

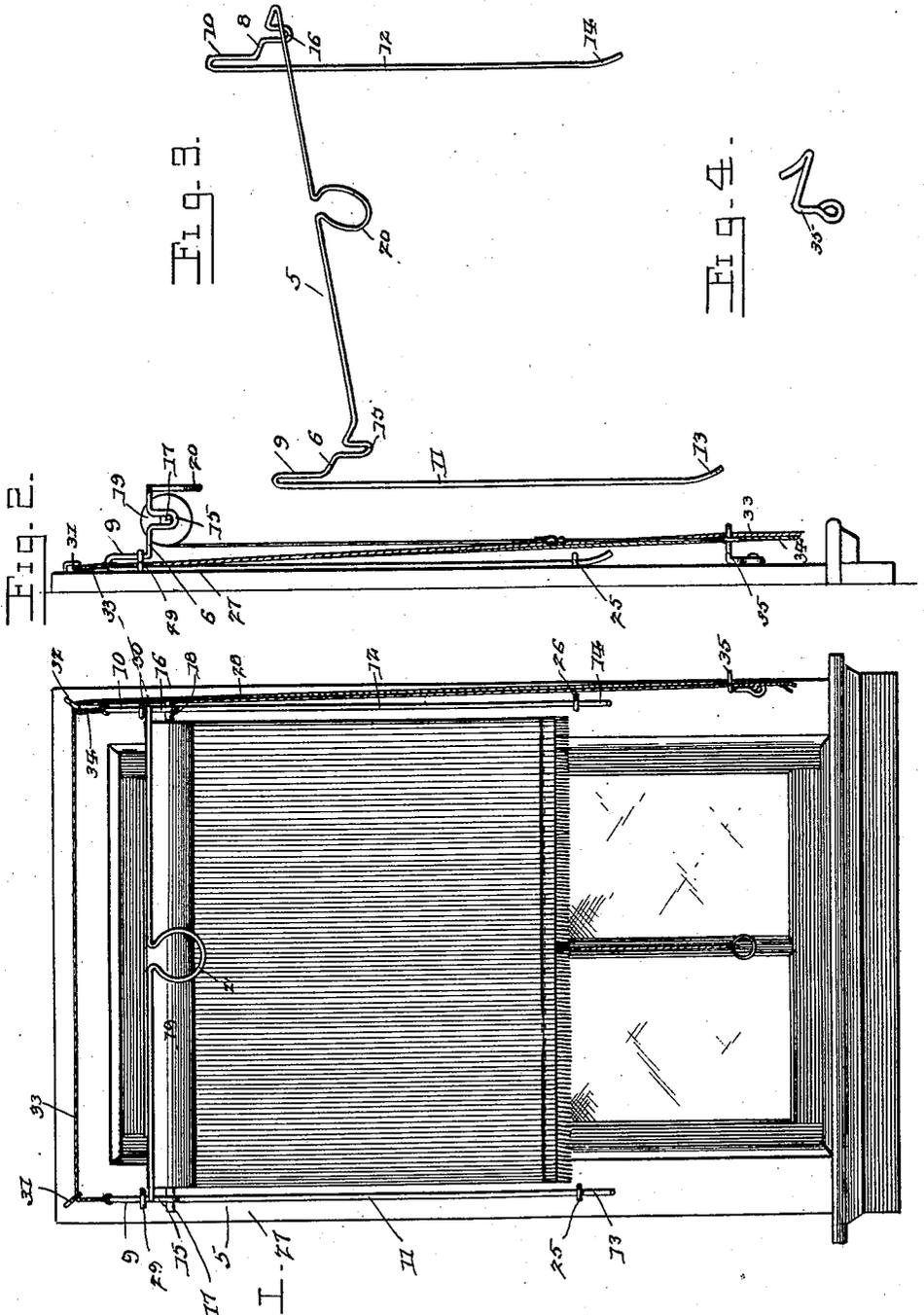
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Patented Jan. 29, 1901.

T. B. GRIFFIN.  
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURE.

(Application filed Aug. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS B. GRIFFIN, OF ALBERTVILLE, ALABAMA.

## WINDOW-SHADE FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,664, dated January 29, 1901.

Application filed August 27, 1900. Serial No. 28,183. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS B. GRIFFIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albertville, in the county of Marshall and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful Window-Shade Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window-shade fixtures; and it has for its object to provide a device of this nature which will be simple, cheap, and light and which may be readily adjusted for different widths of windows and curtains, and which, moreover, may be manipulated to hold the shade at different distances from the window under different conditions.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is an elevation showing the fixture in its operative position on a window. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the fixture in its operative position. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the frame portion of the fixture. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the clip for holding the adjusting-cord.

Referring now to the drawings, the present fixture comprises a frame, (shown in detail in Fig. 3 of the drawings,) and which frame consists of a single wire 5, the end portions of which are bent laterally in a common plane to form arms or brackets 6 and 8, after which the said end portions are bent upwardly at right angles, as shown at 9 and 10, and are then bent rearwardly and then downwardly upon themselves to form supports 11 and 12, the lower ends of which are curved forwardly, as shown at 13 and 14. The arms or brackets 6 and 8 are bent downwardly to form U-shaped portions 15 and 16, which form the bearings for the trunnions 17 and 18 of the curtain-roller 19, these bearings being of such dimensions as to rotatably receive the rotatable trunnion at one end of the roller and fixedly receive the squared trunnion at the opposite end of the roller.

To provide for adjusting the separation of the two bearing portions of the brackets, the body portion of the wire 5 is bent to form an open eye 20, the wire being flexible, so that the opening of the eye may be enlarged or contracted to separate the brackets or draw

them toward each other, and by this means the frame may be adjusted to hold a roller of any length within certain limits. 55

In order to hold the frame operative upon a window-casing, eyes 25 and 26 are engaged with the facings 27 and 28 of the casing at the lower portions thereof, and with these eyes are slidably engaged the supports 11 and 12 of the frame, additional eyes or staples 29 and 30 being engaged with the facings adjacent the upper ends thereof, and with these upper staples or eyes 29 and 30 are slidably engaged the doubled portions 9 and 10 of the frame. When the frame is thus engaged, it is held firmly in position upon the window frame or casing and a curtain having its roller engaged with the brackets is held close to the window in the usual position. 60 65 70

The slidable engagement of the frame with the eyes is to permit the upper end of the frame at times to be swung outwardly from the window-casing to hold the curtain-roller away from the window, and to accomplish this it is only necessary to drop the frame slightly until the portions 9 and 10 thereof are disengaged from the eyes, after which the frame may be raised and its upper end swung forwardly, the curved portions 13 and 14 of the frame having the functions of pivots during this movement. 75 80

To hold the frame raised and engaged with the eyes 29 and 30, additional eyes 31 and 32 are secured to the casing above said eyes 29 and 30, and through eyes 31 and 32 are passed cords 33 and 34, one end of each of which is attached to the bight of a portion 9 or 10, while their opposite ends are taken downwardly at one side of the window. The cord 33 is taken transversely of the window-casing and through eye 32, as shown, so that both cords may hang together. When these cords are drawn downwardly, the frame is raised, and when the cords are released the frame is lowered. To hold the cords taut with the frame raised, a clip 35 is provided and consists of a wire having an eye 36 at one end, from which the wire is bent in the plane of the eye to form a foot 37 and is then bent upwardly at right angles, the end portion of the wire being then bent downwardly to form an acute angle, and in this acute angle the cord is received. 85 90 95 100

It will be understood that in practice the specific construction shown may be varied and that any suitable materials and proportions may be used in the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described comprising supporting-rods having brackets formed thereon, eyes with which the rods are slidably engaged, and additional eyes with which the rods are slidably and removably engaged, said rods being adapted for pivotal movement in the first-named eyes when disengaged from the second-named eyes, and means for holding the rods in engagement with the second-named eyes to prevent pivotal movement of the rods.

2. A device of the class described comprising spaced brackets and a connection between the brackets having an open eye formed therein and adapted for expansion and contraction to vary the separation of the brackets.

3. A device of the class described comprising a wire having its ends bent laterally to form roller-supporting brackets, the wire between the brackets being bent to form an open eye adapted for contraction and expansion to vary the separation of the brackets.

4. A device of the class described comprising a wire having its end portions bent laterally to form brackets having bearings to re-

ceive a shade-roller, said wire beyond the brackets being bent upwardly and then downwardly below the brackets and having its ends curved outwardly, eyes with which the end portions of the wire are slidably and pivotally engaged, additional eyes with which the wire above the brackets are slidably engaged, and means for raising the device to engage the last-named portions with their eyes and for lowering them from the eyes to permit pivotal movement in the terminally-engaged eyes.

5. A device of the class described comprising supporting-rods having brackets spaced downwardly from their upper ends, eyes with which the rods are slidably engaged below the brackets, additional eyes disposed for engagement by the upper ends of the rods above the brackets, said rods being adapted for outward-swinging movement when disengaged from the last-named eyes, and means for raising the rods into engagement with the last-named eyes and for holding them in such engagement to prevent outward-swinging movement.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOS. B. GRIFFIN.

Witnesses:

A. SCOTT,  
J. H. TURK.