

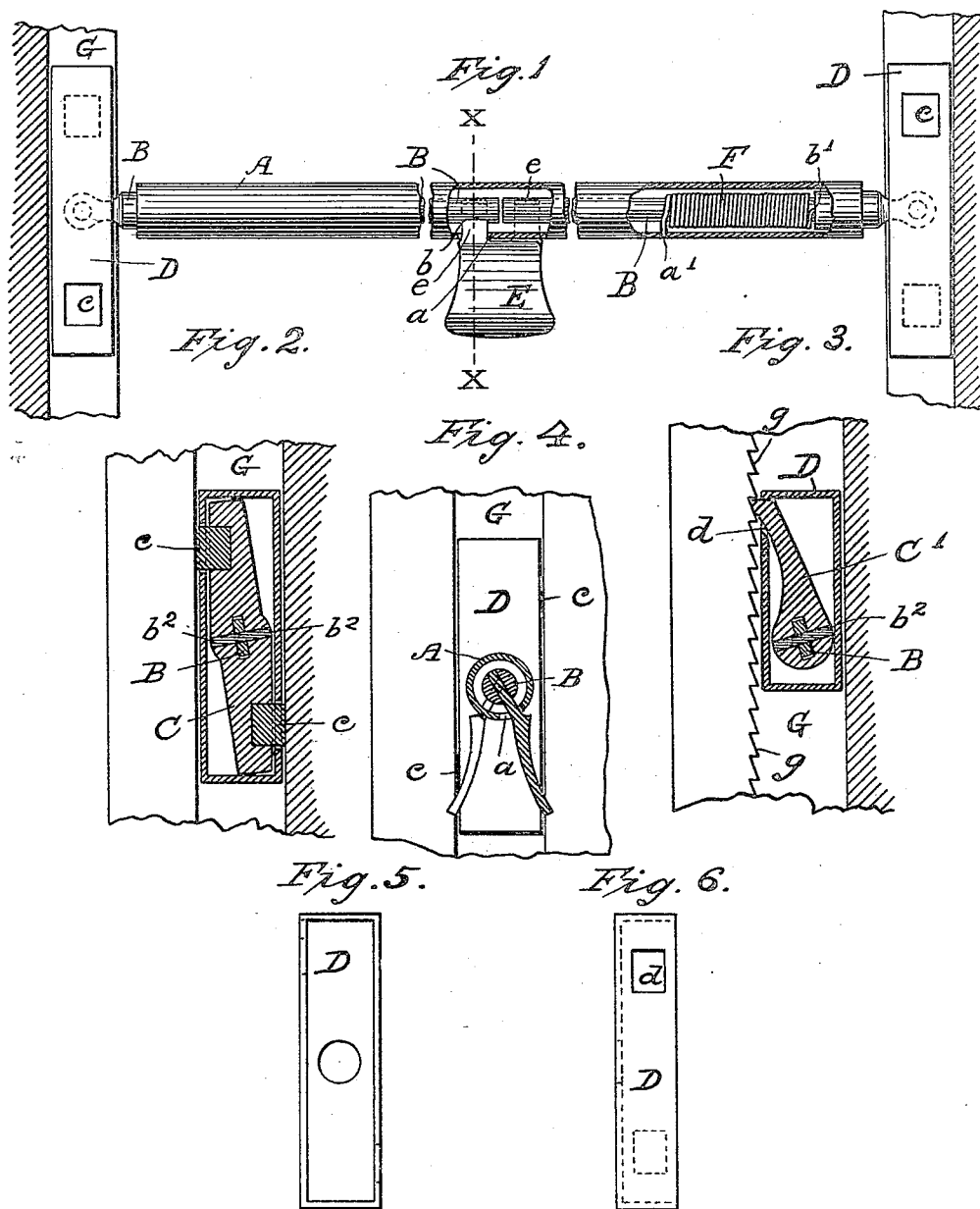
(No Model.)

J. A. LIDBACK.

HOLDING MECHANISM FOR SPRING ACTUATED SHADES.

No. 529,557.

Patented Nov. 20, 1894.



Witnesses

F. S. Berry  
Russell Burroughs.

Inventor

John A. Lidback  
By his Attorney J. B. Thurston

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. LIDBACK, OF PORTLAND, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO EDWARD T. BURROWES, OF SAME PLACE.

## HOLDING MECHANISM FOR SPRING-ACTUATED SHADES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,557, dated November 20, 1894.

Application filed July 5, 1894. Serial No. 516,645. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN A. LIDBACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holding Mechanisms for Spring-Actuated Shades; 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.

My invention relates to spring actuated shades hung in window-frames having grooves, one in each side casing.

The essential points of my invention consist in providing two rotatively movable spring actuated rods in the hollow shade stick, having rocking holding devices pivoted to their projecting ends, adapted to bear against both sides of the grooves in said window-casing, and suitable releasing devices, which will be clearly pointed out in the following specification, and in the drawings accompanying and forming a part of same, of which—

Figure 1, is a sectional elevation, showing a portion of a grooved window-casing and my improved holding mechanism applied thereto. Fig. 2, shows a portion of the grooved window-casing, and one construction of my improved holding devices for contact with both sides of the groove in the casing, in cross-section. Fig. 3, shows a portion of the grooved window-casing, and a modification of my improved holding device adapted to press against both sides of said groove. Fig. 4, is a cross-section, taken at X, Fig. 1. Fig. 5, is a vertical section of my improved shell or case for inclosing the holding devices in the groove, and Fig. 6, is an elevation of the same. Each part is designated by a similar letter throughout the various views.

I employ a tubular shade stick A, in which are provided the perforations, *a a*, arranged a short distance apart at a point about midway from its ends, and two rods B B, arranged to rotate in opposite directions therein.

The rods B B, extend beyond the ends of the shade stick A, and are pivotally connected to the rocking holding devices, as seen at *b*<sup>2</sup>, which may be made as shown at C, or C', in Figs. 2, and 3, respectively, and which con-

structions will be hereinafter more fully explained, together with their outer casing D.

The adjacent ends of the rods B B, are perforated at *b*, for the reception of the stems *e*, of the presser-pendants E, said stems passing first through either of the perforations *a a*, of the shade stick A. Each rod B, passes through a helical spring F, one end of which is secured to either rod at *b'*, the other being secured near either end of the stick A, as indicated at *a'*; these springs being adapted to exert their force upon the said rods in a manner to rotate them in opposite directions.

The shells D, which inclose the holding devices, may be made in the form of a cap, and they are provided with an opening *d*, at each side through which the rocking holding devices will normally project. When the rocker C, is used, its contact points, which, in the drawings (Fig. 2), are designed to represent plugs composed of some elastic material such as rubber, being at opposite sides near either end, the openings *d*, must also be at opposite sides near either end of the shell or cap D, but with the construction shown in Fig. 3, one opening only is required in each cap. These shells or caps D, are made a loose fit for the groove G, of the window-casing so that when the contact points of the holding devices are relaxed, or drawn in, the said shell or cap will move freely, and with as little friction as possible.

In Fig. 3, a serrated facing *g*, is shown on one side of the groove G, with which the holding device C', will engage, and as the rod B, carrying the opposite holding device C', rotates in the opposite direction, the serrated facing *g*, of the groove G, in the opposite casing, must necessarily be placed on opposite sides of said groove—i. e., if the serrated facing *g*, of one groove is placed on the edge nearest the front of the window-casing, that of the other groove will be placed on the edge nearest the back, or outside of the window-casing.

The presser-pendants E, need not necessarily be of the form shown in the drawings, but in order that they may be opposite each other, so as to be easily grasped and pressed by one's fingers, their stems *e*, should be a little to one side of their center.

Having described my improvements, what I claim as my invention is—

1. In holding mechanism for spring actuated shades employing a tubular shade stick provided with the two perforations shown, a pair of rotatively movable spring-actuated rods mounted in the tubular shade stick, having rocking holding devices pivoted to their projecting ends, adapted to bear against one side of either groove in opposite sides of the window-casing, and suitable presser-pendants, having each a stem which passes through either perforation in said shade stick and is attached to either spring-actuated rod near their adjacent ends, said presser-pendants being adapted to relax said holding devices by rotating said rods in opposite directions.

2. In holding mechanism for spring-actuated shades, employing a tubular shade stick provided with the two perforations shown, a pair of rotatively movable spring-actuated rods mounted in the tubular shade stick, having rocking holding devices pivoted to their projecting ends and adapted to bear against the sides of the grooves in the window-casing, and presser-pendants having each a stem which passes through either perforation in said shade stick and is attached to either spring-actuated rod near their adjacent ends for the purpose of rotating said rods and relaxing said holding devices; said presser-pendants having their movement within said shade stick limited by means of said perforations.

3. In holding mechanism for spring-actuated shades, employing grooves in the side of a window-casing and a tubular shade stick having the perforations shown, a pair of ro-

tatively movable spring-actuated rods mounted in the tubular shade stick, having rocking holding devices pivoted to their projecting ends and incased in a shell or cap which loosely fits said grooves in the window-casing, said shells or caps having perforations through which the holding devices normally protrude and bear against the sides of the grooves in the window-casing, and suitable presser-pendants having each a stem which passes through either perforation in said shade stick and is attached to either spring-actuated rod, near their adjacent ends, substantially for the purpose set forth.

4. In holding mechanism for spring-actuated shades employing grooves in the side of a window-casing and a tubular shade stick having the perforations shown, serrated facings for the sides of said grooves applied, one, to one side of one groove, and the other to the opposite side of the other groove, a pair of rotatively movable spring-actuated rods mounted in the tubular shade stick, having each a holding device secured to its projecting end and adapted to enter and engage with the serrations of one of said grooves in the window-casing, and suitable presser-pendants, attached to the adjacent ends of said spring-actuated rods and adapted to rotate them in opposite directions, substantially for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN A. LIDBACK.

Witnesses:

BONSER LIDBACK,  
HELO H. KING.