J. M. PARKER.

SHADE BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1914.

1,101,324. Patented June 23, 1914.

Fig. 1,

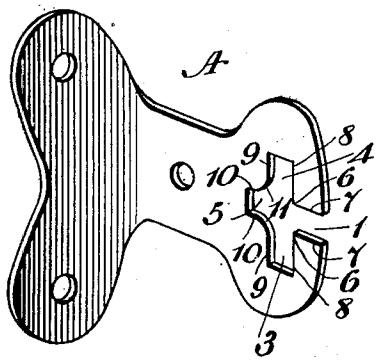


Fig. 2,

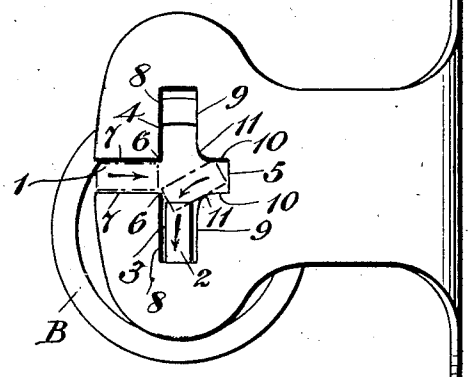
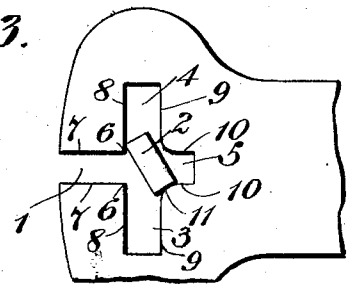


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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JAMES MATTHEW PARKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES V. SCHWALL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHADE-BRACKET.

1,101,324. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 23, 1914.

Application filed March 27, 1914. Serial No. 827,576.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. PARKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Shade-Bracket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to brackets for shade rollers, curtain poles, awning rods and the like, and relates more particularly to a bracket designed to receive the rectangular spring-controlled pintle of the roller.

The general objects of the present invention are to improve brackets of the character referred to so as to be more effective in use, comparatively simple and inexpensive to manufacture and capable of being used in a variety of positions.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a novel arrangement of pintle-receiving seats with relation to the opening of the bracket, and a recess in alinement with the opening, whereby the pintle can be inserted in a predetermined manner but is incapable of accidentally releasing if the roller is subjected to jolts or any other disturbing influence.

With such objects in view, and others which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be set forth with particularity in the following description and claim appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates one embodiment of the invention, and wherein similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracket; Fig. 2 is a side view thereof, showing a roller supported by the bracket and indicating the course through which the pintle of the roller travels in being seated; and Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view showing the manner in which the removal of the pintle is checked except when it is removed by the same course in which it is entered in the bracket.

Referring to the drawing, A designates a shade or other bracket which is of usual construction, with the exception of the means for receiving the angular pintle of a roller. In the outer edge of the bracket is an inwardly extending opening or slot 1 which is just wide enough to permit the rectangular pintle 2 of the shade roller B to enter edgewise into the bracket. The bracket has oppositely extending recesses 3 and 4 which project transversely to the opening 1 and from opposite edges thereof, so as to form pintle-receiving seats. Either one of these seats would be employed according to the position in which the bracket is applied to a window or other support. Directly in line with the axis of the opening 1 is a recess 5 which is necessary for the purpose of enabling the pintle to be entered in the bracket. Sharp corners 6 are formed between the edges 7 of the opening 1 and the outer edges 8 of the recesses 3 and 4. The portions of the bracket formed between contiguous edges 9 and 10 of the transverse recesses and recess 5 are rounded at 11 for the purpose of enabling the pintle to be turned into the pintle seats. The measurement from one rounded corner 11 to the diametrically opposite sharp corner 6 is somewhat less than the greatest transverse dimension of the pintle 2, so that the said corners form baffles for preventing the removal of the pintle except it follows a certain path. The dimensions between the inner edge of the recess 5 and the sharp corner 6 are greater than the width of the pintle 2, so that the pintle can be turned from the recess 5 into either of the pintle seats 3 or 4.

In applying the roller to the bracket the pintle 2 is passed edgewise into the opening 1, which is slightly wider than the thickness of the pintle 2. The pintle is moved in the same direction that it follows in passing through the opening 1, until the edge of the pintle strikes the inner edge of the recess 5. The roller B is then turned on its axis and at the same time moved downwardly into the seat or recess 3, the pintle 2 rolling or rocking on the lower rounded corner 11, and the outer corner of the pintle clearing the lower sharp corner 6. The course of the pintle is shown by the arrows, and when the pintle is in the full-line position it is impossible for the roller to become detached from the bracket, except the pintle is moved through a course contrary to the arrows.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the advantages of the construction and method of operation will be readily understood by those skilled in the art to which the

invention appertains, and while I have described the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

The combination of a roller pintle of rectangular cross-section, with a bracket provided with an opening extending inwardly from one edge and of a width slightly greater than the thickness of the pintle for admitting the latter edgewise into the bracket, transverse recesses extending in opposite directions from the opposite edges of the opening to form pintle seats, there being sharp corners provided between the side edges of the openings and the outer edges of the said recesses, and a recess arranged in line with the said opening and disposed horizontally between said seats, there being rounded corners between the contiguous edges of the last-mentioned recess and the inner edges of the seat recesses, the dimension between each rounded corner and the diametrically opposite sharp corner being less than the width of the pintle, and the dimension from the inner end of the last-mentioned recess and either sharp corner being greater than the width of the pintle.

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

JAMES MATTHEW PARKER.

Witnesses:

HERBERT ANSON WELLS,

JAS. B. SMITH.