

(No Model.)

T. H. KLEIN & H. C. FRENCH.
WINDOW SHADE BRACKET.

No. 520,648.

Patented May 29, 1894.

Fig. 1.

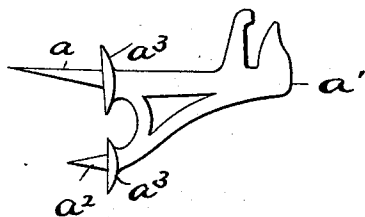


Fig. 2.

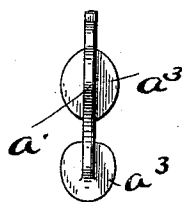


Fig. 3.

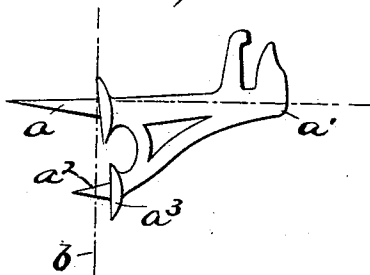


Fig. 4.

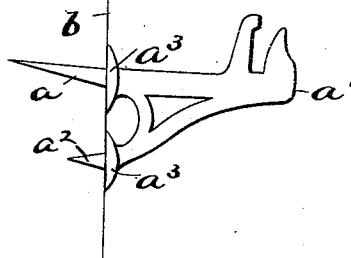


Fig. 5.

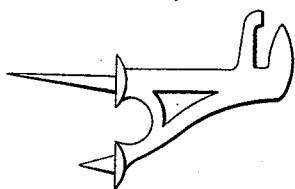
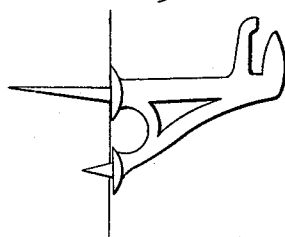


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE H. KLEIN AND HARRY C. FRENCH, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO; SAID
FRENCH ASSIGNOR TO SAID KLEIN.

WINDOW-SHADE BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 520,648, dated May 29, 1894.

Application filed February 27, 1894. Serial No. 501,634. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THEODORE H. KLEIN and HARRY C. FRENCH, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Brackets; and we 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 pertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in window-shade or curtain-pole supporting brackets; and it consists in certain features of construction hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a window-shade bracket embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a right hand side elevation relative to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows our improved bracket partially applied to a wall or window-casing. Fig. 4 shows the bracket secured in position upon the wall or casing. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the bracket previously made by us, and Fig. 6 exhibits the application of the bracket shown in Fig. 5.

Our improved bracket is cast preferably of malleable iron, and is provided with a point, *a*, adapted to be driven into the window-casing or object to which the bracket is to be secured, the portion *a'* of the bracket to be engaged by the hammer or tool used in driving the same into the window-casing, or object, being located preferably directly in line with said point. The bracket, a suitable distance below point *a*, is provided with another point, *a*², that is considerably shorter than point *a*, point *a*² being preferably just long enough to embed itself in the window-casing or object in driving the bracket into the casing or object to prevent the bracket from turning or working loose when the bracket is secured in position, the bracket being provided with flanges or shoulders, *a*³, at the inner ends of points *a* and *a*², said flanges or shoulders extending preferably all around the respective point and being adapted to engage the surface *b* of the window-casing or object when the bracket is secured in place. The entire bracket is composed of a single casting and can be secured to any form of molding or window-casing.

Our improved bracket illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, possesses marked advantages over the bracket heretofore made by us and exhibited in Figs. 5 and 6. In the bracket shown in said Figs. 5 and 6, it will be observed that the embedding points are arranged parallel with each other, and that the shoulders or flanges at the inner ends of the points, are located in the same vertical plane. This bracket, when driven into or secured to the window-casing or object, will incline more or less upwardly and outwardly upon being secured in place and the lower embedding point will consequently not entirely embed itself in the window-casing or object, as shown in Fig. 6, that exhibits the application of one of said brackets. Hence, the bracket when secured in place, as shown in said Fig. 6, is not only not as secure as it should be, but is unsightly. We, therefore, arrange the shoulder or flange at the inner end of the upper or longer point somewhat in advance of the shoulder or flange at the inner end of the lower or shorter point, and also arrange the upper shoulder or flange at an inclination to the vertical plane in which the lower shoulder or flange is located, that is, at an inclination in the direction of the free end of the upper point. The lower point is arranged at right angles to the shoulder or flange at the inner end of said point, but the upper point, as already indicated, inclines somewhat upwardly toward the free end of said point relative to the lower point. The result of our improved construction, just described, is that when the bracket is driven with its upper point approximately embedded in the window-casing or object to which the bracket is to be secured, the lower point will only be partially embedded in said casing or object, as shown in Fig. 3; the upper extremity of the shoulder or flange at the inner end of the upper point will engage the surface of the window-casing or object, but the lower extremity will not yet have engaged said casing or object, whereas the shoulder or flange at the inner end of the lower point, will maintain parallelism with such casing or object. When the bracket has been secured in place to the extent shown in Fig. 3, by thereupon applying one or more blows to portion *a'* of

the bracket, the latter will assume the position shown in Fig. 4 relative to the window-casing or wall, in which position the shoulders or flanges at the inner ends of both points 5 of the bracket, will squarely engage the window-casing or object to which the bracket is secured, and the bracket-proper, instead of maintaining the outwardly and upwardly inclined position shown in Fig. 3 will assume a 10 horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 4.

What we claim is—

1. A window-shade or curtain-pole supporting-bracket having two embedding-points of different lengths, respectively, and shoulders 15 or flanges at the inner ends of the points, the shoulder or flange at the inner end of the longer point being located somewhat in advance of the shoulder or flange at the inner end of the shorter point, substantially as set 20 forth.

2. A window-shade or curtain-pole support-

ing-bracket having an upper embedding-point a and a lower and shorter embedding-point a^2 , and shoulders or flanges a^3 at the inner ends 25 of the points, the lower point and shoulder or flange at the inner end of said point being arranged at right angles or approximately at right angles to each other, and the shoulder 30 or flange at the inner end of the upper point inclining toward the free end of said point and being located somewhat in advance of the shoulder or flange at the inner end of the lower point, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 18th 35 day of January, 1894.

THEODORE H. KLEIN.
HARRY C. FRENCH.

Witnesses:

C. H. DORER,
WARD HOOVER.