No. 783,402. PATENTED FEB. 21, 1905.

J. E. DARBY.

WINDOW SHADE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1904.

Fig. 1,

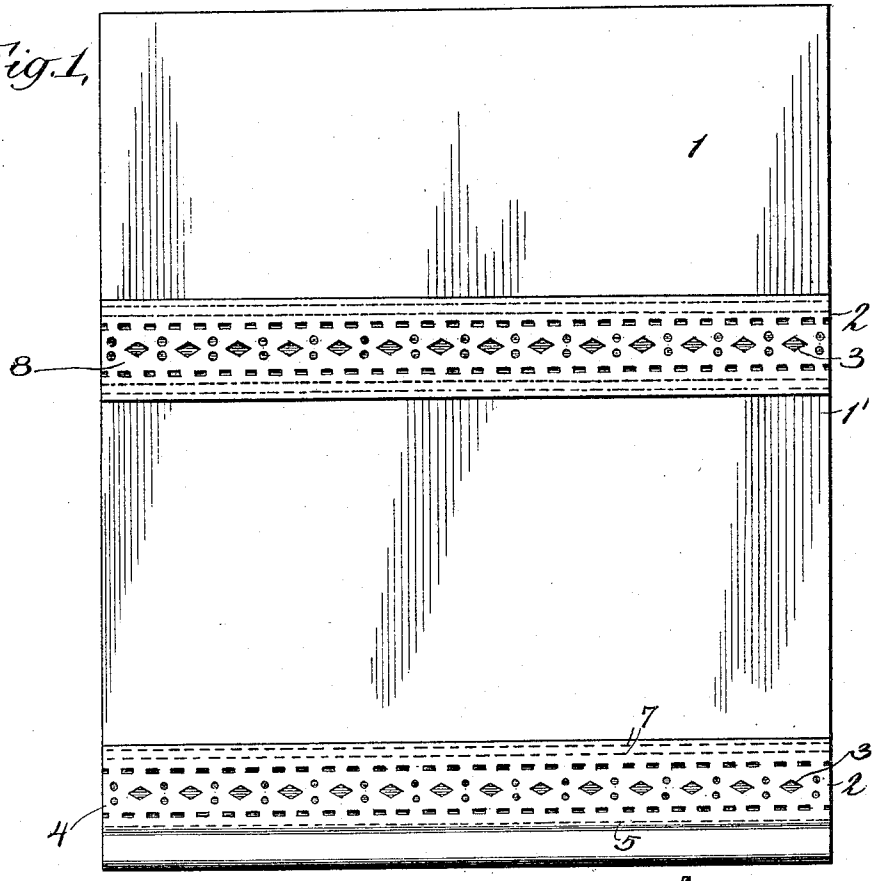



Fig. 3,

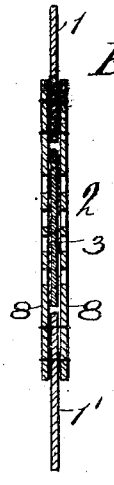
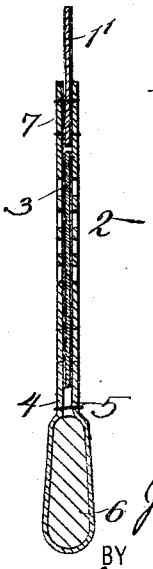



Fig. 2,




WITNESSES:

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PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT SACHETT & WILHELMS LITHO. & PTG. CO. NEW YORK.

No. 783,402. Patented February 21, 1905.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. DARBY, OF GLENRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO COLUMBIA SHADE CLOTH COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

## WINDOW-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 783,402, dated February 21, 1905.

Application filed May 16, 1904. Serial No. 208,132.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES E. DARBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glenridge, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-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 window-shades; and it consists in a novel construction thereof whereby direct vision and the transmission of an excessive amount of light through perforations formed in the shade are prevented and the shade is caused to appear substantially alike on both sides and whereby the decorative effect produced by foraminous decorative figures or designs formed by perforating or cutting out portions of the shade or otherwise is made more pronounced and the artistic effect is enhanced by the use in connection with such foraminous design of a material visible through the perforations and contrasting with the material of the shade in the vicinity of the perforations.

The objects of my invention are to facilitate the ornamentation of window-shades and the like to prevent direct vision through perforations formed in window-shades, to prevent transmission of an excessive amount of light through such perforations, to cause both sides of the shade to have a neat and attractive appearance, to improve the decorative effect produced by foraminous ornamentation, and to accomplish the above objects without materially increasing the cost of the shade.

According to my invention I form a pocket in a window-shade at the point where the foraminous ornamentation is to be and perforate alike both walls of the pocket according to the pattern of the said ornamentation, corresponding perforations of the two walls being in registry, and to prevent direct vision through the perforations and the passage of an excessive amount of light therethrough I insert in the pocket a layer of contrasting material, which usually is more or less translucent and of a different color from the portion of the shade in the vicinity of the perforations. By this means direct vision through the perforations is obstructed, the amount of light passing through the perforations is susceptible of regulation to produce the best results, and both sides of the shade are equally presentable—that is, the shade does not have a "right" side and a "wrong" side, both sides being "finished" in appearance to an equal degree. This latter quality is essential in window-shades.

One form of shade constructed and ornamented in accordance with my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a shade constructed and ornamented in accordance with my invention; and Figs. 2 and 3 are lengthwise sections of the shade, Fig. 2 showing a section through the slat-pocket and through another pocket adjacent thereto containing the contrasting material above mentioned, and Fig. 3 showing a section through the shade at a point more distant from the slat-pocket.

The shade is formed, preferably, of the fabric commonly termed "shade-cloth" or similar material. At a suitable point or points 2 in the shade at which it is desired to provide ornamentation pockets are formed into which sheets or strips of contrasting material 3 may be inserted. The selected design is applied to the sides of these pockets by cutting out or perforating both sides of the shade according to the selected design, and ordinarily, though not necessarily in all cases, both sides of the pockets will be perforated alike, with the perforations in exact registry. In Fig. 2 I show how one of these pockets and also a pocket for the reception of the shade-slat may be formed by the same piece of fabric 4, this piece being looped and stitched to the section 1′ of the shade at 7 and also stitched at 5, so that two pockets are formed, one for the reception of the strip of contrasting material 3 and the other for the reception of the shade-slat 6. In Fig. 3 I show a pocket formed of separate pieces 8, stitched to the sections 1 and 1′ of the shade at the top and bottom. In both instances shown both sides

of the pocket are perforated alike and the perforations are in registry.

It will be understood that either the upper or lower row of ornamentation may be omitted or as many rows of ornamentation or design may be introduced as desired, and a portion of or the entire shade may be ornamented according to my invention.

The material from which these pockets is formed may be the same material as that of which the shade is formed or similar material, not necessarily of the same color or appearance, and the strips of contrasting material 3 may also be formed of shade-cloth or similar material, but having such color or surface appearance that they contrast with the material of which the pockets are formed. However, I do not limit myself to the use of any particular material for the shades and pockets or the contrasting material 3.

It is exceedingly important that both sides of a window-shade shall appear alike, or substantially so, and this is accomplished in the window-shade constructed as illustrated in the drawings. It is also very important that the decoration of the shade shall not be such as to permit direct vision through the perforations or slits formed therein, and such direct vision is prevented, according to my invention, by the strips of contrasting material 3. Were it not for these strips 3 the perforations in the shade might easily permit too much light to pass therethrough, the effect of light passing through a perforated shade into a darkened room when the light outside is strong being often somewhat dazzling and tending to obstruct the lines of a delicate design; but by a proper selection of the contrasting material 3 employed in my shade the transmission of light through the decorated portion of the shade may be regulated as desired, so that, if desired, no more light is transmitted through the perforated portion of the shade than through the main portion 1 thereof. Since the contrasting material and also the fabric in the pocket in which it is inclosed are flexible, these portions of the shade may be rolled with the main portion thereof when desired.

It is obvious that the contrasting material may be applied in various ways other than those illustrated herein and that the design or ornamentation may be applied in various ways. Therefore I do not limit myself to the particular construction of the shade herein illustrated or to the particular method of forming or applying the ornamentation thereto.

What I claim is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a window-shade having formed in it a pocket, and a layer of vision-obstructing but light-transmitting material which in appearance contrasts with the walls of said pocket, said layer located between the walls of the pocket, said walls both overlying said contrasting material and having corresponding perforate designs in registry with each other formed in the portions of said walls which overlie said contrasting material.

2. As an article of manufacture, a window-shade having formed in it a pocket, and a layer of translucent material located between the walls of the pocket, said walls both overlying said translucent material and having corresponding perforate designs in registry with each other formed in the portions of said walls which overlie said translucent material.

3. As an article of manufacture, a window-shade having a pocket formed by two layers of shade material, said layers each provided with corresponding perforate designs registering with the corresponding designs of the other, and a layer of vision-obstructing but light-transmitting material located between the perforated portions of the walls of such pocket and serving to obstruct vision through the perforations thereof.

4. As an article of manufacture, a window-shade comprising three superposed layers of shade material, the two outer layers provided with registering perforations, and the intermediate layer formed of vision-obstructing but light-transmitting material and located between the registering perforations of the other two layers.

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

JAMES E. DARBY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM E. GARD,

JOHN G. HOLDER.