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A modification of the Schoenberg spline operators for obtaining the operator $S_m^{<\alpha>}$

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It is known that the Bernstein polynomial $B_m f$ is a special case of the Schoenberg operator $S_{m,n}$, associated to a function $f \in C[0,1]$, defined by

$$(S_{m,n}f)(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{m+n} N_{m,n,j}(x) f(\xi_{m,j}) \quad ,$$

where

$$0 = x_{-m} = ... = x_{-1} =$$

$$= x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n < x_{n+1} = ... = x_{n+m+1} = 1 \quad ,$$

$$\xi_{m,j} = \frac{1}{m}(x_{-m+1+j} + ... + x_{-1} + x_0 + x_1 + ... + x_j)$$

and

$$N_{m,n,j}(x) =$$

$$= (x_{j+1} - x_{-m+j})[x_{-m+j}, ..., x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, ..., x_{j+1} \, ; (t-x)_+^m].$$

The question is : *how should we extend Schoenberg's approximation method so that the Bernstein type polynomials* $S_m^{<\alpha>} f$ *remains a special case of it*?