A. C. VANERKA.

WINDOW SHADE CARRIER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1919.

1,345,293.

Patented June 29, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

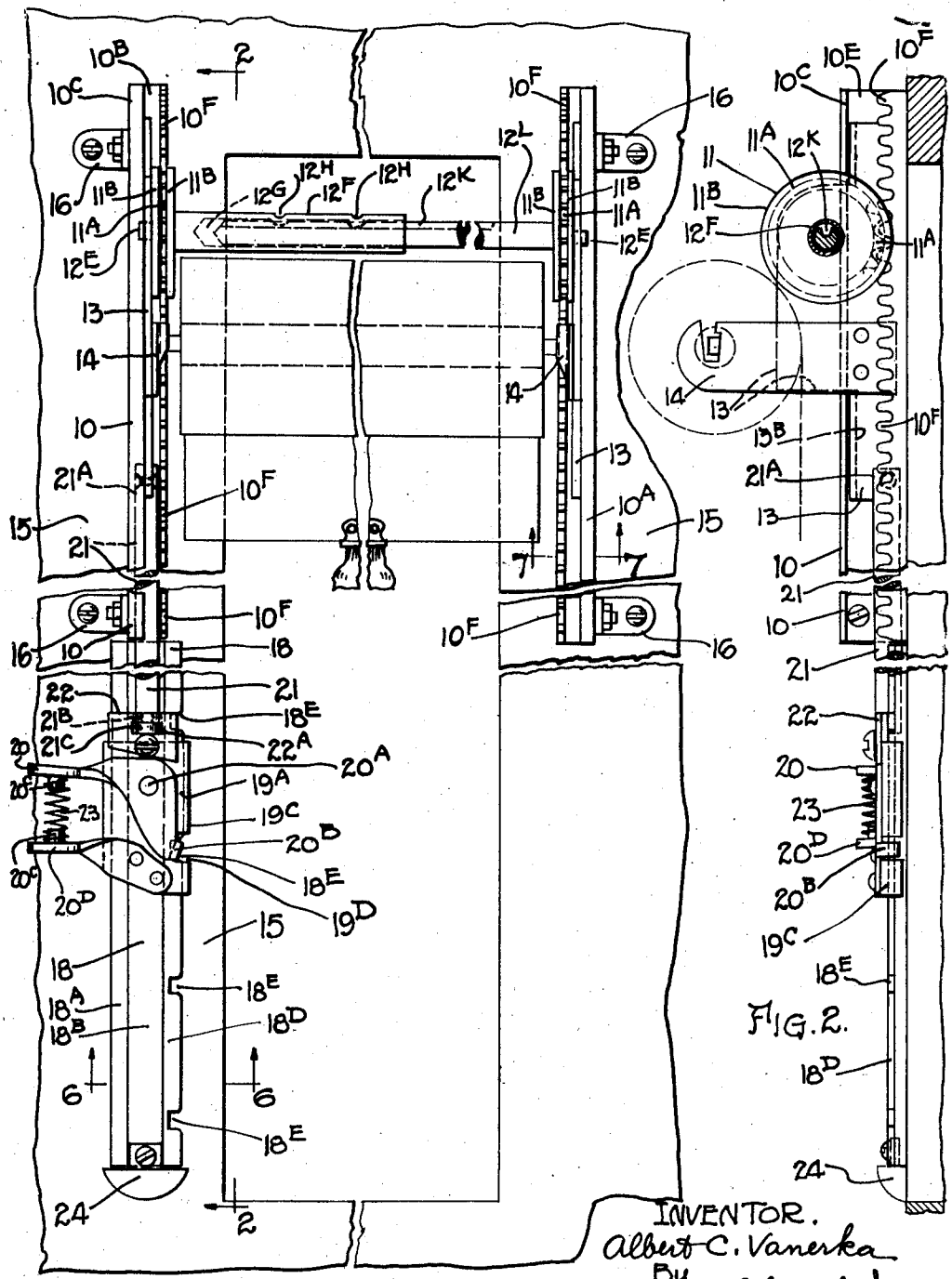


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

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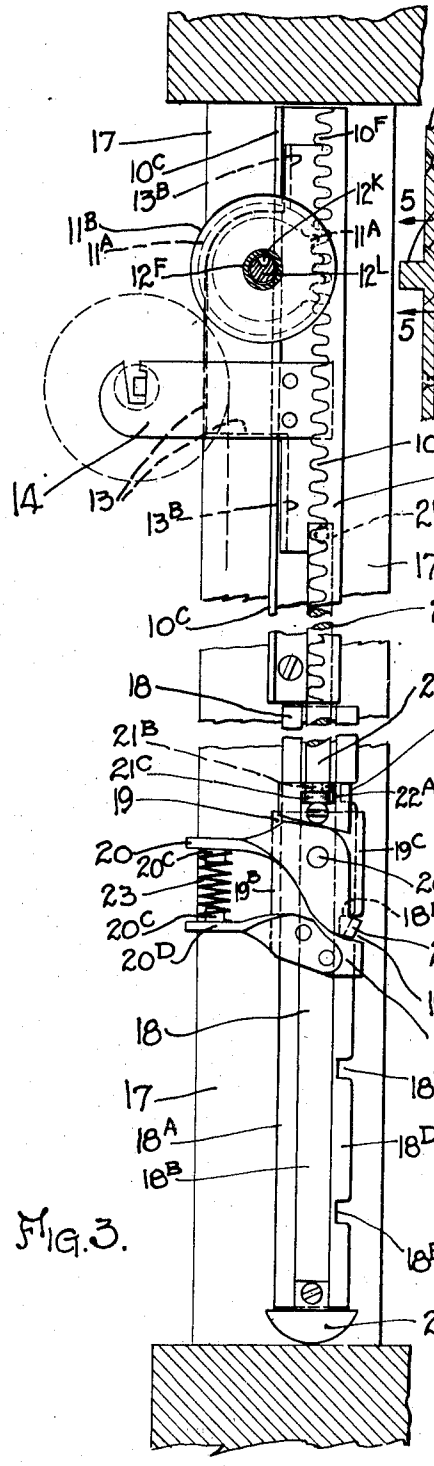


FIG. 3.

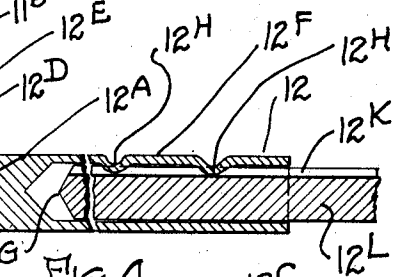


FIG. 4.

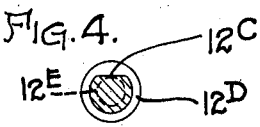


FIG. 5.

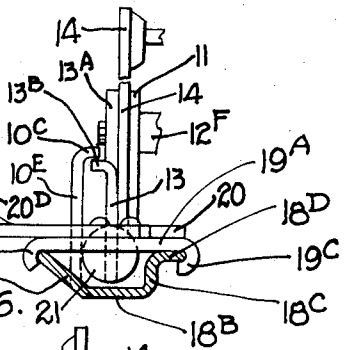


FIG. 6.

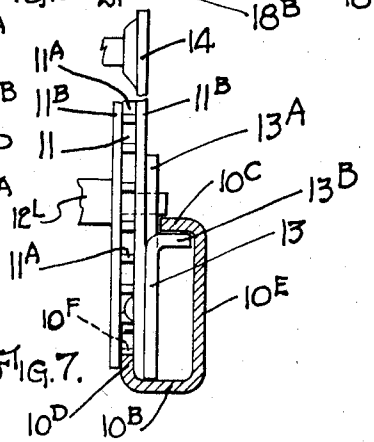


FIG. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT C. VANERKA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW-SHADE CARRIER.

1,345,293. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 29, 1920.

Application filed October 30, 1919. Serial No. 335,783.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT C. VANERKA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window-shade carriers and has among its objects the production of such device which will afford the raising and lowering of the mounted shade to accommodate the passage of light and air above or over the shade roller.

Another object resides in the provision of a movable shade carrier readily adapted for mounting upon the exterior of the window-casing or between the window-stops.

A still further object finds embodiment in an adjustable connection bar or shaft and a coupling adapting the use of such carrier to shades of various lengths.

With these and other objects in view my invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and relative position of the parts and members shown in the accompanying drawings, hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawing in which like reference characters indicate like or corresponding parts:

Figure 1 is an exterior (partly broken) elevation showing my invention as applied to the exterior of a window-casing; and Fig. 2, illustrates a section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section similar to 2—2 of Fig. 1, but in this case, illustrating an application of my improved carriers between the window stops. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail showing the connection of the roller member; and Fig. 5, shows a section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4, showing the flattened section of the roller shaft. Figs. 6 and 7 illustrate sectional views taken respectively on lines 6—6 and 7—7 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings which disclose one embodiment of my invention and particularly to the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2, I provide a pair of channeled guides or tracks 10 and 10^A formed respectively left and right hand and of substantially channel cross section (see Fig. 7) with the flange 10^B extending slightly beyond the other flange 10^C and having an edge 10^D bent parallel to the web 10^E. The edge 10^E is provided with rack teeth 10^F adapted to mesh with teeth 11^A of the disk rollers 11, which rollers 11 each include a pair of guide plates 11^B rigidly riveted to the toothed disks 11 and function to confine or guide same upon their respective tracks 10^F. Each roller 11 is provided with a segmental solid portion within the bore thereof for the purpose of rigidly mounting same upon the connecting shaft and 12^A which is correspondingly formed with the flattened portion 12^C to receive the solid segmental portion of the roller bore and thus provide rigid connection therebetween.

The shaft ends are also countersunk within the exterior guide-plates 11^B as at 12^D, and have slight extensions 12^E for rotative mounting within the carriage member 13 which comprises a flat plate 13^A with a perpendicularly bent edge 13^B to confine the movement thereof between channel guide flanges.

Riveted to the carriages 13 are the shade holder clips 14 similar to a structure now commonly used to support window shades in stationary position.

The carriages 13 and the rollers 11 are interconnected by the shaft 12 which includes the short member 12^F having a hollow end portion 12^G with a pair of inwardly formed depressions 12^H adapted to engage within the keyway 12^K extending almost through the entire length of the long shaft member 12^L. The ends of shaft 12 having connection with the rollers are identical in construction.

The two channel tracks 10 and 10^A may be secured to the exterior face of the window casing 15 by means of angle clips 16 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 or same may be secured on the inside face of the stops 17 by the omission of such angles 16 and the use of countersunk head screws within the web 10^E.

Positive means for moving the carriages 13 are provided which include a channel guide 18 having one flange 18^A angularly disposed to the web 18^B and the other flange 18^C perpendicularly disposed to web 18^B with the edge 18^D bent outwardly and parallel to the web 18^B. Slidably mounted on the guide 18 is the shifting device 19 which comprises the base plate 19^A having bent edges 19^B and 19^C which, respectively, embrace the guide flanges 18^A and 18^D. A thumb latch

lever 20 pivotally mounted at 20^A having an inwardly bent tooth 20^B which projects through the notch 19^D of the plate 19^A is arranged to engage within any one of the series of notches 18^E of the guide 18 and thereby positively lock the shifting device against sliding movement thus maintaining the carriages and shade in a desired stationary position through the medium of the connecting rod 21, one end 21^A of which rod is riveted to the carriage plate 13^A and the other end of which is formed with a neck 21^B of decreased diameter affording a head 21^C which is loosely held within the slot 22^A of the connection plate 22 screw mounted to the shifting device plate 19^A. A portion of the plate 22 directly over the neck 21^B may be slightly depressed as shown in Fig. 1. The thumb latch lever 20 is normally retained in locked position by means of the spring 23 which retained on the stubs 20^C of the lever 20 and the member 20^D rigidly mounted to the shifting plate 19^A.

It is obvious that the carriages always support the shade roller in horizontal position, and that a twisting motion is not possible due to the coaction of the interconnected rollers.

The shade carrier fixture will be manufactured to accommodate the average long shade in general use and from this length may be readily made to fit any shorter shade roller by simply cutting the free end of the long shaft member 12^L to suit.

A stop button 24 or any other similar stop may be secured to the bottom of the guide 18 to confine the shifting device.

It will thus be observed that an improved window shade carrier is provided which is simple in construction, positively controlled in movement, and one which is low in cost of production.

I claim:

1. The combination in a window-shade carrier, of a pair of channeled guides or tracks, each having a rack in one flange thereof; a carriage mounted on each rack and comprising a plate slidable in said guide or track, a disk roller having circumferential teeth engaging said rack, a pair of circular guide plates riveted to each disk roller to embrace the rack teeth, and a segmental solid portion within the bore of said roller; a shaft extending between said carriages, said shaft comprising a pair of telescoping members, one of said members having depressions engaging within the keyway of the other and each of said members having a flattened end portion mounted within said bore of each roller; means on said carriages for supporting a shade-roller; and a shifting device for one of said carriages.

2. A window-shade carrier comprising a pair of guides each of hollow construction with the edge of one wall formed to provide a toothed rack, a plate slidable in each guide and having a lateral extension to bear within the guide and against one wall thereof, shade-roller supports secured to said plates, and means carried by each plate to coöperate with each toothed rack, the said means of the respective plates being connected for independent relatively longitudinal movement but held against independent rotary movement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 8th day of October 1919.

ALBERT C. VANERKA.