

No. 618,315.

Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

G. E. ALLEN.
SHADE ROLLER BRACKET.

(Application filed July 17, 1897. Renewed Aug. 10, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

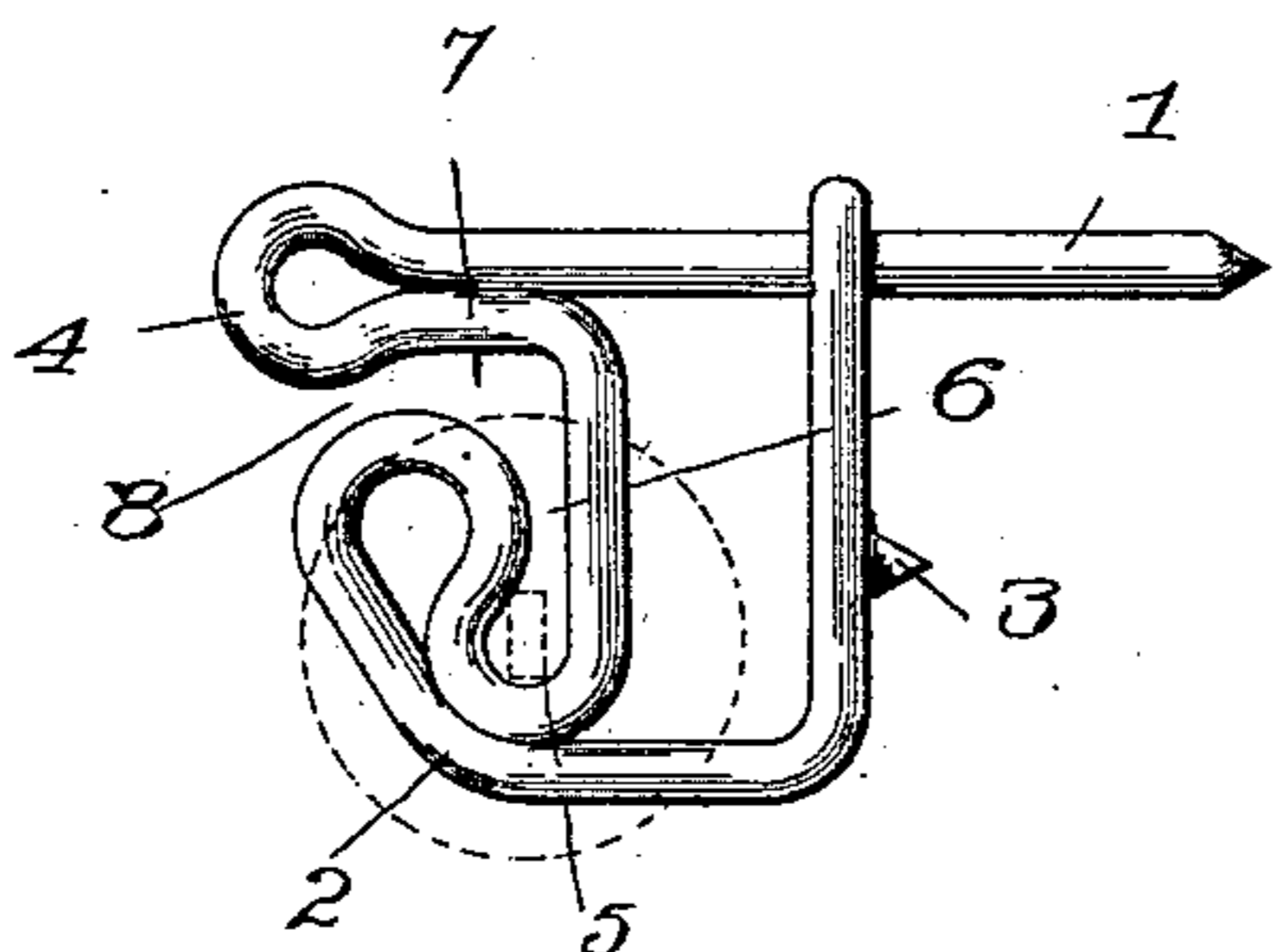


Fig. 2.

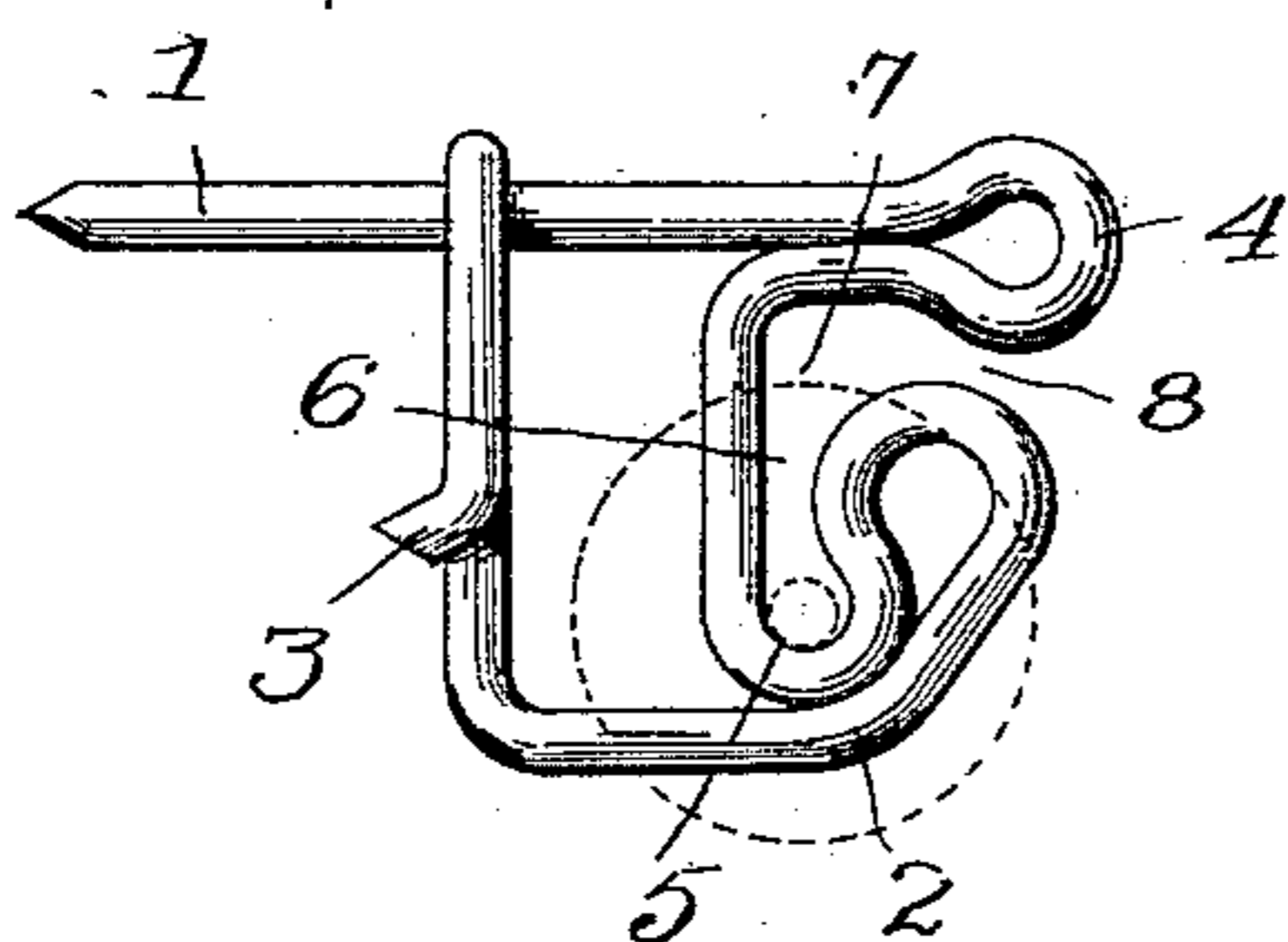
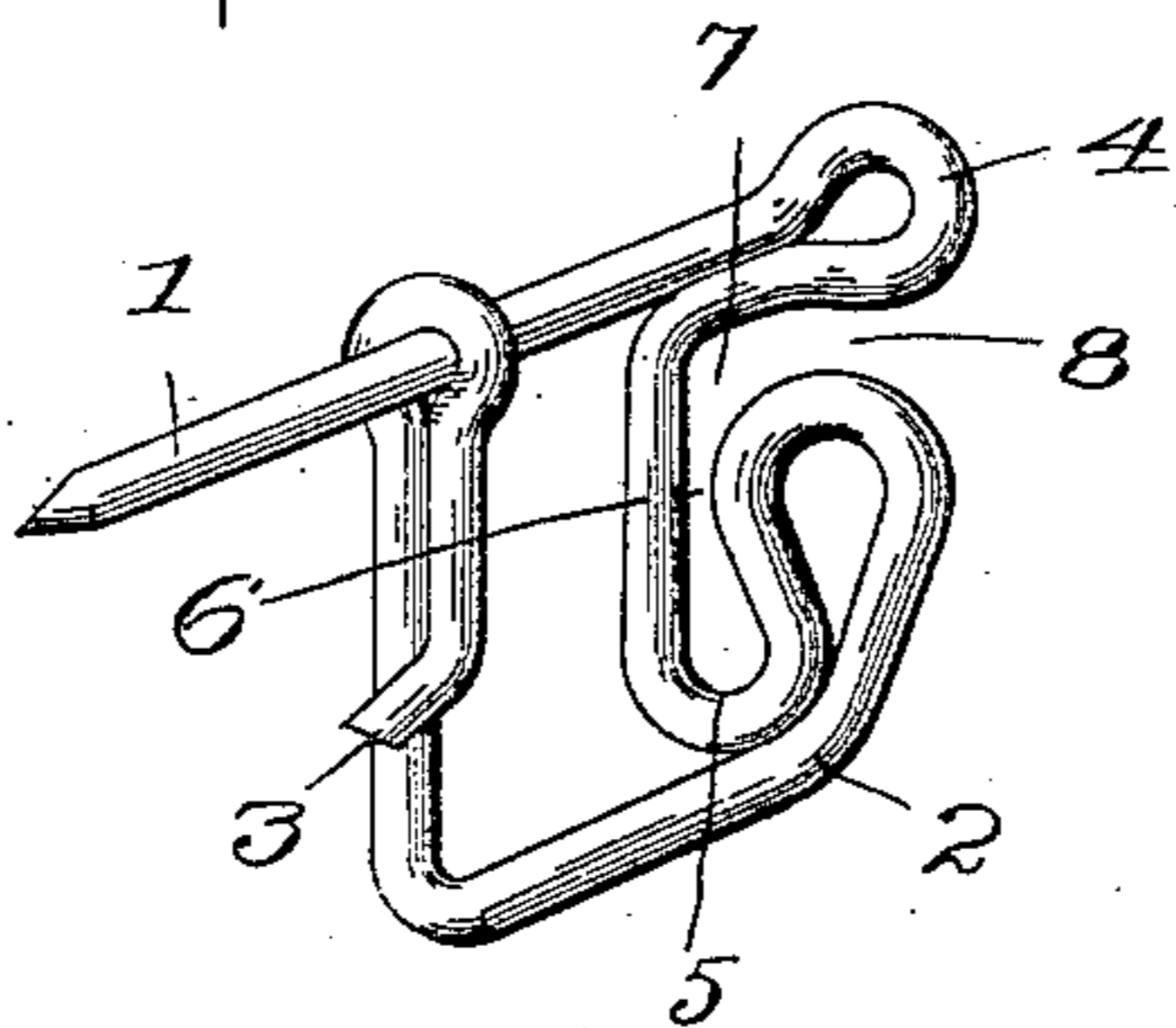


Fig. 3.



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SHADE-ROLLER BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,315, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed July 17, 1897. Renewed August 10, 1898. Serial No. 688,314. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ELLSWORTH ALLEN, of Tewksbury, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Roller Brackets; 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 has reference to a novel construction in a shade-roller bracket, and has for its object to provide a device of this character that obviates the employment of screws or nails for the purpose of fastening it to the window-frame, and also to provide a single shade-roller bracket that can be used for supporting either end of the shade-roller.

The invention consists in the features of construction hereinafter fully described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a shade-roller bracket constructed in accordance with this invention, showing the manner in which the bracket supports the flat pivot of the shade-roller. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating the manner in which the round pivot of the shade-roller is held. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of said bracket in detail.

Referring now to the drawings, said bracket consists, essentially, of three parts—namely, the upper pin 1, the socket 2, and the stud 3. The said pin is straight and is provided with a head 4, by means of which it can be driven into the wood, while just below the said head the said socket 2 is situated and is provided with an enlarged lower end 5 and a contracted portion 6, just above said lower end portion, while above said contracted portion 6 is an angular passage 7, which is also contracted at its ends, as shown at 8, said contracted portion 8 being between the upper end of the socket and the head 4 of the pin. The back of the bracket extends at right angles to the pin 1 and downwardly and in the rear of the socket 2, and upon the lower end portion of the back is the rearwardly-pro-

jecting stud 3, that is situated below the pin 50 and which serves to prevent the bracket from turning laterally upon the pin. The said stud 3 is short and does not enter the wood to an appreciable extent, and therefore does not require much force to drive it into place, 55 while at the same time it is sufficient to accomplish the object for which it is intended. The said bracket is formed of one piece of wire that is suitably bent into the shape shown—that is to say, the upper portion is 60 straight to form the pin 1, while it is bent upon itself at the end of this pin to form the head. It is then bent downwardly and then upwardly to form the socket with the contracted mouth and enlarged inner end, after which 65 it is again bent downwardly to the rear and then upwardly to form the rear side of the bracket, this latter portion serving to rest against the window-frame and to limit the extent to which the pin can be driven as well 70 as to steady the bracket. The end portion of the wire is then bent from the top of the pin and rearwardly to form the stud 3.

In Fig. 1 is shown in dotted lines the manner in which the flat pivot of the shade-roller 75 is passed into the socket, while in Fig. 2 the same socket is shown and illustrates the round pivot. In this way it is seen that an extremely inexpensive bracket is provided, which serves to support either end of the 80 shade-roller and which can be fastened in place without the use of screws or nails and which, furthermore, can be driven in window-frames without regard to the shape or configuration of the mouth thereof and without 85 the necessity of first preparing the said mouth to receive the bracket, as is necessary when fastening brackets with a flat fastening, as is obvious.

In this invention it is necessary only to select the place where it is intended to drive the point, and then by forcing it into the wood it is held rigidly in position.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to obtain by Letters 95 Patent, is—

A shade-roller bracket consisting of one piece of wire having a straight portion to

form a pin, a head at the outer end of said
pin, a downwardly and then upwardly bent
portion to form a socket having a contracted
mouth, and downwardly, rearwardly and up-
5 wardly bent portions to form the rear side of
the brackets, the end of the piece being bent
over the said pin and then downwardly and
rearwardly to form a stud.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscrib- 10
ing witnesses.

GEORGE ELLSWORTH ALLEN.

Witnesses:

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