

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. EVERETT.
ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SHADE HOLDER.

No. 530,026.

Patented Nov. 27, 1894.

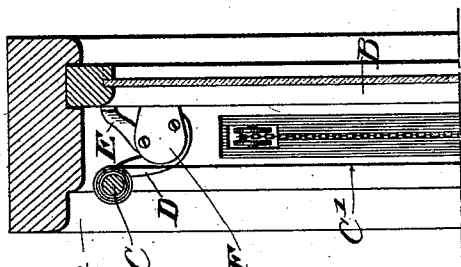


Fig. 2.

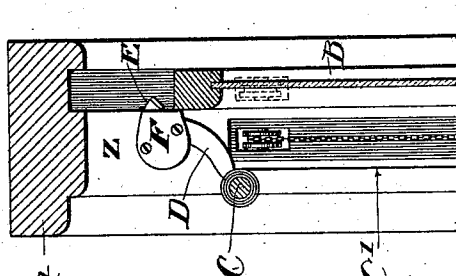
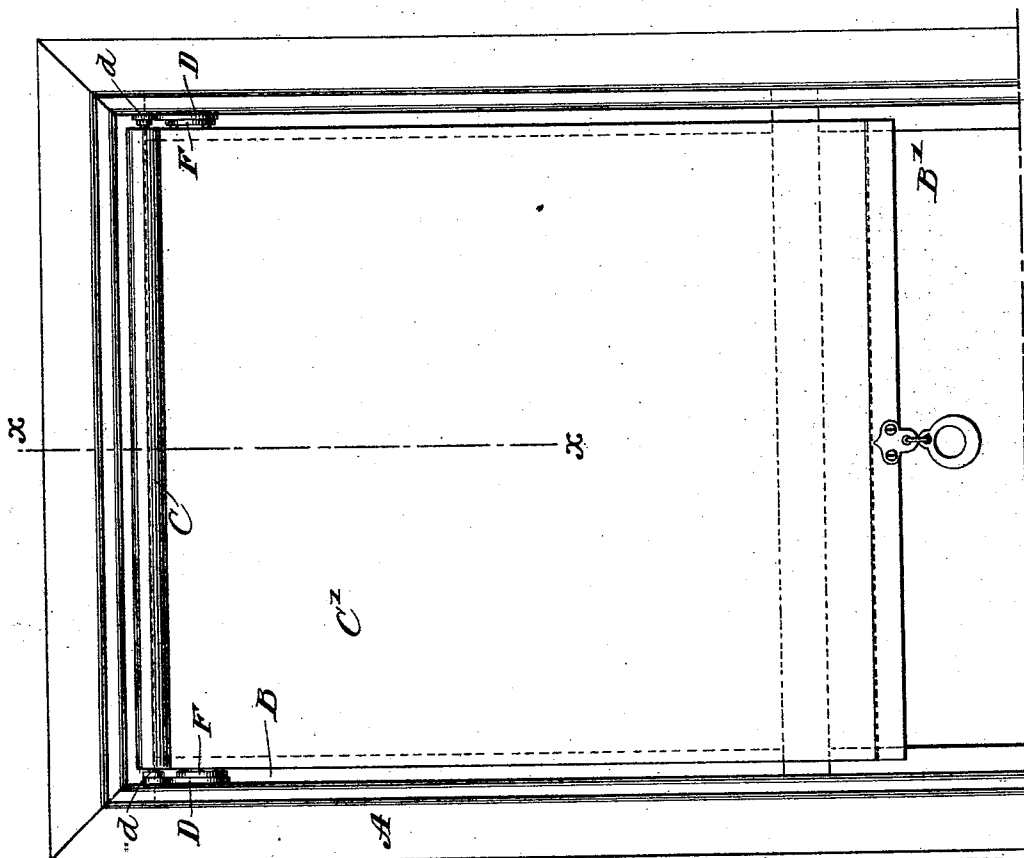


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Frank A. Ober
Catharine Georgi

Fig. 1.

INVENTOR

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Fig. 6.

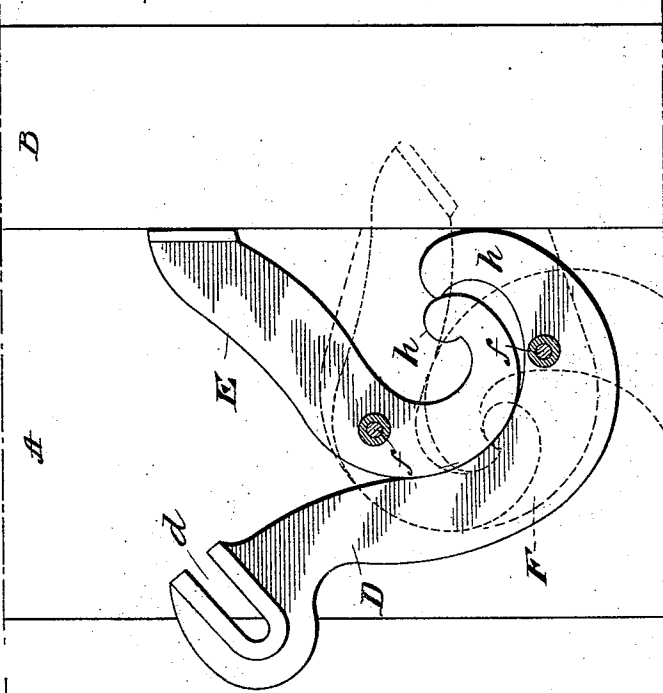


Fig. 4.

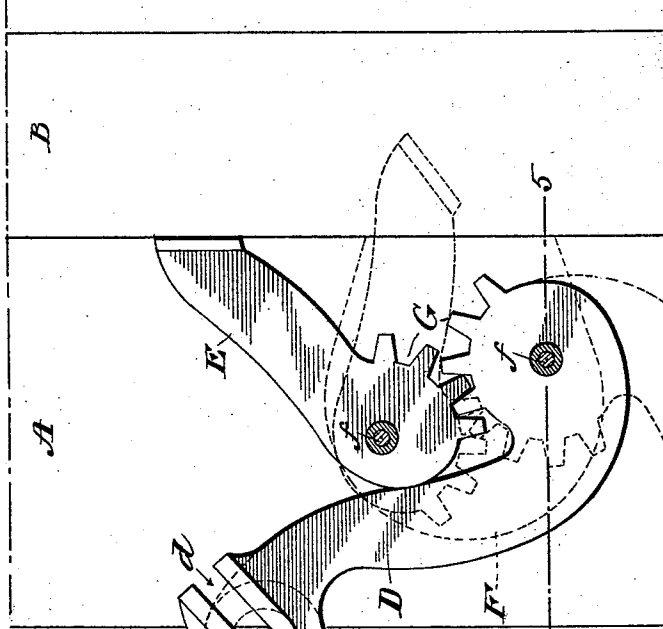


Fig. 7.

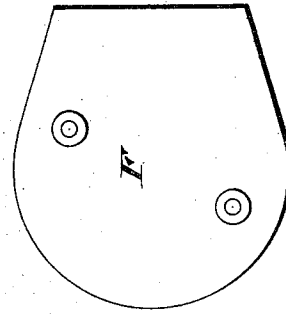


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

Frank S. Ober
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. EVERETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO
JOSEPH J. LITTLE, OF SAME PLACE.

ADJUSTABLE WINDOW-SHADE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,026, dated November 27, 1894.

Application filed July 7, 1894. Serial No. 516,791. (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 Adjustable Window-Shade Holders, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide improved devices for supporting a window shade in a window frame, and which are so connected with the upper window sash that they are lowered automatically when the window sash is lowered, and raised automatically when the sash is closed, in order that there may be a ventilating opening at the top of the window above the shade, when the sash is lowered, and that the shade may be raised to its normal position at the top of the window frame, when the sash is closed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window casing with my invention applied thereto; Fig. 2, a detail vertical section, on the line *xx*, of Fig. 1, showing the upper sash closed and the shade roller in its normal elevated position. Fig. 3 is a like view showing the upper sash drawn partly down and the shade roller in its lower position. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of one of the shade supporting brackets, on the line 4—4, of Fig. 5; Fig. 5, a sectional view on the line 5—5, of Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a view similar to Fig. 4, but showing a modified construction, and Fig. 7, a view of the under face of the cover or face plate of the bracket.

A indicates the window frame; B, the upper sash; B', the lower sash; C, the ordinary spring shade roller, and C', the shade.

The roller supports or brackets are formed with the usual sockets for the round stud and squared projection of the ordinary spring shade roller, the bracket for the squared projection only being shown in detail. As illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, the attachment is composed of two parts D, E, secured by fixed pivots to the side of the window frame, their pivoted ends being covered by and secured to a plate F, secured by the pivot bolts *f, f*. The two parts are formed with toothed or geared portions G, that mesh or interlock. One part D, is formed with the socket *d*, for the reception of the squared projection on the spring

roller, and the end of the other part E, projects into the path of the upper sash. The opposite bracket is of like construction. When the sash is raised the ends of the parts E, bear against the face of the sash and the socketed ends of the parts D are held elevated as in Figs. 2, 4 and 6. As the upper sash is lowered, the weight of the parts D, the roller and shade causes them to fall into the position shown in Fig. 3, (the end of the bracket D moving in a vertical arc) and the ends of E are thrown into or across the path of the sash, a clear ventilating space Z being left above the roller. If now the sash is raised, it strikes the ends of the parts E, and those parts, turning on their pivots, raise the parts D, and elevate the shade roller to the normal position.

It is obvious that my improvements may be readily embodied in other mechanical forms; for instance, as shown in Fig. 6 where the parts D, E, instead of being geared, are formed with interlocking hooked ends *h h*, their operation being obvious. It will thus be seen that I have provided a shade supporting attachment for windows in which the roller supporting brackets are pivotally mounted to move from a plane above the pivots to a plane below them, the shade roller occupying the same or substantially the same vertical plane when its uppermost or lowermost position is reached. The arms or projections E, it will be observed, engage the upper sash when the window is closed, and hold the roller supporting brackets in their elevated position. These arms have a sliding, separable connection with the sash, so that the sash may be lowered to any extent, being separated from the arms after having moved a predetermined distance. After the arms have separated from the sash they project across its path, and, on its return, they re-engage with the sash and are operated thereby to elevate the shade.

The arms D swing in a vertical arc; i. e., an arc whose chord is vertical or substantially so, and their outer ends are preferably arranged to move through a complete semi-circle in order that the window shade may be kept close to the window in both its elevated and lowered position.

The arms E, are mounted on stationary or fixed pivots and engage with the brackets D,

at the ends opposite the roller supporting ends, the pivots of the brackets being arranged between the roller supporting ends and those operated upon by the arms E, by which arrangement the brackets are caused to rise when the arms E are raised by the sash, and fall when the arms fall. Thus with a comparatively short arm, a wide range of movement is given to the shade holder.

10 I claim as my invention—

1. A shade supporting attachment for windows comprising a roller supporting bracket pivotally mounted to move from a plane above its pivot to a plane below it, and an arm or projection operatively connected with the bracket, turning on a fixed pivot on the window frame, and engaging the window sash to hold the bracket in an elevated position and movable with the sash as it is raised and lowered to correspondingly raise and lower the roller.

2. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the vertically movable roller supporting bracket mounted on the window frame, an arm turning on a fixed support on the window frame, operatively connected with the roller bracket, and engaging the window sash to effect the lowering and raising of the roller as the sash is correspondingly moved.

3. The combination of a shade supporting bracket mounted to move from a plane above its support to a plane below it, and an arm or projection engaging with the bracket and having a sliding connection with the window sash.

4. The combination of a vertically movable shade supporting bracket mounted on the window frame, and an arm or projection connected with the bracket and having a sliding connection with the window sash.

5. A shade supporting attachment for windows, consisting of the combination of a bracket having a shade supporting portion at one end, a pivoted arm engaging the window sash and operatively connected with the bracket at its opposite end and a pivot for the bracket between its shade supporting end and the end connected with the operating arm.

6. A shade supporting attachment for windows consisting of a plate or support adapted to be attached to the inner face of a window frame, two operatively connected arms respectively pivoted on said plate, one projecting inwardly and formed to receive the shade roller and the other projecting toward the sash and adapted to be operated thereby.

7. A shade supporting attachment for windows consisting of the combination of the plate F, the roller supporting bracket D, pivotally secured thereto and the arm E, secured by a separate pivot to the plate and gearing or interlocking with that end of the bracket between which and its roller supporting portion the pivot of the bracket is arranged.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

GEORGE W. EVERETT.

Witnesses:

FRANK S. OBER,
EDWARD C. DAVIDSON.