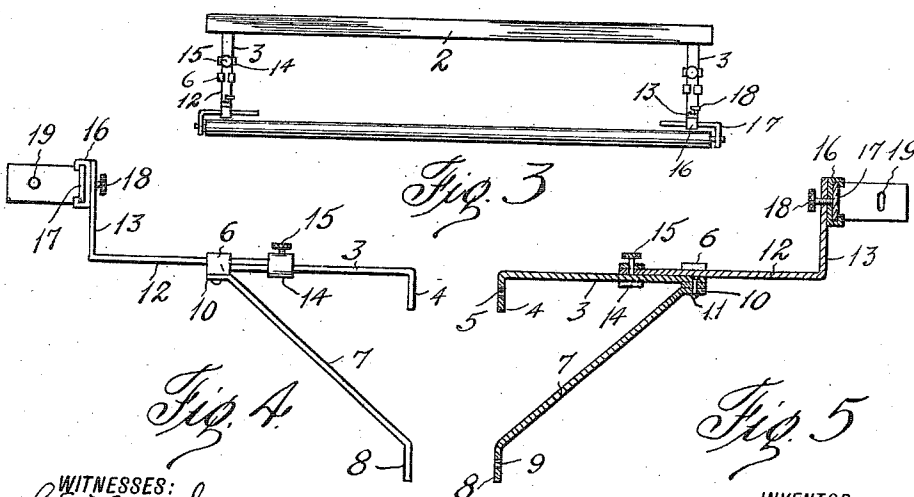
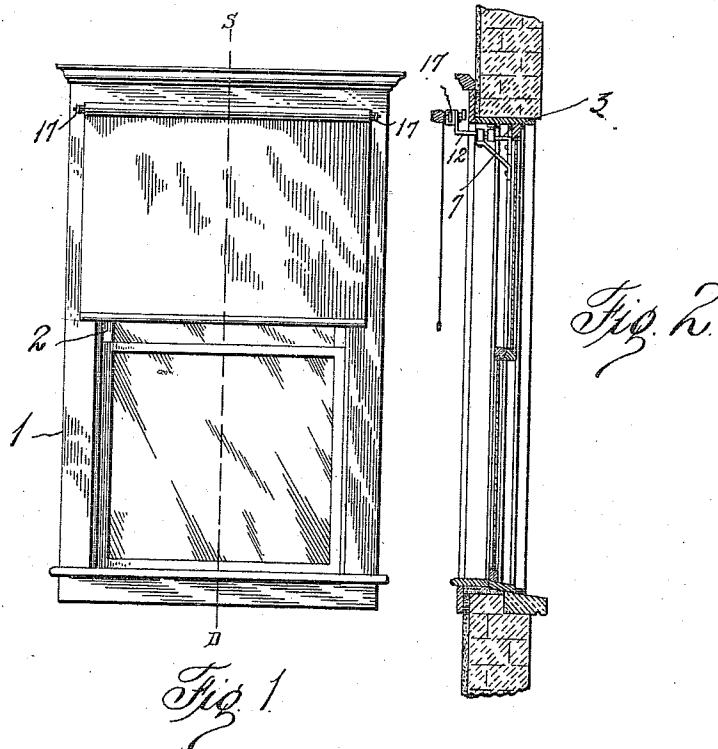


L. S. SIMPSON.
WINDOW SHADE BRACKET.
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985,848.

Patented Mar. 7, 1911.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEE S. SIMPSON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WINDOW-SHADE BRACKET.

985,848.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 7, 1911.

Application filed April 16, 1910. Serial No. 555,859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE S. SIMPSON, citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis city and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to window shade brackets.

The object of the invention is to provide brackets of the type which are attached to the upper sash of a window whereby the window shade and roller are carried downward when the sash is lowered for the purpose of ventilation.

The particular object of this invention is to provide a bracket having a laterally adjustable part for supporting the shade roller and this part supported by a member adjustably supported from the window sash to suit windows whose casings vary in depth.

Finally the object of the invention is to provide means of the character described that will be strong, durable, efficient, and easy of operation, simple and comparatively inexpensive to construct, and also in which the several parts will not be likely to get out of working order.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention has relation to certain novel features of construction and operation, an example of which is described in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1. is an elevation of a window showing a shade supported by the invention, Fig. 2. is a vertical section on the line S—D of Fig. 1, Fig. 3. is a plan view of the brackets attached to a sash, Fig. 4. is a side elevation of one of the brackets, and Fig. 5. is a similar view of the other bracket with parts in section.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates an ordinary window casing and 2, the upper sash slidable in the same. To this upper sash the brackets forming this invention are fastened and as the construction of one bracket is substantially the same as that of the other, a description of one will suffice for both. The bracket comprises a horizontal supporting bar 3 having its inner end turned down to form a lug 4 provided with an aperture 5 through which a fastening may be passed into the window sash. To the underside of the outer end of the bar a guide loop 6 is secured. Below the bar a brace

arm 7 is disposed at an angle. This arm has its inner end turned down to form a lug in vertical alinement with the lug 4. The lug 8 is provided with an aperture 9 through which a fastening may be passed into the window sash. At its upper and outer end the arm is bent to form a horizontal lug 10 engaging under the loop 6. A single rivet 11 is passed through the lug 10, the loop 6 and the end of the bar 3 and binds these parts firmly in position.

The bracket is secured near the top of the upper sash 2 and fastened as shown in Fig. 2. The distance from the upper sash to the face of the window casing varies according to the thickness of the wall and therefore I mount on the bar 3 an adjustable supporting member 12 having at its outer end a vertical post 13 substantially at right angle thereto. This member slides on the bar 3 through the loop 6 and has secured on the upper side of its inner end a loop 14 having down turned lips embracing the bar. A set screw 15 is passed down through the loop 14 and the supporting member so as to impinge the bar 3 and fasten the supporting member in the position to which it is adjusted. The bar 3 and the supporting member both being formed of strap metal it is impossible for the supporting member to turn or rock thus permitting an easy adjustment.

On the upper outer end of the post 13 a guide 16 is secured transversely so as to receive a bracket member 17 which is adapted to slide through the guide horizontally. A set screw 18 is threaded through the post and the guide 16 so as to impinge the rear side of the bracket member and fasten the same in its adjusted position. The bracket member is bent outward at one end and provided with a suitably shaped opening 19 adapted to receive the trunnion of the shade roller.

The brackets are secured to the sash with their bracket members 17 in opposed relation as shown in Fig. 3. These members project over the face of the window casing 1 and are adjusted according to the length of the shade roller. In order to support the bracket members in front of the face of the window casing the supporting members are adjusted and fastened by the set screws 15. This adjustment of the supporting members will depend on the thickness of the wall and the distance from the face of the window

casing at which it is desired to support the shade roller. It will be observed that these brackets while fastened to the upper window sash permit the use of a window shade having sufficient width to extend over the face of the window casing as shown in Fig. 1 and not interfere with the proper manipulation of the window sashes.

What I claim is:

10 1. In a window shade bracket, a fixed horizontal bar, a brace disposed at an angle to the bar and fastened at its upper outer end to the forward end of the bar, a loop fixed at the outer end of the bar and having
15 opposed lips, a slide bar mounted on the fixed bar and extending between the lips of the loop, a loop fixed on the inner end of the slide bar and having lips embracing the fixed bar, a set-screw passing through the
20 slide bar and impinging the fixed bar, a vertical post formed integral with the outer end of the slide bar, a guide secured to the upper end of the post transversely thereof, a right angular bracket provided with an
25 aperture and having one of its members slidable in the guide, and a set-screw extending through the guide and impinging the bracket.

2. A window shade bracket comprising, a bar, a brace arm connected to the bar and extending at an angle thereto, a guide loop secured at the intersection of the bar and arm and provided with upwardly extending lips, a supporting member slidable on the bar through the lips of the guide loop, a second
35 guide loop secured to the inner end of the supporting member and having down turned lips engaging the bar, means for fastening the supporting member against movement on the bar, a post extending upward from the outer end of the supporting member, a bracket member having an outwardly directed portion having an opening therein, a loop secured to the upper end of the post in which the bracket member is arranged to
45 slide transversely of the post, and means for fastening the bracket member against movement in the last named loop.

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

LEE S. SIMPSON.

Witnesses:

S. G. PROSSER,
H. A. PROSSER.