

(No Model.)

J. REIGART.
CURTAIN BRACKET.

No. 538,349.

Patented Apr. 30, 1895.

Fig I.

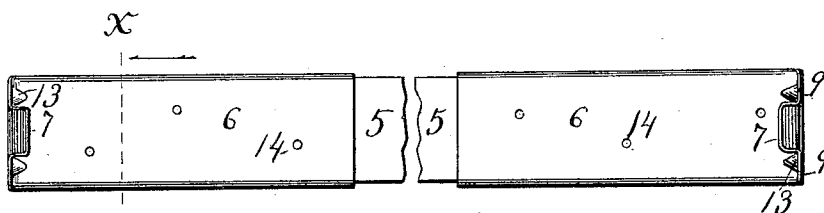


Fig II.

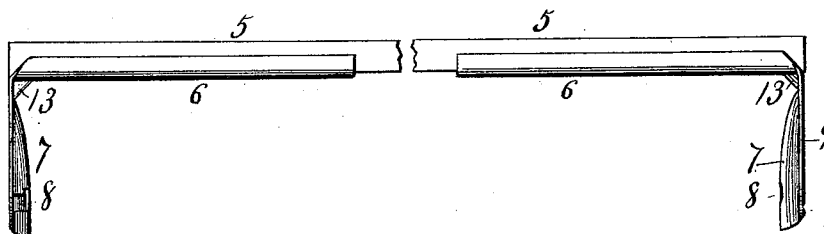


Fig III.

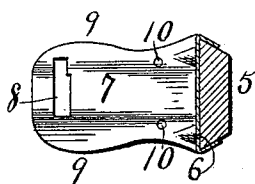
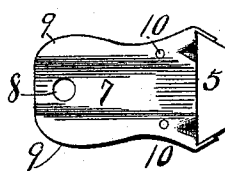


Fig IV.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB REIGART, OF OBERLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURTAIN-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,349, dated April 30, 1895.

Application filed March 4, 1895. Serial No. 540,438. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB REIGART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oberlin, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Brackets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a pair of curtain brackets, according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section at X in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is an outer end view of the right hand bracket.

This invention relates to that class of brackets which are adapted to support self-winding curtain rollers, and its object is to adapt each bracket to be cheaply made of thin sheet metal such as tin, sheet iron, brass, &c., and yet be very stiff and strong; second, to provide means for readily putting up the brackets in pairs upon a window frame so that the two members of each pair shall be in line with each other and in all respects in true position, and, third, means for adapting the brackets in pairs to be readily fitted to windows of any width.

To this end my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts forming curtain brackets hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

5 represents a cross bar having edges beveled under and furnished in lengths a little greater than the usual width of windows.

6 represents the body of a bracket made of very thin sheet metal, preferably tin for cheapness, with the upper and lower edges bent back under at the proper angle and of the right space between to engage and slide closely upon the cross bar 5. At the outer end each bracket is bent forward forming the arm 7 of the bracket. Each arm is U-shaped in vertical section at its outer end for the double purpose of stiffening it and of providing a bearing at 8 for the spindle of the curtain roller. The flanges 9, above and below the U, serve as a base to rest against the inner faces of the window strips when the curtain is to be mounted within the window frame. The flanges 9 are perforated at 10 for small

nails whereby they may be held to the said window strips. To stiffen the arm at the corner I indent the tin from the outer angle inward, forming the braces 13 of any required depth and length. The U-shaped portion slants to a plain surface near the angle because it could not readily be formed in sheet metal extending around that corner and for this reason the braces 13 are indented after the angular bend is made. These bracing indentations are V-shaped and they, as well as the U-shape of the arm, may be made by the usual method of stamping sheet metal.

The body 6 is perforated with any required number of holes 14, for short nails to be driven through it into the cross-bar 5; or the nails may be long enough to extend into the casing when a curtain of common width is to be mounted over a narrow window and it is not desirable to cut off the cross bar.

In fitting these brackets between the side strips of a window it is first necessary to cut off the cross bar a little short, say one-eighth, or one-fourth of an inch shorter than the space between the side strips. Now, put the cross bar as nearly as possible in place. Then slide the brackets outwardly until they bind between the strips. Now you may step back and see whether the strip is parallel with the top of the window and when you get it right nail the brackets to the window side strips. While this is being done the cross bar maintains the two brackets in line with each other and prevents their being twisted in any direction even though the window strips are not in true or though a lump of paint makes the resting place of the bracket uneven.

When the curtain is wider than the window it is often desirable to hang it upon the face of the casing. In that case set the brackets as far apart upon the cross bar as required to properly support the curtain roller, then nail through the bracket and cross bar into the face of the casing. Small wire brads are best for nails as they leave very little defacement when withdrawn.

To the great mass of people who have to move from one tenement to another these brackets are a great convenience as they enable any person to quickly hang a curtain true and so that it will operate properly. The cross-bar adds very little either to the ex-

pense, weight or size of the curtain and roller when ready for the trade and by its aid an unskillful person can put up a curtain more properly than it is usually done by mechanics
5 accustomed to that work. The bracket stiffened by stamping up the U-shape and the braces is extremely light, simple and inexpensive.

Having thus fully described my invention,
10 what I claim to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the following:

In window brackets, a cross bar and a sheet

metal bracket fitted to slide closely thereon, the bracket having an outwardly bent arm U-shaped at its outer end, the U-shape tapering to a plain surface near the bend, and
15 hollow or V-shaped braces within the angle of the bend, substantially as described.

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

JACOB REIGART.

Witnesses:

CHAS. SHAUB,

GEO. R. NAUSS.