

J. W. TATUM.
CURTAIN SHADE OPERATING MEANS.
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1,033,490.

Patented July 23, 1912.

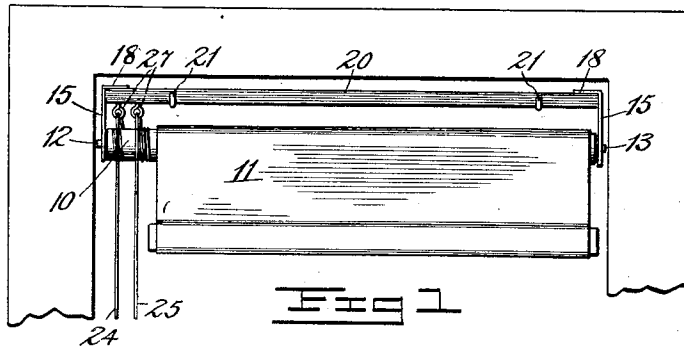


Fig 2

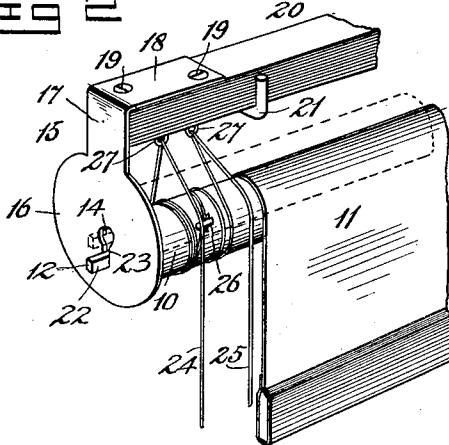


Fig 3

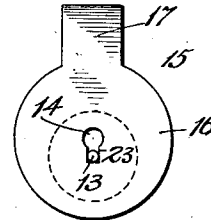


Fig 4

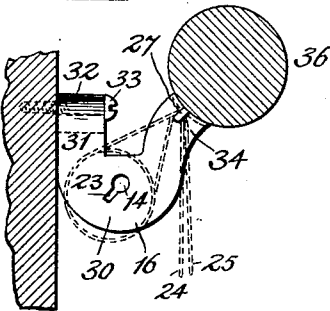
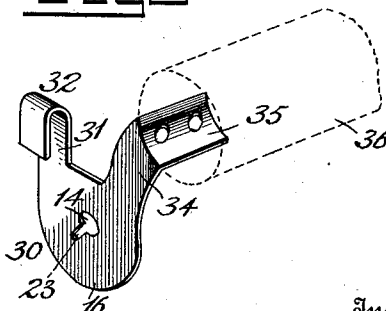


Fig 5



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. TATUM, OF ANGIER, NORTH CAROLINA.

CURTAIN-SHADE-OPERATING MEANS.

1,033,490.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. TATUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Angier, in the county of Harnett and State of North Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Shade-Operating Means, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shade and curtain fixtures, and has for its object to provide a novel bracket for rotatably supporting each pintle of a shade roller, which brackets shall be alike in every respect, and adaptable for either end of the roller, and provided with means for locking the roller in fixed position to retain the shade carried by said roller to any height desired. Said brackets may also be provided with means for securing thereto a curtain rod, integrally formed with said bracket, the whole being preferably made of sheet metal.

A further object of the invention has reference to a novel means for unlocking the roller from the bracket and then rotating it in either direction to raise or lower the shade without the use of a contained spring, and afterward permit the roller to fall into locked position upon release of the rotating means.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described in detail, and pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the upper portion of a window, with the improved curtain fixture in place therein, Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one end of the curtain fixture, showing the supporting bracket and the rotating mechanism for the shade roller. Fig. 3 is a side view of one of the supporting brackets for the shade roller. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view showing a modified form of bracket arranged to support a curtain pole. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the modified bracket.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters are used to designate the same parts in all of the figures, the numeral 10 indicates a curtain roller on which is mounted a shade 11 in the usual manner. Projecting from opposite ends of the roller 10 are pintles 12 and 13 mounted to rotate in perforations 14 formed in brackets 15, which may

be made of any desired form, but, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, said bracket comprises a circular lower end or plate 16 of sheet metal, from the upper end of which radiates an arm 17, bent at a suitable distance above the plate at right angles to the lower portion of said arm to form a horizontal projection 18, perforated to receive fastening screws 19 for securing the bracket in fixed position on opposite ends of a bar 20 of wood, of a proper length to fit within the window frame. If desired, the brackets may be screwed directly to the window frame without the use of the bar 20. It is preferred, however, to use the bar, as it will be made of such length that when the brackets are secured to the ends thereof they will be properly spaced to receive the shade roller, and furthermore when it is desired to take down the shade it will only be necessary to lift said bar from the hook brackets 21 projecting from the window frame and the whole fixture removed.

One of the pintles 13 is round throughout its length, but the opposite pintle 12 is made polygonal, or has flattened sides to engage a downwardly projecting slot 23 from the perforation 14 to hold the roller 10 against rotation when the shade 11 has been raised or lowered into suitable position.

The roller 10 is rotated in opposite directions by means of cords 24 and 25, both wound around one end of the roller a sufficient number of times, and one end of each cord fastened to the roller by a staple 26, or other form of fastening. Preferably, the ends of both cords are held by the same staple, or if desired, a single cord only may be used, fastened to the roller at its center or ends by said staple. The cords which are wound in opposite directions around the roller pass upwardly from said roller through guides 27, here shown as screw eyes fastened to the underside of the bar 20, and from the eyes the cords extend downwardly beside the curtain as far as is necessary. As thus arranged the roller 10 is rotated to lower the shade 11 by drawing the cord 24 downwardly, the first action of which is to lift the end of the roller 10, from which projects the polygonal or flattened pintle 22 out of the slot 23 into the circular perforation 14, whereupon the roller is caused to rotate by the continued drawing of the cord 24. As soon as the curtain has been lowered

sufficiently the cord 24 is released and the weight of the roller causes the pintle 22 to drop again in the slot 23, and lock the roller against rotation. Upon pulling the cord 25 the roller is again elevated as above, but rotated in the opposite direction, thereby winding the shade 11 upon the roller, which latter is again locked in position when the cord 25 is released. It will thus be noted that the shade is raised or lowered by a downward pull on one or the other of the cords 24 and 25, the winding operation being direct and quite simple.

It is to be noted that by making the brackets 15 alike the shade may be reversed, thereby bringing the cords to the opposite side of the window should such be desired, as at times it is more convenient to raise the shade from one side of the window than from the other.

It is sometimes desirable to use curtains in connection with window shades, and for this purpose the bracket may be so constructed as to provide outwardly projecting arms, to which a curtain pole can be attached. Such form of bracket is clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In this instance, instead of fastening the brackets 30 on the bar 20, by means of the radial arm 17, a tangential arm 31 projects upwardly from the bracket plate 16 for a suitable distance, and is then bent over to form a loop 32 to receive the fastening screw 33 for attaching the bracket to the window frame. A second arm 34 projects upwardly and outwardly, preferably in a curved shape, from the opposite edge of the plate 16, and is bent inwardly at its free end and at right angles to the bracket to furnish a support 35 for a curtain pole 36 secured thereto by screws passing through the support. In this instance the supports or screw eyes 27, through which the cords 24 and 25 pass, are preferably fastened on the curtain pole, as shown in Fig. 4, and the slot 23, for the polygonal pintle extends at an angle from the perforation 14, substantially in a line drawn through the support 27 and the axis of the perforation 14. This is done to permit easy movement of the pintle in the slot 23 when the latter is raised and lowered for the purpose of turning the roller 10. It is evident that the bracket 30 may have its arm 31 bent at a right angle similar to the arm 17 of Fig. 3 instead of being formed into a loop and be fastened to a bar 20. Furthermore, the arm 17, on the bracket 15, may extend tangentially therefrom and be looped, as in Fig. 5, if it be desired to attach the bracket directly to the

window frame in a manner similar to that illustrated in Fig. 4.

Having fully described my invention I claim:

1. A shade fixture comprising a bar, like brackets formed each with an integral projecting arm having an inturned end fastened on each end of said bar, each bracket having a circular perforation therethrough and a slot extending from said perforation in a direction away from said bar, guides affixed to said bar at one end spaced from the adjacent bracket, a roller having a round pintle at one end and a flattened pintle at the other end adapted to enter the perforation in either of said brackets, said flattened pintle normally engaging the slot to prevent rotation of the roller, and cords or the like each attached at one end to that end of said roller from which the flattened pintle projects and wound in opposite directions around the roller, then extending upwardly to and each cord through one of said guides and thence downwardly into position to be grasped by the hand, whereby pulling on one or the other of said cords first lifts the flattened pintle from its slot and then rotates the roller, the direction of rotation depending on the cord pulled.

2. A shade fixture comprising a roller having a pintle at each end, one of which pintles is of polygonal shape, like brackets for supporting the roller, each bracket having a perforation for a pintle and a pintle locking slot opening into said perforation an arm projecting upwardly from said bracket formed with an inturned end for the attachment of a curtain pole, guides on the curtain pole, and manually operative means for passing through said guides to raise and unlock the locked pintle and to rotate said roller in either direction.

3. A bracket for shade fixtures comprising a flat plate having a circular perforation therethrough and a slot narrower than said perforation open therein, and an arm extending outwardly from said plate in a direction opposite said slot and provided with a right angle projection for attaching the bracket in fixed position, said bracket being adapted for use at either end of a shade roller.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. W. TATUM.

Witnesses:

W. E. WILSON,
J. P. DIXON.