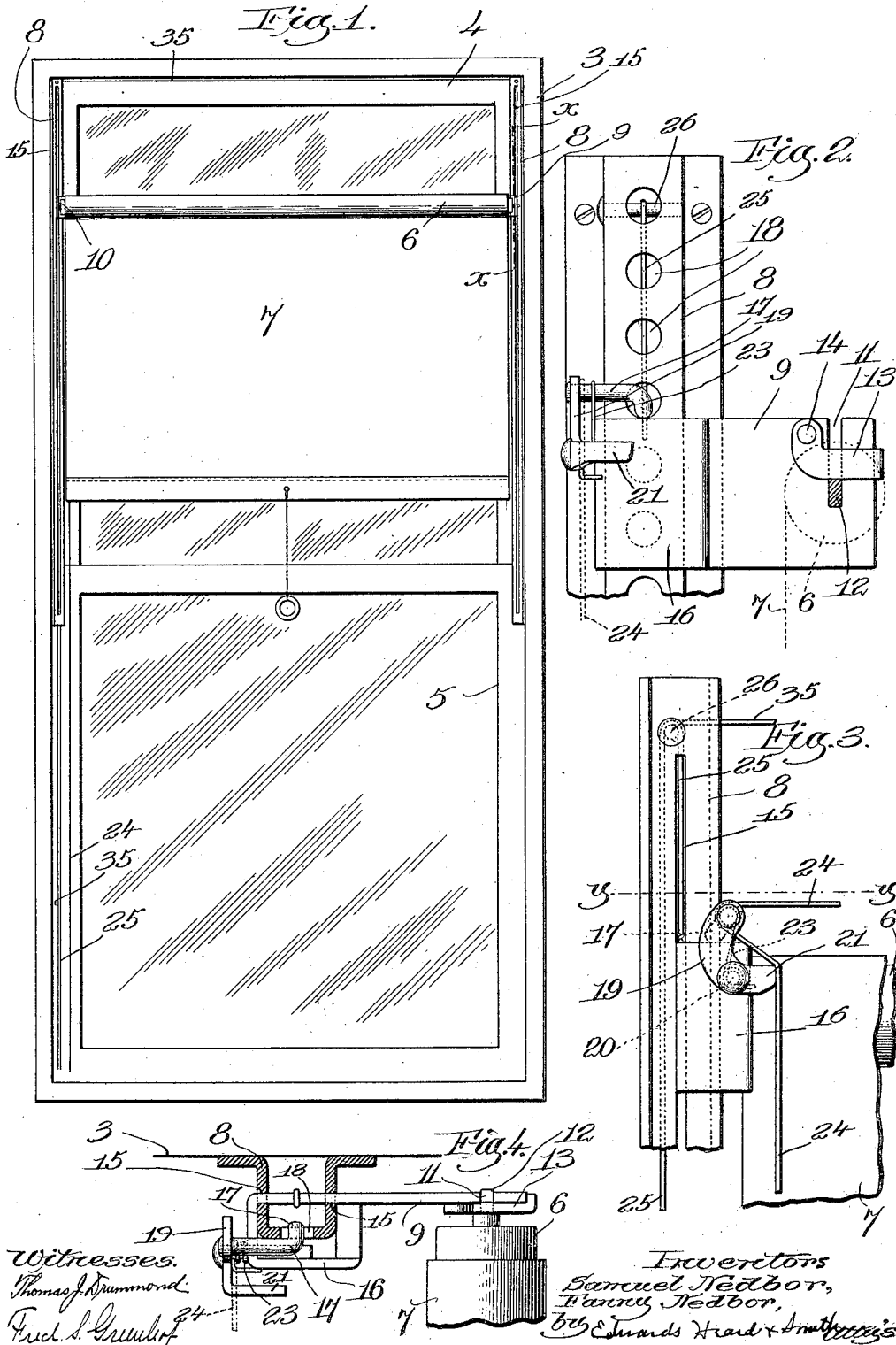


S. & F. NEDBOR.
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1911.

1,057,357.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses.
Thomas J. Drummond,
Fred. L. Drummond.

Inventors
Samuel Nedbor,
Frank Nedbor,
by Edwards Hand & Smith.

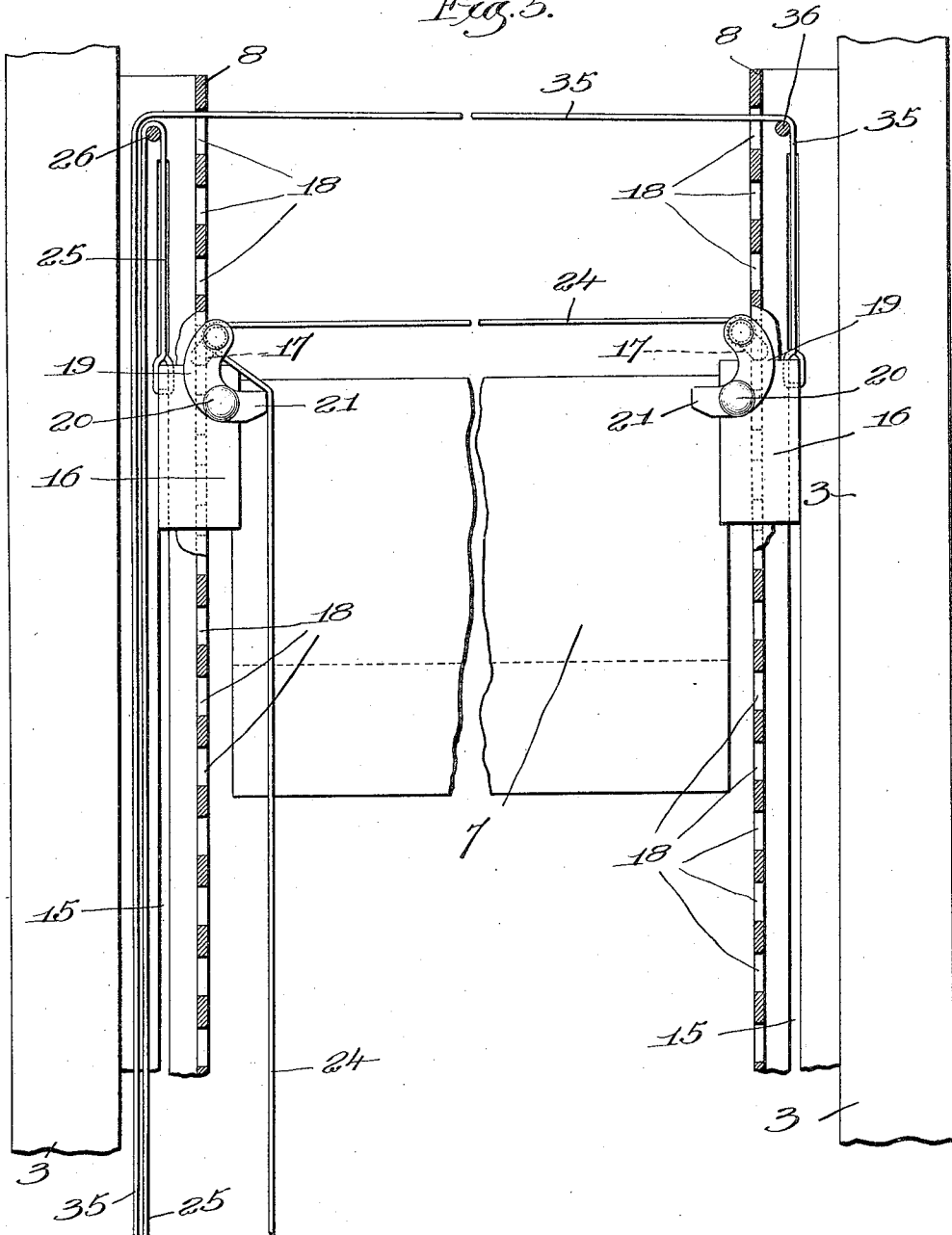
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Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL NEDBOR AND FANNY NEDBOR, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

WINDOW-SHADE FIXTURE.

1,057,357.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

Application filed February 20, 1911. Serial No. 609,609.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that, we, SAMUEL NEDBOR and FANNY NEDBOR, citizens of the United States, and residents of Cambridge, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Window-Shade Fixtures, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention relates to fixtures for window shades and has for its object to provide a novel fixture by which the shade roller may be readily adjusted into different vertical positions relative to the window frame.

The shade roller fixtures which are commonly used are brackets permanently secured to the window frame near the top thereof and with this arrangement the shade roller is always at the top of the window frame. If it is desired to shade any article in the room from the sun which comes through the lower part of the window it is necessary to draw the shade clear down. In doing so the sun is shut out from the upper part of the window and the room is frequently unnecessarily darkened. With our improved device the shade roller can be placed in any vertical position on the window frame according to the requirements of the case. If it is desired to shade the lower half of the window only, the shade roller can be adjusted to about the central portion of the window frame, and then when the shade is drawn the lower half of the window may be screened or shaded, while the upper half will be unscreened. Similarly, by adjusting the shade roller in other positions any desired portion of the window can be screened or shaded without cutting off the sun or light from the other portions of the window.

The drawings show an embodiment of our invention which illustrates the principle thereof, although we wish it to be understood that the constructional details of the device may be varied in many ways without departing from the invention.

Figure 1 is a front view of a window having our improved shade fixture thereon; Fig. 2 is an enlarged section on substantially the line $x-x$, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of one end of the shade roller showing a part of the bracket and the bracket supporting member, said view show-

ing the bracket from the window side; Fig. 4 is a section on the line $y-y$, Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a view somewhat similar to Fig. 3 but showing the brackets on both sides of the window.

3 designates a window frame having an upper and lower sash 4 and 5, and 6 is a shade roller to which is secured the shade 7. These parts may have any suitable or usual construction and form no part of our present invention.

As stated above the usual method of supporting a shade roller is to journal the same in two brackets which are permanently secured to the window frame 3 near the top thereof. In accordance with our invention, we support the shade in two brackets which are mounted so that they can be adjusted into different vertical positions. We accomplish this by providing bracket-supporting members which are secured to the sides of the window frame and which are arranged to support the shade brackets at any desired elevation.

The bracket-supporting members are shown at 8, and each is preferably of a length to extend from the top of the window frame to a point about midway thereof, although these members may be made of any desired length with departing from the invention.

The brackets which support the shade roller are shown at 9 and 10, respectively. The bracket 10 has the usual round aperture to receive the trunnion at the end of the shade roller, and the bracket 9 has the slot 11 to receive the squared end 12 of the shade roller. We have provided a swinging lock for holding the shade roller end 12 in the slot 11. This lock is in the form of an arm 13 pivoted to the bracket 9 at 14 and adapted to swing down across the slot 11 and thus hold the end 12 in place.

The bracket-supporting members 8 are provided with the slots 15 through which the shanks of the brackets extend and by which said brackets are guided. These brackets may conveniently be made of sheet metal and are shown as bent at one end to form the head portion 16 which embraces part of the supporting members 8.

Each bracket is provided with a locking finger 17 which is adapted to enter any one of a plurality of apertures 18 formed in the supporting member, said fingers and apertures coöperating to hold the bracket at the

desired elevation. With this construction the brackets can be moved up and down the supporting members 8 into any desired position and may be locked in such position by causing the locking finger 17 to enter one of the apertures 18. As herein shown the locking finger 17 for each bracket extends laterally from an arm 19 which is pivoted to the head 16 at 20 and is provided with the stop 21 which by its engagement with the head 16 limits the swinging movement of the arm 19. A spring 23 is shown which normally tends to swing the arm 19 into a position to cause the locking finger 17 to enter one of the apertures 18.

25 is a cord which is secured at one end to the bracket 9 and which passes up over a pin or pulley 26 at the top of the bracket-supporting member and extends down within said member and beyond the lower end thereof so that it may be readily grasped.

35 is a cord which is fastened to the bracket 10 and which passes up over a pin or pulley 36 at the upper end of the member 8 and then extends downwardly where it may be readily grasped so that by drawing on the two cords 25 and 35 the brackets 9, and 10 may be raised. The cord 35 may pass directly down inside of the bracket-supporting member 8 by which the bracket 10 is guided, or we may arrange said cord so that it will lie alongside of the cord 25, thus permitting both cords to be worked from the same side of the window frame. This arrangement is shown in Fig. 5 wherein the cord 35 extends from the pin 36 out through an aperture 18 and across the window and then into an aperture 18 in the other member 8 and thence over the pin 26 and down within said latter member 8 alongside of the cord 25. The locking fingers 17 are adapted to be withdrawn from the apertures 18 by means of cords, and we may provide a cord for each locking finger or operate both locking fingers from a single cord. The latter arrangement is shown in the drawings wherein the locking finger 17 for the bracket 10 has connected thereto a cord 24 which extends across the window and passes around the locking finger 17 connected to the bracket 9 and thence extends over the stop 21 and down between the shade and the window.

If it is desired to raise or lower the shade brackets, the cord 21 will first be drawn downwardly thereby swinging the locking fingers 17 out of engagement with the members 8 and then the cords 25 and 35 may either be drawn on to elevate the brackets or

may be released to allow the brackets to be lowered. When the brackets are in their properly adjusted position the cord 24 will be released and the springs 23 will operate to throw the locking fingers 17 into one of the apertures 18 and thus positively lock the brackets in their adjusted position. If desired the counterweights may be connected to the cords 35 and 25 so as to counterbalance the weight of the shade and brackets.

Having fully described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a window shade fixture, the combination with bracket-supporting members U-shaped in cross section connected to the sides of the window frame and each provided with aligned slots in its opposite sides, and apertures in the other sides, a bracket sustained by each member and provided with a shank extending through the slots therein, and a locking finger pivoted to each bracket to turn about an axis parallel thereto and adapted to enter one of said apertures.

2. In a window shade fixture, the combination with slotted bracket-supporting members secured to the sides of the window frame and provided with apertures on the faces which are toward each other, of brackets guided by said slots, an upwardly-projecting arm pivoted to each bracket, a locking finger extending from each arm in a direction parallel to the bracket and having a portion adapted to enter one of said apertures.

3. In a window shade fixture, the combination with slotted bracket-supporting members secured to the sides of the window frame and provided with apertures on the faces which are toward each other, of brackets guided by said slots, an upwardly-projecting arm pivoted to each bracket, a locking finger extending from each arm in a direction parallel to the bracket and having a portion adapted to enter one of said apertures, and a cord connected to the finger of one bracket, passing over the finger of the other bracket and provided with a depending portion whereby when the cord is drawn downwardly both fingers are unlocked from the supporting members.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL NEDBOR.
FANNY NEDBOR.

Witnesses:

LOUIS C. SMITH,
BERTHA F. HEUSER.