No. 611,886. Patented Oct. 4, 1898.

A. A. R. BERGER & F. HERRMANN.

HANGER FOR SHADES, &c.

(Application filed Oct. 30, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

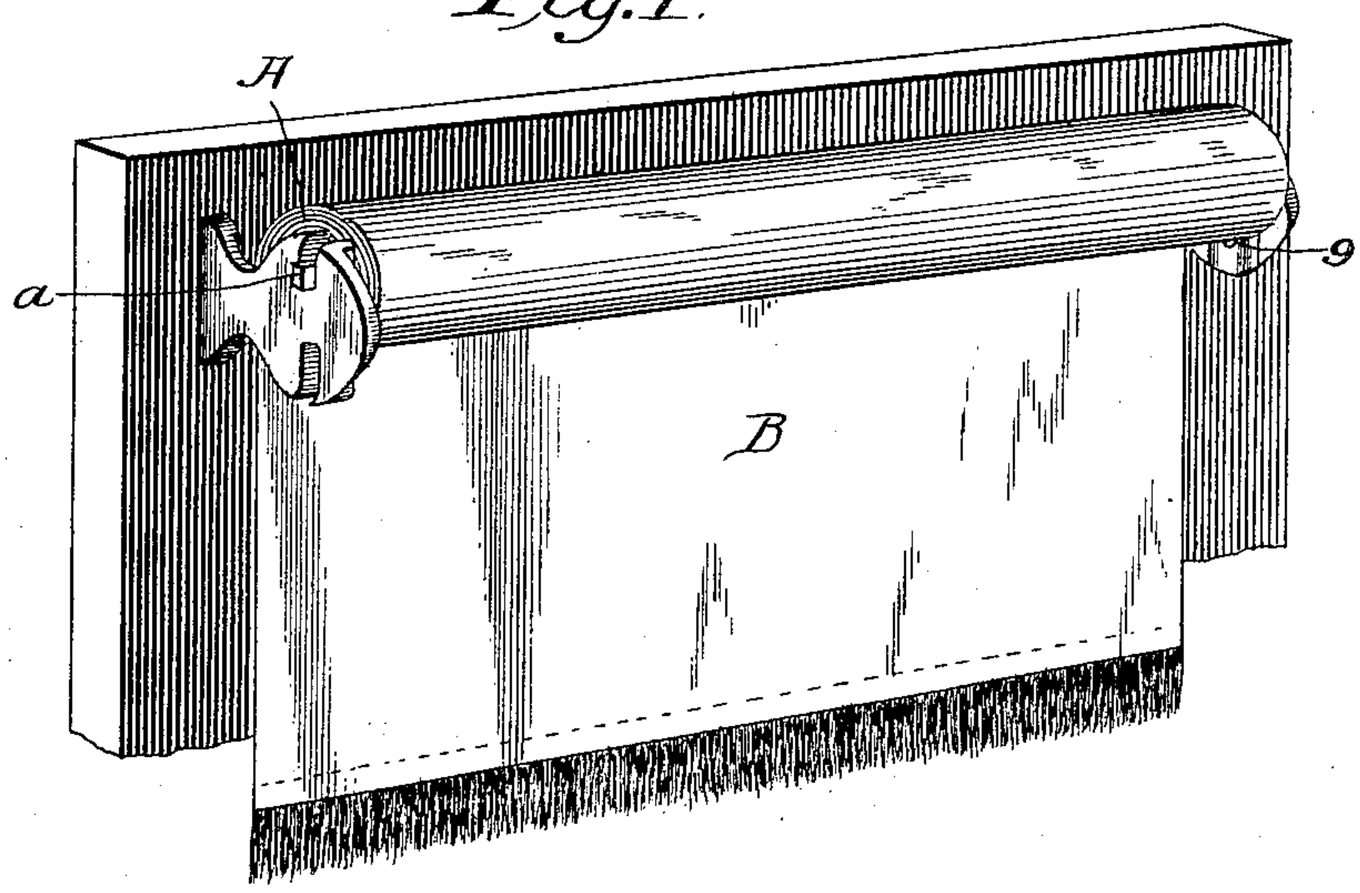


Fig. 2.

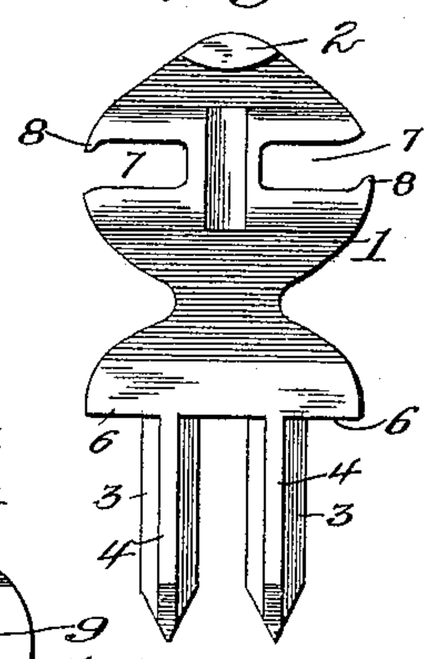


Fig. 3.

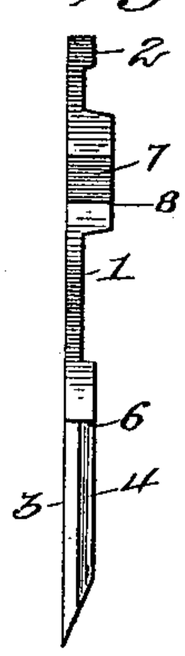


Fig. 4.

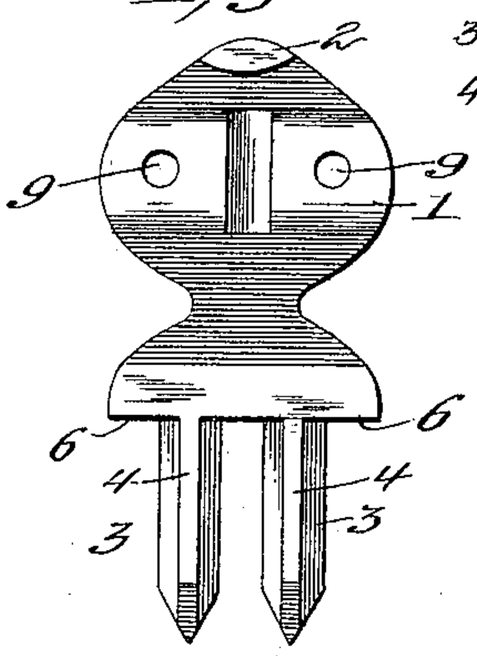


Fig. 5.

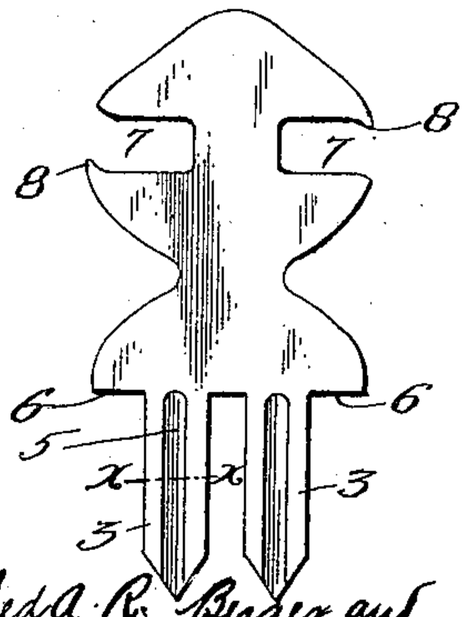
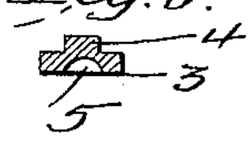


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED A. R. BERGER AND FRANK HERRMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HANGER FOR SHADES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,886, dated October 4, 1898.

Application filed October 30, 1897. Serial No. 656,953. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED A. R. BERGER and FRANK HERRMANN, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hangers for Shades and the Like, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain improvements in hangers for roller-shades, &c.; and it consists in certain novel features in the construction thereof, substantially as hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the subjoined claim.

The object of the invention is to provide a fixture or fixtures for supporting the roller or pole of shades, curtains, &c., which will be simple, durable, and cheap in construction, ornamental in appearance, more efficiently supporting the shade or curtain, and which may be most quickly driven into place without requiring the use of separately-formed attaching screws or nails, and which will not injure the wood of the window-casing or enlarge the hole receiving its fastening-pins while in place or while being detached, and either hanger of which—call one the "male" and the other "female"—may be secured at either end of the shade-roller or curtain-pole and in any position. This object is accomplished by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shade supported by our improved pair of hangers. Fig. 2 is a face view of the male hanger. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 4 is a face view of the female hanger. Fig. 5 is a view of the male hanger looking at the side thereof opposite that shown in Fig. 2, and Fig. 6 is a cross-section on the line $x\ x$ of Fig. 5.

The same reference characters denote corresponding parts in the several figures.

It is well known that the roller A of the ordinary form of spring-shade B has a square pin at one end to which the spring is attached and a cylindrical pin at the other end and that these pins are respectively received within an open-ended slot formed in the male hanger of the pair and a perforation formed in the female hanger of the pair of hangers.

As usually constructed curtain-hangers require to be attached in one certain position and each hanger of the pair upon a certain side of the window, and said hangers as ordinarily constructed are secured to the casing by separately-formed nails or screws. In our improved fixtures each hanger of the pair is preferably made of malleable iron and is flat on one side to set close to the woodwork and consists of a body 1, having at one end a head 2 (which overhangs one side of the hanger for convenience in driving it to place) and at its other end two projecting pointed pins or picks 3, whereby a blow applied to the head 2 will cause said pins to penetrate the wood, and thereby secure the hanger in place in much shorter time and much more conveniently than when separately-formed screws or nails are required as the securing means for the hanger. Each of these securing pins or picks 3 is formed at one side with a longitudinal rib or projection 4, having square corners, and at the other side directly opposite said rib with a longitudinal groove 5, whereby while being driven to place the wood in the casing will be caused to fill said groove and tightly fit around the various angles of the pins, and thereby result in a much more secure fastening than if the pins were of the ordinary round or square form. This construction of pins is, furthermore, advantageous in that it enables the device to be withdrawn without materially enlarging the holes or marring the woodwork and makes it possible to securely refasten the hanger by reinserting the pins in the same holes, and the ribs and grooves, in addition to causing a more secure fastening, enable the pins to be driven home without liability of splitting or tearing the wood and also to support the weight of the shade and roller more efficiently. There may be only one or two or more of such pins or picks. Our preferable construction is with two picks only, as shown in the figures.

It will be observed that the edges of the hanger, at the bases of the pins or picks, form shoulders 6, extending at right angles with said pins or picks, which shoulders fix the

limit of driving the pins or picks into the woodwork and act as a brace or strut against the woodwork, and thereby aid the flanged pins or picks in supporting the weight of the shade.

As before stated, one side of the hanger is flat; but on the other side there is a laterally-extending or thickened portion intermediate the head of the hanger and the picks, and in this thickened portion the pin-receiving apertures are formed.

The male hanger instead of being formed with a single open-ended slot, as heretofore, to receive the square pin of the shade-roller has two of such slots 7 7, each extending inward toward each other from the respective edges of the body 1 and each having a projection or projecting tooth 8 at its open end to prevent disengaging of the pin within said slot, which projections extend in reverse directions, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 5, and either of which slots is adapted to receive said square pin. The body 1 of the female hanger is formed with two perforations 9, located at the opposite side of its center, as shown in Fig. 4, either of which perforations is adapted to receive the round pin of the shade-roller. By reason of this construction either the male or female hanger may be used at right or left hand side of the window-casing and may be secured thereto in any position, with the fastening-pins pointing upward, downward, horizontally, or inclined to best suit the particular construction of the window-casing to which the device is applied.

It will be obvious from the foregoing description that no matter on which side of the window-frame the hanger is used the side thereof on which the laterally-extending portion is formed will always face inwardly toward the other hanger and the flat face thereof away from it.

It is obvious that the construction of fastening means above described is applicable to and advantageous for use in connection with curtain-supports, portière-supports, &c., and therefore we do not wish to be understood as limiting their use to shade-hangers.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, the herein-described hanger for shades and the like, consisting of a body formed with an overhanging head at one end and with a plurality of fastening-picks integral with its other end, said body also formed with a plurality of openings to receive the pin of the shade-roller and with shoulders forming right angles with the picks, and said picks each having a longitudinal rib at one side and a longitudinal groove at its other side, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED A. R. BERGER.
FRANK HERRMANN.

Witnesses:
J. E. BLOOM,
PETER J. MEDAU.