H. M. SCHLOSS.

WINDOW SHADE ADJUSTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1911.

1,050,302.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

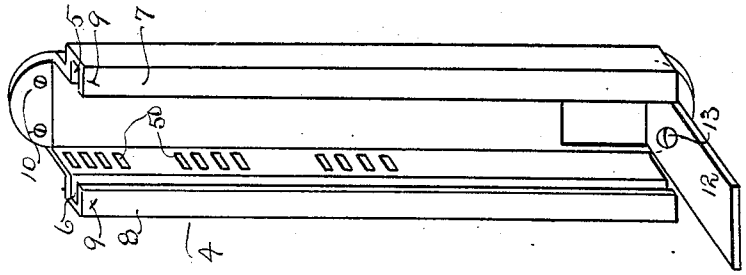

Fig. 3

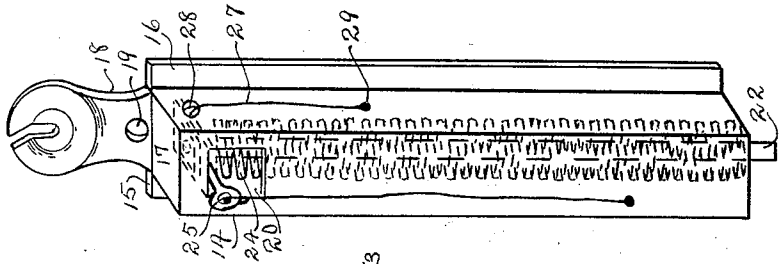

Fig. 2

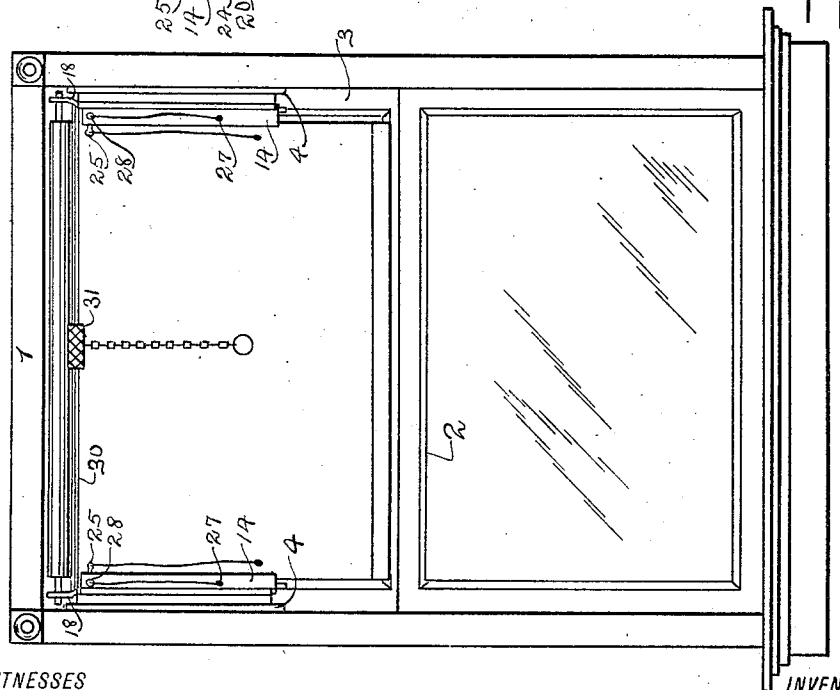

Fig. 1

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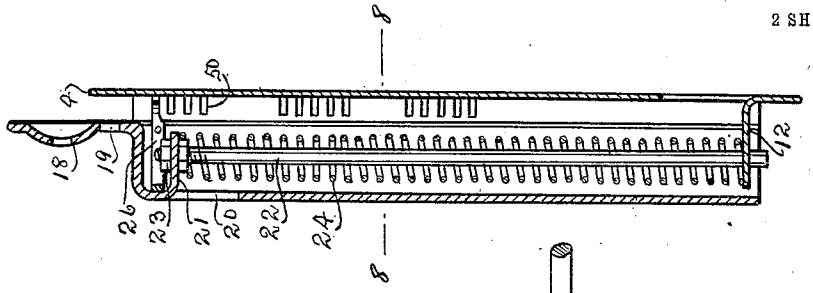

Fig 5

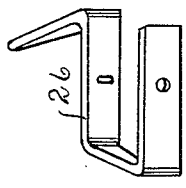

Fig 6

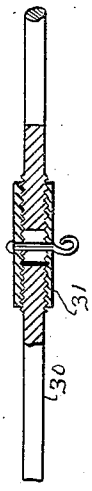

Fig 7

Fig 8

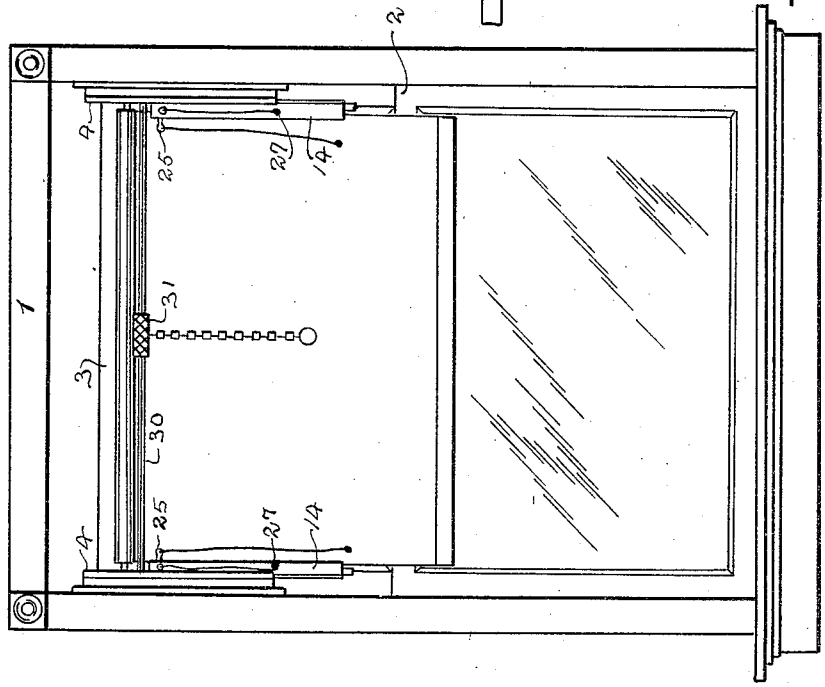

Fig 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY M. SCHLOSS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-SHADE ADJUSTER.

1,050,302. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

Application filed March 7, 1911. Serial No. 612,871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY M. SCHLOSS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Adjusters, of which the following is a specification.

This device is of the general character wherein a window shade may be adjustably secured to a convenient part of the casing, and by the aid of this device and in such a manner that the whole shade including the roller may be raised or lowered for the purpose of ventilation, or for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the light which comes through any portion of the window.

I have endeavored in this device to construct an adjuster, which, while being more decorative than other devices of a like nature, is at the same time simpler and cheaper in its construction. Formed almost entirely of sheet metal, the work may be done for the most part, by piercing and shaping dies, thereby reducing the cost of manufacture to a minimum.

Further objects of this invention are to produce a spring operated device wherein the spring is inclosed by a casing a portion of which casing is free to move longitudinally in relation to another part, in this way the spring is kept constantly covered and there are no projecting rods or levers the displacement of which would make the device inoperative.

The following is what I consider the best means of carrying out this invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 shows the device secured to a window, it is in side elevation. Fig. 2 on a larger scale, shows in perspective, one of the sliding members. Fig. 3 on the same scale as Fig. 2, shows the stationary member, in which the sliding member shown in Fig. 2 is slidable. Fig. 4 is an elevation, it shows the device secured to a window, and the shade lowered. Figs. 5 and 6 show parts detached. Fig. 7 is a central longitudinal section of one complete bracket. Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on the line 8—8 in Fig. 7.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

At 1, I have shown a window casing, and at 2 and 3 the sash slidable therein, the casing and sash are of the ordinary construction and are free to perform their ordinary and well understood functions. Secured to the casing, one on each side is a channel member 4, having formed in its outwardly projecting sides, a plurality of ways 5 and 6. The depth of the channel member may be varied though I prefer that it be shallow and of only sufficient depth to allow of an adjustment that will be described later. Inwardly projecting lips 7 and 8, which serve as guides for a member to be slidably engaged in the ways 5 and 6 complete the ways. At the upper end of the members 7 and 8, and through the rear wall of the ways 5 and 6, a hole is produced and a screw 9 passed through each of these holes serve to make the structure more rigid in addition to acting as stops for the member which is to slide in the ways.

At the top of the channel member 4 a wing is produced, and a plurality of holes in this wing receive the screws 10. A similar wing is produced in the bottom of the channel, and a similar pair of screws through the wing at the bottom of the channel serve with the screws 10 to secure the channel member firmly in position.

Near the bottom of the channel member, and formed by a part of the back wall of the channel which has been cut on three sides and forced out, I have produced the lug 12, having a centrally bored hole 13, and in one of the projecting sides of the channel I have produced one or more series of oblong perforations 50.

The member, which is slidable in the ways 5 and 6 is indicated by 14 and is shown in detail in Fig. 2. It is oblong, though of box section and has two projecting flanges 15 and 16, adjacent to the inner, the open side. The lower end of the member 14 is also open though in operation it is almost

completely closed by the lug 12 of the member 4, the upper end is permanently closed by the plate 17, which may be formed integral with the front of the member, and formed integral with the plate 17 is the upwardly projecting member 18, the upper part of which is of the ordinary construction. A hole 19 produced in the bracket member 18 near its junction with the plate 17 is for a purpose that will appear later.

In the front side of the member 14, I have produced an aperture 20 by cutting on three sides a certain small section, and then forcing the section inward to produce the centrally bored lug 21. Into the hole in the lug 21 I insert the rod 22 and secure it therein by means of the nut 23, the hole in the lug 21 and the hole 13 of the lug 12 should be in line, for the rod 22 must pass through the hole 13 and reciprocate freely therein. A spring 24, on the rod 22 and resting on the lugs 21 and 12 urges these lugs and the members of which they are formed reliably apart, causing the slidable member 14 to assume a normal position with its flanges 15 and 16 in contact with the screws 9. A button 25 arranged adjacent to the lug 21, and secured by the means that secures the rod 22 within the lug, has a hole produced in its outwardly extending end and a cord secured in this hole serves as a means for depressing the member 14.

Within the member 14 I have secured a spring member 26, which has an outwardly turned projection free for engagement with any one of the rectangular perforations 50. A cord secured to the member 26 passes through the hole 28, high up in the side of the member 14, the cord is indicated at 27 and terminates in the ball 29.

As before indicated I use two of the members 4 and 14 and the parts adjacent thereto, and I place one of these members at each side of a window, or at each end of a window shade. A rod 30, one end of which fits into the hole 19 connects the two sets of members together and a union at mid-length the rod 30 may adjust the length of the rod, and thus the distance between the brackets 18 to any practical extent. It is obvious that the rod 30 is in two parts to obtain this adjustment.

That both of the slidable members 14 may be depressed to an equal degree, I may secure a chain to the union 31 and lower the shade roller by drawing down on the chain. In so doing the spring members 26 will be free to engage one of the perforations 50 in the channels 4, and when the shade roller is depressed to the desired extent, releasing the pull on the chain will allow the spring members 26 to secure the member 14 in position. To restore the shade roller to its uppermost position it is only necessary to pull the cords 27, and thus release the spring members 26 when the springs 24 will force the member 14 upward until the cords 27 are released.

Modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of this invention. The bar 30 may be omitted, and the members 14 operated independent of each other. A member of another shape may be used in place of the spring member 26.

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

1. In a window shade adjuster, a stationary channel member, a second channel member slidable in said stationary member, and means within said slidable member for urging an upward reciprocation of said reciprocating member as specified.

2. In a window shade adjuster, a stationary deep channel member, provided with a series of oblong perforations, and a plurality of ways formed in its upwardly projecting sides, a second member having outwardly extending flanges operable in said ways and a spring operated extension, arranged for engagement with any one of the series of perforations, and means for disengaging said spring operated member at will.

3. In a device of the character described, a stationary channel member having a plurality of ways formed integral therewith and in the upwardly exending sides thereof, and extending longitudinally, an inwardly projecting lug also formed integral with said member though near one end thereof, a second member having a plurality of flanges operable in said ways, and an inwardly projecting lug formed integral with said member, a rod secured in said lug and free to reciprocate through said first named lug, and a spring arranged about said rod and between said two lugs as specified.

4. In a device of the character described, a stationary channel member having a plurality of ways formed integral therewith, and in the upwardly extending sides thereof, an inwardly projecting lug also formed integral with said member though near one end thereof, a second channel member having a plurality of flanges formed upon the upwardly extending sides thereof and operable in said ways, and an inwardly projecting lug formed integral with said member, a rod secured in said lug and free to reciprocate through said first named lug, a spring arranged about said rod and between said two lugs, and a projecting button arranged adjacent to one of said lugs for depressing said spring as specified.

5. In a window shade adjuster, a plural-

ity of stationary channel members, a plurality of movable channel members in slidable relation with said stationary members, upwardly extending brackets formed integral with said reciprocating members, and a rod connecting said brackets and having means for varying the distance between said brackets as specified.

Signed at New York city, N. Y. this 3 day of March, 1911, in the presence of two witnesses.

H. M. SCHLOSS.

Witnesses:
G. E. STERRITTE,
S. H. STODDER.