement spring fixed inside of and extending along the channel in said movable member.

AUGUST H. SCHULZ.

Witnesses:

H. S. MACKAYE,
M. STEVEN.