

J. M. KING.
SHADE BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1909.

1,029,373.

Patented June 11, 1912.

Fig. 1.

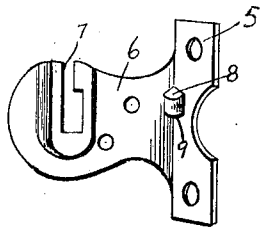


Fig. 2.

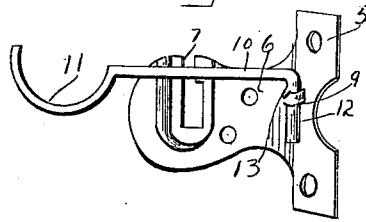


Fig. 3.

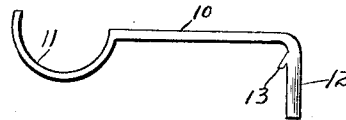


Fig. 5.

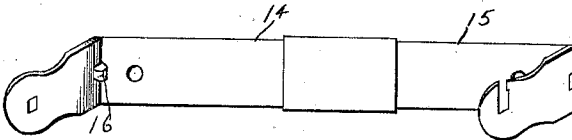


Fig. 4.

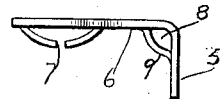
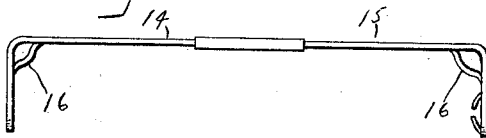


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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SHADE-BRACKET.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Monett, in the county of Barry, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Brackets; 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.

This invention relates to improvements in shade brackets, and more particularly to the type having a curtain pole support combined therewith.

It has for its object the provision of a device of that kind wherein an ordinary shade bracket may be constructed with a socket without adding to the weight or detracting from the appearance of the bracket.

Another object is the provision of an improved form of curtain pole support adapted to engage with the socket to support a curtain pole in advance of the bracket.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

It is understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bracket constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view but showing the curtain pole support attached thereto. Fig. 3 is a detailed side elevation of the curtain pole support. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the bracket. Fig. 5 is a perspective of an extensible shade bracket constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the same.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

In carrying out the invention a shade bracket of a well known type is employed, this member is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive and is shown to consist of a single

piece of sheet metal, oblong in contour and having sides extending from one of its ends made on a curved line to the opposite end. A portion at the inner end of the curved sides is turned laterally and at right-angles, and constitutes a flange 5, having openings for the reception of screws or nails by means of which the flange is secured to the upper end of the window frame. The body portion 6, having oppositely curved sides, projects outwardly from the window frame and is provided with the usual socket 7, to receive one end of a shade roller trunnion. While this particular form of shade bracket has been illustrated and described, still I am by no means to be limited to this particular use. From what will presently appear it will be obvious that any form of a similar bracket may be constructed in accordance with my invention.

By referring now to Fig. 1 it will be seen that at the corner formed by the juncture of the body portion 6 and flange 5, and substantially intermediate of the flange 5 a pair of parallel incisions are formed, which are arranged on either side of the longitudinal and horizontal centers of the body portion 6 and flange 5. These incisions extend for equal distances into the body of the flange 5 and body portion 6, and are disposed longitudinally of the latter and transversely of the former. The space between the incisions, corresponds to one-eighth the length of the flange, or approximately so. In order to provide a socket, the metal between the incisions is bulged laterally and on a curved line, and in advance of the inner surfaces of the body portion 6 and flange 5. With this construction a substantially sector shaped socket 8 is formed, the metal 9 between the incisions forming the side of the socket. It will be seen that the metal forming the socket bridges the elbow of the shade bracket and forms a brace that will reinforce the body portion and flange of the bracket against being displaced from their normal positions.

The socket 8 is adapted to receive a curtain pole support which in the present instance is shown to consist of a single piece of round metal, having a shank portion 10, which terminates at one end in a downwardly and upwardly curved extension 11, and at its opposite end terminates in a downwardly extending right-angular extension 12. The extension 12 is preferably

formed to the contour of the socket 8, and is of a size to nicely fit therein and at its upper end and adjacent its juncture with the shank 10 is provided with a downwardly extending and obliquely disposed spur 13, which is disposed on the outer side of the extension 12, and forms with the latter a crotch which receives the upper edge of the metal 9 between the incision, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 and performs the double function of limiting the inward movement of the extension 12 and preventing lateral movement of the latter within the socket. The shank is of such length that the curved portion 11 constituting a holder for the curtain pole will extend considerably in advance of the outer end of the body portion 6 of the bracket.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided a device which is exceedingly simple in structure and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

In Figs. 5 and 6 an extensible shade bracket having a pair of flat strap like sections, the inner ends of which overlap and are connected by a sleeve 15', is shown. The outer ends of these extensions are bent forwardly and at right-angles to provide bracket arms similar to the bent portion 6 of the first described bracket. At the junctures or corners formed by the forwardly extending portions and ends of the sections 14 and 15 spaced longitudinally disposed incisions are formed which extend into the body portion of the sections 14 and 15 and bracket arms. The metal between these incisions is bulged inwardly as shown at 16,

and provides sockets similar to the kind just described. These sockets receive the curtain rod support in the manner shown in Fig. 2.

The utility of this construction will be readily appreciated when it is known that most shade brackets having means for securing a curtain pole support thereto are constructed with large and unsightly sockets for the reception of the curtain rod and are generally cast metal, and are expensive to manufacture. It can be seen with this construction that the extra workmanship needed to form the socket 8 will add comparatively nothing to the cost of the bracket. It can be further seen that the curtain rod support is exceedingly simple in structure and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, the whole constituting a device which will reduce the cost of articles of this description to a minimum.

Having thus described my invention what is claimed as new, is:—

A shade bracket formed of a sheet of metal including members lying at right angles to each other, a portion of the sheet of metal being struck up across the angle from one member to the other in arc shape and unsevered from both of the members, whereby a combined brace and bearing is formed.

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

JAMES M. KING.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH PRATT,
B. VERMILLION.