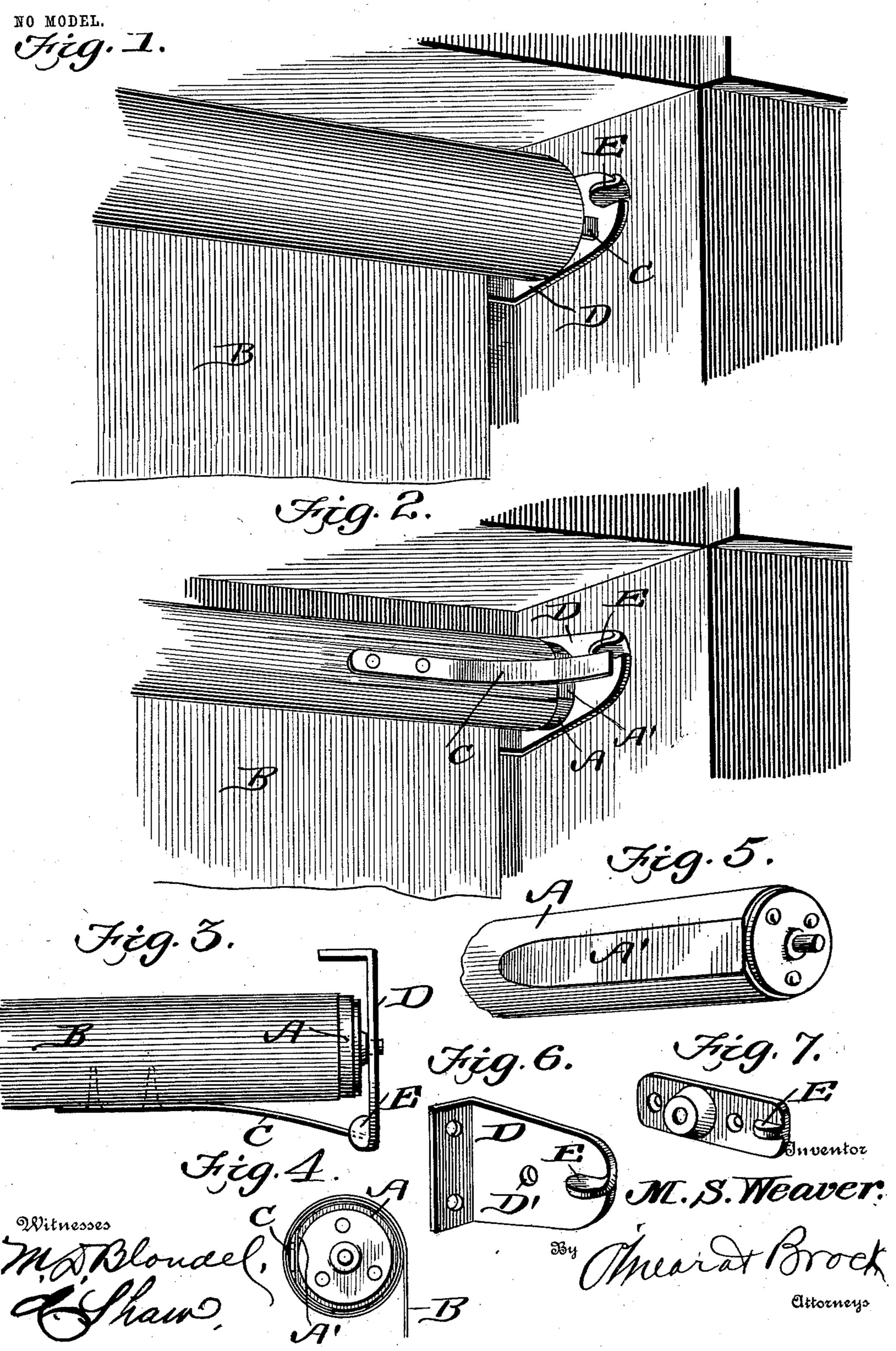
M. S. WEAVER.

SHADE BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1902.



## United States Patent Office.

MARVIN SAMUEL WEAVER, OF JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE.

## SHADE-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 748,124, dated December 29, 1903.

Application filed September 6, 1902. Serial No. 122,409. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Marvin Samuel Weaver, a citizen of the United States, residing at Johnson City, in the county of Washington and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Shade-Bracket, of which

the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to curtainfixtures, and more particularly to certain im-10 provements to the shade-roller and bracket, the object of said improvement being to prevent the pulling of the curtain from the roller and also to prevent the releasing and unwinding of the spring within the roller by unwind-15 ing the curtain too far. It frequently happens that a curtain-shade is pulled away from the roller by pulling down too hard upon the shade after it has been completely unwound, and it also frequently happens that when the 20 shade is completely unrolled the uncertainty of the stopping movement of the roller results in throwing the pawls out of engagement, and as a result the spring within the 25 jections I avoid by means of my invention, which broadly consists in providing the roller with an outwardly-projecting spring-finger and in providing the roller-bracket with an inwardly-projecting stop-lug, against which 30 the finger strikes when the shade has been nearly but not completely unrolled.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelties of combination and arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter, and pointed out

in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a portion of a shade-roller and 40 shade and also one of the roller-brackets. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the shade unrolled from the roller and said roller stopped by means of a spring-finger engaging the stoplug of the roller-bracket. Fig. 3 is a top plan 45 view of a bracket, roller, and spring-finger. Fig. 4 is an end view of a roller with the shade thereon and showing the location of the spring-finger when the curtain or shade is rolled upon the roller. Fig. 5 is a detail per-50 spective view showing the end of the roller to which the spring-finger is attached. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the roller-

bracket, and Fig. 7 shows another form of said bracket.

In carrying out my invention I employ a 55 shade-roller A, to which the curtain or shade B is connected in the usual or any approved manner, and this roller is provided with the usual spring-operating mechanism and also has the usual construction of trunnions or 60 pintles. One end of the roller is slightly reduced or cut away, as shown at A', and a spring-finger C is connected to the roller at the reduced portion thereof, said spring-finger being of course attached after the cur- 65 tain or shade is connected to the roller. This spring is fast at its inner end to the curtainroller, but is free at its outer end, and this outer end projects a very slight distance beyond the end of the roller. This spring I 70 give a slight curve, so that the normal tendency of said spring is to throw the free end outwardly or away from the roller, as most clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

ment, and as a result the spring within the roller is released and unwound. These objections I avoid by means of my invention, which broadly consists in providing the roller with an outwardly-projecting spring-finger and in providing the roller-bracket with an inwardly-projecting stop-lug, against which the finger strikes when the shade has been nearly but not completely unrolled.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelties of combi-

and roller, and it will be understood that when the curtain or shade is passed around the 85 spring-finger C it will crowd the said finger inwardly against the reduced portion of the roller, and the said spring-finger will not interfere in the least with the rolling and unrolling movements of the roller. When, however, the curtain or shade has been nearly unrolled, the inherent elasticity of the said spring-finger will cause the outer end to spring outwardly, and it will then engage the stop-lug and check the motion of the roller, 95 thereby preventing the curtain or shade being pulled away from the roller and also preventing the releasing and unwinding of the spring within the roller. In case the roller-breaket is made of sheet motal the step lug roller-

spring within the roller. In case the rollerbracket is made of sheet metal the stop-lug 100 can be punched therefrom, and in case the roller-bracket is made of cast metal the stoplug can be cast thereon.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a flanged construc-

tion of roller-bracket, while in Fig. 7 I have illustrated a flat or plate construction of roller-bracket; but in each case it will be noted that the stop-lug is arranged in substantially the same location, and the operation will be identical in each case.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination with a shade-roller, of a leaf-spring, said spring being secured at one end to the roller and having its free end projecting beyond the roller, and a roller-bracket

having a lug adjacent its outer edge adapted to be engaged by the free end of the spring. 15

2. The combination with a shade-roller, of a roller-bracket having a lug in front of and projecting toward the roller, and a spring secured to the roller adjacent one end and having its free end adapted to spring outward 20 away from the roller and engage the lug.

## MARVIN SAMUEL WEAVER.

Witnesses:

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