

(No Model.)

G. LOCKHART.

SWINGING BRACKET FOR SHADE ROLLERS.

No. 272,449.

Patented Feb. 20, 1883.

Fig. 1.

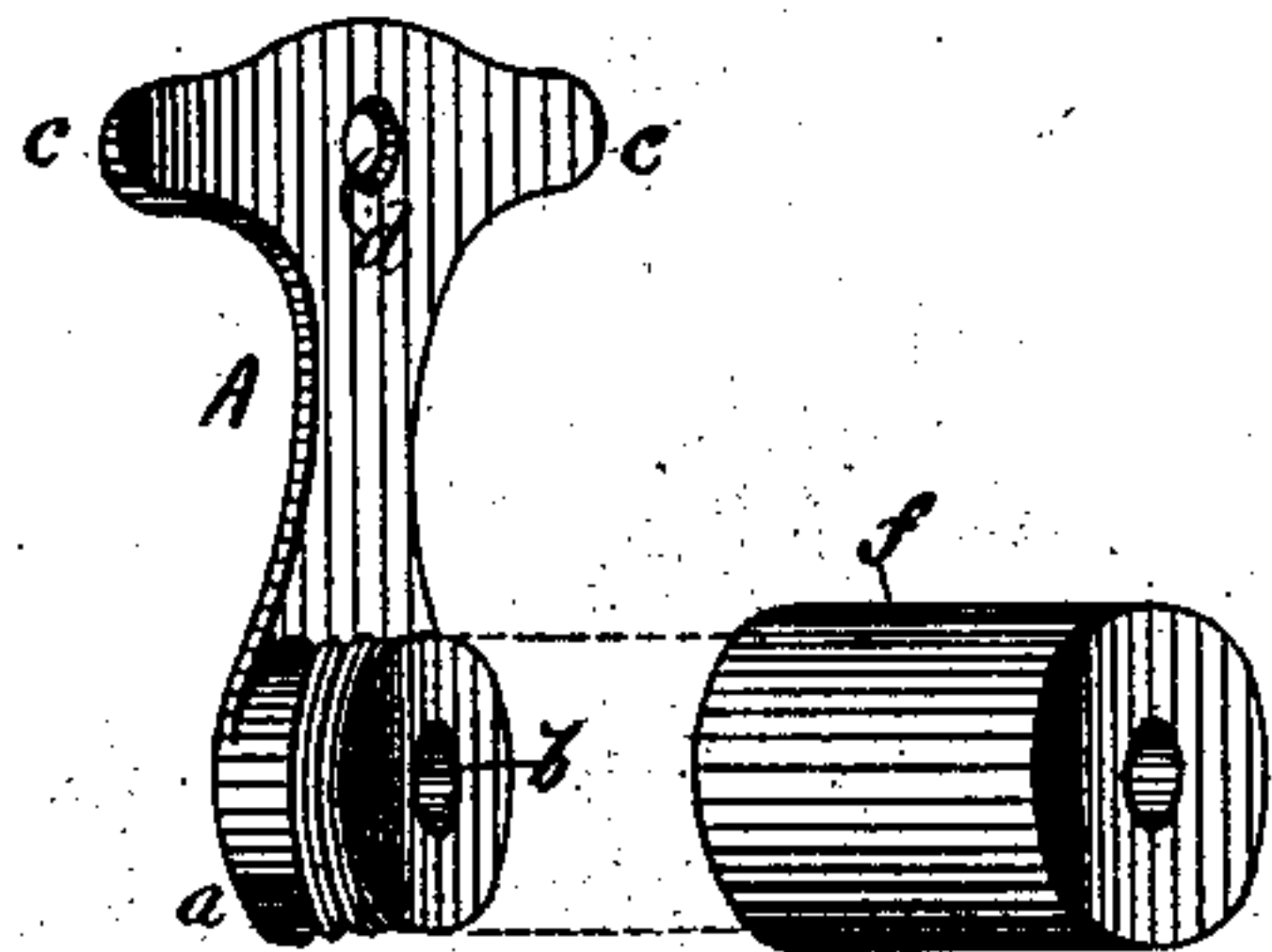


Fig. 2.

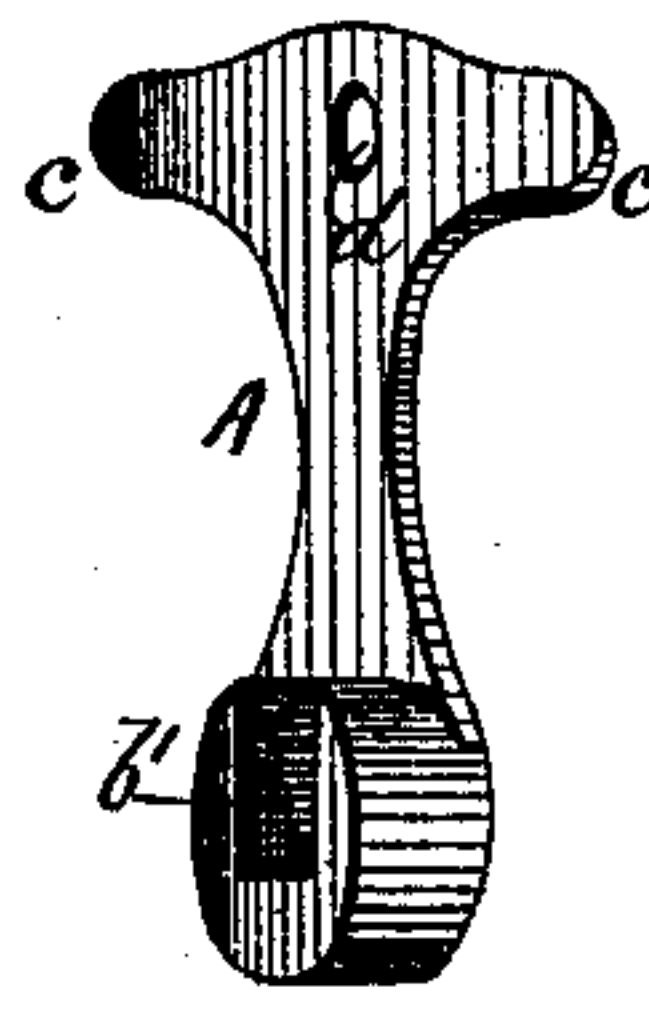


Fig. 3.

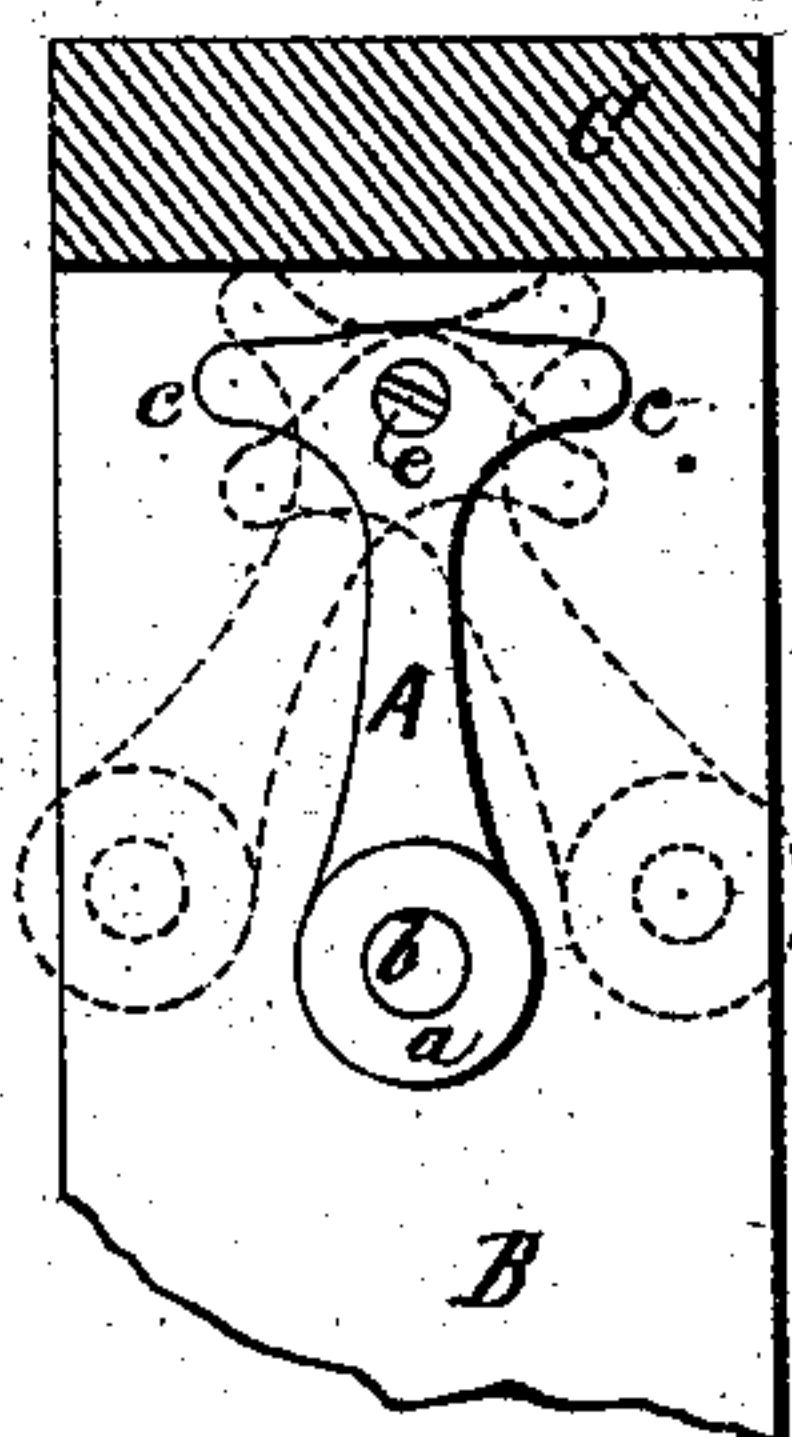


Fig. 4.

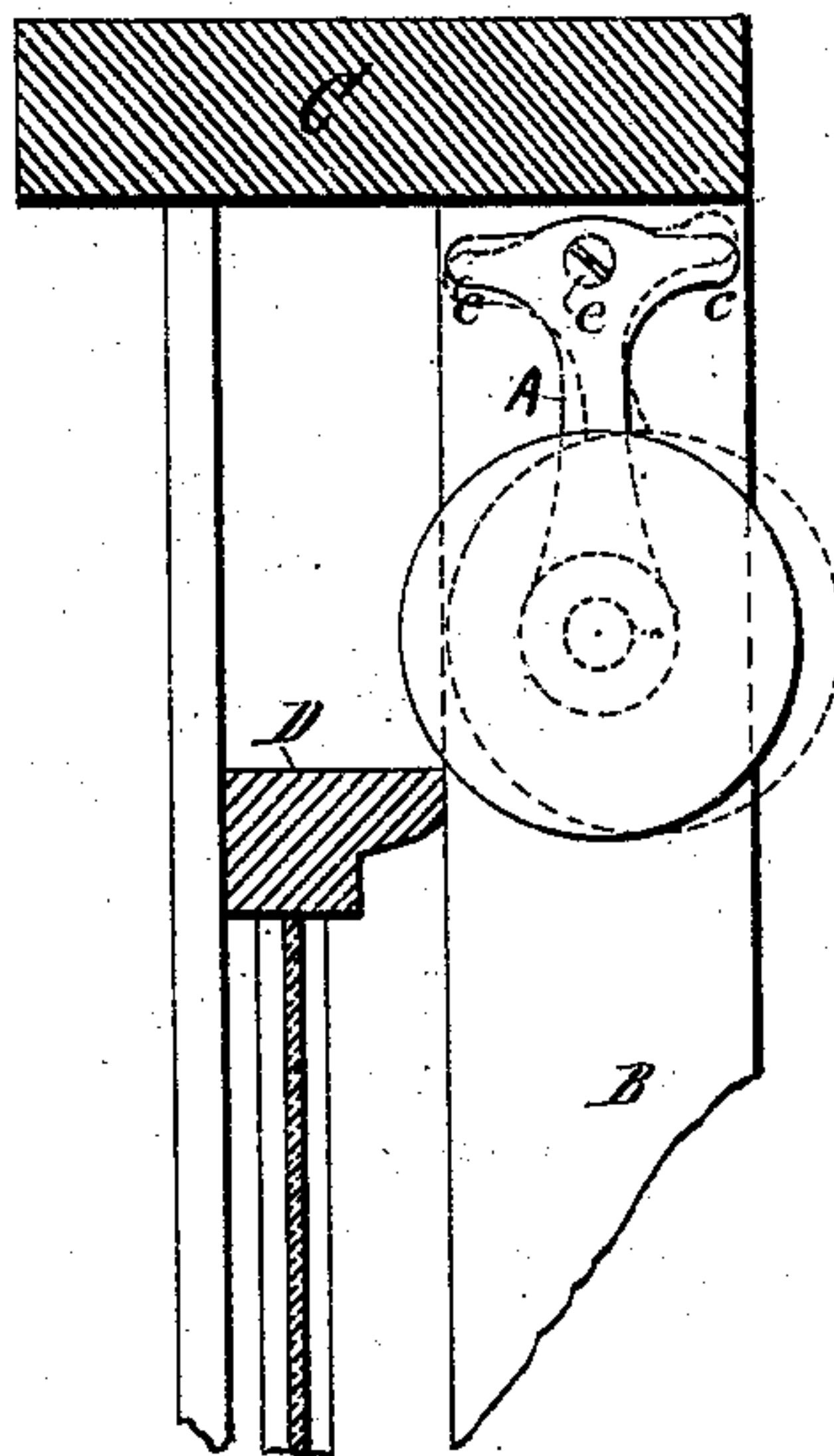


Fig. 5.

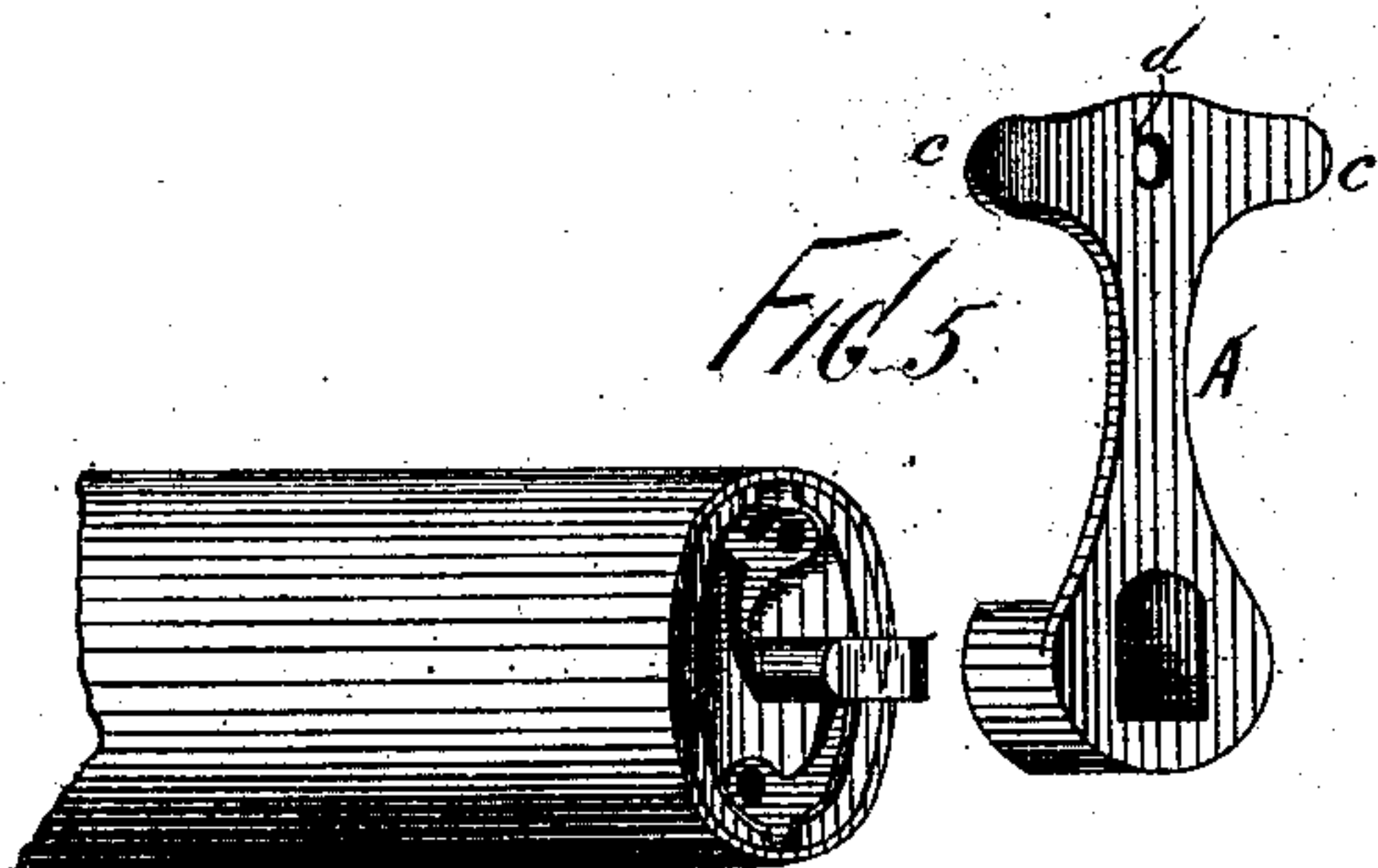
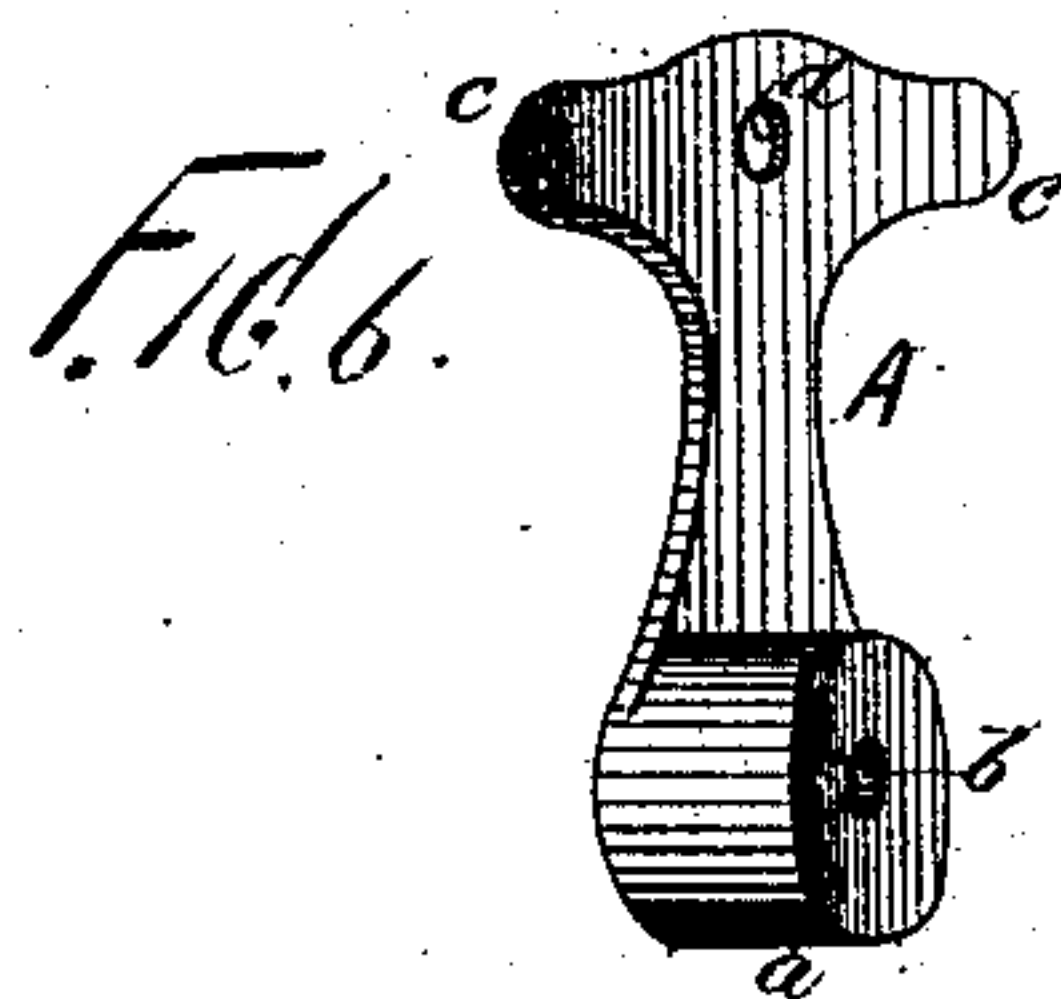


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SWINGING BRACKET FOR SHADE-ROLLERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,449, dated February 20, 1883.

Application filed June 14, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE LOCKHART, of Tarrytown, county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hangers for Shade-Rollers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention has relation to those fittings or adjuncts which are mounted upon window-casings for the purpose of serving as bearings for the axes of shade-rollers, in or on which the rollers are turned as the shade is rolled or unrolled. These are generally called "hangers."

The objects of my invention are to produce a light, simple, and cheap hanger for the shade-roller, which will admit of the shade being swung out of the way of the window-sash when the latter is raised, so that the shade may be hung close to the window and out of the way of the inside shutters or blinds; and also to provide a simple, cheap, and handy means of lengthening the bearings for the axis of the roller, so as to compensate for any ordinary lack of proper length in the same.

To accomplish these objects my improvements involve certain novel and useful peculiarities of construction, relative arrangements or combinations of parts, and details of manufacture, all of which will be herein first fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the hangers constructed and arranged in accordance with my improvements, the hanger proper being represented as provided with a screw-thread upon which the lengthening-thimble is to be turned, the two parts of the hanger being shown as separated from each other. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the form and construction of the opposite hanger employed when spring shade-rollers are used. Fig. 3 is a front view of one of the hangers, shown as mounted upon a window-casing, (the top strip of which is shown in section,) and indicating by the dotted lines the extent of the swinging movement which may be communicated to the hanger. Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the location of the shade and

the sash, and by dotted lines the position to which the shade may be forced by the sash. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the end of a spring-roller, with its squared shank and detents, and the hanger ready to receive the shank. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a hanger as in Fig. 1, but without the screw-thread for holding the lengthening-piece.

In all these figures like letters of reference, wherever they occur, indicate corresponding parts.

The hangers are designed more particularly for use in connection with spring shade-rollers; but of course they might be employed in connection with other forms as well. In the spring-rollers it is necessary, as is well understood, for their successful operation, that the perforations which accommodate the detents or locking-dogs should be maintained in a nearly vertical line, and therefore I provide against the shade being swung too far in either direction. In these, and also in other forms of rollers, one hanger is usually provided with an open slot to receive one end of the roller-axis, and if the roller be allowed to swing too far in either direction it might, without provision for preventing it, be dislodged from its bearings.

A is the shank of the hanger, upon which is the socket in which the axis of the shade-roller is supported.

The hanger may be made of malleable iron or other suitable material. It should be made light, but sufficiently strong for all required purposes.

The socket *a* is provided with a circular aperture, *b*, in which the rounded end of the roller-axis may be inserted. The socket of the opposite hanger is usually provided with an open-top angular aperture, as shown at *b'*, to receive and hold the squared end of the spring roller-axis.

Upon the upper part of each hanger I form the two projecting wings or flanges *c c*, and provide the hanger with an aperture, as at *d*, through which a tack, screw, or pin, *e*, is driven into the supporting-piece (usually the front strip) on the window-frame.

The hangers are located substantially as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4—that is, upon the front strip or stop-bead, *B*, and a little below the top

strip, C, so that when swung far enough in either direction one of the wings *c* shall abut against the top strip, C, and thus prevent too extended movement.

5 As will appear from a consideration of Fig. 4, when the top rail, D, of the window-sash strikes the shade the roller will be forced outward far enough to allow the sash to pass, and will then automatically assume its proper position.

10 The double wings *c* are provided, so that either hanger may be located upon either side of the window.

In hanging shades it is frequently found that 15 the roller has been cut a trifle too short. I therefore provide the socket *a* with an exterior screw-thread, as in Fig. 1, and employ a lengthening-piece, *f*, which is screw-threaded internally, so as to fit upon the thread of *a*, and has 20 an aperture in the front to accommodate the axis of the shade-roller. These lengthening-pieces may be made of any desired length, and the fitter, being provided with a number of them, can, when hanging the shade, adjust the 25 bearings so as to compensate for any ordinary lack of length in the roller. This means of fitting the roller to place is manifestly much more convenient and easy than to lengthen the roller.

30 The lengthening-piece may not in all instances be required, and I may therefore leave the socket plain, as shown in Fig. 6. A similar lengthening piece might be applied upon the hanger with the angular socket; but this 35 will not in general be necessary. The pin which passes through the hanger is out of the way of the shade, not liable to damage it, and is easily and quickly inserted and driven to place. The wings for forming the stops, being 40 made solid with the hangers, are always in place for use and need no extra or additional fittings.

The swinging hangers may be employed in any situation where other hangers are now employed, and if it be desired, for any reason, that

they be held fast the supporting nail or screw may be driven in unusually tight, or a staple may be driven across the narrow neck of the shank; or the latter might be provided with a perforation to accommodate a second pin or 50 screw, which would effectually prevent any movement of the hanger.

The device, being constructed substantially as herein indicated, is simple and effective, and admirably answers all the purposes or objects 55 of the invention, as previously stated. It obviates the necessity of applying stop-blocks (as is the custom) to prevent the sash from rising high enough to strike the shade.

Having now fully described my invention, 60 what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described hanger for shade-rollers, the same being provided with the two projecting wings at or near the top, a socket 65 for receiving the axis of the shade-roller, and a perforation for the supporting pin or screw, substantially as shown, and for the purposes set forth.

2. In combination with a spring shade-roller, 70 the swinging hangers provided with projecting wings for abutting against the top strip of the window-frame, one of the said hangers being provided with an angular socket, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 75

3. In combination with the hanger provided with a socket having a screw-thread upon its exterior surface, a correspondingly-threaded lengthening piece fitting thereon and adapted to receive and hold the end of the axis of the 80 shade-roller, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

GEO. LOCKHART.

Witnesses:

JOHN BUCKLER,
WORTH OSGOOD.