

(No Model.)

G. W. EVERETT.
WINDOW SHADE.

No. 581,230.

Patented Apr. 20, 1897.

Fig. 1.

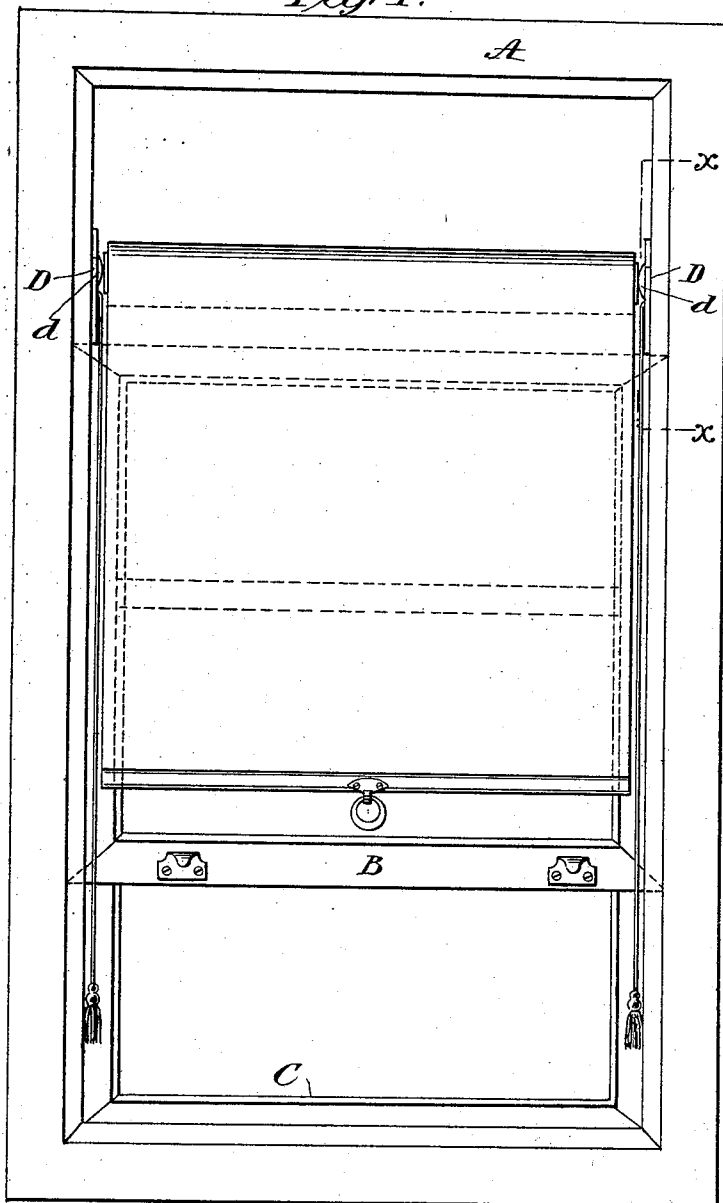


Fig. 2.

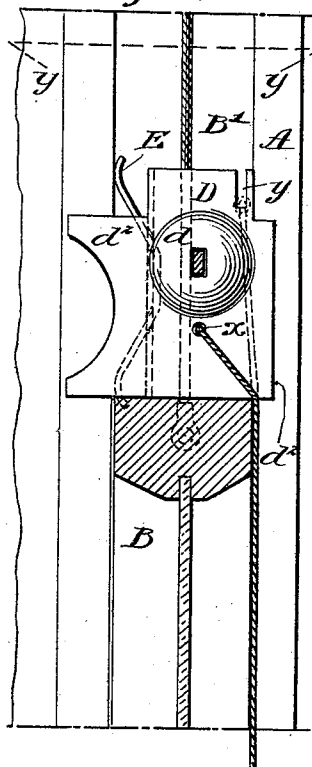


Fig. 3.

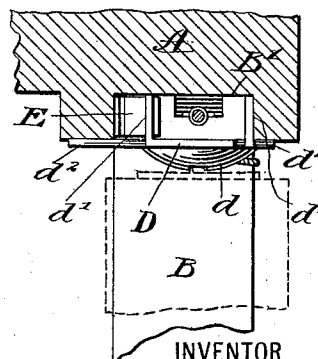
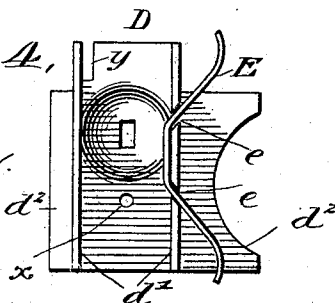


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE W. EVERETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,230, dated April 20, 1897.

Application filed August 6, 1896. Serial No. 601,838. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. EVERETT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shades, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore it has been proposed to place the brackets or supports that sustain the fixtures attached to the shade-roller in the grooves in which the lower window-sash slides and to draw them up and permit their descent by a system of cords and pulleys, the purpose being to allow the roller to drop from its highest point to afford, if desired, an unobstructed ventilating-space above the roller when the upper sash is lowered. Objections to the plans that have been proposed exist in that they are expensive both as regards the parts required and the labor of putting the shades up, and their operation is uncertain and they are difficult of manipulation. Thus if the supports are drawn up by cords running over pulleys and allowed to fall by slackening the cords it is obvious that they must be very loose in the grooves to permit either movement and that the true horizontal position of the roller must be maintained, as otherwise the supports would become wedged or pinched in the grooves or one of them might be disengaged from the roller if moved sufficiently in excess of the other one. Of course there is always present in such structures liability of breaking the cords, of their being raveled and tangling in the pulleys, or of their slipping from the pulleys and becoming wedged between the side of the pulley and its bracket or frame.

My invention is designed to remedy all these objections, and to that end I provide brackets or plates adapted to fit and run in the lower sash-grooves and having bearings of ordinary character for the end fixtures of the rollers, lugs or projections from the back that bear against the bottoms of the grooves to insure clearance for the sash-cords, and friction-springs bearing against a wall of the grooves, and preferably against a side wall, to hold the plates in any position in which they may be placed. Thus it will be seen that the plates may be placed in the sash-

groove by one standing on the floor and the roller mounted in the plates. Then the plates may be pushed up to the top of the window-frame or to any desired point by raising the lower sash, the upper rail of which serves as a gage or guide that keeps the roller in proper horizontal position. The plates are of course of such length above the roller-bearing that when shoved up to their highest position the roller or shade wound thereon cannot be pressed against the top of the window-frame. Now should it be desired to lower the roller for the purpose stated it may be drawn down against the upper bar of the lower sash, which descends with it, again serving as a gage or guide, either by hand when one stands upon a chair, by an ordinary window-pole, or by cords attached to the plates and hanging down loosely on either side of the window-frame.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window-frame, showing my invention applied thereto; Fig. 2, an enlarged section therethrough on the line $x x$; Fig. 3, a section on the line $y y$ of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 an elevation of the rear face of the roller support or plate.

A represents the window-frame; B, the lower sash; C, the upper sash, and B' the groove, in which the lower sash runs.

D shows the brackets or plates, each formed with a bearing for the roller in the swell or concavo-convex part d . At the back the plate is shown as having two parallel projecting ribs d' , that bear against the bottom of the sash-groove B', and between which the sash-cord lies. One of these ribs is sawed or slotted, as at $e e$, to receive and hold the spring E, that bears against one of the side walls of the groove and frictionally holds the plate in any position to which it may be brought in the groove. Of course where, as shown, the front edges of the plate $d^2 d^2$ overlap and lie against the face of the rails forming the groove the back ribs or any other projection to bear against the bottom of the groove are not required, it being only necessary to provide and properly hold a suitable friction-spring.

x is a small hole in which a cord for drawing down the plate may be secured, or a cord knotted at the end may be slipped in the notch or slit y at the top edge of the plate for

the same purpose and is there readily removable.

The adjustability, simplicity, and economy of this device are apparent and require no further amplification.

I claim as my invention—

1. A window-shade-roller support adapted to run in the groove of the lower sash, and having a spring to frictionally hold the support in any position to which it may be brought.

2. A window-shade-roller support adapted to fit and run in the groove of the lower sash and having projections on the back thereof

and a friction-spring, substantially as set forth.

3. A window-shade-roller support adapted to fit and run in the groove of the lower sash, having projections upon its back one of which is slotted at two points to receive and hold the friction-spring, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

GEORGE W. EVERETT.

Witnesses:

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C. D. SADLEY.