

W. R. SANFORD.  
WINDOW SHADE BRACKET.  
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1,042,148.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

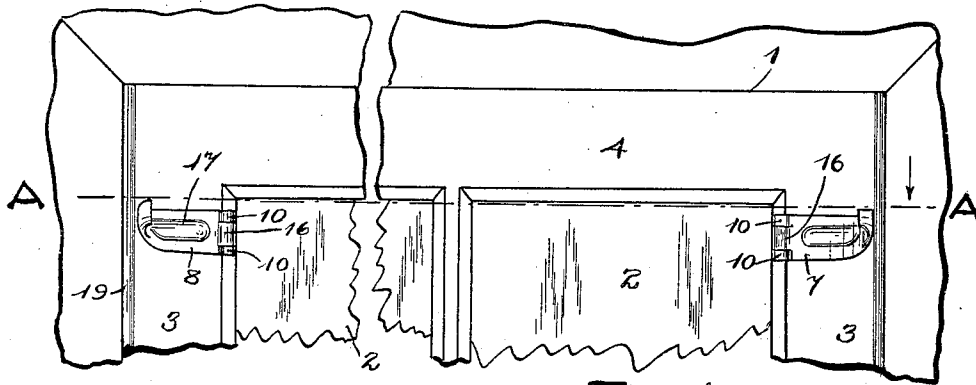


Fig. 1.

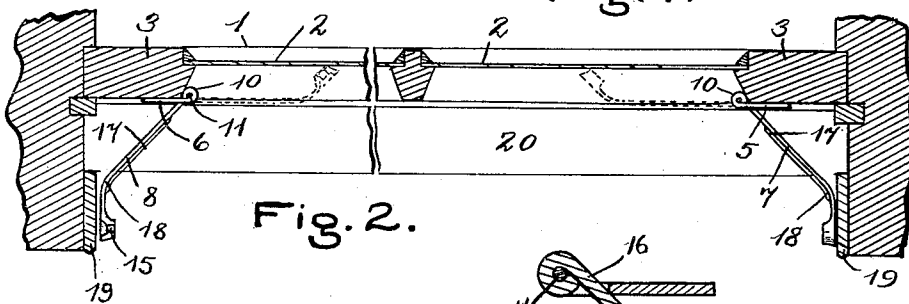


Fig. 2.

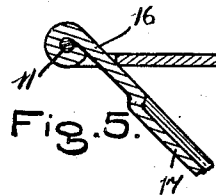


Fig. 5.

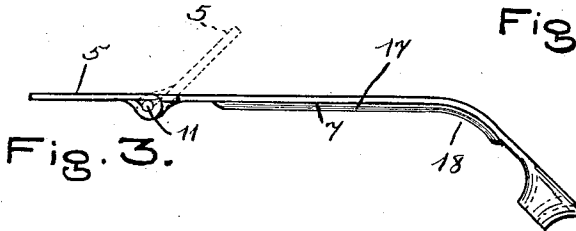


Fig. 3.

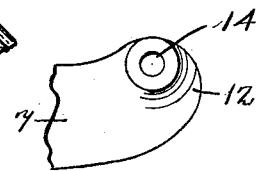


Fig. 6.

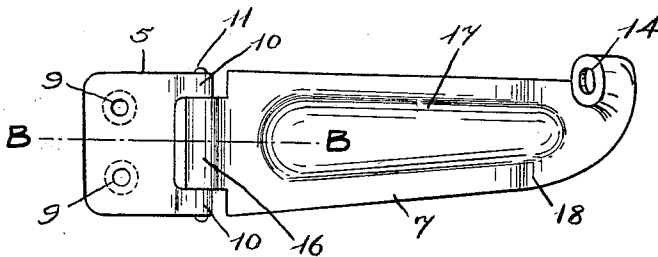


Fig. 4.

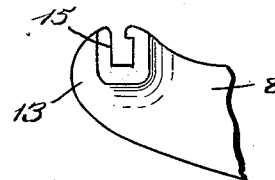


Fig. 7.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WINDOW-SHADE BRACKET.

1,042,148.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. SANFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, borough of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Window-Shade Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to that class of window-shade brackets especially adapted to be mounted upon the upper sash of a window, so that the shade will move up and down with said upper sash.

The objects of the invention are to provide a shade-bracket of this class which may be so folded when the shade is removed from the brackets as to allow the window sashes to pass each other; to do this by providing a thin attaching portion to lie flatwise upon the front of the sash, the rest of the bracket being adapted to fold against the glass pane into the sash space adjacent thereto; to thus enable the sashes to be freely moved up and down past each other and facilitate cleaning the window and the like; to provide means for folding the swinging portion of the bracket in position when extended so as to properly support the shade-roller; to secure such a bracket of simple and strong construction which can be easily manufactured and will present a neat and pleasing appearance, and to obtain other advantages and results as may be brought out in the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate the same parts throughout the several figures, Figure 1 shows in elevation the upper part of a window frame and its sash, with a pair of my improved shade-brackets applied to said sash; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same, taken on line A—A, of Fig. 1, looking downward, and showing in dotted lines the folded position of the shade brackets; Fig. 3 is a plan or top edge view of one of the brackets detached, and showing it folded in dotted lines; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same; Fig. 5 is a detail section taken on line B—B of Fig. 4, illustrating the hinging of the bracket portions, with the swinging arm of the bracket extended as far as possible; Fig. 6 shows the outer end of the arm which receives the round pin of the shade roller, and Fig. 7 is a like view of the arm which receives the flat pin.

In said drawings, 1 indicates the upper

sash of a window having panes of glass 2, side stiles 3, 3, and a top rail 4, as is common. At the inner edges of said side stiles, just below the top rail 4, the attaching members 5, 6 of my improved brackets are securely fastened, as by means of screws, or the like, in such a manner that arms 7, 8, hinged to said attaching members 5, 6, respectively, project inwardly toward each other from the inner edges of said side stiles and over the glass panes 2. The said attaching members 5, 6 are preferably of sheet-metal, with screw-holes 9, and ears 10 bent back upon themselves to receive hinge pins 11 at their ends which project past the stiles.

It will be understood that the attaching members 5, 6 are thin and flat so as to lie close against the sash stiles and permit the meeting rail of the bottom sash to readily pass in sliding the sashes up and down. As stated, these attaching members are preferably stamped out of sheet-metal, but obviously they can be otherwise made in any suitable manner. The ears 10 which receive the hinge pin project beyond the sash stile and are bent to the side of the plane of the attaching member next to the glass pane 2 as shown, so as to not project any more than the rest of the attaching member. To said attaching members 5, 6, are pivoted the arms 7, 8, likewise preferably of sheet-metal, and having at their outer ends 12, 13 seats 14, 15, respectively, for the pins at the ends of a shade roller. The inner ends of these arms have each a tongue 16 curled to form a sleeve adapted to lie endwise between the curled ears 10 and in alinement therewith to receive the hinge-pin 11; these tongues are preferably curled toward the side of the bracket which lies next the pane 2 when folded, so as to avoid projection. A rib 17 is preferably stamped in each arm to secure greater stiffness. The said arms 7, 8, are adapted to swing apart, each limited by any suitable stop, such as the tongue 16 engaging the edge of the body portion between the ears 10. The arms then are each at an acute angle to its attaching member, and in order that the shade-receiving seats may be in exact alinement, the arms are bent slightly just back from their outer ends, as at 18, and their extremities thus made parallel to each other and to the jamb of the window when the brackets are extended to receive a shade, as in Figs. 1 and 2.

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When the window is to be washed or it is desired to have the sashes pass each other for any other reason the shade is removed from the brackets and the arms 7, 8 are folded inward toward each other against the glass panes 2, as shown in Fig. 2.

Preferably the arms 7, 8 are long enough to lie at their ends against the inside stop 19 of the window frame, so that the shade will fall in front of the lower sash 20. While it is preferred to use the stops as described so that the ends of said arms 7, 8, do not scrape against said strip 19, the limiting stops may be omitted if desired and said arms swing outward into contact with said strips 19 to limit their swinging.

It will be understood that the arms 7 or 8 and the attaching member of each bracket may be hinged together in any suitable and well-known manner, and I do not intend to confine myself to other details of construction, except as set forth in the claim or required by the prior state of the art.

It will be noted that when the arms 7 and 8 of the two brackets upon a window sash are folded into the recess adjacent to the glass panes 2, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, they are not only out of the way of the other sash so that the two sashes can freely pass each other, but also the said arms are safely protected against any injury while manipulating the sashes. After folding said arms into said recess, when the shade has been removed, the operator does

not have to think of said arms or touch them again until he is ready to reinsert the shade, and this obviates all possible damage through the carelessness or forgetfulness of servants and the like.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

The combination with a window sash adapted to slide up and down in a frame, of a pair of shade brackets each comprising an attaching member secured upon the face of the sash and extending into the opening of the sash which receives the window pane, and an arm having one end portion hinged to said attaching member within the recess or opening of the window sash and adapted to lie in the same plane with said attaching member, the other end portion of the arm away from said attaching member being bent with respect to the first-mentioned portion on a line parallel to the line of said hinging and having a shade roller seat in itself whereby said arms of the shade bracket may be folded into the opening or recess of the window sash adjacent to the pane or may be swung horizontally outward apart to lie at their said end portions having the shade roller seats adjacent the inner sides of the window frame.

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In the presence of—

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