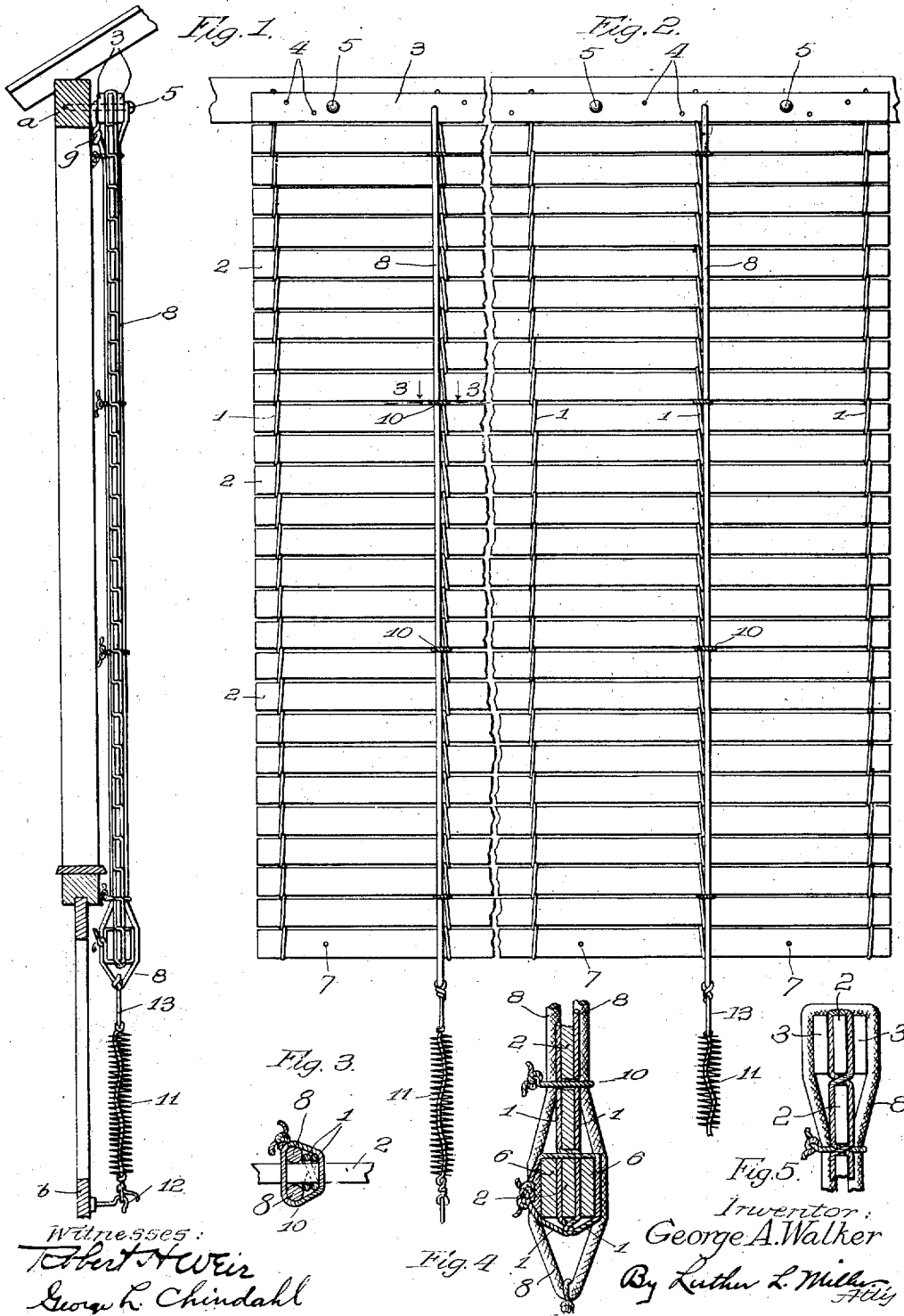


G. A. WALKER.
SHADE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1911.

1,053,254.

Patented Feb. 18, 1913.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. WALKER, OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE OAK PARK TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, TRUSTEE, OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

SHADE.

1,053,254.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 18, 1913.

Application filed October 25, 1911. Serial No. 656,655.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shades, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shades, curtains and the like, and particularly to devices of this class which are intended to be used upon porches and in similar locations.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide means for preventing or minimizing movement of the shade by the wind, and particularly to provide such means as a part of the shade, the shade and its restraining means forming a complete and unitary article of manufacture.

Another object is to provide shade-restraining means which shall not subject the body of the shade to stress.

A further object of the invention is to provide means for binding the lower edges of shades or curtains.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view showing a porch shade in edge elevation and in operative relation to a porch or opening to be screened. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the shade, with parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a fragmental edge view of the lower end of the shade. Fig. 5 is a fragmental view of an alternative construction.

In the drawings, *a* may be assumed to be a portion of a porch roof or structure, and *b* a part of the railing or lower portion of the porch.

The body of the shade consists of a fabric of which the pairs of cords 1 constitute the warp and the splints 2 form the weft or filling. The upper end of the shade is reinforced by suitable means such as two strips 3 of wood or other suitable material placed at opposite sides of the upper end of the body of the shade, and secured together by nails 4, or any other desired means. Commonly the shade is secured in place by screws 5 passing through the reinforced upper edge of the shade into the member *a*, but it will be understood that any preferred means may be employed for this

purpose. The lower edge of the shade is strengthened by securing one or more strips 6 to the bottom splint of the shade and securing said strips by means of nails 7 or any other preferred means. Herein I have shown two such strips, one at each side of the bottom splint. In order to bind the strips 6 securely to the shade, the lower ends of the pairs of warp cords 1 are turned back and caused to encircle the strengthening strip or strips 6 and the lower splint 2, and the ends of the cords tied or otherwise suitably united. (See Fig. 4).

In order to prevent the shade from flapping in the wind, I provide a cord 8, or its equivalent, loosely attached at intervals to the body of the shade, the lower end of said cord being attached to the porch or some other suitable fixed point, said cord being placed under sufficient tension so as to prevent or minimize swaying of the curtain in the breeze. If desired, a cord 8 may be provided at each side of the shade, and herein I have shown, by way of example, two such cords, one at each side of the curtain, in order that the shade may be held in place whether the wind is from one side or the other of the shade. The lower ends of said cords, as herein shown, are integrally connected together, the upper ends being suitably united as by a knot 9, (Fig. 1). The cords 8 constitute a closed loop. The loop may be connected to the upper end of the shade in a suitable manner, as by being passed through an opening therein; or if desired, the loop formed by the cords 8 may be passed over the upper edge of the shade, as shown in Fig. 5, instead of through said edge. At intervals the cords 8 are connected together and to the shade by means of loops 10 of cord or other suitable material inclosing the cords 8 and a pair of the warp cords 1. The loops 10 are loose enough to permit of manually pushing the shade up between the two cords 8, the shade buckling at the points of connection between the splints when thus pushed up between the cords. The functions of the loops 10 are to prevent the cords 8 from getting out of place with relation to the shade when the latter is being rolled up, and to prevent the shade from getting out of control of the

cords 8 in a high wind. When the cords 8 are provided at only one side of the shade, the loops 10 serve to hold the shade in place when the wind is from the side at which the cords 8 are located.

If desired, the shade may be suspended by attaching the cords 8 to the porch, instead of using screws 5 passing through the shade. The lower ends of the cords 8 may be secured to a stationary point by any suitable means. In order, however, to maintain a constant tension upon said cords and to compensate for variations in the length of the cords, the connection between the cords and the fixed point of attachment is preferably made yielding, as, for example, by interposing a coiled spring 11 between the cords 8 and said point of attachment. Herein I have shown a securing device 12 and a cord 13 extending between said device and the cords 8. The coiled spring is secured at its ends to the cord 13, sufficient slack being provided in said cord between the points of attachment of the spring to permit the latter to be extended to a predetermined degree. It will be apparent that when a hook, such as 12, is used, the tension upon the cords 8 and 13 and the spring 11 prevents the cord 13 from slipping off the hook. The restraining means being releasably attached to the porch, said means may be released when desired and the shade rolled up, the restraining means rolling up with the shade. Any suitable number of restraining devices may be applied to the shade. Herein I have shown two such devices.

It will be seen that when the shade is subjected to wind pressure the shade will be confined between, and its movement restrained by, the cords 8, the noise and the wear upon the curtain caused by flapping and shaking being thus obviated. The springs 11 yield to considerable wind pressure, to the extent permitted by the cords 13. In the present embodiment, wind-pressure does not cause tension upon the shade, since the lower edge of the shade is not rigidly held in position, nor are the cords 8 rigidly attached to the lower edge or to the body of the shade.

I claim as my invention:

1. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade having restraining cords loosely connected to the body of the shade and extending below and unconnected to the lower edge of the shade and below the shade.

2. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade, a restraining cord attached to said shade and extending longitudinally thereof, and attaching means at the lower end of said cord.

3. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade having two restraining cords extending at opposite sides of the shade, said cords being attached to the upper end of the shade

and extending below the lower end of the shade.

4. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade having restraining cords loosely connected to the body of the shade and unconnected to the lower edge of the shade, and spring means attached to the lower ends of said cords.

5. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade having a reinforced upper edge, an elongated closed loop of flexible material connected to said upper edge and encircling the body of the shade, and means connecting the shade and the loop at intervals in the length of the shade below the shade.

6. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade having a reinforced upper edge, an elongated closed loop of flexible material connected to said upper edge and encircling the body of the shade, and loops loosely encircling the sides of the first mentioned loop and located at intervals in the length of the shade.

7. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade consisting of transverse splints and warp cords, two restraining cords attached at their upper ends to the upper end of the shade and extending longitudinally of the shade at opposite sides thereof to and past the lower edge of the shade, and means connecting the restraining cords and the warp cords intermediate the ends of the shade.

8. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade consisting of transverse splints and warp cords, two restraining cords attached at their upper ends to the upper end of the shade and extending longitudinally of the shade at opposite sides thereof to and past the lower edge of the shade, and a loop loosely encircling the restraining cords and a warp cord at a point intermediate the ends of the shade.

9. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade comprising transverse wooden splints and a pair of warp cords the lower end portions of said cords being turned back and one of said end portions being passed through the space between the lower two splints, and said end portions being united.

10. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade comprising transverse splints and a pair of warp cords, and a strengthening strip attached to one side of the lowermost splint, the lower end portions of said cords being turned back to embrace the lowest splint and said strengthening strip, one of said end portions being passed through the shade and said end portions being united.

11. As an article of manufacture, a porch shade consisting of transverse splints and warp cords, and restraining cords attached to the upper end of the shade and extending alongside the shade to a point below the lower edge of the shade.

12. As an article of manufacture, a porch

shade consisting of transverse splints and warp cords, a restraining cord attached at its upper end to the upper end of the shade and extending longitudinally of the shade, and means connecting the restraining cord and the warp cords intermediate the ends of the shade.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. WALKER.

Witnesses:

N. H. FALK,
H. L. DREWS.

Corrections in Letters Patent No. 1,053,254.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 1,053,254, granted February 18, 1913, upon the application of George A. Walker, of Oak Park, Illinois, for an improvement in "Shades," errors appear in the printed specification requiring correction as follows: Page 2, line 56, strike out the words "and below the shade," and line 80, strike out the words "below the shade"; same page, line 61, after the word "cord" insert the words *and below the shade*, and line 73, after the word "cords," insert the words *below the shade*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with these corrections therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 25th day of March, A. D., 1913.

[SEAL.]

C. C. BILLINGS,

Acting Commissioner of Patents.

shade consisting of transverse splints and warp cords, a restraining cord attached at its upper end to the upper end of the shade and extending longitudinally of the shade, and means connecting the restraining cord and the warp cords intermediate the ends of the shade.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

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