B. F. OVERMAN.

SHADE BRACKET.

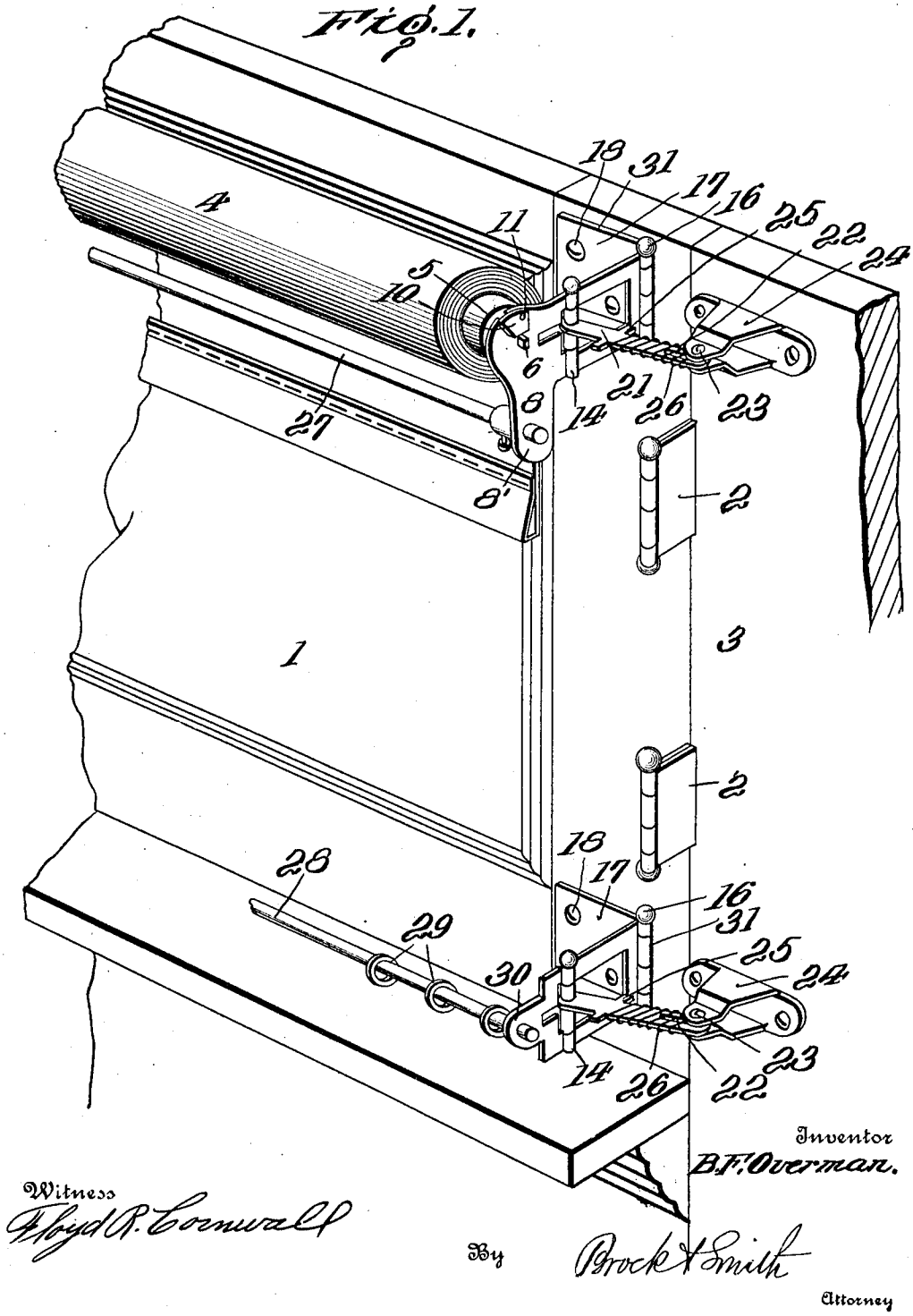
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1,314,358.

Patented Aug. 26, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witness

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

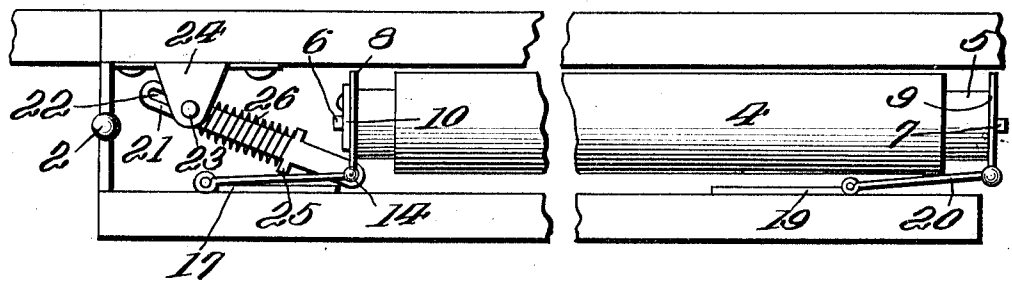
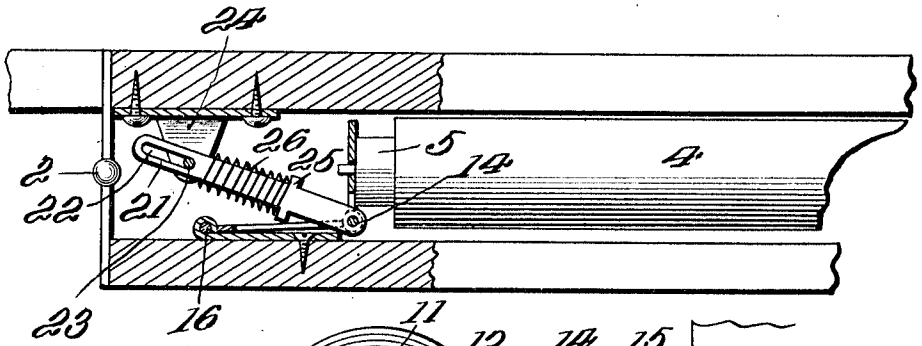


Fig. 3.



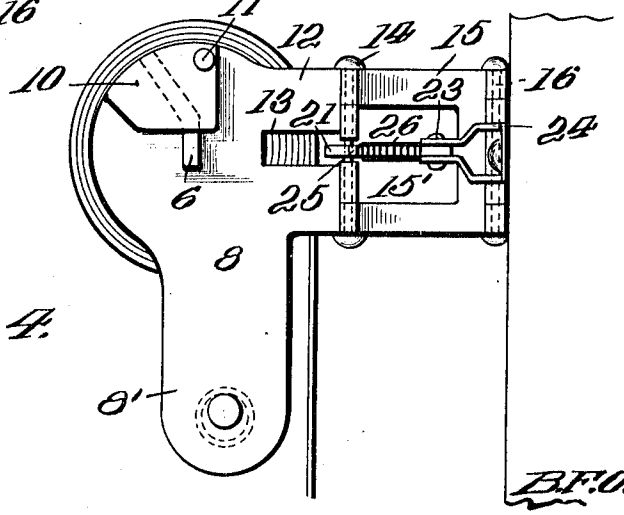


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHADE-BRACKET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. OVERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Antonio, county of Bexar, and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Brackets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The shade bracket forming the subject matter of the invention is of that type adapted specially for use in connection with casement windows, glass panel doors, and other hinged devices of this character that are designed to swing around to open position at right angles to the original position, or through an angle of one hundred and eighty degrees to position where they will be in position parallel to the original closed position.

The essence of the present invention consists in providing a foldable, interchangeable and reversible bracket for such windows and doors which will permit the door or window to be turned back, flat, or in close parallel contact with the wall or partition to which the window or door is hinged, and such an end is accomplished by providing a foldable bracket on the movable member or window, which is automatically actuated by a member or lever connecting the bracket with the fixed door or window frame, or other stationary member.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated one complete example of the physical embodiment of my invention—constructed and arranged according to one mode I have so far devised for the practical application of the principles of my invention. There are further modifications and alterations contemplated in the actual use of the brackets, which adapt them to different conditions and mechanical requirements, and these are all within the scope of my claims appended hereto.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing one end of the shade brackets, in use on a casement window, an automatic shade roller being illustrated in its bracket, and also showing provision for hanging a lace or other curtain in connection with the window shade.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view, partly broken away, showing the window wide open and the brackets folded back so that the opened window lies parallel with the wall or partition.

Fig. 3 shows one end of a roller and its bracket, the parts being in the same position as Fig. 2, but here parts are broken away to show the details of construction of the bracket and its operative connections.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged side elevation of the bracket at the end of a shade roller.

In order that the invention may readily be understood I have utilized a casement window indicated by the numeral 1, which is hinged as usual at 2, 2, to the frame 3, but it will be apparent that this construction may apply to a hinged door, and therefore, while for convenience of illustration I herein refer to the window, it will be understood that I do not limit myself to the application of the invention exclusively to windows.

The shade 4 and its roller 5 are of the usual automatic type, the end pintles 6 and 7 being flat and round respectively to adapt them for the shade brackets 8 and 9 made up of metal plates and fashioned with the usual opening and slot, and the latter is provided with a hinged latch or keeper 10 adapted to swing on its pivot 11 when the shade roller is to be detached from its brackets.

The bracket 8 is of special formation, being fashioned with a rear extension 12 and slot 13, and is hinged at 14 to a hinge leaf 15, which in turn is hinged at 16 to the fixed leaf 17 of the hinge, the latter leaf being secured as by screws 18 to the sash of the window 1. The intermediate leaf 15, it will be seen holds the shade roller, in normal position, projected from the window, and there are of course two of these hinges, one at each end of the shade roller for the two brackets. The hinge at the end of the shade roller opposite the actuating parts is indicated as 19 for the fixed leaf and 20 for the movable or swinging leaf, and this leaf hinge is complementary, with its bracket, to the leaf and bracket at the opposite end of the shade roller.

The two brackets are held in normal position by a lever 21, pivoted at its free end on the hinge pintle 14, and at its opposite end, through the slot 22, is pivoted at 23 in the fixed lever bracket 24 secured to the window frame. Between the pivot point 23 and the two lugs 25 of the lever 21, a spring is interposed and designated 26, and it will be apparent that this spring, which is a protractile one, will hold the lever extended between the pintle 14 and the pivot 23, but when the lever is swung on its pivot 23,

the spring will be contracted and the lever may slide on its pivot 23 through the slot 22 in the end of the lever. The leaf 15 of the bracket hinge is open at 15′ to accommodate the movement of the lever 21, and it will be apparent that as the initial movement of the window takes place the lever will be moved bodily to the right in Fig. 1, sliding on the pivot 23 through the slot 22, the centers of movement being the three hinge points 2, 14, and 16, as the window swings on its hinges 2, 2. Thus as the window swings on its hinge 2, to open position, because of the fact that the distance between the hinges 14 and 23 is greater than the distance between point 2 and 14, the lever 21 shoves the leaf 8 away from the hinge 2, causing the leaf to fold back flat against the window. Then, when the window is swung to closed position, the fact that the distance between points 23 and 14 is greater than the distance between 2 and 16 insures that the lever will pull on the movable hinge leaf and swing it from position of Figs. 2 and 3 to the position of Fig. 1.

In addition to the shade roller, provision is made for a stationary lace curtain for purposes of ornamentation or for controlling the passage of light through the closed window, and such a curtain may be suspended between the upper rod 27 and the lower rod 28, suspending rings or loops 29 being utilized if desired. The upper rod is supported in a bearing on the lower end 8′ of the brackets, and the lower rod 28 is supported in a folding bracket 30 which forms a part of a folding, hinged device 31 which is substantially similar to the folding device for the shade roller above described. The action at the lower end of the curtain suspended between the two rods, is the same as the action of the shade roller brackets above and the shade and curtain are swung to folded and open position, in unison and simultaneously.

The parts of the device are interchangeable, and reversible, so that they may with facility be adapted for use with a right hand window or a left hand window *i. e.* a window swinging to the right, or one swinging to the left when opened, the slots 13 and 15′ enabling the transfer of the lever 21 from one end of the roller to the other end, by removal of the hinge pin 14. Regardless of the position from which the lever operates, the spring 26 always tends to return the brackets and hold them in normal extended position as in Fig. 1, and when the window is opened as in Figs. 2 and 3 the spring is held under tension.

Numerous modifications and alterations may be made in the physical embodiment of my invention, as for instance, the lace curtain devices may be omitted and the invention be utilized as a shade roller bracket, in which case the rods 27 and 28 and their accessories will be dispensed with; or the round rods may be dispensed with and other shapes, as flat or channel metal rods may be used in which slidable devices are carried for suspending the lace curtain, and to a certain extent there may be differences between the upper and lower flat rods, in that the upper flat rod for instance may be a double extensible rod and the lower rod may be integral, but equipped with slidable and movable devices similar to rings 29 for suspending the lace curtain. If it is desired to utilize the draped lace curtain instead of the automatic shade roller, it will readily be apparent that this may be accomplished by altering the shape of the brackets 8 and 9 to adapt them for such use and support the rods for the curtains in these brackets. In fact other changes may be made as will recommend themselves to the mechanic, without departing from the spirit of my invention as set forth in the accompanying claims.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with the hinged window and frame, of curtain or shade brackets, hinges on the window and intermediate leaves pivoted between the brackets and hinges, and means pivoted to the bracket and to the window frame for swinging back the hinges on the window as the window is swung around parallel with the frame.

2. The combination in a curtain or shade fixture of a hinge fixed on the window and a bracket hinged at the free end of the free leaf of the hinge, a frame and a hinge between the window and frame, and means operatively attached to the frame and bracket whereby the hinge is folded closed when the hinged window is swung to open position.

3. The combination with the frame and hinged window of a hinge fixed on the window and a bracket hinged at the free end of the free leaf of the hinge, means operatively attached to the frame and bracket whereby the hinge is folded closed with the opening of the window, and means for returning the hinge leaf to normal position when the window is closed.

4. The combination with the frame and hinged window of a hinge fixed on the window and a bracket hinged at the free end of the free leaf of the hinge, a bracket fixed on the frame, and a lever pivoted between the frame bracket and joint pin of the hinged bracket, for the purpose described.

5. The combination with the frame and hinged window, of a pair of hinges attached to the window and a pair of shade roller brackets hinged to the free ends of the free leaves of the attached hinges, a bracket on the frame, and a lever pivoted to said bracket and pivotally connected at the hinge joint between one of the free leaves and its

complementary shade roller bracket, whereby the attached hinges may be folded back when the window is swung to open position.

6. The combination with the frame and hinged window, of a pair of hinges attached to the window and a pair of shade roller brackets pivoted at the free ends of the free leaves of said hinges, a bracket on the frame, a slotted lever pivoted in said bracket and pivotally connected at the pivot joint of one of the shade roller brackets, lugs on said lever, and a spring interposed between the lugs and the bracket on the frame for holding the free leaves of the hinges and the pivoted brackets in normal position.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN OVERMAN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."