L. P. HARRIS.

WINDOW SHADE ADJUSTER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 28, 1909.

956,085. Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

Fig. 1.

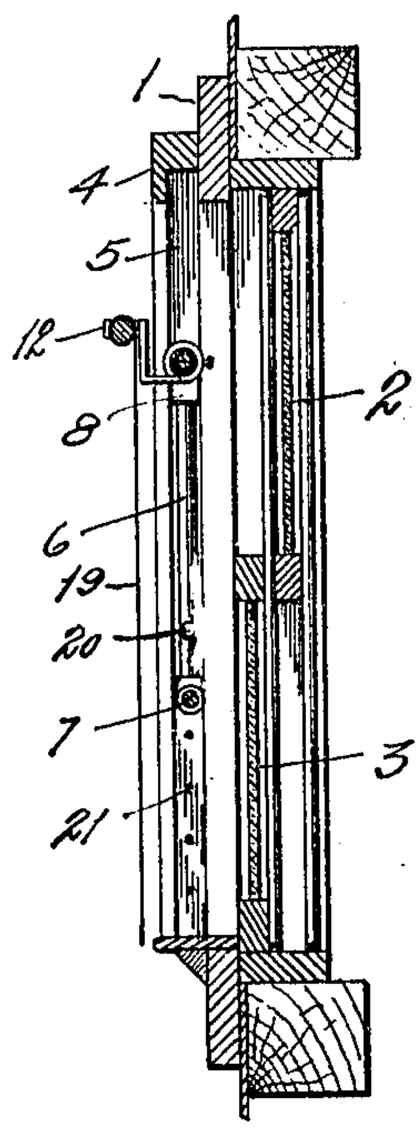

Fig. 2.

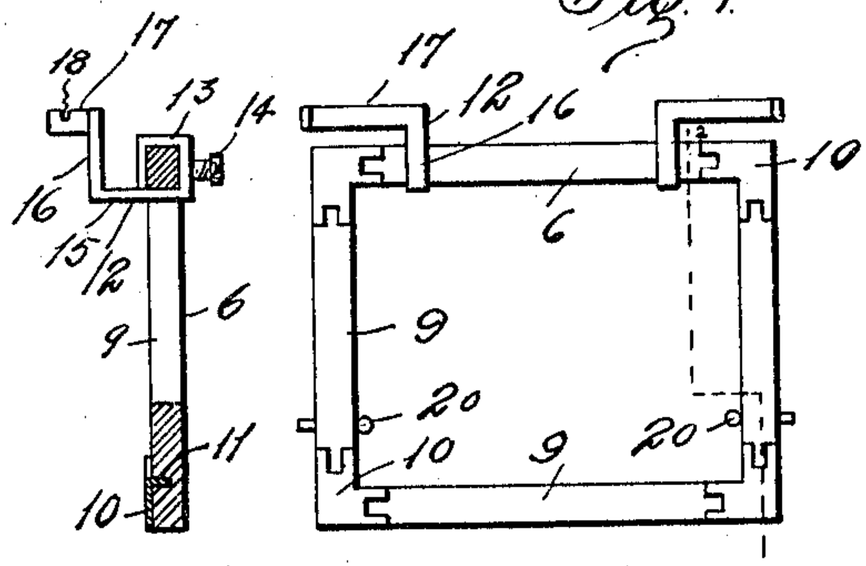

Fig. 7 Fig. 6

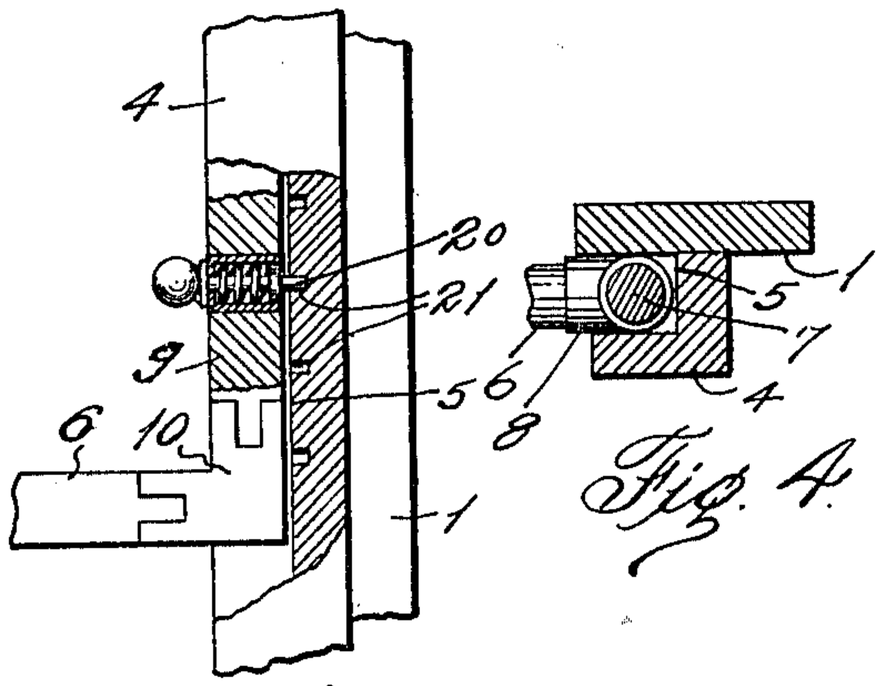

Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

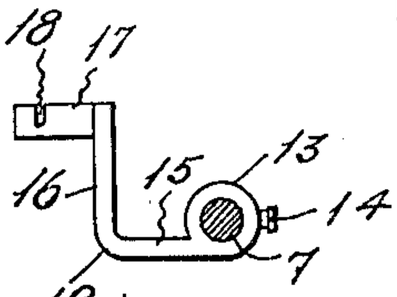

Fig. 5.

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WINDOW-SHADE ADJUSTER.

956,085. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

Application filed October 28, 1909. Serial No. 525,202.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAWRENCE P. HARRIS, citizen of the United States, residing at Portales, in the county of Roosevelt and Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Adjusters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to window shade adjusters.

The object of the invention is to provide a sliding frame carrying the shade roller and arranged to be adjusted vertically with relation to the upper sash of the window whereby light and ventilation may be admitted and vision through the lower portion of the window obstructed.

Further features reside in means for locking the frame in its adjusted positions, provision of means for adjusting the frame vertically and horizontally to various sizes; and adjustable shade supports.

Finally the object of the invention is to provide means of the character described that will be strong, durable, efficient, and easy of operation, simple and comparatively inexpensive to construct, and also in which the several parts will not be likely to get out of working order.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention has relation to certain novel features of construction and operation, an example of which is described in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1. is an elevation of a window showing the invention applied thereto, Fig. 2. is a vertical section on the line *x*—*x* of Fig. 1, Fig. 3. is a detail in elevation of a portion of a modified frame and guide, with parts in section to show one of the locking plungers. Fig. 4. is a transverse section in the line *a*—*a* of Fig. 1, Fig. 5. is a detail of one of the shade brackets, Fig. 6. is an elevation of a modified form of the frame, and Fig. 7. is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 6.

In the drawings the numeral 1, designates the casing of a window frame, 2 the upper sash and 3, the lower sash. On each side of the window, vertical guide rails 4 are secured to the face of the casing. These guide rails are cut out so as to form with the casing opposed vertical tracks or guide ways 5, the inner edge of each being flush with the inner edge of the casing as is shown in Fig. 4. In the guide ways thus formed a shade supporting frame 6 is adapted to slide vertically. This frame may be composed of metal parts or wooden members. In Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5 metal parts are illustrated, while in Figs. 3, 6 and 7 wooden members are shown. Where the frame is composed of metal parts, a plurality of rods 7 or the like are provided and have screw threaded engagement in elbows 8 as shown in Fig. 1. In this way a rectangular frame is formed and by providing each rod with right hand threads at one end and left hand threads at the other end, the frame may be adjusted vertically or horizontally by turning the rod and thus made to slide freely in the guide rails but without unnecessary lateral play. Where wooden members are used as shown at 9 in Figs. 3, 6 and 7, a rectangular frame is formed by joining the members together at the corners and employing metal plates 10 having inturned tongues 11 driven into the wood as shown in Fig. 7. However the wooden frame is not adjustable.

On the top rail or member of the frame shade brackets 12 are mounted. Each bracket is formed with a loop 13 shaped to fit about the top member and adjustable laterally thereon, the loop being held in its adjusted position by a set screw 14 threaded therein and impinging the top member. As shown in Fig. 5, an outwardly directed portion extends horizontally from the loop and merges into a vertical portion 16 from the upper end of which a horizontal right angular portion 17 extends. There are two brackets to each frame and their portions 17 are oppositely directed so as to stand in front of the guide rails 4. Each portion 17 is provided with a suitable notch 18 to receive the shade roller, and it is obvious that the brackets may be readily adjusted to different lengths of shade rollers.

The shade roller is carried above the frame a short distance so that when the frame is raised to its limit, the shade roller will occupy the position with relation to the window casing in which it is usually placed in common practice. It is obvious that by lowering the shade 19 as indicated in Fig. 2 and adjusting the frame vertically in the guide rails 5, the lower portion of the window is shaded and that portion above the shade

roller is exposed, the size of the exposed portion depending upon the distance the frame is raised or lowered. With the parts in the position shown in Fig. 2, light and ventilation may be had above the shade roller while vision through the lower portion of the window is obstructed by the shade 19.

It is apparent that some means for holding the frame 6 in the position to which it is moved must be provided. Different forms of fastenings may be employed and I have shown in the drawings, a spring plunger 20 fitted in each side member of the frame a short distance from the lower end and adapted to engage in notches 21 in the guide rails. By pulling the plungers outward they are withdrawn from the notches and the frame is free to be moved vertically to the desired position when by releasing the plungers the same will spring into the notches and fasten the frame in position.

What I claim is:

In a window shade adjuster, a pair of guide rails adapted to be secured to the casing of a window, an open frame arranged to slide vertically between the guide rails, means carried by the frame and engaging with the guide rails for fastening the frame in the position to which it is adjusted, brackets adjustably mounted on the top member of the frame, each comprising, a loop engaging about the top member of the frame, means carried by the loop for fastening it in position, a portion directed outwardly from the loop, a vertical portion extending from the first named portion, and a right angular portion provided with a shade roller receiving notch extending from the vertical portion, the right angular portion of one bracket being directed in a direction opposite to that of the right angular portion of the other brackets.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LAWRENCE P. HARRIS.

Witnesses:
E. J. MAPLES,
W. L. PERRY.