

(No Model.)

E. J. CLAYTON.  
WINDOW SHADE ATTACHMENT.

No. 586,722.

Patented July 20, 1897.

*Fig. 1.*

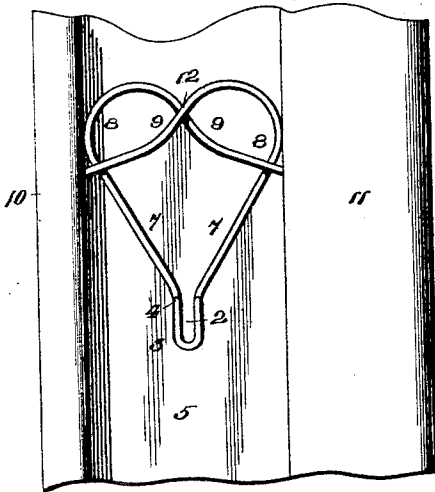


*Fig. 2.*

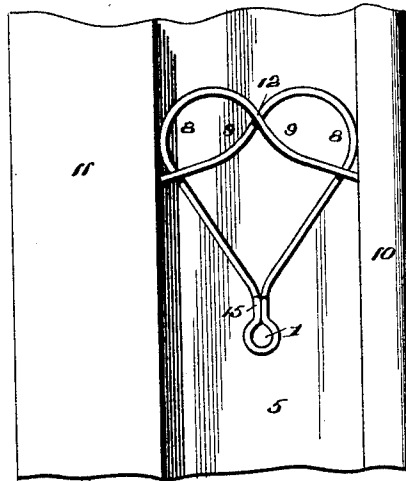


*Fig. 3.*

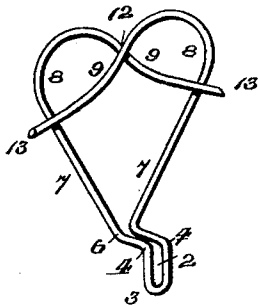


*Fig. 4.*

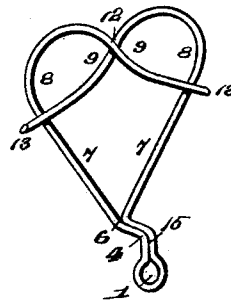
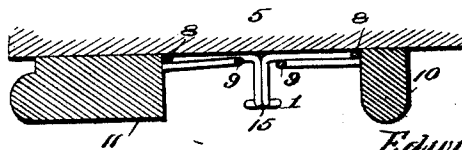


*Fig. 5.*



WITNESSES

*Jos. L. Stack.*  
*R. M. G. [Signature]*

INVENTOR

*Edw. J. Clayton.*  
*By John Hedderburn*  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN J. CLAYTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WINDOW-SHADE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,722, dated July 20, 1897.

Application filed March 6, 1897. Serial No. 626,284. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN J. CLAYTON, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Attachments; and I 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to curtain-shade attachments, and has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device of the character referred to designed to sustain a curtain-shade roller in operative position in a window-frame and adapted to be placed in position and held by reason of its own resiliency and without the aid of auxiliary fasteners.

The improved attachment is also adapted to be removed from its position on the window-frame with ease and rapidity and without the necessity of extracting auxiliary securing devices, thus obviating the marring or mutilation of the window-frame. The device is also applicable to window-frames of various sizes and of varying distances between the parting-bead and window-stops.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the course of the subjoined description.

The invention consists in certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of one of the attachments, showing the same applied to a portion of the window-frame between the parting-bead and one of the window-stops. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the opposing member of the attachment. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the attachments. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the other member of the attachment. Fig. 5 is a detail horizontal section taken through a pulley-stile, parting-bead, and one of the stops of sash-beads, said section extending also through the attachment.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

The improved attachments contemplated in this invention are each constructed in one piece from a wire blank. The attachments are of course made in sets or pairs, each set or pair comprising two members, one member being provided with an eye 1 and the other member with a slot or notch 2, the eye 1 being adapted to receive the pin or trunnion at one end of a curtain-shade roller, and the slot or notch being adapted to receive the flattened spindle or trunnion at the opposite end of the roller in a manner readily understood by those familiar with the art to which this invention appertains.

In constructing one of the attachments a piece of spring-wire, preferably steel wire, of the requisite length and gage is folded upon itself at an approximately central point to form an open loop 3, comprising or bounding and defining the slot or notch for the reception of the flattened spindle of the roller. When in position for use, this open loop occupies a substantially vertical position. The terminals of the wire are bent substantially at right angles at the points 4 and extended in substantially parallel relation toward the pulley-stile (indicated at 5) for a distance of about three-eighths of an inch, more or less, after which the terminals are again bent at the points 6 and extended in a plane parallel to the loop 3. The terminals are now spread apart or made divergent to form upwardly-diverging spring-arms 7. After extending upward a suitable distance the spring-arms are recurved in reverse directions, each arm being curved at the point 8 inward, after which each arm is reversely curved or given a compound bend, as shown at 9, and then extended in a straight oblique, so as to bring the extremity of the terminal into an approximately horizontal position and so as to extend laterally and engage positively with the parting-bead 10 or sash bead or stop 11, as the case may be. The spring-arms cross each other at the point 12 and extend thence in opposite directions, and their extremities may be blunt or tapered or pointed, as indicated at 13, so that they will partially embed themselves in the parting-bead and sash-bead and prevent the displacement of the attachment.

By means of the construction described the more weight or downward pull on the roller,

and consequently on the attachment, the greater the force with which the extremities of the spring-arms will be forced into engagement with the parting-bead and sash-bead, thus rendering it impossible for the attachment to be displaced in a downward direction or that direction in which all the strain comes. An important feature of the invention resides in the fact that the ends of the arms or terminals lap over and bear against the inner side of the divergent portions of the arms, so that the said divergent portions rest between the end portions of the arms and the pulley-stile. This prevents the extremities of the arms from engaging behind the parting-bead or sash-bead and prying the latter loose or away from the pulley-stile.

Another important feature is that each member of the attachment bears at four different points against the beads or stops, thus insuring the positive engagement of the device with the window-frame.

The opposing member of the attachment is constructed precisely the same as the above described with the single exception that instead of the open loop the wire is bent at a central point to form a coil or eye for the reception of the round pin or trunnion at one end of the shade-roller. The portions of the wire above the eye are brought closely together, as shown at 15. The device is extremely simple in construction, is made of inexpensive material, may be manufactured with great rapidity, may be sold at an ex-

tremely low cost, is applicable to windows of different sizes, and may be placed in position and removed therefrom by any one, as it does not require the services of an experienced workman. In addition to these advantages the improved attachment will not mar or disfigure the window-frame and requires no auxiliary fastening devices for securing the same in place.

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

1. A shade-roller bracket, consisting of a metal strip bent upon itself at an intermediate point to form a bearing for one end of a roller the terminals diverging therefrom and being then curved inward, crossed and reversely curved and finally extended in substantially straight lines and projected, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A bracket comprising diverging resilient arms arranged to form bearing-points on a window-frame, said arms being crossed and extended so that their extremities project in opposite directions to form other bearing-points.

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

EDWIN J. CLAYTON.

Witnesses:

REXFORD M. SMITH,  
S. C. KEMON.