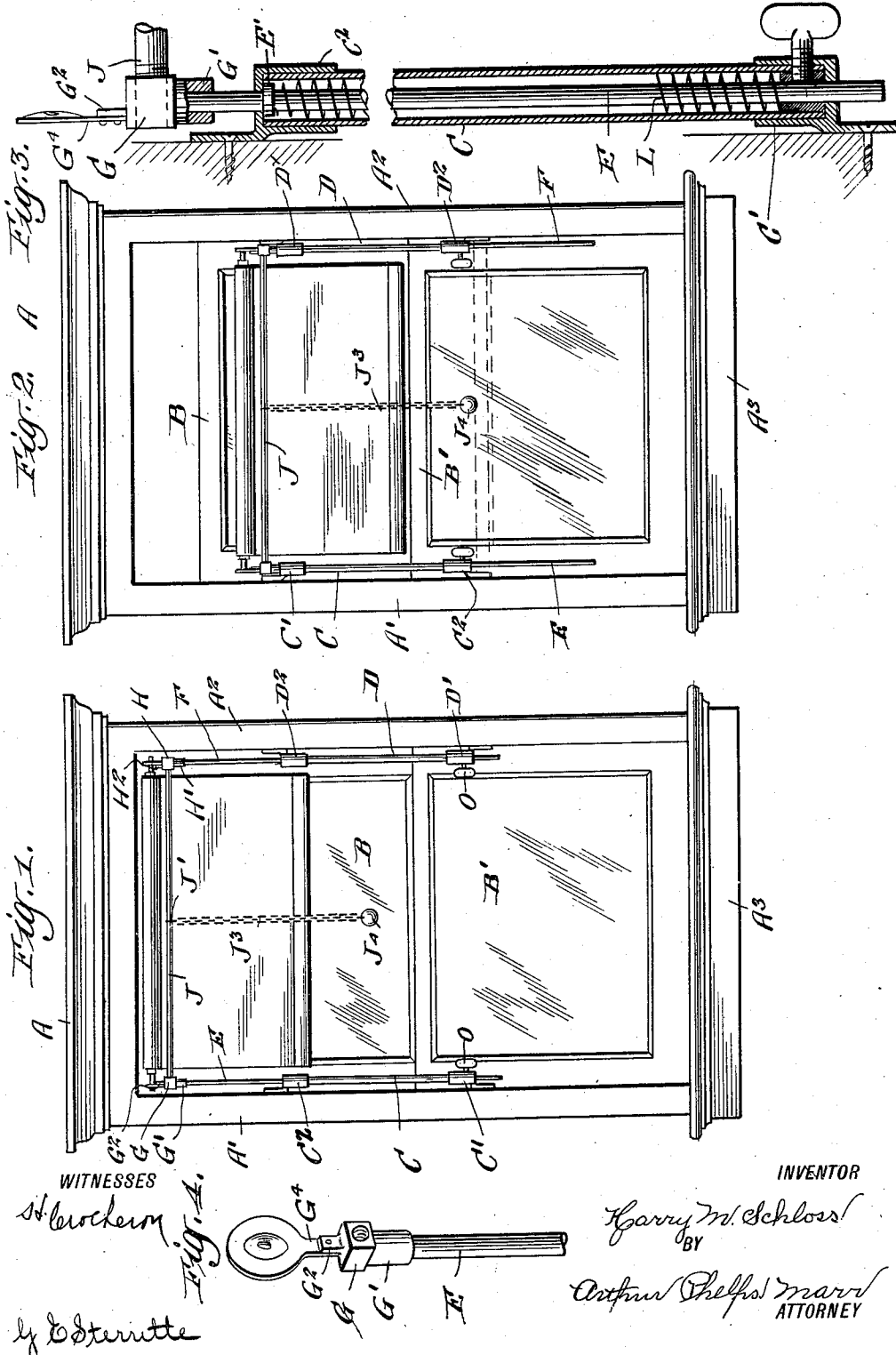


H. M. SCHLOSS.
 WINDOW SHADE ADJUSTER.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 10, 1910.

1,022,704.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES
H. Crochem
by Esterette

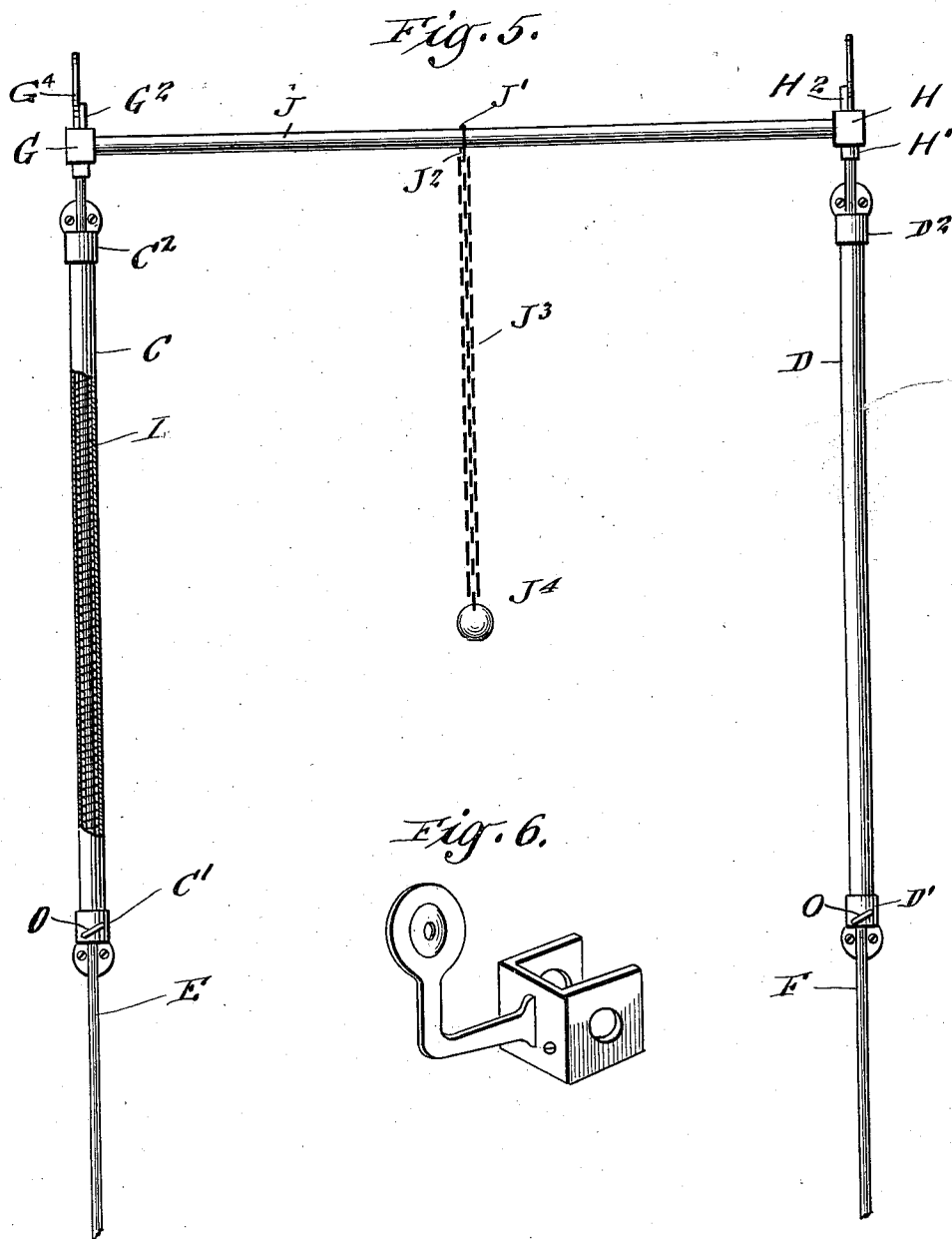
INVENTOR
Harry M. Schloss
 BY
Arthur Phelps Munn
 ATTORNEY

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WITNESSES

Strocker

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INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY M. SCHLOSS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-SHADE ADJUSTER.

1,022,704.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Application filed June 10, 1910. Serial No. 566,141.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY M. SCHLOSS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of borough of Bronx, in the city and county
5 of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Adjusters, of which the following is a specification.

There are certain well founded objections
10 to securing a window shade to the casing of a window in any stationary position. If it be at the top as is customary, to shut out the light from the lower part of the window requires that the whole window shall be covered.
15 If the shade be secured to the bottom of the sash, the same is true if it is desired to darken the top of the window, in addition to this dust, dirt and moisture gather upon the shade if it be low down on the
20 sash, and soon ruin it.

Many times it is found expedient to furnish two shades for each window, sometimes they are secured one at the bottom of the sash and one at the top, but as this arrangement does not lend itself to the best adjustment for ventilation, the shades, when two are supplied are more often secured to the sash at about mid-height.

All arrangements of double shades secured permanently to the sash have their disadvantages either in the high first cost, or in the destructiveness of the arrangement, or in the awkwardness of the positioning and I have attempted to devise a means for
35 securing the advantages of a shade placed in any position upon a sash while using but a single shade and I have endeavored to overcome the disadvantages of a shade secured to any part of a sash by making my
40 shade adjustable with means for securing it at any point upon the sash within a wide range.

The advantages, the principle of operation, the method of construction and a detailed description of the parts will appear
45 as the specification advances.

The following is what I consider the best means of carrying out this invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part
50 of this specification, in which:

Figures 1 and 2 are in elevation, they show my device in use and include a sash, a window, and a shade designed to cover the

window. Fig. 1 shows the device extended, the shade is at the top. In Fig. 2 the
55 device is shown compressed; the shade is partly lowered, and the top sash is correspondingly lowered. The remaining figures are on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a side elevation corresponding to Fig. 1, showing one
60 part of the apparatus partly in vertical section. Fig. 4 is a part removed. Fig. 5 shows in detail my whole device; it is in front elevation, as the device may be sometimes used. Fig. 6 is an additional part, designed to be
65 used as occasion requires.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

I will describe my invention as applied to one of the more ordinary types of window
70 and in the drawings, A indicates the top of the frame, A¹ the left hand side, A² the right side, and A³ the bottom or sill. The upper half of the sash is indicated by B and the lower half by B¹.
75

The two cylinders and pistons operable therein may be considered as perhaps the most important members of my device, but as they are similar in all respects I will describe but one in detail though indicating
80 the corresponding parts by separate reference letters.

Referring to Fig. 3, C and D indicate the barrel or inclosing casing. It is a section of tubing, brass or iron or even a fairly light
85 weight tin may serve as this casing is subjected to no strain and performs no mechanical function. Sockets C¹, C², D¹, D², receive the tubes C and D respectively and secure them in their proper position. The
90 sockets C¹, C², D¹, D² are each provided with an ear turned at right angles to the axis of the socket and screw holes in these ears provide means for securing them in place upon the frame of a window. Each of the
95 sockets has a hole centrally bored through its longitudinal axis and rods E and F are provided which are of diameter sufficient to allow them to reciprocate freely in the axial holes in the sockets through which they
100 must pass. A collar E¹ is secured to the rod E at a point about one third of its length from the upper end and a screw-thread is produced upon the upper end of the reciprocating rod. I provide two blocks G and
105 H each of metal in shape approximating a

cube. Each provided with a cylindrical downwardly extending part G^1 , H^1 and each provided with an upwardly extending tongue G^2 , H^2 . A rod J screw-threaded at both ends is secured into holes properly bored and capped in the blocks G and H. This rod is of any desired length though it should correspond closely to the length of the roller upon which the shade is mounted. A collar J^1 secured at mid-length of the rod J is provided with an eye J^2 into which an operating chain J^3 is fixed and the lower end of the chain J^3 is provided with a ring J^4 . A pair of window shade brackets quite similar to those in use though lacking the right-angled base customarily produced upon these brackets, are provided and one, the right hand bracket having a central perforation is secured to the lip G^2 of the block G. The second bracket of the pair, the left hand bracket which is provided with a slot extending inward from the periphery to the center is secured to the lip H^2 of the block H.

So far I have but described the details of the construction of my device, now I will describe the mode of assembling and the mode of operation. One end of the tube C is inserted into the socket C^1 and a long compressible spring L is inserted into the tube and rests against the bottom provided by the socket C^1 . When first introduced without compression the spring L is somewhat longer than the tube C, next the plain end of the rod E is passed through the helix formed by the spring L and the then lower end of the rod E is caused to pass through the axial hole in the socket C^1 . By this time the collar E^1 on the rod E is in contact with the upper end of the spring and any further downward motion of the rod will cause the collar to compress the spring. The second socket C^2 is now placed in position by being strung, by means of its central longitudinal hole, upon the rod E and when it has been lowered to a sufficient extent, the tube C is inserted into the socket end. The screw-threaded end of the rod E is now projecting upward above the socket C^2 , and the downwardly extending part G^1 , which is formed integral with the block G is screwed upon the screw-threaded rod E. It is preferable that the shade bracket G^4 be riveted to the tongue G^2 before the whole device is assembled as it can be done with greater facility at that time.

So far in the assembling of the device I have described but one half of the complete apparatus but it is obvious that the assembling of the other, the left half, is accomplished in an exactly similar manner except that the block H is first screwed upon the rod J, and the rod J is then screwed into the

block G. The junction between the rod F and the block H can be then easily formed by turning the rod F sufficient to screw it into the projection H^1 of the block H. The complete device is now assembled and is ready for useful operation, it is applied to a window at about mid-height thereof, by means of wood screws passed through the lugs extending two up and two down from the sockets of which they are a part. A window shade is now placed in the upwardly extending brackets which will be found now properly placed to receive it and the whole is complete.

When it is desired to lower the upper sash for the purpose of ventilation, at the same time screen a portion of the window, draw the shade to the proper extent, lower the sash, and pull down on the ring J^4 . Suitable means should be provided for restraining the extensive action of the springs L, and I have tapped into the lower sockets C^1 , D^1 a thumb-nut O, which when screwed into their full extent pinch the rods E and F and hold them against movement.

Modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of this invention.

In Fig. 6 I have shown an additional part, it is a bracket designed to hold an extra shade, when it is desired to have more than one shade to a window by the use of this bracket, both of the shades are made adjustable.

It is obvious that the size of this device as well as the strength of the spring can be varied to a great extent. Other means than the thumb-screws O can be provided for restraining the action of the springs.

Having carefully and fully described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a window shade adjuster, a plurality of cylinders, plural supports for each said cylinder, a guide rod extending through each said cylinder and beyond the end thereof, a piston secured upon each said guide rod and operable in said cylinders, means urging said piston to the full extent of its motion, means attached to said pistons for supporting a window shade and means formed in one of the supports for each said cylinder and operable upon said rods for securing said rods in any predetermined position.

2. In a device of the character described, a plurality of cylinders, a stationary bracket secured in each end of each said cylinder, a guide rod operable in and through each said cylinder and said brackets, pistons operable within said cylinder, springs within said cylinders for urging said pistons to the full extent of their motion, brackets secured to said pistons for supporting a shade, a rod secur-

ing said brackets reliably together, a chain
carried by said rod for compressing said
springs by lowering said piston, and thumb-
nuts arranged in each of the lower said sta-
tionary brackets to retain said pistons in
their lowered position.

Signed at New York city in the county of

New York and State of New York this 26th
day of May A. D. 1910.

HARRY M. SCHLOSS.

Witnesses:

F. A. CHICKERING,

G. E. STERRITTE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."