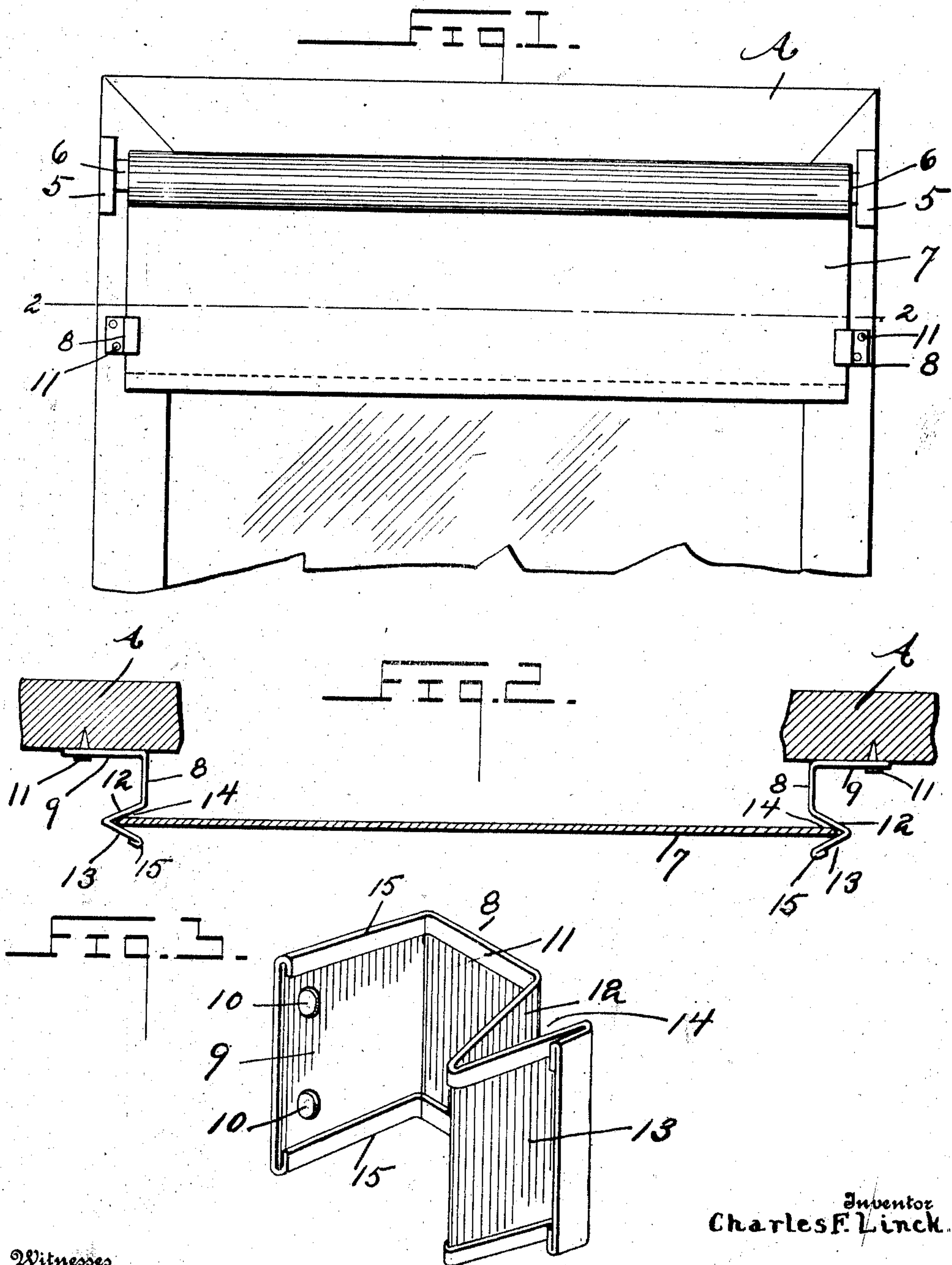


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 WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN GUIDE.  
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1908.

927,864.

Patented July 13, 1909.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN GUIDE.

No. 927,864.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 13, 1909.

Application filed July 17, 1908. Serial No. 444,027.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. LINCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window Shade and Curtain Guides, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a window shade and curtain guide for use in connection with the usual spring roller shade, and has for an object to provide a device which will be simple in construction, which may be manufactured at a relatively low figure, and which will effectively prevent a shade or curtain from rolling up on one end of the roller.

A further object of the invention is to provide a guide which will prevent the curtain from coming in contact with the brackets supporting the roller, which often effect injury to the curtain.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims, and that any suitable materials may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a window sash and shade showing the application of the present invention thereto, Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the guide.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, there is shown a window frame A of usual construction provided with shade brackets 5 which support the ends of a roller 6, the roller carrying a shade or curtain 7, as shown.

Disposed beneath each bracket 5, there is shown a shade guide 8 which is formed of sheet metal and which comprises a base portion 9 provided with one or more passages 10 for the reception of fastening devices 11 as shown. From the portion 9, the metal from which the guide is formed is bent at right angles as shown at 11; then laterally as at 12, in substantially the same direction with the portion 9, and from the portion 12, the metal is then bent oppositely at an acute

angle to form an outwardly directed portion 13 disposed in spaced relation to the portion 12, these portions thus forming vertically disposed V-shaped guides or channels 14.

It will thus be seen that the edges of the curtain 7 may be disposed for movement in the guides or channels 14, and it is obvious, that upon movement of the curtain in an upward or downward direction the edges thereof will be guided and will lie at all times in approximately the same position upon the roller, thus preventing the shade or curtain from rolling up at the ends as has been experienced in curtains in which no guides are provided. The edges of the material from which the guide member is formed are bent upon themselves as indicated at 15 whereby the guide member is reinforced as will be readily understood. The bending of the portions 15 also provides rounded, non-abrasive edges at the upper and lower sides of the guide which further protect the coengaged shade from being cut or worn at its edges. The outer extremity of the guide is further bent backwardly and outwardly, so that no sharp edge is presented against the face of the shade, and further provides rounded corners which would tend to gage the intermediate fabric of the shade if the guard were not so bent.

A particular advantage lies in the V-shaped formation of the guide channel 14, over a channel having closely spaced parallel sides, viz: When a coengaged shade is operated for raising, if a large amount of slack is presented beneath the guide causing a transverse fold in the shade, the present guide will allow its easy passage, while if the guide walls were closely spaced the curtain fold might engage forcibly against the lower edge of the guide forming a slit therethrough.

A device as herein set forth and described is simple in construction, may be manufactured at a relatively low figure, and effectively serve to prolong the life of a shade and to keep the same even at all points to present a neat appearance.

What is claimed is:

1. As an article of manufacture, a shade guide comprising a strip of sheet material having opposite edge portion turned backwardly upon the body portion of the strip, and having one end portion turned at right angles and adapted to be secured upon a window frame, its opposite end portion being bent laterally in substantially the same direction



with the first end portion and then turned backwardly at an acute angle to form a V-shaped vertical channel, the outer extremity of the guide being again turned backwardly to present a rounded end and corner.

2. As an article of manufacture, a guide of the class described formed of a strip of sheet material having opposite edges bent inwardly upon itself, one end being adapted for engagement with a window frame, the outer portion being bent laterally and then inwardly to form a spaced vertical channel, its extremity being again turned outwardly to present a rounded end and corners thereat.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 15  
in presence of two witnesses:

CHARLES F. LINCK.

Witnesses:

THOS. J. KENNEDY,  
RALPH W. SHOCKLEY.