

W. J. BRITTING.
ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SHADE CARRIER.
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1,051,192.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

Fig. 1.

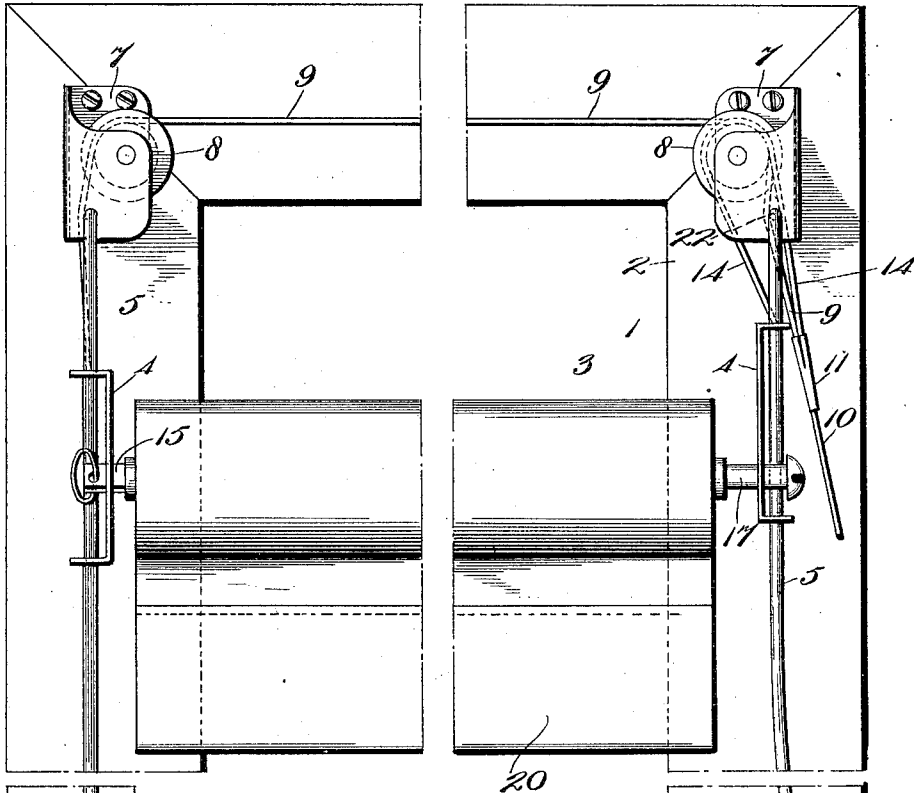


Fig. 3.

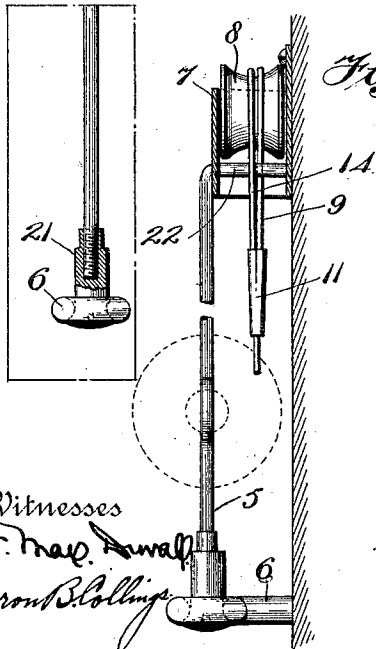
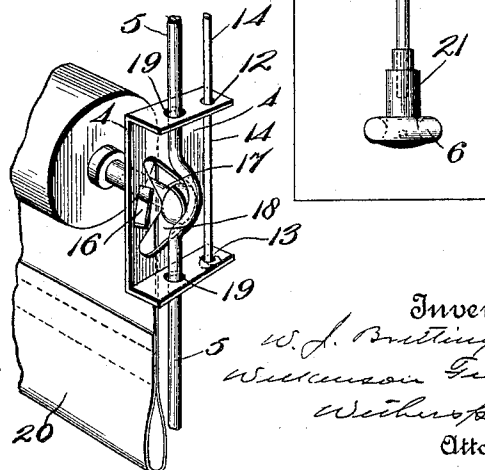


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE WINDOW-SHADE CARRIER.

1,051,192.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

Application filed June 25, 1912. Serial No. 705,835.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JAMES BRITTING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Window-Shade Carriers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to adjustable shade carriers and has for its object to provide a means whereby the roller may be more easily attached to and detached from the side rods than is now possible with the attaching means heretofore proposed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a more simple and efficient means for preventing the twisting of the lifting cords.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the details of construction and novel combinations of parts more fully hereinafter disclosed and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification in which like numerals designate like parts in all the views:—Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a shade carrier provided with my invention; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the parts shown in Fig. 1, but in a different position from that illustrated in said figure; and Fig. 3 is an end elevational view of a portion of the parts shown in Fig. 1.

1 indicates the window; 2 the frame work surrounding the same; 3 the shade roll; 4 slidable brackets moving on the guide rods 5, secured to the frame work at one end as by the screw eyes or other fastening means 6, and at the other end, resting in the angular brackets 7 secured to the frame work 2 at or near the top of the window. The angular brackets 7 carry the pulleys 8, over each of which passes the cord 9, secured at one end to one of the sliding brackets 4, as shown, and at its other end it is either secured to the hoisting cord 10, as at 11, or is integral therewith. Also secured to the other bracket 4 is a short cord 14 which passes over one only of said pulleys 8 as illustrated, and is further secured at its other end as at 11 to the hoisting cord 10. The shade roller 3 is provided at one end with the usual flat supporting piece 15, pass-

ing through a diagonal slot 16 with which each of the sliding brackets 4 is provided, and at its other end with the usual round supporting piece 17 passing through the bent slot 18 with which each of the brackets 4 is also provided. Each of the said sliding brackets 4 is also provided with holes 19 through which pass the guide rods 5, and with holes 12 and 13 through which pass the cords 9 and 14 before being secured to said brackets, as above stated.

So far as has now been disclosed it is evident that if the hoisting cord 10 is pulled, the curtain roll 3 will be raised, owing to its supporting sliding brackets being attached to said cord, and it is further evident that said roll may be adjusted to any desired position, by simply raising or lowering the same to said position and then securing the supporting cord 10 to any suitable means, not shown. It is further evident that after the roll 3 has been secured in any desired position to let in more or less light from the window left uncovered above the same, that portion 20 of the curtain below the roll 3 may be drawn out to shut out more or less of the light below the said roll, precisely as if the roll 3 were fixed to the frame work 2, as is usually done. But in adjusting the roll 3 up and down, the guide rods 5 are liable to become bent or displaced sufficiently to cause them to lose their original parallelism, and to thereby cause more or less friction with the brackets 4, which friction in turn is liable to cause the movements of the brackets 4 and roll 3 to bind and the whole fixture to be considered a vexatious failure. In order to overcome this defect I preferably make the rods 5 of light steel wire such as is used for bicycle spokes, and on their lower ends I thread a screw headed sleeve 21, which just fits the screw eye or other fastening 6. The upper end of said rods 5 I bend at right angles to form the extensions 22, which pass through holes in the brackets 7, which in turn are firmly secured to the casing 2. It therefore follows that whenever through expansions, contractions, or other causes the rods 5 get out of parallelism, it suffices to tighten up on the sleeves 21, as with a screw-driver, and the said rods are at once brought to their original relations. It further happens in practice that the cords 9 and 14, after passing over the same pulley become so badly twisted together that they

refuse to separate and thereby cause the smooth movements up and down of the roll 3 to fail. I completely avoid this twisting of the cords and consequent failure of operation by passing one of said bent ends 22 of the rods 5, between said cords 9 and 14, as plainly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3. Said bent end 22 therefore in addition to acting as an anchor for the rod 5, also constitutes an effective cord separator. While the said roll 3 is being adjusted up and down, the round supporting means 17 overlaps and rests on the rod 5 as illustrated in Fig. 1, and this relation of parts greatly aids in steadying the movement of the parts while holding them in place. But it also renders the parts difficult to assemble and disassemble, for there is not sufficient play between the members to enable them to be easily sprung apart without entirely destroying the original adjustment. It therefore follows that when the curtains 20 are to be changed workmen and others are constantly either breaking the parts or are so bending them as to render their renewal or readjustment necessary. In order to remove this most serious objection, I provide the very important feature of my invention consisting in the bend 25 in at least one of the rods 5, which is preferably located near the lower end of said rod. With

this bend 25 the roll 3 may be lowered until the member 17 comes opposite said bend, whereupon the member 17 is readily disengaged from the rod 5, and the roll 3 may be dismounted or remounted as desired, all as will be clear from Fig. 2.

It is obvious that those skilled in the art may vary the arrangement of parts as well as the details of construction without departing from the spirit of my invention, and therefore I do not wish to be limited to the above disclosure except as may be required by the claim.

What I claim is:—

In a shade carrier the combination of a roll; a slidable bracket provided with a slot coacting with said roll; a rod provided with a bend on which said bracket slides; and means passing over said rod, through said slot and into said roll normally locking said roll to said rod and bracket, but adapted to slip through said bend and slot to disengage said roll from said rod and bracket, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM JAMES BRITTING.

Witnesses:

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