

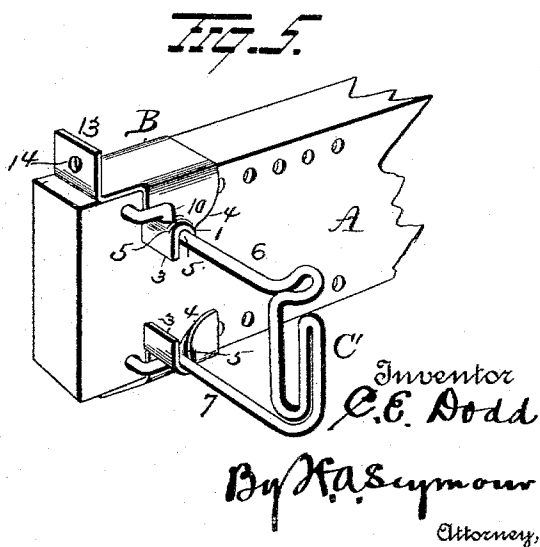
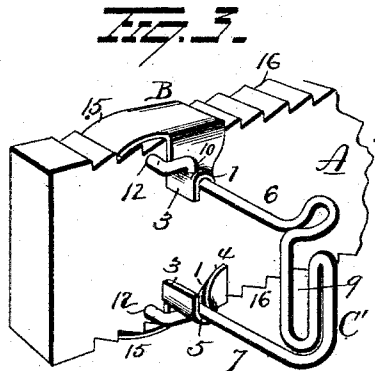
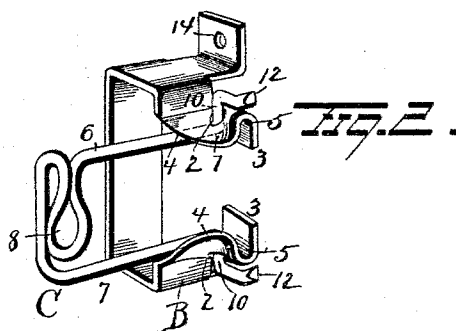
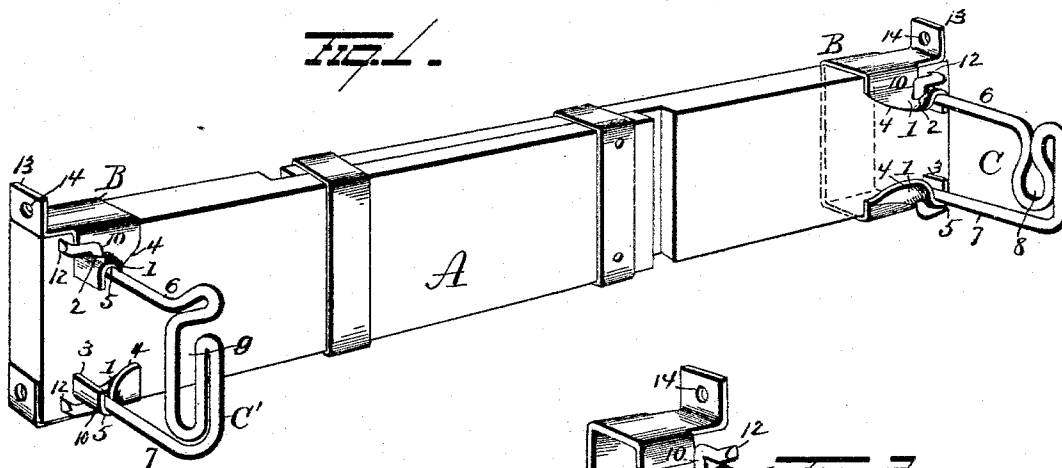
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. E. DODD.
CURTAIN SHADE HOLDER.

No. 533,446.

Patented Feb. 5, 1895.



Witnesses
E. J. Thompson
G. F. Downing

Inventor
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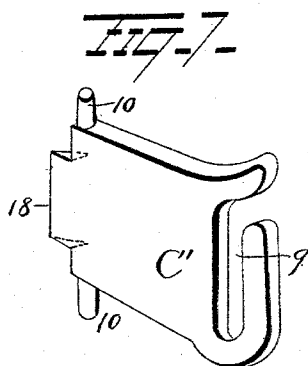
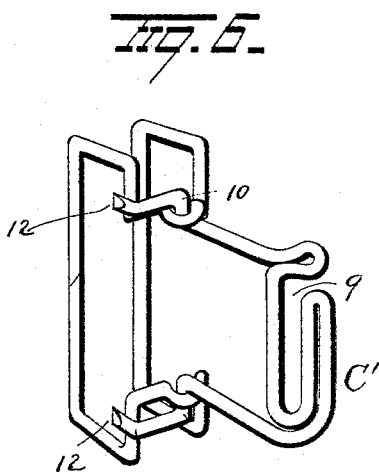
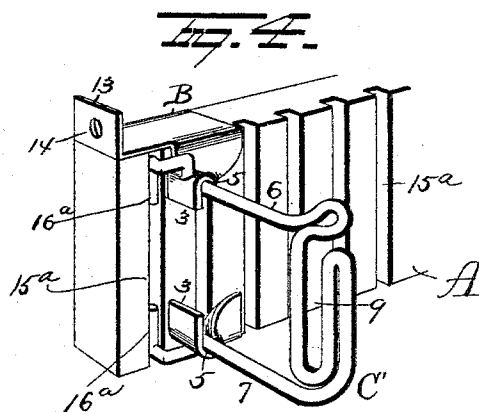
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. E. DODD.
CURTAIN SHADE HOLDER.

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Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. DODD, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURTAIN-SHADE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,446, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed February 21, 1893. Serial No. 463,150. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. DODD, a resident of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Shade Holders; 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.

My invention relates to an improvement in curtain shade holders and more particularly to an improvement in the construction disclosed in Letters Patent No. 487,211, granted to me November 29, 1892; and it consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved curtain shade holder showing the preferred form of construction. Fig. 2 is a detached view of one of the sleeves and connected bracket, and Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are views of modifications.

A represents a strip of material preferably of wood made in sections so it can be extended or adjusted or in a single piece if preferred. This strip whether made in one piece or in sections is adapted to reach across the window frame and be secured thereto.

B B indicate sliding collars partly surrounding the strip, they being made of spring metal and adapted to be slid on the strip to the proper position after which they are secured in place in various ways some of which are shown in the several modifications illustrated as will be referred to hereinafter.

As the two collars shown in Fig. 1 are alike except that they are the reverse of each other, only one will be described. The strip of metal forming the collar is bent around the strip so as to fit it nicely, its ends terminating in proximity to each other. The ends are then bent outwardly to form ears 1, 1, and in these ears perforations 2, 2, are made. The extreme ends of the collar are bent inwardly toward each other from the outer edges of the ears to form stops 3, 3, and the inner extreme edges of the ears are rounded or inclined as shown to form guides 4, 4, and at the point where these guides meet the stops

recesses or pockets 5, 5, are formed in the collar

C, C' represent the brackets. These are preferably made of wire as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Of course the two brackets vary a trifle in construction as the two brackets always do, they being made to receive the opposite ends of the curtain roller which are slightly different. Bracket C is bent as follows: The upper and lower edges 6 and 7 respectively are formed approximately parallel. From their outer ends the wire is bent to form a closed eye 8 which receives the rotary trunnion on one end of the roller. The other bracket C' is bent to form an open hook 9 for the spring end of the roller, so that both these brackets resemble the ordinary brackets made of cast metal except that they are made of wire.

On the inner ends of the edges 6 and 7 the pintles 10, 10, are formed by bending the wire outward at this point and these pintles extend into the perforations 2, 2, in the ears 1, 1, to form bearings upon which the brackets are rocked. From the outer ends of these pintles the wire is bent at approximately right angles to the pintle or toward the outer end of the strip and then toward the strip to form dogs 12, 12. These dogs are preferably sharpened as shown in Fig. 1, they being adapted to penetrate the wood a short distance to lock the collar against sliding and also acting as shoulders to prevent the bracket from rocking farther outward. It will be observed that these dogs are formed on the outside and that the rocking of the brackets is always inward so that when the roller is in place in the brackets it prevents any tendency in the brackets to fold inward and the dogs on the outside prevent their folding in that direction.

In operation it may be explained that both the brackets and the collars have a slight spring action so that when the bracket is thrown outward it follows the guides 4, 4, closely but yieldingly or vice versa and when in the position to hold the roller the brackets swing into the recesses or pockets 5, 5, where they remain until more than a slight pressure must be brought to bear to fold them inward again flat against the strip, the spring action being sufficient also to hold them in this

position, so at either extreme adjustment the brackets are held against rattling or accidental displacement, by virtue of the spring action of the bracket or the collar or by the combined spring action of both. To recapitulate briefly it will be seen that the stops as well as the dogs hold the brackets in position when thrown outward and that the spring action of the parts combines to make a secure and rigid engagement.

As shown in Fig. 1 tongues 13, 13, may be formed on the collar for securing the collar directly to the strip or to the window frame. Both are shown in Fig. 1 to save drawings. In the tongues holes 14, are formed to receive a nail. The tongues may be secured to the upper or lower edge of the strip to the outer end or to the inner surface of the window frame.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 a spring pawl 15 takes the place of the tongue and one or two may be used. This pawl operates in connection with ratchet teeth 16, 16, on the edge or edges of the strip.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 instead of the sharpened dogs shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the wire is bent inwardly as shown at 16^a, 16^a, and the strip is provided with several transverse grooves 15^a, 15^a, adapted to receive these ends.

In the construction shown in Fig. 5 the dogs are very much like those shown in Figs. 1 and 2 except that they are blunt, and perforations are formed in the strip to receive them.

In Fig. 6 the bracket shown is like those shown in Figs. 1 and 2 but the collar instead of being made of a metal plate is formed of wire, the wire being bent to conform as nearly as possible to the contour of the plate sleeve previously described.

In Fig. 7 the bracket shown is cast and provided at the inner end with a shoulder 18 adapted to bear on the strip to hold the bracket in its raised position.

The device may be varied in many particulars in addition to the several constructions set forth without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention and hence I do not wish to be limited to the exact constructions shown, but,

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

1. The combination with a spring sleeve constructed to partly surround a strip or other support, the ends of the sleeve having ears in which perforations are formed, said ears provided with recesses or pockets, guides leading thereto, and stops on the outer edges of the ears, of brackets having pintles bearing in the perforations in the ears, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a sleeve constructed to partly surround a strip or other support, the ends of the sleeve having ears in which perforations are formed, said ears provided with recesses or pockets, guides leading thereto, and stops on the outer edges of the ears, of spring brackets made of wire and provided with pintles adapted to enter and form bearings in the holes in the ears whereby a hinged connection is formed, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES E. DODD.

Witnesses:

C. S. DRURY,

G. F. DOWNING.