

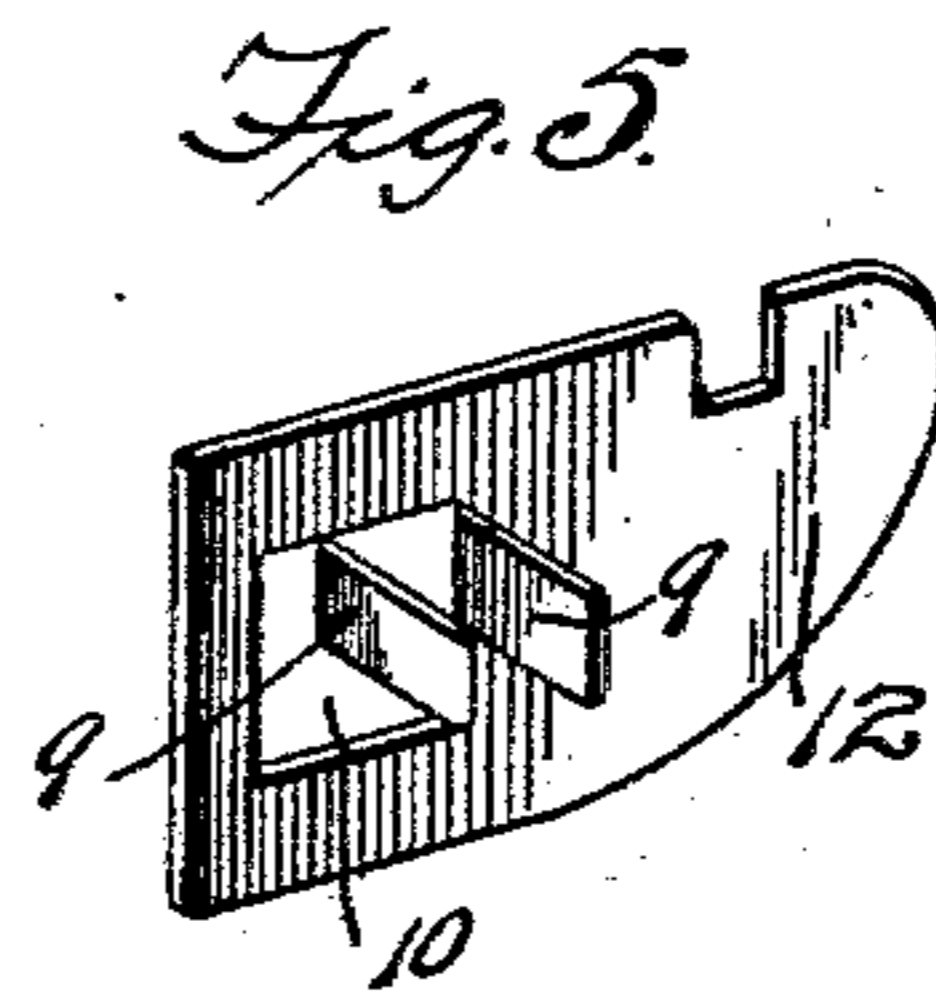
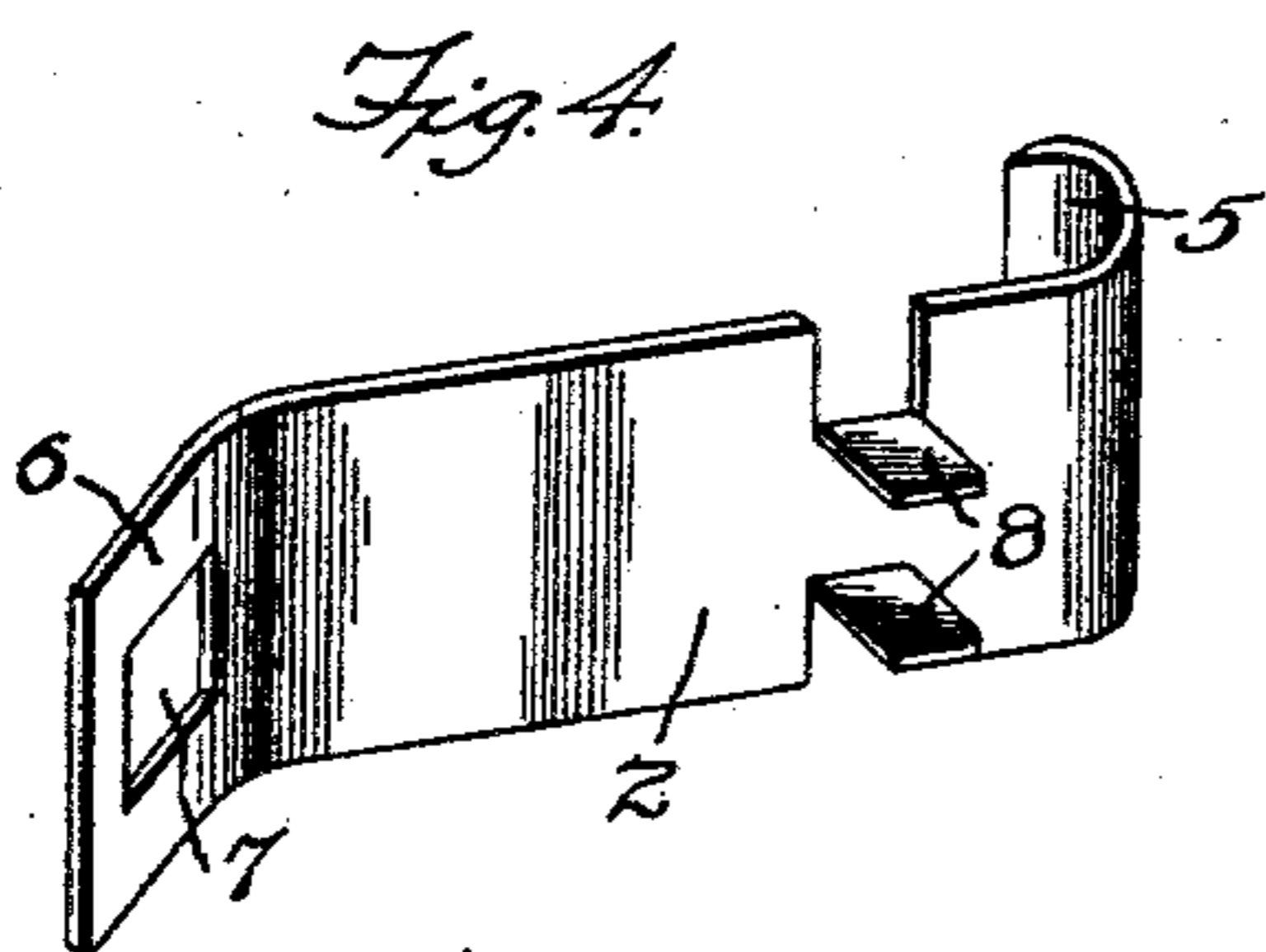
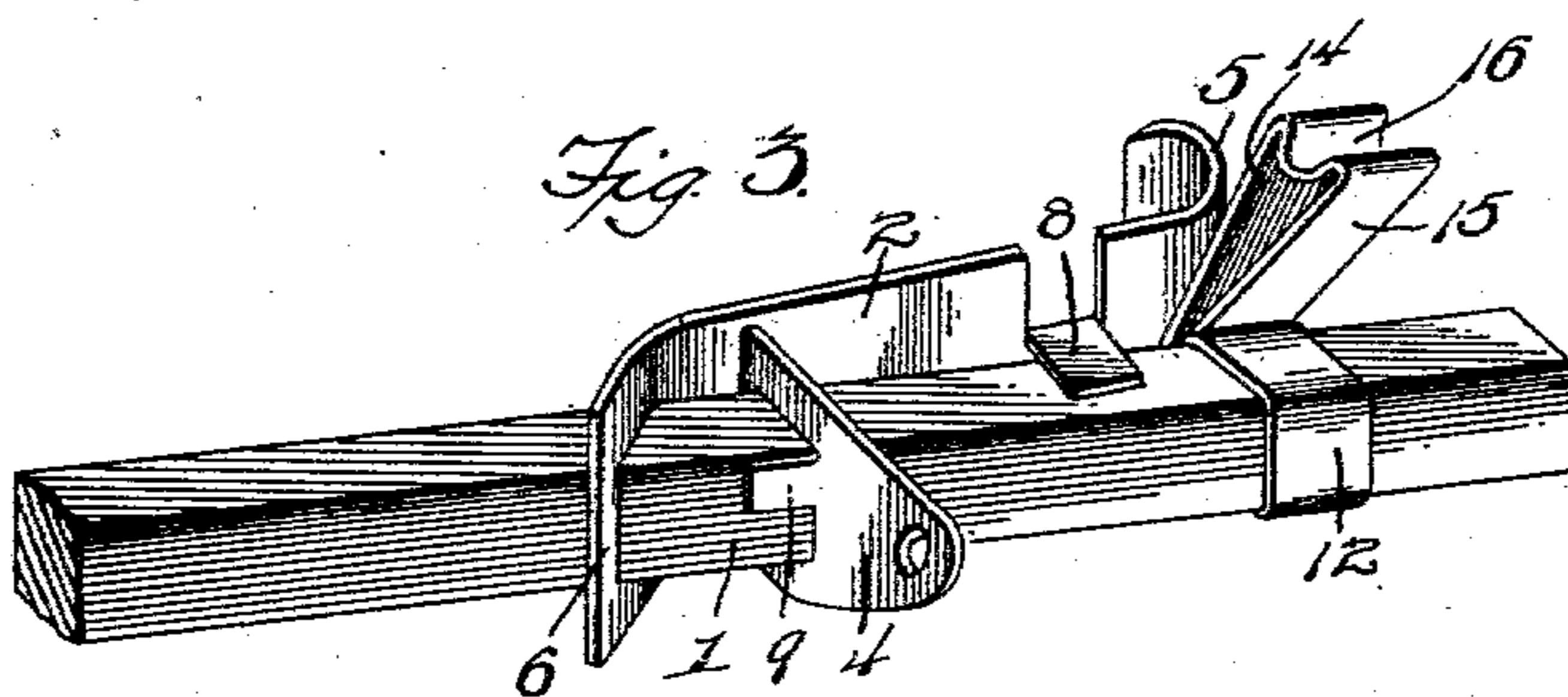
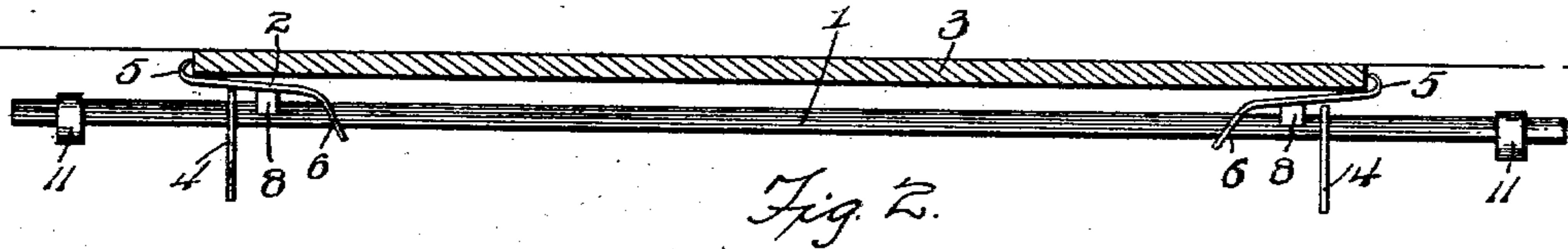
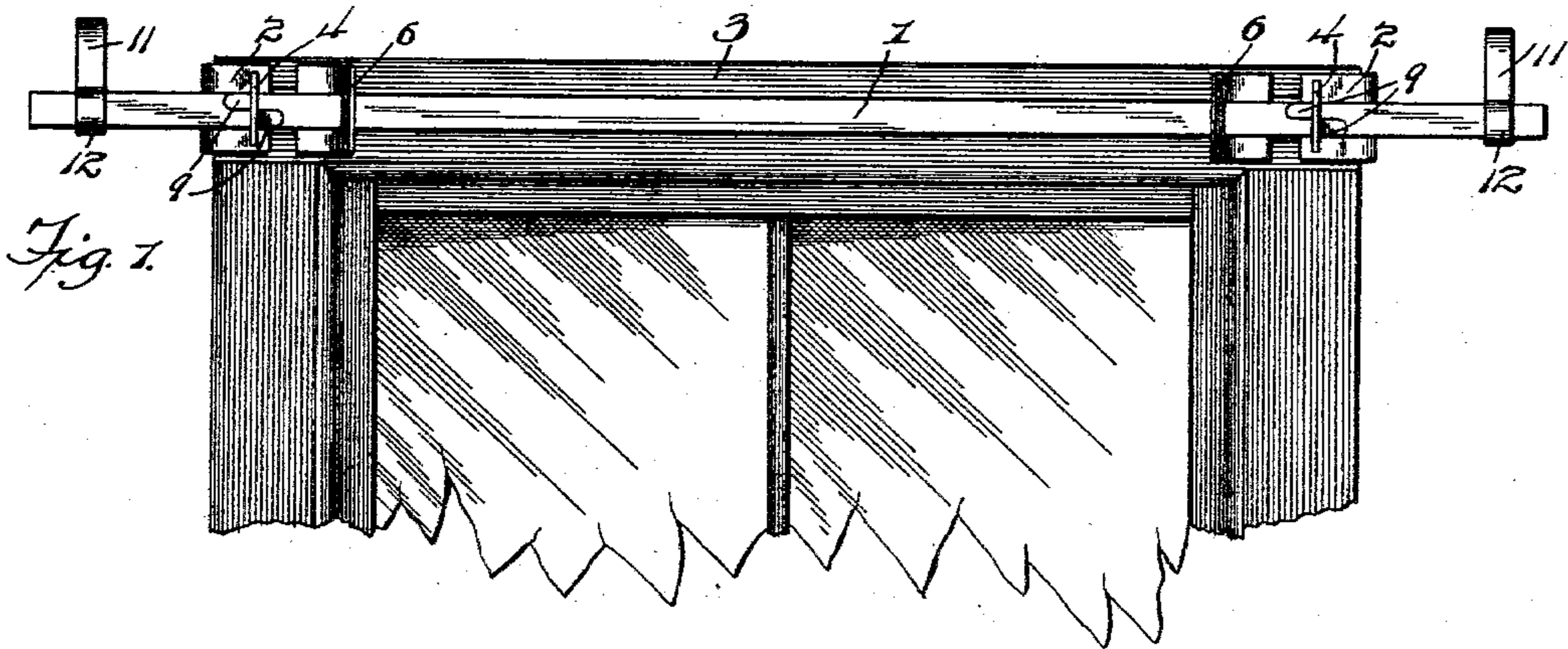
No. 629,364.

Patented July 25, 1899.

G. W. HORN.
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURE.

(Application filed Apr. 3, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HORN, OF DOE RUN, MISSOURI.

WINDOW-SHADE FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,364, dated July 25, 1899.

Application filed April 3, 1899. Serial No. 711,549. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. HORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Doe Run, in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Window-Shade Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window-shade fixtures of that class embodying a rod or bar having roller-brackets adjustable thereon.

The objects of the invention are to provide an improved means for mounting the bar upon the window-frame without the employment of screws or similar fastenings, which may or damage the frame, and also to provide roller-brackets of novel and useful form.

To these ends the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the upper portion of a window-frame having the improved shade-holder fitted thereto. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof, showing the manner of connecting the device to the window-frame. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail perspective view of one end of the supporting-bar and the fixtures thereof. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the clamps for connecting the bar to the window-frame. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the roller-brackets.

Corresponding parts are designated by like reference-numerals in all the figures of the drawings.

The present invention embodies in its construction a supporting-bar 1, preferably of wood to secure lightness; opposite clamps 2, adapted to engage the opposite side edges of the window-frame 3, as shown in Fig. 2, and roller-brackets 4, adjustable longitudinally upon the bar 1.

By reference particularly to Fig. 4 of the drawings it will be noted that each clamp is formed from a single flat blank of sheet metal having one end bent into a hook 5 and the other end 6 deflected to one side opposite the hook and forming an arm provided with an opening 7, which is preferably angular. Suitable tongues or lugs 8 are struck up from the

opposite longitudinal edges of the blank and extend from the same face and in the same direction as the deflected end 6. The clamp is fitted to the bar 1 by receiving the end thereof through the opening 7, the body of the flat plate portion of the clamp being located alongside of the rear face of the bar and the tongues 8 embracing the respective upper and lower edges of the bar to hold the clamp in a horizontal position and prevent the same from turning thereon. As shown in Fig. 2, the hooks of the clamps are engaged with the respective outer edges of the window-frame, the clamps being forced inward to positively engage the sharpened edges of the hooks with the window-frame. It will be noted that the deflected ends 6 are disposed at an obtuse angle to the body of the clamp, so that opposite edges of the opening 7 will bite into the front and rear faces of the bar and prevent the latter from being accidentally displaced longitudinally through the openings of the clamp. In this manner the bar is substantially fitted to the window-frame in any easy and effective manner without the employment of screws or similar fastenings and may be removed as desired. The clamps may be moved longitudinally upon the bar by aligning the opening 7 transversely thereof, whereby the edges of the opening are disengaged from the bar, and the clamps may be adjusted toward and away from each other to adjust the device to windows of different widths.

Each roller-bracket is formed from a single blank of sheet metal, as illustrated in Fig. 5, having the spring-tongues 9 struck therefrom and extending transversely at opposite sides of the plate. The tongues are disposed one above the other, and the opening 10, produced by the bending of the tongues from the plate, is adapted to receive the bar 1. The tongues are adapted to have their inner flat faces engage with the outer face of the bar 1 upon opposite sides of the bracket to brace the same and hold it at any adjusted position upon the bar. The respective brackets are provided with the usual openings for receiving the pivots of the shade-roller.

A curtain-pole may also be supported upon the bar 1 in suitable brackets 11, provided at opposite ends of the bar. The brackets are duplicates in construction, and each one is

formed from a flat strip of sheet metal bent at one end into a loop or band 12, whereby the bracket may be connected to the bar. The end of the strip which is bent back alongside of the body of the strip is preferably secured thereto by suitable rivets or fastenings. The remaining portion of the strip is extended upward and inclined forward over the band or loop, forming an arm 14, the end of the strip being bent downward and backward, forming a brace 15, the lower extremity of which rests upon the top of the loop in the vertex of the angle between the latter and the arm 14. That portion of the strip between the arm 14 and the brace 15 is folded into convolutions, forming a socket 16 for the reception and support of a curtain-pole above the shade-roller.

It will be understood that the roller-brackets may be located upon either side of the clamps, according to the length of the roller, and other changes in the form, proportion, size, and the minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the present invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a window-shade fixture, the combination with a supporting-bar, of opposite clamps carried by the bar adapted to engage respectively the opposite sides of the window-frame, each clamp having a hook at one end, the opposite end thereof being deflected and provided with an opening adapted to receive and engage the bar, and opposite roller-brackets carried by the bar, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a window-shade fixture, the combination with a bar, of opposite clamps carried by the bar and adapted to engage the respective sides of the window-frame, each clamp being formed from a blank of flat metal having one end bent into a hook, and the opposite end thereof deflected in a direction opposite the

hook and provided with an opening which is adapted to receive and engage the bar, tongues or lugs adapted to engage the upper and lower edges of the bar respectively, and opposite roller-brackets carried by the bar, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a window-shade fixture, the combination with a supporting-bar, of opposite clamps carried by the bar and adapted to engage the respective sides of the window-frame, each clamp having an arm extending transversely at one side and provided with an opening adapted to receive the bar, and opposite edges of the opening being adapted to bite into the bar and hold the clamp in adjusted position, and opposite roller-brackets carried by the bar, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a window-shade fixture, the combination with a supporting-bar and means to mount the same upon the window-frame, of opposite roller-brackets carried by the bar, each bracket having an opening formed there-through adapted to receive the bar, and opposite transverse spring-tongues adapted to engage the bar and hold the bracket in position, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a window-shade fixture, the combination with a supporting-bar, and means for mounting the same upon the window-frame, of opposite roller-brackets slidable upon the bar, each bracket being formed from a flat blank of sheet metal, having spring-tongues bent therefrom, whereby an opening is formed through the bracket for the reception of the bar, which is engaged by the said tongues to hold the bracket at any point, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. HORN.

Witnesses:

RALPH ELVINS,
CHARLES H. CARTER.