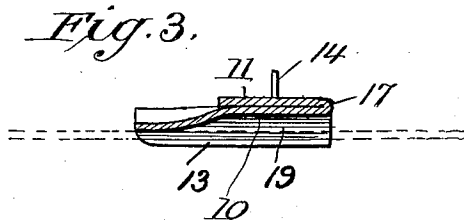
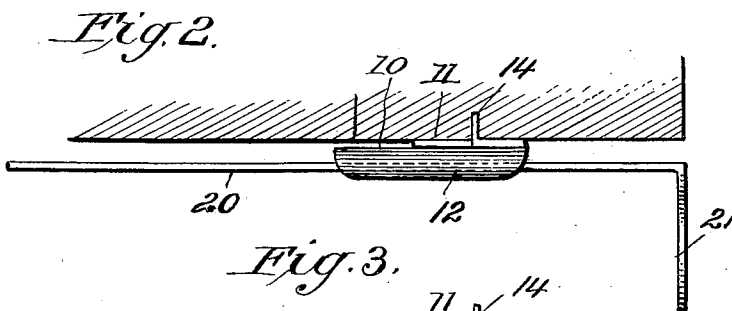
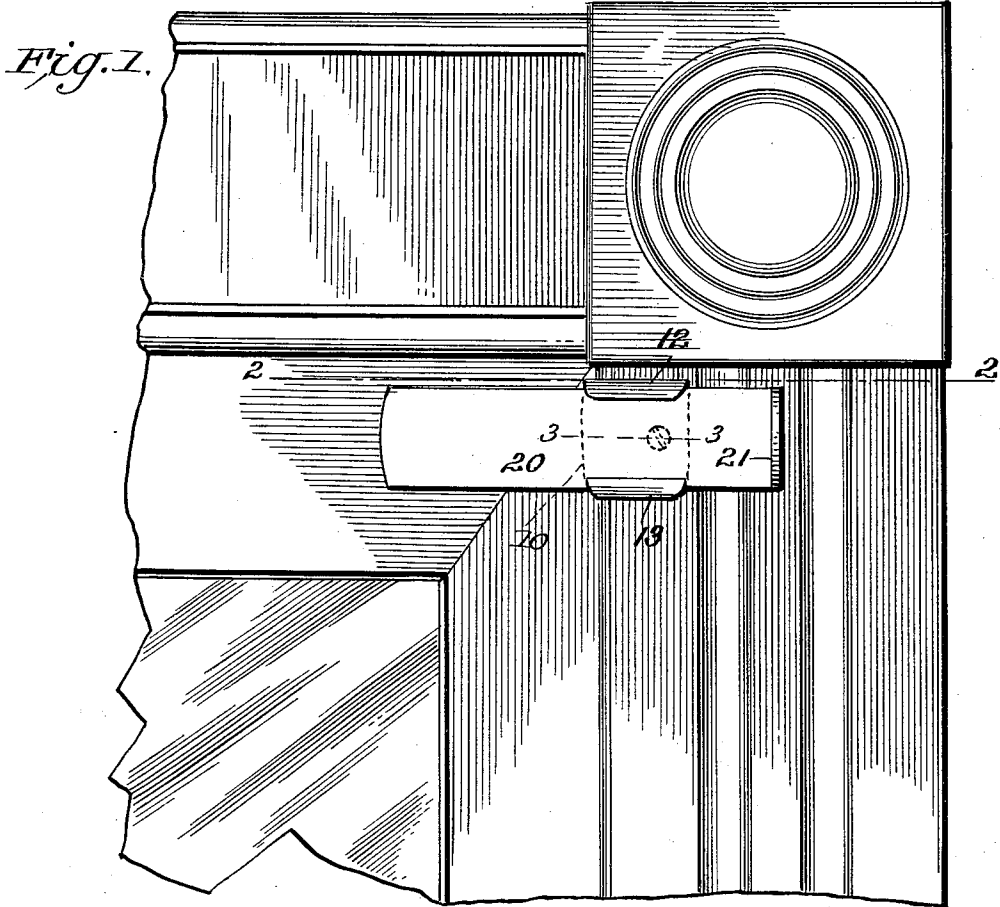


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WINDOW SHADE BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 15, 1912.

1,065,589.

Patented June 24, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 4

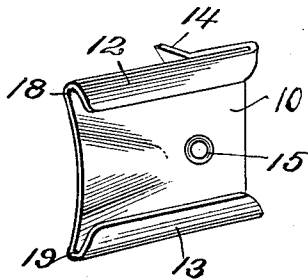


Fig. 5.

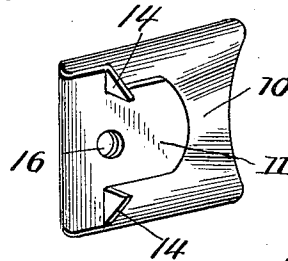


Fig. 6.

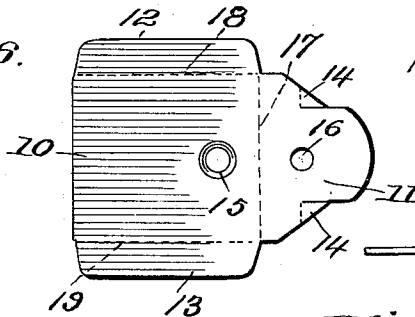


Fig. 11.

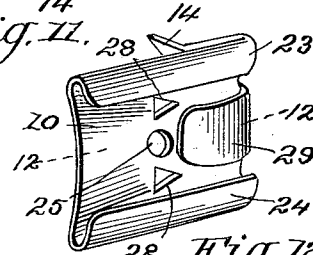


Fig. 12

Fig. 8.

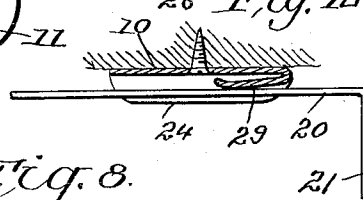


Fig. 7.

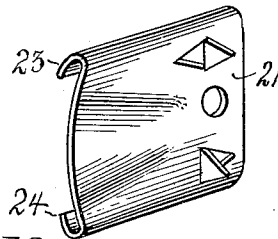
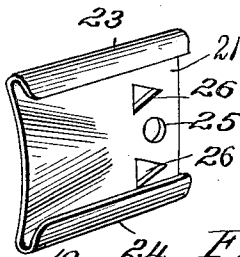


Fig. 9.

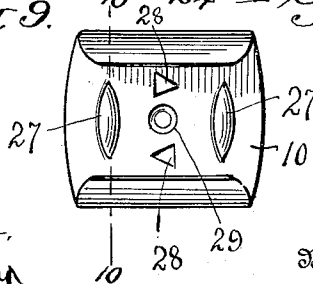
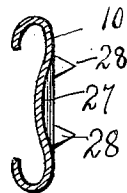


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. CASWELL, OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

WINDOW-SHADE BRACKET.

1,065,589.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 24, 1913.

Application filed March 15, 1912. Serial No. 684,063.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. CASWELL, citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Shade Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in adjustable and detachable window shade brackets, and has for one of its objects to simplify and improve the construction of devices of this character.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simply constructed device which may be applied without structural change to window casings or frames of various forms and without marring or otherwise deteriorating the window casing or frame.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simply constructed device which may be readily adapted without structural change to shade rollers of various lengths and sizes.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simply constructed device which may be firmly secured in place by a single screw or like fastening device.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention. Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a window casing and a portion of a window sash with the improvement applied; Fig. 2 is a sectional detail on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section of the bracket member on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a perspective view from the front of the bracket member; Fig. 5 is a perspective view from the rear of the bracket; Fig. 6 is a view of the blank from which the bracket member is pressed into shape; Figs. 7 and 8 are views similar to Figs. 4 and 5 illustrating a slight modification in the construction; Fig. 9 is a front elevation of another modified form of the bracket; Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a view similar

to Fig. 4 illustrating another modification in the construction; Fig. 12 is a section on the line 12—12 of Fig. 11.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

The improved device may be applied without material structural change to window casings of various forms, and sizes. One of the improved devices will be applied to each side of the window to receive the curtain roller brackets, and as the supporting brackets are precisely alike, the description of one will suffice for both. Each of the bracket devices is formed from a plate of sheet metal preferably resilient and of sufficient strength to withstand the strains to which they will be subjected. Each of the brackets is first formed as shown in Fig. 6 and comprises a main body portion 10 having an extension 11 at one end, and with lateral wings 12—13 at the sides of the body portion. The extension 11 is reduced toward one end and formed with lateral spurs 14 intermediate the sides of the reduced portion. An aperture 15 for a screw or other fastening device, is formed in the body 10 while a similar aperture 16 is formed in the extension 11. The extension 11 is designed to be folded over upon the body 10 along the line indicated at 17, and the wings 12—13 are designed to be folded over into parallel relations with the body 10 along the lines 18—19, while the spurs 14 are designed to be bent at right angles to the extension as shown. When the extension 11 is folded over upon the body 10, the apertures 15—16 will be disposed in registering relations as shown so that a single screw or other fastening device may be passed through both apertures. At the end farthest from the extension 11 the body 10 is curved outwardly and the curved portion gradually merged into the flat inner end of the body, the object to be hereafter explained.

The roller bracket or support is formed from a single plate of sheet metal 20 having a lateral offset 21 in which the apertures for

the roller are formed, the apertures being circular at one side of the window and in open slot form at the opposite side of the window to receive the terminals of the curtain roller which are of the ordinary form.

The body 20 of the bracket it will be noted, is flat and will be entered into the bracket from the straight or flat end and forced against the outwardly curved portion which thus grips and holds the bracket by friction only, while the under-turned extension 11 firmly supports the bracket and stiffens and strengthens the same at its secured end. It will be noted by this arrangement the bracket is in two thicknesses at the end where the screw or other fastening device passes through, and is thus materially strengthened and stiffened where it bears against the casing. It will be noted that the spurs extending at right angles to the extension 11, enter the wood at each side of the screw holes and thus firmly hold and support the bracket from oscillatory movement around the holding screw. By this simple means each bracket is firmly secured in place by one single screw or other fastening device, the fastening device and the spurs thus coacting to firmly support the bracket.

The improved device is simple in construction, effective in operation, can be inexpensively manufactured and applied by any person without previous skill or knowledge, and may be readily detached when not required, and does not materially disfigure or mar the casing to which it is applied.

In Figs. 7 and 8 a slight modification in the construction is shown which may be employed if required. The modified structure comprises a body portion 21 similar to the body portion 10, and with inwardly turned sides 23—24 similar to the inwardly turned sides 12—13 of the member 10. In the modified structure the plate 21 is provided with an aperture 25 for a screw or other fastening device near one end and with the plate curved outwardly at the other end and between the guides 23—24. V-shaped clefts are formed in the body 10 in transverse alinement with the aperture 25 to release tongues 26 which are bent at right angles to the body of the plate to enter the casing and thus serve the same purpose as the spurs 14 of the structure shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. This modified structure does not constitute a departure from the principle of the invention, and does not sacrifice any of the advantages of the same.

In Figs. 9 and 10, another slight modification in the construction is shown in which the inwardly curved portions which produce the requisite friction against the member 20, are produced by compressing portions of the body 10 outwardly, as shown at 27, and like-

wise forming tongues 28 and the screw aperture 29. By this arrangement the depressions 27 being spaced apart the member 20 may be inserted from either end, as will be obvious. When the modified structure shown in Figs. 9 and 10 is employed, it is immaterial which end is presented inwardly to the sash, as both ends are precisely alike.

In Figs. 11 and 12 another modification in the construction is shown consisting in forming the body 10 with a protuberance which is folded over between the guides 23—24 and serves as a resilient tongue 29 which engages against the inner face of the member 20 and holds the same frictionally in position, and thus serves the same purpose as the bulge.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A shade roller bracket comprising a body having wings turned outwardly at the sides to form guides for a casing for a curtain rod support, said body having a reduced extension at one end and the reduced portion turned under the body to support and stiffen the same, spurs extending from the turned-under portion, and a fastening device operating through the body and the turned-under portion.

2. A shade roller bracket comprising a body having wings turned outwardly at the sides to form guides and with the body curved outwardly between the guides at one end, said body having a reduced extension at one end and the reduced portion turned under the body to support and stiffen the same, and a fastening device extending through the body and the turned-under portion.

3. A shade roller bracket comprising a body having wings turned outwardly at the sides to form guides and with the body curved outwardly between the guides at one end, said body having a reduced extension at one end and the reduced portion turned under the body to support and stiffen the same, a fastening device extending through the body and the turned-under portion, and a curtain roller support including an uncurved plate adapted to be forced beneath the guides and in engagement with the curved portion of the body.

4. A shade roller bracket comprising a body having wings turned outwardly at the sides to form guide-ways for the base of a curtain rod support, said body having a reduced extension at one end divided into a plurality of portions and the outer portions of the reduced extension turned under the body to support and stiffen the same and the central portion of the reduced extension turned outwardly against the guides, spurs extending from the turned-under portions, and a fastening device operating through the body.

5 5. A shade roller bracket comprising a body having inwardly directed guideways in the side edges and a resilient tongue integral with the body and projecting into the space between the guideways and adapted to engage a plate supported between the guideways.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM B. CASWELL. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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F. N. FULLERTON.

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