

No. 625,429.

Patented May 23, 1899.

E. J. THACKER.

SUPPORTING BRACKET FOR CURTAIN ROLLERS.

(Application filed Nov. 19, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

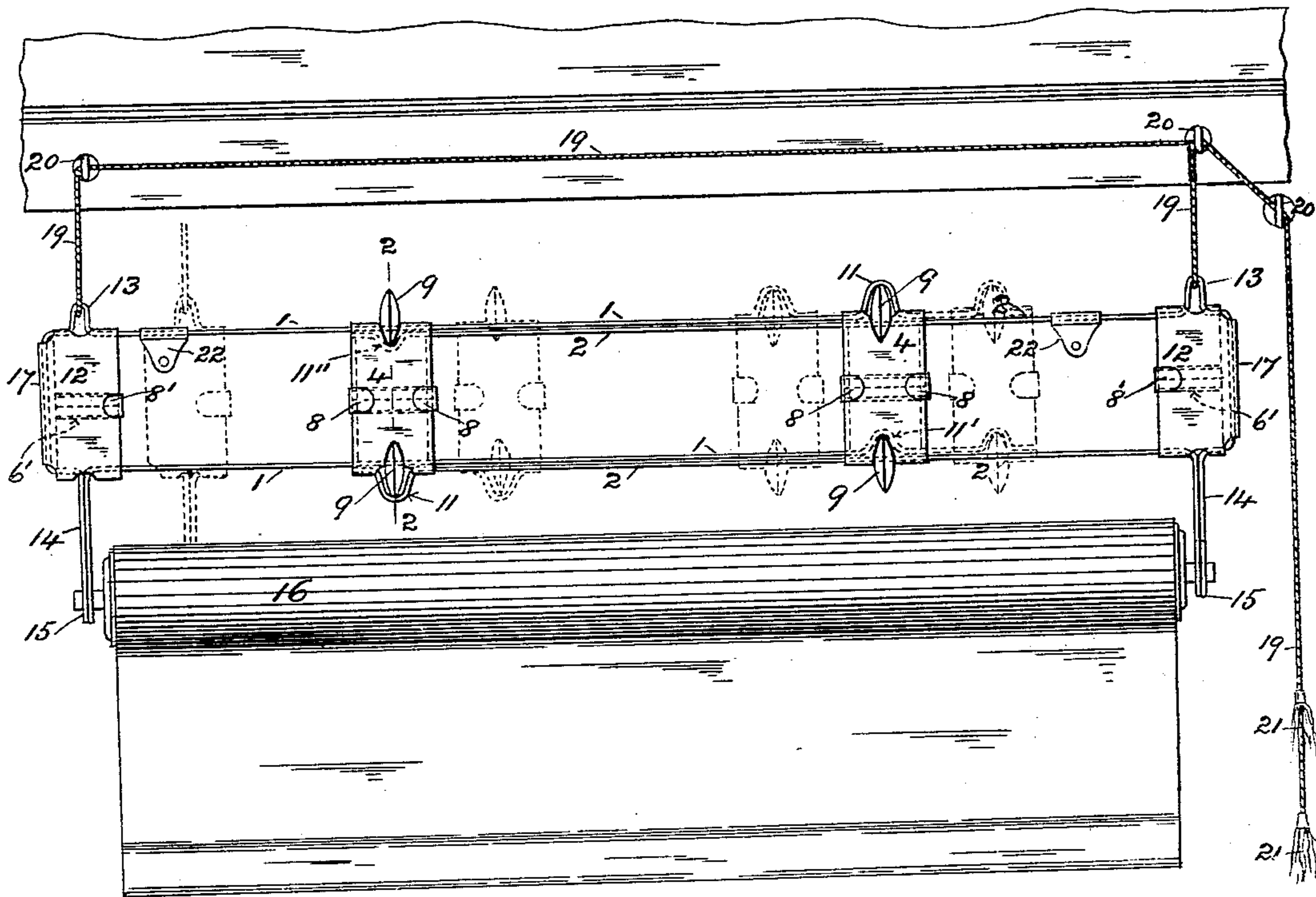


Fig. 2.

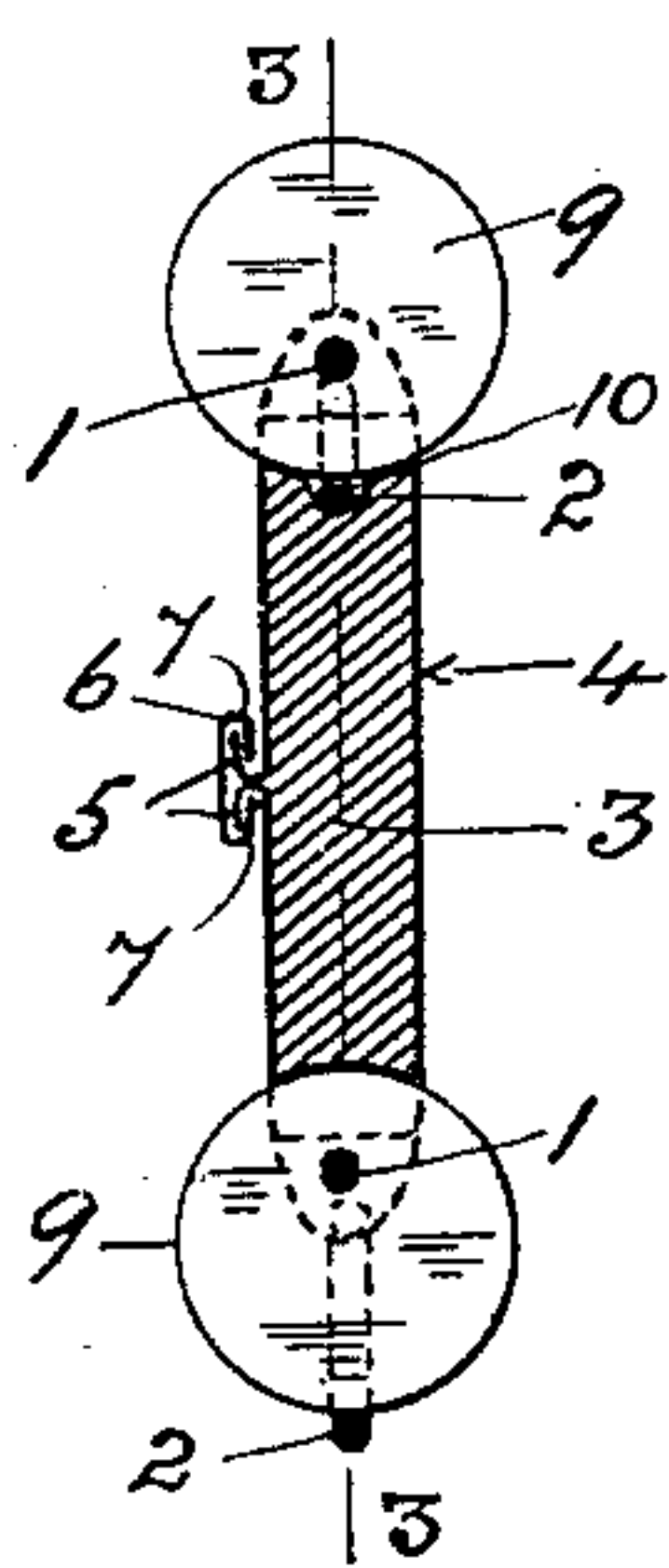


Fig. 3.

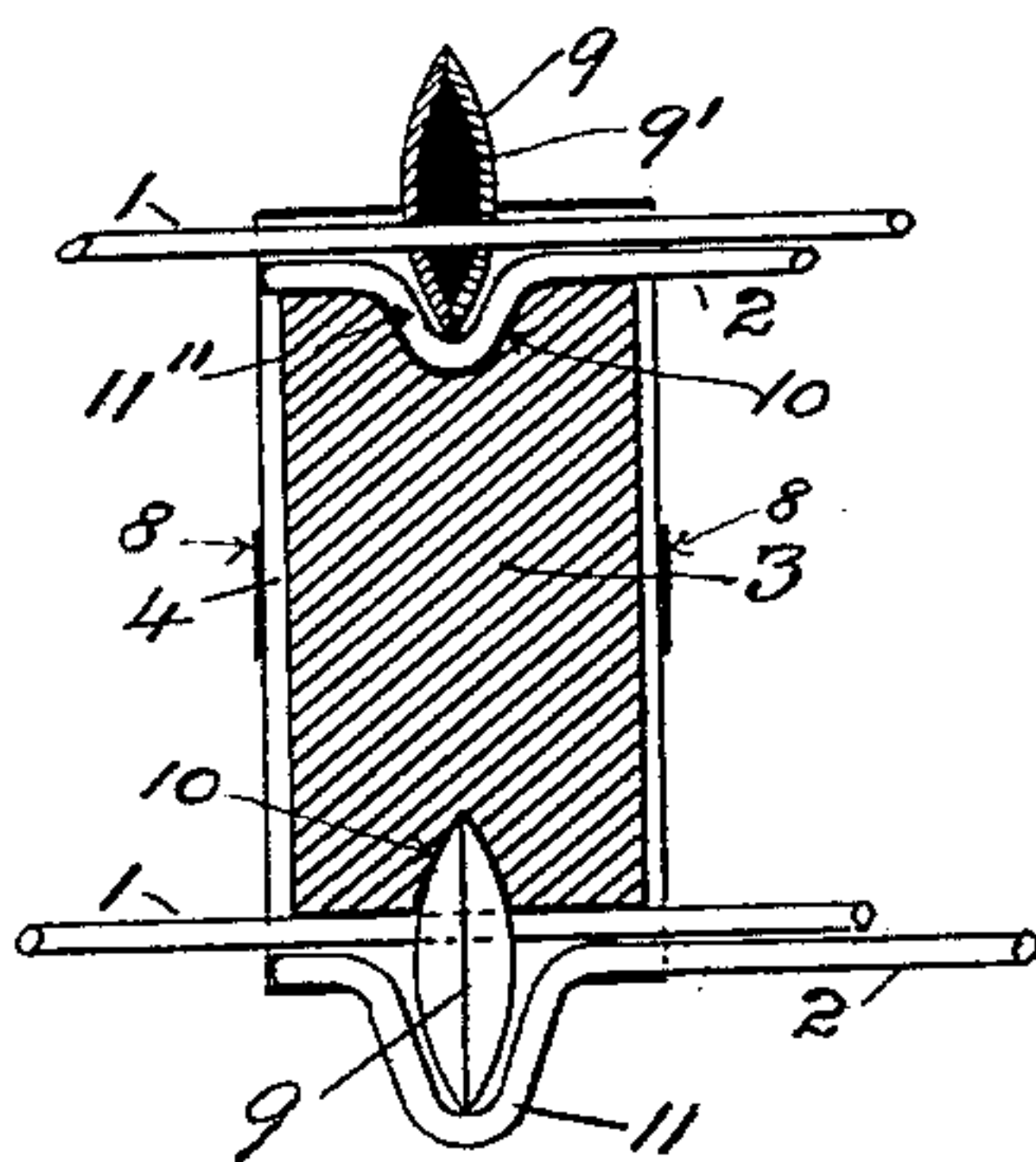
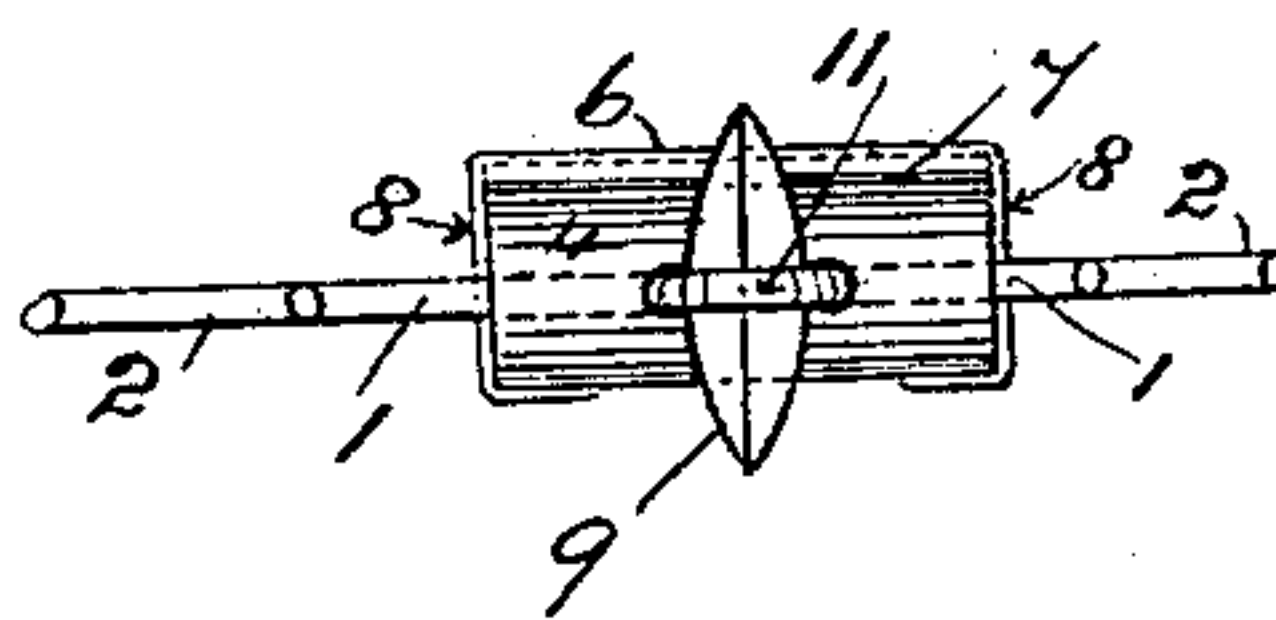


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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## SUPPORTING-BRACKET FOR CURTAIN-ROLLERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 625,429, dated May 23, 1899.

Application filed November 19, 1897. Serial No. 659,118. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDGAR J. THACKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supporting-Brackets for Curtain-Rollers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in supporting-brackets for curtain-rollers; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts, more fully set forth in the specification, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my bracket, showing a curtain suspended therefrom. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, showing the cam-disks, however, in elevation. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2, showing one of the cam-disks in elevation; and Fig. 4 is an end view of one of the "coupling-sections."

The object of my invention is to construct a bracket which is adjustable as to length, thereby enabling the same to be supported from a window-frame of any width and be used in connection with a shade-roller of any length.

A further object is to construct a bracket which will be simple, cheap, durable, and light.

In detail the invention may be described as follows.

The device is constructed of two wire lengths 1 and 2, respectively, coupled in a manner to be now described.

3 represents a substantially oblong packing-plate whose face and ends are snugly embraced by a band or casing 4, formed from an original oblong plate or metallic strip, the free ends of the band having their edges bent outwardly, as at 5 5, and meeting substantially along a medial line of the packing-plate 3, the said outwardly-deflected edges forming thus a guideway for the reception of a locking-tongue 6, having inwardly-deflected edges 7, embracing the edges 5, and being, furthermore, provided with terminal lobes or ears 8, which are subsequently bent around the ends of the casing thus formed by the band 4 and against the front wall of said casing. In this

way the packing-plate 3 is snugly confined within the band or casing so formed, except that a sufficient space is left between the opposite ends of the packing-plate and the adjacent walls of the casing for the insertion of the wires, as subsequently to be described.

The packing-plates, with their inclosing bands, are for convenience denominated herein as the "coupling-section." At points adjacent the opposite ends of the packing-plates the walls of the band are cut away to allow for the free passage therethrough of a cam-disk 9, each disk operating in a suitable depression 10' cut in the ends of the packing-plate. The free end of the upper lap of the wire 1 terminates in a hook 11, which embraces the cam-disk carried by the right-hand coupling-section, the wire passing between the end of the packing-plate and the band surrounding the same and the hook itself snugly embracing the cam-disk. The upper lap of the wire thence extends to the left, passing loosely and eccentrically through the cam-disk of the left-hand coupling-section and between the casing and adjacent end of the packing-plate, thence passing through a terminal casing or section 12, hugging the inner walls thereof, the wire emerging at the top in the form of a loop 13 and at the bottom in the form of an arm 14, terminating in a hook 15, forming a support for one end of the shade-roller 16, thence emerging from said section in a second or lower lap parallel to the first lap, passing eccentrically through the lower cam-disk of the left-hand coupling-section, and then entering the right-hand coupling-section and terminating in a hook 11', embracing the inner portion of the cam-disk 9 and terminating at a point adjacent to the end of the casing. The wire 2 describes substantially the same path as wire 1, except in a reverse direction—that is to say, the terminal hook 11 of the lower lap thereof embraces the exposed portion of the cam-disk of the left-hand coupling-section, thence emerging from said coupling-section and passing loosely and eccentrically through the lower cam-disk of the right-hand coupling-section, thence through the right-hand terminal casing or section 12, forming a loop 13, thence passing eccentrically through the upper cam-disk of the right-hand coupling-section and terminating in a



hook 11", embracing the inner portion of the upper cam-disk of the left-hand coupling-section. The terminal sections 12 need no packing-plate, but are directly bent around the wires passing through them. In order not to expose the vertical terminal length of the wire passing therethrough, each section 12, or rather the strip from which same is bent, is provided with a tongue 17, which is bent around the same, the adjacent end of the locking-tongue 6' abutting against the edge thereof when once bent into position, the tongue 6' being provided at the terminal sections with but a single lobe 8', bent across the inner end of the section or casing 12 and against the front wall thereof. The casings 12 are otherwise cut away at the corners to expose the wire passing therethrough and giving the same a neat finish. The eyes 13 serve as means of securing suspending-cords 19, which may be passed through eyes or hooks 20 along the window-frame and terminate in the tassels 21, weighted sufficiently to balance the bracket and curtain suspended therefrom.

Loosely embracing the upper laps of the respective wires are castings or supplemental brackets 22, from which the entire device may be suspended should the frame of the window be too narrow to permit the suspension thereof in cases where the roller 16 was too long for the width of such frame.

It is obvious from the foregoing that the laps of each wire serve as an axle about which the cam-disks can be rotated, the latter serving when turned in proper direction to grip the hooked ends 11 11' 11" of the adjacent laps of the second wire, and it is also obvious that as the cam-disks are turned in proper direction to release their grips the terminal sections or casings 12 may be shoved either to or from each other, thus bringing the coupling-sections to any predetermined distance (see dotted position in Fig. 1) and varying the length of the device as a whole. It is apparent, of course, that the distance between each coupling-section and its corresponding terminal section is constant. Each cam-disk is preferably made with an outer sectional shell, the two halves embracing a suitable elastic filling or packing 9', as best seen in Fig. 3, the packing serving to hug the wire about which the disk revolves.

It is obvious, of course, that the device might be altered in detail without departing from the spirit of my invention, and it is also obvious that it may be used in other connections than that specifically herein referred to—such, for example, as a towel-bracket, shade-bracket, and in other relations where its functions are not materially altered.

From the foregoing it is apparent that one coupling-section while free to slip over one

wire is permanently coupled to the other by the hooked ends 11 11' 11" of the second wire.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A curtain-roller bracket, comprising two coupling-sections, each section composed of an inner packing-plate, and a band or casing embracing the same, the opposite ends of the plates being recessed, and the walls of the casing being cut away, cam-disks inserted into said cut-away portions and recesses, a wire length having one lap passing between the walls of the band and adjacent end of the plate, and formed at its end into a hook, embracing the cam-disk from the outside of the casing, said lap thence passing loosely and eccentrically through the corresponding disk of the adjacent coupling-section, the second lap passing similarly through the opposite cam-disk of the same coupling-section, and finally terminating in the first coupling-section, and embracing the opposite cam-disk of the first section along the inside thereof; a second wire having two laps, passing similarly through and embracing the several cam-disks referred to, but in a reverse manner, that is to say, passing loosely through the disks embraced by the first wire, and embracing the disks loosely pierced by the said first wire, each wire extending a suitable distance exteriorly of the coupling-sections, the parts farthest removed from the coupling-sections being bent into depending arms formed into hooks at their free ends for the support of the opposite ends of a suitable shade-roller, the parts operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a curtain-roller bracket, suitable intermediate coupling-sections united by two wire lengths, cam-disks carried by each coupling-section, an interior packing-plate forming a part of each coupling-section and recessed for the partial reception of each cam-disk, and terminal sections or casings through which the bends of the wires constituting the opposite ends of the bracket, are passed, substantially as set forth.

3. In a curtain-roller bracket, suitable sections, formed of bands having at their meeting ends outwardly-deflected edges forming guides, locking strips or tongues having inwardly-deflected sides cooperating with said deflected edges, interior packing-plates for the sections and terminal lobes or ears for embracing the ends and the peripheral walls of the sections, substantially as set forth.

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

EDGAR J. THACKER.

Witnesses:

EMIL STAREK,

THOS. F. BAILEY.