

(No Model.)

C. GEERTZ.
LAMBREQUIN SHADE.

No. 300,063.

Patented June 10, 1884.

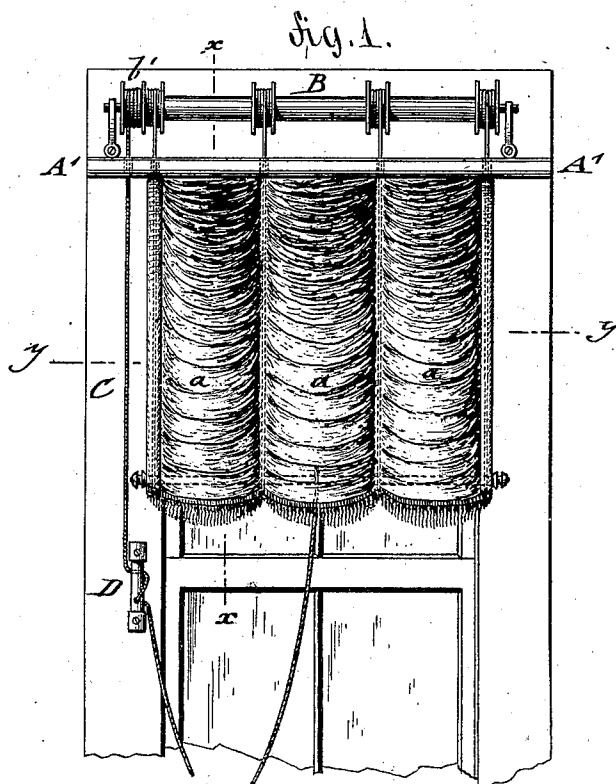


Fig. 4.

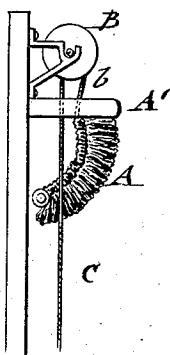


Fig. 2.

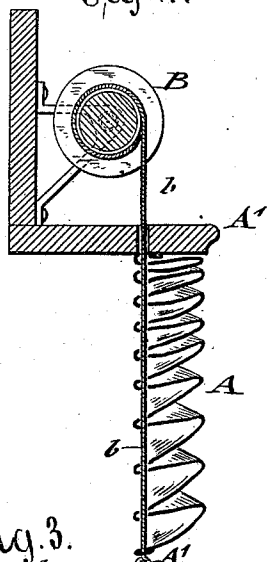
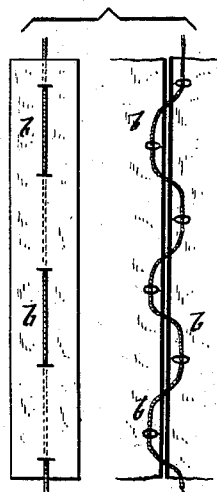


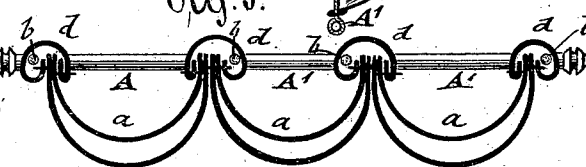
Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

John V. Rosenbaum
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Fig. 3.



INVENTOR

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by J. P. Ragsdale
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GEERTZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LAMBREQUIN-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,063, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed April 26, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GEERTZ, of Brooklyn, Kings county, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lambrequin-Shades, of which the following is a specification.

Lambrequin-shades, of silk or other suitable material, have heretofore been greatly in favor with the wealthier classes, owing to the rich and ornamental appearance of the same. They have the disadvantage that in raising them they were gathered up first at the lower part, while the upper part remained ungathered, so that they presented an unsightly bulging appearance.

The object of this invention is to so improve the lambrequin-shades referred to that the shade in being raised is gathered up from the top downward, whereby a neater appearance is obtained when the shade is but partly raised; and the invention consists of a lambrequin-shade that is attached at the upper end to a fixed top strip, and suspended from a roller above the top strip by cords that are passed through openings of the longitudinal overlapping edges of the shade-sections, alternately from one side of the edge to the other, whereby the lambrequin-shade, on being raised, is gathered up first at the upper part, where less friction is exerted. The suspension-cords and meeting edges of the shade-sections are inclosed by longitudinal hems.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of my improved lambrequin-shade; Fig. 2, a detail vertical transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the same partly raised. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the shade on line *yy*, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a side view of the shade, showing it in entirely raised position; and Fig. 5, a detail view showing the method of running the suspension-cords through the meeting edges of the shade-sections.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A in the drawings represents a lambrequin-shade, which consists of a number of longitudinal sections that are formed of transversely-folding strips of silk or other suitable fabric, and of any suitable color. The longitudinal sections *a a* of the lambrequin-shade are stitched together at their adjoining edges, and

suspended by cords *b b* from a roller, B, that is supported in suitable brackets attached to the window-casing. The upper end of the lambrequin-shade A is attached to a fixed transverse top strip, A', through holes of which the suspension-cords *b b* are passed.

The shade-roller B may be raised by means of a shade-cord, C, that is attached to a pulley, *b'*, of the roller B, and wound up thereon when the shade is lowered, and unwound therefrom when the shade is raised. The shade-cord C is attached by its lower end to the transverse bottom strip of the shade A after having been passed through the holes of a friction device, D, which is fully shown in a separate application for Letters Patent for an attachment to window-shades filed by me at the same time herewith. In place of the roller-shade cord and friction device, a spring-roller of any approved construction, or other means for raising or lowering the shade, may be used.

The suspension-cords *b b* are passed through openings of the overlapping edges of the longitudinal shade-sections *a a*, alternately from one side to the other, as shown in Fig. 5. In shades of larger size the guide-openings are made somewhat wider at the upper ends and narrower at the lower end of the shade. For smaller shades the guide-openings are of equal size as there is less friction and weight to overcome. By this arrangement the lambrequin-shade, instead of being gathered up first at the lower part, is gathered up first at the upper part, so that it not only presents a better appearance, but also dispenses with the weighted tassels which were heretofore required in shades of this class.

In place of the guide-openings for the suspension-cords *b b*, the shade may be provided with rings attached alternately at opposite sides of the edge, whereby the cords are passed across the meeting edges of the shade-sections, as shown in Fig. 5, whereby the required friction is exerted on the cords. The suspension-cords *b b* are preferably inclosed in hems *d d* at the back, running along the meeting edges of the sections *a a*, so that a finished appearance is imparted to the lambrequin-shade from the outside. By raising the shade the folds are gathered up first at the upper part by the friction on the upper folds, after which the next adjoining folds are gathered up by the

friction exerted by the cords on them, and so on, to the lowermost folds, which are gathered up last. During the gathering up of the folds from the top downward, the suspension-cords are required to pass freely through the rings or openings of the upper gathered folds, even when the shade is entirely gathered up. This is accomplished by means of the resistance of the fixed top strip of the shade and the suspension-cords which are wound upon the rollers.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of a fixed top strip, a lambrequin-shade composed of longitudinal sections attached to said strip, suspension-cords that are passed through openings of the meeting edges of the shade-sections, alternately, from one side to the other of said edges,

and a winding-up roller above the top strip, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a fixed top strip, a lambrequin-shade attached to said strip, a shade-roller above said strip, suspension-cords passing through guide-openings of the top strip and through openings of the meeting edges of the shade-sections, alternately, from one side to the other of said edges, and inclosing-hems running along the meeting edges of the shade-sections, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES GEERTZ.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,
SIDNEY MANN.