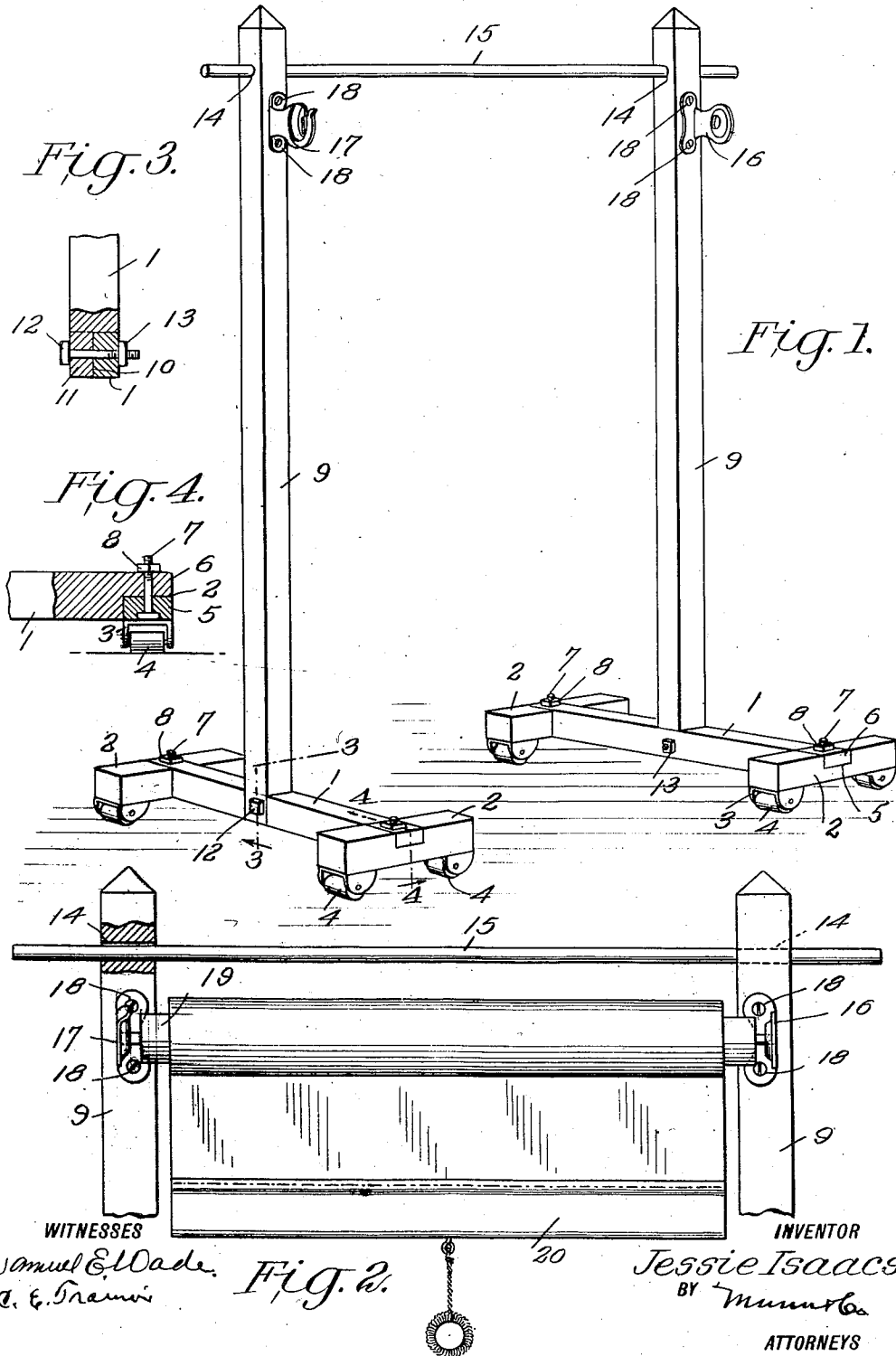


J. ISAACS.
WINDOW SHADE TESTER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1913.

1,086,181.

Patented Feb. 3, 1914.



WITNESSES
Samuel E. Wade.
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Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSIE ISAACS, OF HOBART, OKLAHOMA.

WINDOW-SHADE TESTER.

1,086,181.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 3, 1914.

Application filed July 9, 1913. Serial No. 778,109.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSIE ISAACS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hobart, in the county of Kiowa and State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Shade Testers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in window shade testers, and has for its object to provide a device of the character specified, by means of which dealers in furniture and other dealers selling window shades or blinds, may test the said shades or blinds in the presence of the buyer, to demonstrate that the individual shades or blinds are in proper working condition, and wherein the supporting mechanism for the shades may be adjusted to any size of shade.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved testing device, Fig. 2 is a partial front view with parts in section, showing the shade or blind in position to be tested, and Figs. 3 and 4 are sections on the lines 3—3 and 4—4, respectively, looking in the direction of the arrows.

The present embodiment of the invention comprises a plurality of standards or supports, each consisting of the standard proper and a support or carriage for the standard. Each of the carriages comprises a bar 1, having at each end a cross head 2, and each cross head is provided at each of its ends with a substantially U-shaped bracket 3, secured to the end of the cross head in any suitable manner and having journaled therein a roller 4.

The ends of the bar 1 are rabbeted as shown, and each of the cross heads is mortised transversely on its upper face and at its center as indicated at 5 to receive the rabbeted end 6 of the bar 1, and a bolt 7 is passed through the cross head and the end of the bar 1, and each bolt is engaged by a nut 8 to hold the parts together.

The standard proper 9 is of any suitable height, and in the present instance is square in cross section, as are also the bar 1 and the cross head 2. The lower end of each of the standards 9 is rabbeted on its inner face, and each of the bars 1 is provided with a transverse mortise 10, on its outer side, for receiving the rabbeted portion 11 of the standard.

A bolt 12 is passed through registering openings in the rabbeted end of the standard

and the bar 1, and each bolt is engaged by a nut 13 to hold the parts in fixed position. Each of the standards 9 is independent of the other standard, having its own carriage, and the rollers 4 are so arranged that with the bars 1 of the respective standards in parallelism, the standards may be moved toward and from each other. That is, the axis of rotation of all of the rollers is parallel with the bar 1, which forms the body of the carriage. Each of the standards is provided at its upper end with an opening 14, extending transversely of the standards and transversely to the length of the bar 1.

A rod 15 is provided for connecting the standards, the said rod engaging the openings 14 of the respective standards, to detachably and slidably connect the standards. Each standard 9 is provided near its upper end with a bearing for the trunnion of a shade roller, one of the standards having the closed bearing 16 for receiving the round trunnion, and the other standard having the open bearing for receiving the polygonal or flattened trunnion. The bearings 16 and 17 are connected to the standard by screws 18 or the like, and the said bearings are arranged at the same height, so that when the shade roller 19 is engaged with the bearings, the said roller will have its axis horizontal.

In order to test a shade or blind, the standards 9 are adjusted at the proper distance from each other to permit the trunnions of the roller to be engaged with their respective bearings, and the bearings are so arranged that the shade or blind 20 on the roller will be between the standards, and free from each standard. With the shade or blind in this position, the said shade or blind may be unwound from the roller or re-wound thereon to demonstrate to the prospective buyers that the said blind or shade is in proper working order. The rod 15 holds the standards from lateral movement by virtue of the fact that it binds within the standard openings when there is any tendency of the upper ends of the standards to move inwardly, and at the same time permits the standards to be quickly and easily adjusted toward and away from one another.

I claim:—

A device of the character described, comprising a pair of standards, a wheel supporting carriage connected to the lower end of each standard for supporting the stand-

ard in upright position and independent of
the other standard, each standard having a
transverse opening and a bearing bracket
for the trunnion of a shade roller near its
5 upper end, and a rod extending between the
upper portions of the standards and having
its ends projecting freely through the trans-

verse openings thereof, all for the purpose
described.

Mrs. JESSIE ISAACS.

Witnesses:

NELLE CARPENTER,
H. C. BRATTON.