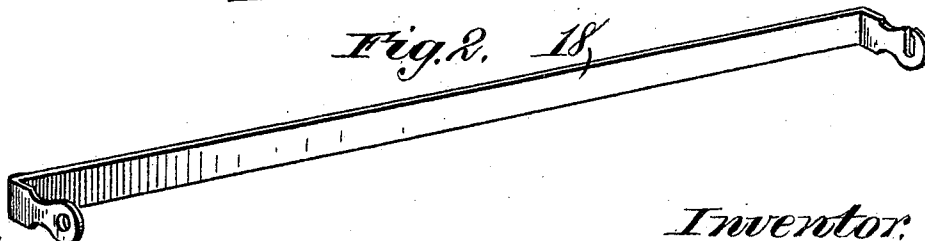
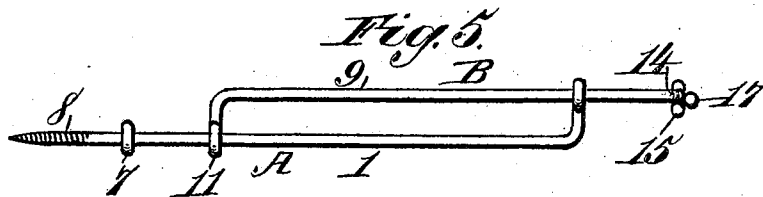
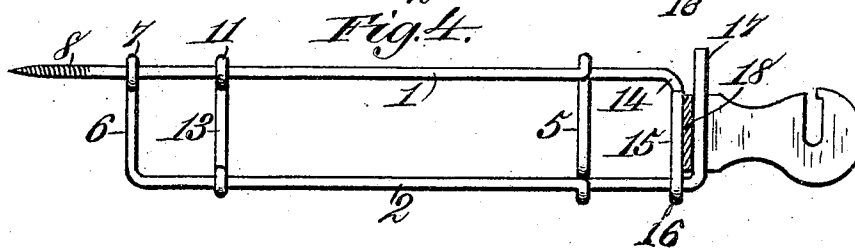
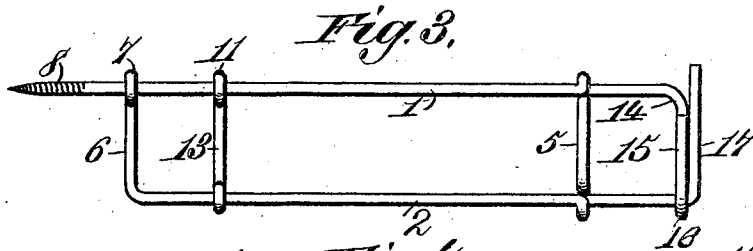
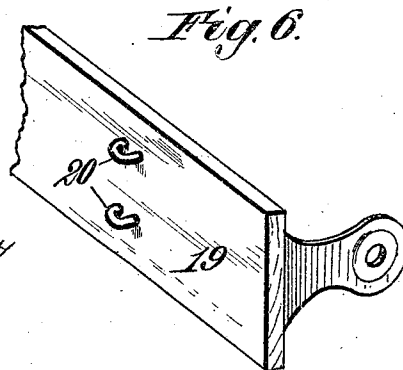
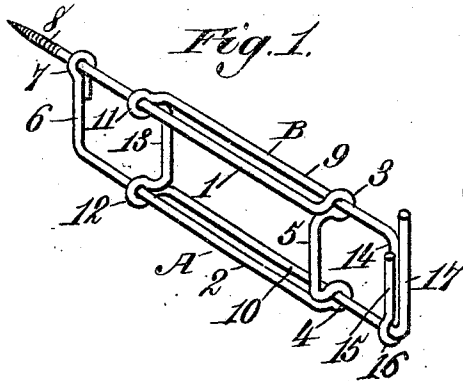


C. W. BROWN.
WINDOW SHADE BRACKET.
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942,775.

Patented Dec. 7, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

COLBERT W. BROWN, OF LEONARD, TEXAS.

WINDOW-SHADE BRACKET.

942,775.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 7, 1909.

Application filed June 5, 1909. Serial No. 500,292.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COLBERT W. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leonard, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention is an improvement in window shade brackets, and its principal object, broadly stated, comprehends the production of an extremely simple and inexpensive device of the type specified, provided with means arranged for engagement with a shade supporting bar in such a manner as to effectively hold the same against turning and against displacement when the shade is suddenly released, the device as a whole being so constructed as to admit of its being attached to a window sash with one hand and without the use of a tool of any sort.

Briefly described, the improved bracket comprises a pair of rectangular wire members slidably connected with each other to provide for the requisite adjustment of the shade roller from the sash, one member being formed with a threaded and pointed attaching extension, while the other member has its ends brought together and bent parallel with each other, to form a spring bar-engaging hook.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the shade bar. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the bracket. Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating the manner in which the bracket and bar are connected together. Fig. 5 is a plan view of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmental perspective view of a modified form of bar.

The device shown in said drawings consists essentially of two slidably connected members A and B, each constructed of a single strip of spring wire.

Member A comprises upper and lower parallel sections 1 and 2 arranged horizontally and in spaced relation to each other and formed, respectively, at their front ends with laterally bent eyes 3 and 4 connected together by a vertical section 5. The lower section 2 is formed at its rear end with an upwardly bent extension 6 terminating in an eye 7 through which the rear portion of

the upper section 1 projects. This projecting portion, indicated by the numeral 8, is threaded and pointed so as to admit of the direct attachment of the member A to the upper sash-rail, (not shown). Member A may, therefore, be regarded as the stationary member of the bracket, and will be so termed hereinafter.

Member B has a shape similar in the main to that of the stationary member and includes upper and lower parallel sections 9 and 10 corresponding to the sections 1 and 2, already described. These sections extend loosely through the eyes 3 and 4 and are formed in turn at their rear ends with eyes 11 and 12 connected together by the vertical section 13. Sections 1 and 2 extend loosely through the last-mentioned eyes, thereby effecting the attachment of the two sections to each other, the member B being slidable toward and from the sash-rail, as will be understood.

The front portion of the upper section 9 of the slidable member is first bent abruptly downward and is then bent upward, as indicated by the numerals 14 and 15, the bent sections being parallel and in contact with each other throughout the greater portion of their lengths. At the point where these two sections join each other, there is formed an eye 16 through which projects the front portion 17 of the lower horizontal section 10, said portion being bent upward parallel with the sections 14 and 15. The three sections 14, 15 and 17 thus unite in forming a hook of which the section 17 is the tongue and sections 14 and 15, the stem, said section 17 being normally in contact with the other two sections by reason of the resiliency of the metal of which it is constructed.

The shade stick or roller, (not shown) is adapted for attachment to the metal supporting bar 18, Fig. 2. This bar, which is of the ordinary construction, is attached in turn to the brackets, two of which are employed, as will be understood. To effect such attachment, the ends of the bar are inserted between the tongues 17 and the remaining members or stems 14, 15 of the hooks, as shown in Fig. 4, the spring tension of the tongues against the bar securely holding the latter against displacement.

Where a wooden bar 19 of the type shown in Fig. 6 is made use of, it is preferable to provide the bar adjacent each end thereof with a pair of staples 20 arranged one above

the other, the tongues of the hooks being passed upward through the pairs of staples.

The brackets themselves may be readily attached to the sash-rail with one hand, owing to the formation of their threaded and pointed extensions 8, such attachment being, however, effected prior to the attachment of the supporting bar and to the subsequent adjustment of the bracket members.

10 What is claimed is:

1. A window shade bracket comprising a pair of slidably connected skeleton wire members, one of said members being provided with an attaching device, the other member having its ends bent to cooperate with each other in forming a bar-supporting loop.

2. In a window shade bracket, a member constructed of a single strip of wire having one end thereof formed with an eye and the other end passed through said eye, and bent parallel with the first-mentioned end to cooperate therewith in forming a bar-supporting-hook, one of said ends forming the tongue and the other end the stem of the hook.

3. In a window shade bracket, a member constructed of a single strip of wire bent to provide a pair of spaced parallel sections, and a connecting section, the free end of one of said parallel sections being bent downwardly and formed with an eye, and the free end of the other parallel section being passed through said eye and bent upwardly, said bent ends cooperating with each other in forming a bar-supporting-hook.

4. A window shade bracket comprising a pair of slidably connected wire members, one of said members being provided with an attaching device, and the other member having one end thereof formed with an eye and the other end passed through said eye, and bent parallel with the first-mentioned end to cooperate therewith in forming a bar-supporting-hook, one of said ends forming the tongue and the other end the stem of the hook.

5. A window shade bracket, comprising a pair of adjustable members, each having parallel side wires provided with eyes through which the side wires of the other member project, one of the side wires of one section being extended and threaded, to form an attaching device.

6. A window shade bracket comprising a pair of adjustable members, each having parallel side wires provided with eyes through which the side wires of the other member project, one of the side wires of one section being extended and threaded, to form an attaching device, the free ends of the side wires of the other section cooperating with each other in forming a bar-supporting-hook.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

COLBERT W. BROWN.

Witnesses:

JOE F. HALL,
C. C. MILES.