T. L. WALTER.

SHADE FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 24, 1910.

1,019,863. Patented Mar. 12, 1912.

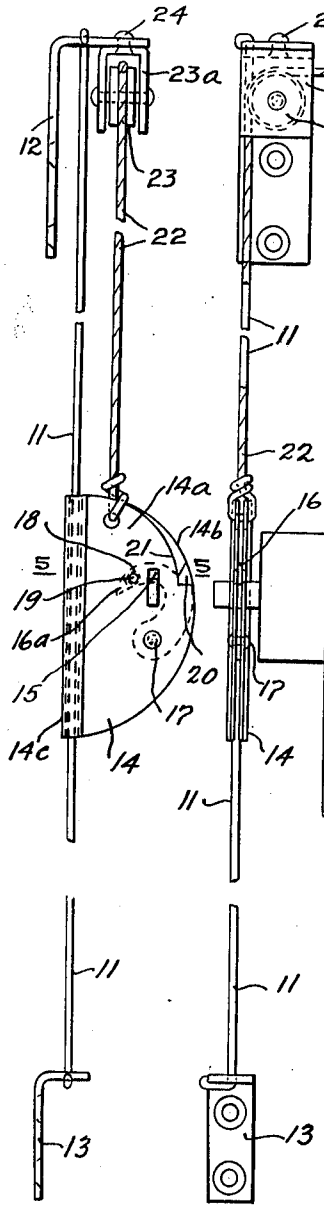

Fig. 1

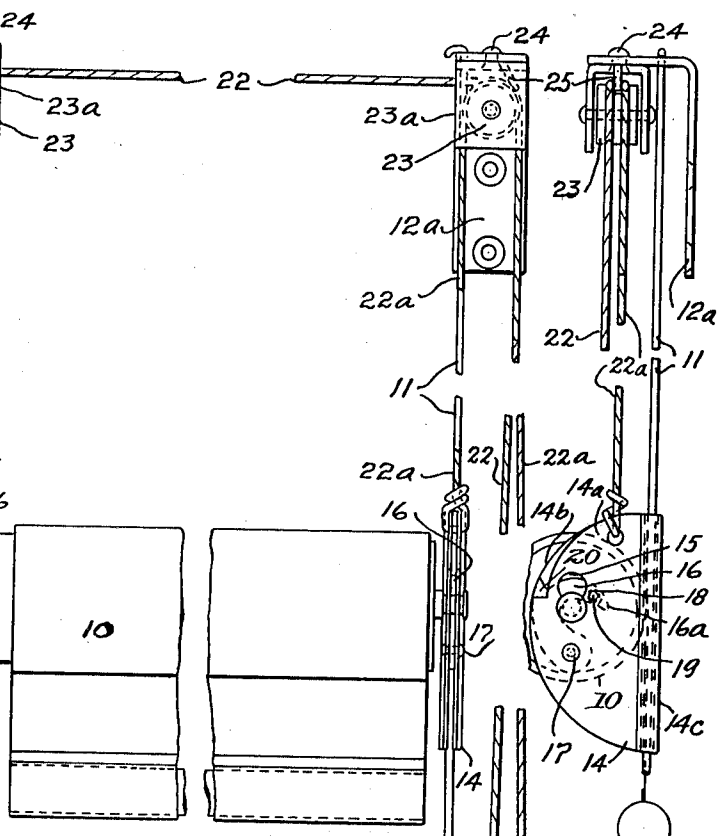

Fig. 2

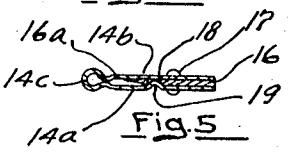

Fig. 5

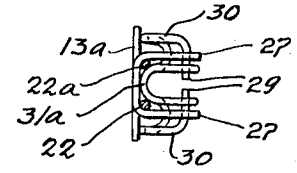

Fig. 6

Fig. 3

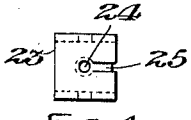

Fig. 4

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TORSTEN L. WALTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHADE-FIXTURE.

1,019,863. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 12, 1912.

Application filed October 24, 1910. Serial No. 588,881.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TORSTEN L. WALTER, a citizen of Sweden, and a resident of the borough of Bronx, in the city and county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shade fixtures, and more particularly to fixtures adapted to raise and lower the shade roller, so that the whole window, or the lower, or any part thereof, may be screened by the shade.

The object of the invention is to provide several desirable features of improvement and to these ends the invention consists in the parts, arrangements, and combinations of parts hereinafter described, and claimed and illustrated in their preferred embodiments by means of the accompanying drawings, which are hereby made a part of this specification, and in which:

Figure 1 is a left hand side view of the invention, parts thereof being broken away. Fig. 2 is a front view of Fig. 1, parts thereof being broken away. Fig. 3 is a right hand side view of Fig. 2, parts thereof being broken away. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a detail of the upper right hand portion of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a plan view of the lower right hand portion of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 designates the shade roller and shade which may be of any suitable construction.

11 are vertical guides, preferably taut wires, which are supported by upper stationary brackets 12 and 12^a, and lower stationary brackets 13 and 13^a.

14 are shade brackets vertically slidable on the guides 11. Each of the said brackets 14 comprises two contiguous wings 14^a and 14^b preferably formed from a single substantially circular piece of metal folded upon itself and expanded at the region of the fold to present a tubular slide 14^c that receives the guide 11. The evenly rounded contour of the side wings, which extend from both ends of the slide 14^c circularly outwardly toward the middle thereof wards off or completely avoids entanglement with the draperies at all times and in any position which they may assume relative thereto. Said tubular slide 14^c affords a long bearing for the said guide wire 11, and minimizes wear and the danger of binding. In the said wing members 14^a and 14^b are formed registering openings 15 which constitute suitable bearings for the reception of the dissimilar end projections of the shade roller.

Latches 16 coöperate with the openings 15 to lock the shade roller projections therein. Said latches are completely housed in the brackets 14 to prevent the former from catching in draperies or causing other damage. To this end the latches are preferably carried between the wing members 14^a and 14^b on a pivot 17 which also serves to hold the wings together and prevent the spreading thereof. The shape of the latches may be widely varied, the illustrative construction being in the nature of curved hooks, which swing over and engage the shade roller projections, which latter may be notched or grooved for the reception of the lower edge of the said latches.

Resilient detent means are provided for holding the latches in their closed positions. Said means include a socket or transverse hole 18 in the end portion of the latch 16, and a protuberance or button 19 formed on the inner side of one of the wings. Said button snaps into or out of the socket as will be readily understood. In order to facilitate the action of the latch and the detent means, the former is preferably beveled at its curved point 16^a, (Figs. 1 and 5), so that this point of the latch spreads the wings 14^a and 14^b apart sufficiently to permit the button 19 to pass over the face of the latch until it drops into the hole 18. For the purpose of disengagement from the detent means the said latch 16 is provided at its back with an integrally formed horn 20. A screw driver or other suitable tool may be inserted beneath said horn to pry the latch rearwardly away from the detent. One of the wings is cut away at its margin,

as indicated at 21, to afford access to this horn, but the outline of the other wing is complete, by virtue of which the horn does not project beyond the contour of the bracket 14 as a whole. Thus, the whole bracket and its attachments are flush, the horn cannot catch in the drapery, and other damage of this sort is impossible.

Raising and lowering cords 22 and 22ª are attached to the shade brackets 14. Said cords may be in one piece, as shown. They pass upwardly over sheaves 23, supported by the top brackets 12 and 12ª. The said sheaves 23 are carried in blocks 23ª which are pivoted, on a vertical axis, to the tops of the said brackets 12 and 12ª as indicated at 24. Thus, the said sheaves 23 are swiveled in a horizontal plane by virtue of which they are self-adjusting into alinement irrespective of the angular relation of the surfaces that the said brackets 12 and 12ª are attached to. The cord 22 passes over both sheaves, whereas the cord 22ª passes only over the sheave which is carried by one of the blocks 23ª that is supported from the bracket 12ª. The top of the right hand block 23ª is slitted, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the metal between the slits is bent down to form a finger 25 which coöperates with the right hand sheave 23 to space the said cords 22 and 22ª apart.

Novel means are provided for clamping the lower ends, or the common loop, of the cords 22 and 22ª. In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the bracket 13ª is provided with a pair of vertical cheeks 27, with which coöperates a clamping member 28 formed by a one-piece spring wire. This member, as shown, is bent at its ends to present two pivot portions 29 which are received in suitable openings in the cheeks 27. Two side loops 30 extend downwardly from the said pivot portions 29, on the outside of the cheeks 27, and a centrally extending bend 31 is continuous with the lower ends of the side loops. The upper end of the said central bend 31 is carried inwardly over the pivot portions 29 as shown, more particularly in Figs. 3 and 6, and rides at 31ª on the rear wall of the bracket 13ª in such a manner that it must be forced past center to release the cords. By this construction the cutting of the cord is avoided, as the latter is only squeezed between the inner upper end 31ª of the clamping member and the bracket at the bottom corners of the cheeks 27. To release the cord, the loops 30 are pulled outwardly to force the inwardly extending bend 31ª downward past center.

The operation of the invention has been set forth with the description of structure.

Having described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent and claim is:

1. In a shade fixture, the combination with vertical guides, of brackets slidable thereon, each of said brackets being formed of one piece of sheet metal bent to present a tubular slide around said guide and including two contiguous wings of uniform curvature extending from both ends of the slide outwardly from the middle thereof, the wings being suitably apertured to receive the end projection of the shade roller and operative cords attached directly to the brackets.

2. In a shade fixture, the combination with a vertical guide, of a bracket slidable thereon, said bracket comprising two contiguous wings of substantially the same curvature and including a tubular slide enveloping said guide for the entire length of the bracket, the wings being provided with an elongated aperture for the reception of the end projection of the shade roller, the long side of the aperture being parallel to the axis of the tubular guide, and a curved hook latch pivoted between the wings below the aperture adapted to hook over the shade roller end projection from the front of the bracket.

3. In a shade fixture, the combination with vertical guides of vertically slidable brackets thereon, each of said brackets having their extending portion evenly rounded from top to bottom whereby the draperies are prevented from catching thereon, said brackets being formed of one piece of sheet metal folded to present two contiguous wings and a tubular slide of proportionally greater length than the width of the bracket, said wings having registering apertures for the reception of the end projections of the shade roller.

4. In a shade fixture, the combination with a vertical guide, of a vertically slidable bracket provided with an aperture for the reception of the end projection of the shade roller, and a pivoted latch housed within said bracket and coöperating with said aperture, said latch having a horn formed thereon for engagement by a suitable tool.

5. In a shade fixture, the combination with a vertical guide, of a vertically slidable bracket provided with an aperture for the reception of the end projection of the shade roller and comprising two contiguous wings, and a pivoted latch housed between said wings and coöperating with said aperture, said latch having a horn formed thereon for engagement by a suitable tool, the edge of one of said wings being cut away to afford access to said horn and the other wing including the horn within its outline.

6. In a shade fixture, the combination with vertical guides, brackets slidable thereon, and operating cords, of a stationary bracket having two spaced vertical cheeks, and a one-piece wire clamping member bent to present pivot portions turning in said cheeks, side loops extending downward

therefrom, and an upwardly extending central bend continuous with the said side loops and carried inwardly at its upper end over said pivot portions so as to ride against the back of the bracket and require to be forced past center to release the cords.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan in the county of New York and State of New York this 22nd day of October A. D. 1910.

TORSTEN L. WALTER.

Witnesses:
H. C. KARLSON,
WILLIAM H. GEE.