

No. 701,570.

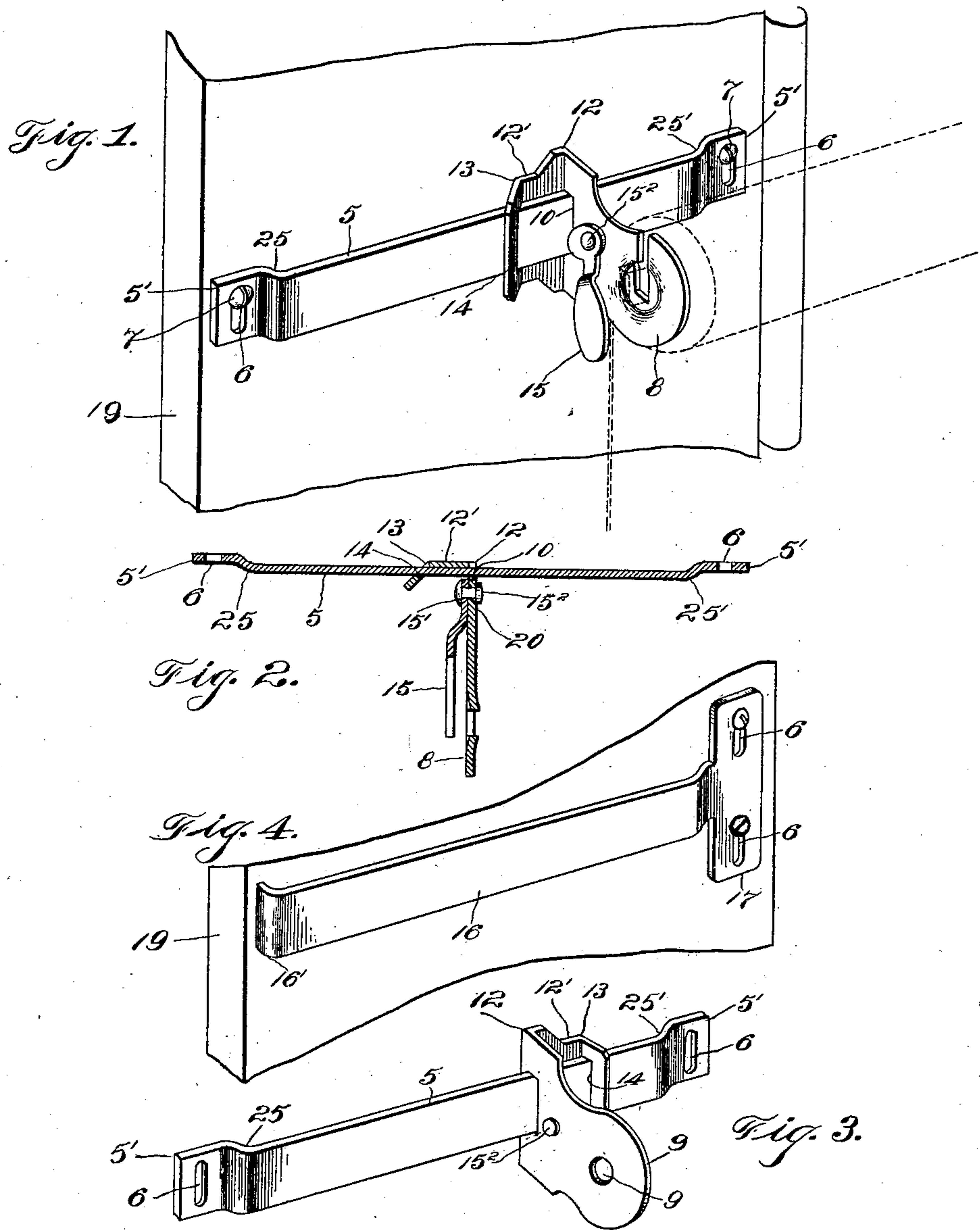
Patented June 3, 1902.

J. JORDAN, JR. & P. J. EAGAN.

CURTAIN FIXTURE.

(Application filed Aug. 12, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,570, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed August 12, 1901. Serial No. 71,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES JORDAN, Jr., and PATRICK J. EAGAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of
5 Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to fixtures for supporting curtain-rollers of varying lengths; and an object of the improvement is to furnish a simple construction which may be quickly adjusted and is of such form that when properly located it may be held securely
15 in place.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a shade-roller bracket which may be manufactured of wrought metal—for example, sheet-steel—and be formed by proper
20 tools into the required shape, thereby securing a superior result at minimum cost.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a shade-roller bracket bar or plate stamped up from sheet material and having
25 slots in its end for the purpose of receiving screws or other fastening devices by which the fixture is adjustably secured in position.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a bracket proper formed of sheet
30 material and having a cam pivoted to one of its sides, said cam serving to secure the bracket to the longitudinal bar or plate of the the fixture.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a shade-roller bracket bar or plate having slotted ends and a longitudinal portion offset from said ends in order to afford
35 space for the adjustment of the bracket proper thereon without the liability of interference of said bracket with the framework of the window.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals designate similar parts throughout the several views, Figure 1
45 a is perspective view of the preferred form of our improved curtain-fixture. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a shade-roller bracket containing an eye for the reception of a pin
50 on the end of the curtain-roller, the opposing slotted bracket being represented in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of a modified form of adjust-

able plate or bar upon which the brackets may be clamped.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 55 designates a plate or bar having ends 5', which are slotted at 6 for the reception of screws 7 or other equivalent fastening devices which secure the bar to the window-frame. As will be observed by Figs. 1 and 2, this bar is offset from its end portions 5' for the purpose of affording a space between said bar and the window-frame to accommodate and permit the adjustment of the shade-roller bracket. By virtue of the slotted ends 65 5' it will be obvious that the bar or plate upon which the bracket hereinafter described is clamped may be adjusted vertically to bring the brackets into line with the pin and winding-stud of the curtain-roller. These 70 brackets are designated by the numerals 8 and 9, respectively, and one of the leading features of the construction of each bracket is that the outwardly-extending portion has slots formed therein at 10, said slots receiving the supporting-bar 5. Each bracket is bent at the point 12 75 beyond the opening 10 to form a lateral extension 12', which is again bent at 13 to form a second slotted bearing 14, thereby furnishing two bearings or guideways for securely holding the bracket in position on the bar and at the same time providing a space between said bearings for the reception of the cam-shaped end of a lever 15, which is adapted to secure the bracket in position longitudinally of the 85 bar by pressure applied between the two bearings. This organization of the parts secures stability and reliability difficult of accomplishment in other ways.

As above stated, the several parts mentioned are made of relatively thin wrought material, and this being the case the high degree of pressure exerted by the cam-lever 15 operates to spring the parts, and thus put all of the bearing-surfaces under tension to render the 95 bracket immovable, and notwithstanding the curtain-roll may be forced one way or another with sufficient power to sensibly spring the various parts of the bracket the slight elasticity obtained by the peculiar construction 100 set forth operates under such circumstances to maintain all the parts in proper position without dislocation and without liability of injury. One supporting-bar is employed at

each side of the window, and in the modification illustrated in Fig. 4 a bar 16 is shown having its outer end 16' bent back a proper distance to rest against the window-casing, and in order to secure this result the said bar is offset slightly at 17 out of alinement with its shank end, as indicated in said figure, so that on securing the slotted end of the bar against the woodwork the said bar will be slightly sprung to thereby bring the same into proper relation with the window-casing and at the same time hold the curved end 16' firmly in place. In Fig. 3 the bracket 9 is formed in the same way as that illustrated in Fig. 1, the sole exception being that it is provided with a perforation 9' for receiving the usual round pin or journal on one end of the roller. In either form of the invention vertical adjustment may be readily made to aline the brackets with the pins of the curtain-roll by simply loosening the screws 7, moving the bar 5, and again tightening said screws. To accommodate different lengths of curtain-rollers, the brackets may be adjusted along their bars or supports by releasing the cam-levers 15 and then adjusting and finally clamping said brackets in the desired positions.

In manufacturing the bars 5 and 16 either form may be stamped out with an offset at one end at a single blow by suitable dies, and in making the shade-roller brackets 8 and 9 a complete slotted blank may first be formed and subsequently bent to form the extension 12' and bearing 14, or with suitable machinery the bracket and its bent portions may be simultaneously formed. The cam-levers 15 are perforated at 15' to receive rivets 15² and are also stamped out at one blow from sheet material in readiness to be immediately applied to the brackets, each of which is formed with a hole 20 when stamped out to receive the securing bolts or rivets 15². The parts are then assembled by slipping the bracket upon the bar or plate 5, and the opposite slotted end of said bar or plate is then bent to form an offset, as shown. These offset portions are designated by 25 25', and they serve the additional purpose of preventing the bracket from slipping off from the plate.

Changes may be made in details of the device without departure from the invention, which is not limited to the precise construction shown and described nor to the use of

any particular material from which the parts may be manufactured.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A curtain-fixture comprising a sheet-metal plate having an end portion bent to offset the plate proper from said end portion, said end portion being slotted, so that the plate may be adjusted on its support; a bracket having a pair of slots for receiving the plate; and a cam-lever pivoted to the bracket and adapted, when actuated, to bind the bracket and plate together.

2. A curtain-fixture comprising a sheet-metal plate having offset, vertically-slotted ends through which devices may be passed for securing said plate to its support; a sheet-metal bracket having a pair of slots through which the plate is passed; and a sheet-metal cam-lever pivoted to said bracket, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a sheet-metal plate having its ends slotted to receive fastening devices and also bent to bear against a support and separate the plate from such support, of a sheet-metal bracket formed of a blank having a pair of slots, the end of said blank being bent to bring the slots in alinement with each other; and a device for securing the bracket and plate together.

4. The combination with a sheet-metal plate having offset ends, each provided with a vertical slot for the reception of a fastening device; of a sheet-metal bracket having a pair of registering slots for receiving the plate; and a cam-lever pivoted to the bracket and adapted to clamp said bracket and plate together.

5. The herein-described curtain-fixture comprising a sheet-metal plate having offset ends vertically slotted to receive screws for securing the plate to a support; a curtain-bracket stamped from sheet metal, and having bearings for the reception of the plate; and a cam-lever stamped from sheet metal and having its inner end adapted to engage the plate between the bearings thereof.

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