No. 815,020. PATENTED MAR. 13, 1906.

L. E. KELLER.

SHEET METAL SUPPORT OR BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1905.

Fig. 1.

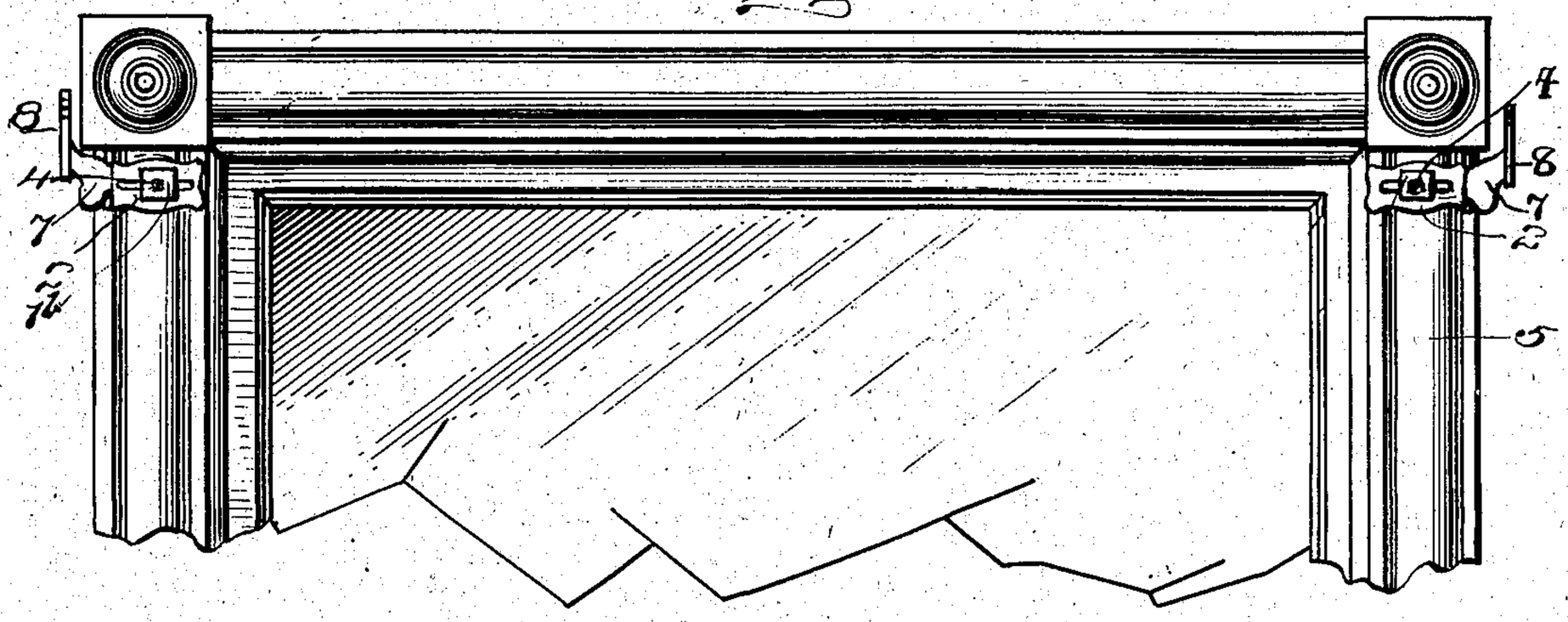

Fig. 2.

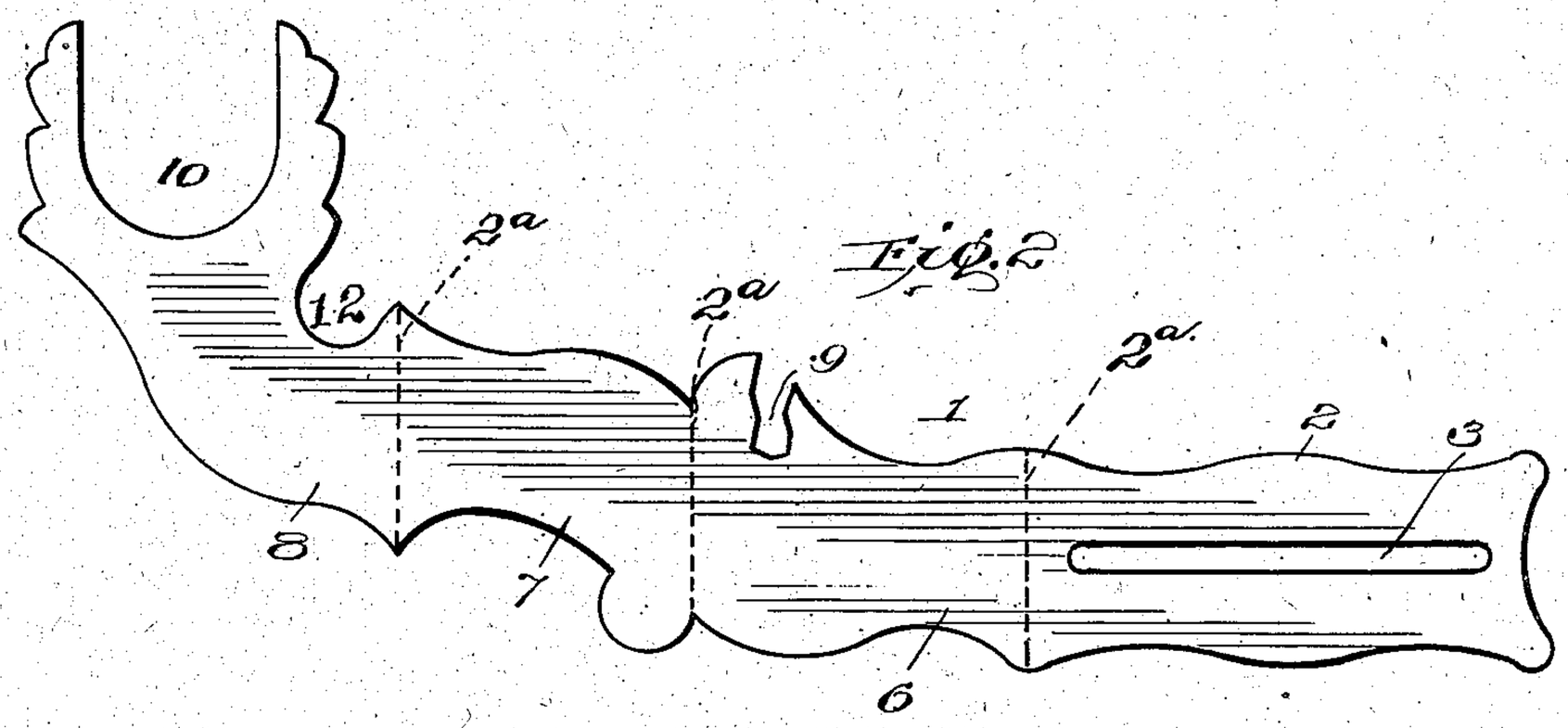

Fig. 4.

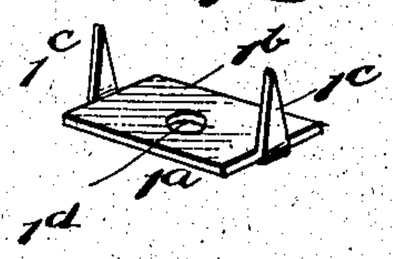

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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SHEET-METAL SUPPORT OR BRACKET.

No. 815,020. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 13, 1906.

Application filed May 15, 1905. Serial No. 260,541.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS E. KELLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oil City, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Supports or 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 relates to certain new and useful improvements in window-fixtures, and particularly to a combined window-shade and curtain-pole support or bracket.

One of the objects of the invention is the construction of a combined window-shade and curtain-pole bracket stamped from a sheet of material and folded to the desired shape.

Another object of the invention is the production of a simple and durable bracket which is comparatively inexpensive in construction.

Another object of the invention is the construction of a bracket which is formed of a single piece of material and which is capable of being adjusted upon a fixed support.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary view, in front elevation, of a window-frame to which is secured a set of brackets constructed in accordance with the present invention, said brackets being shown in front elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank bracket shown at the left-hand side of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bracket shown at the right-hand side of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an inverted perspective view of the clamp member employed for securing a bracket constructed in accordance with the present invention to a support—as, for instance, a window-frame.

The same general principle is followed in constructing either right or left hand brackets, although the positioning of the brackets of each set necessitates the folding of the right and left hand brackets differently. So far as the general structure of the brackets is concerned they could be stamped from the sheet metal by means of the same die, except that the window-shade-receiving notches and apertures would have to be formed in the brackets subsequent to the stamping of the same from the blank. However, to obviate this second handling of the blank I preferably employ two dies, one for forming the notch for receiving one end of the window-shade and the other for forming the aperture into which the opposite end of the shade is to be positioned.

As the body of the brackets or supports are similarly constructed, I will specifically describe the structure of the left-hand bracket. The only difference in the structure of a right-hand bracket of a set lies in the opposite bending of the blank and the formation of a shade-receiving aperture.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 designates a segmental blank as it appears stamped from a sheet of metal, and 2 the support-engaging portion of the same. The portion 2, which engages a support—for instance, a window-frame—is provided with an elongated slot 3, formed for receiving fastening means—as, for instance, the prongs of a clamp member 1^a, hereinafter described, and a screw 4, which permits of the longitudinal adjustment of each of the brackets of the set upon its support. In the present instance, Fig. 1, I have shown each bracket supported upon the window-frame 5 by means of the clamp member 1^a and screw 4. The clamp member 1^a is provided with a flat body portion 1^b. The flat body portion 1^b is provided with an aperture 1^d. When it is desired to secure the bracket to a support, the prongs 1^c of clamp member 1^a are positioned within the slot 3 and forced into the support, and then the screw 4 is positioned within the aperture 1^d and screwed into said support. The clamp member securely retains the bracket upon the support and while permitting of longitudinal adjustment of said bracket will prevent the same from rotating, as would be the case if only one screw was employed without the clamp member 1^a.

Integral with the primary support-engaging portion 2 is an auxiliary shade-supporting arm 6. Integral with the shade-supporting arm 6 is an auxiliary supporting portion 7, which is parallel with the support-engaging portion 2. A curtain-pole or auxiliary supporting-arm 8 is formed integral with the auxiliary supporting portion 7. The shade-supporting arm 6 and the curtain-pole-supporting arm 8 are preferably formed parallel. Likewise the primary and auxiliary support-

ing portions 2 and 7, respectively, are also formed parallel. It is to be noted that the supporting-arms of the brackets extend at right angles to the supporting portions, which constitute supports for these arms. Synchronous with the formation of the portions 2, 6, 7, and 8 and slot 3 notches 9, 10, and 12 will be formed upon the blank by means of the die. The angular walls of the notch 9 are formed for receiving the flattened end portion of the ordinary plate, which is secured to one end of a window-shade. The notch 10 is of greater dimension than notch 9 and is formed for accommodating one end of a curtain-pole. The curtain-pole is adapted to be seated in the notch 10. The segmental curtain-pole-supporting arm 8 will position a pole above the window-shade roll when the same is within the notches 10 of a set of brackets.

It is sometimes desired to support a drapery rod or pole upon the bracket for the purpose of hanging draperies thereon. For accommodating a drapery-rod I provide the cut-out or notched portion 12 upon each bracket. It will be noted that the notch appears so natural and artistic in the bracket that if it is not desired to support a drapery-rod thereon said portion 12 will not detract from the artistic effect of the same. When in actual use, the brackets support a curtain-pole within the recess or notched portions 10, and immediately behind and below the curtain-pole support are the notches constituting supports for receiving the rod used for hanging drapery upon. By means of the angles or bends of the bracket I am enabled to keep the window-shade, curtain-pole, and drapery-pole at a permanent fixed distance from one another, which allows for a perfectly free movement of the window-shade, curtain and drapery.

The right-hand bracket (shown in Fig. 3) is constructed similar in all of its details to the left-hand bracket (shown in Fig. 2) except that upon the window-shade-supporting arm 6 an aperture 11 is formed. Within the aperture 11 is positioned the cylindrical extension of the plate, which is secured to one end of an ordinary window-shade roll when the bracket is in actual use.

Before the blanks are folded at the places indicated by dotted lines 2^a, Fig. 2, the said blanks are substantially segmental in shape, as the body of the shoulder-supporting arm 6 is curved slightly upward, and such is true of the auxiliary supporting portions 7 and the curtain-pole-supporting arms 8. Owing to this formation of the brackets, the blank when folded has the appearance of a "stepped" structure, thereby positioning the window-shade above the clamp member 1^a and the fastening means 4, the drapery-pole and drapery above the window-shade, and the curtain-pole is likewise positioned above the drapery-pole. When a set of brackets is secured upon a support and a window-shade, drapery-pole and curtain-pole are supported by the brackets, it will be obvious that owing to the structure of the brackets the curtain or curtain and drapery will effectively screen or cover and conceal the shade and roll on the inside of the building, as well as placing them at a proper distance, so as not to interfere with each other.

When it is desired to longitudinally adjust a bracket after it is positioned upon a support, it is only necessary to partially remove the screw, which will loosen upon the clamp member, and thereby permit of the bracket to be adjusted upon the prongs 1^c and said screw to the desired position.

From the foregoing it is to be noted that my invention relates to an improved article of manufacture, which is struck up from a single sheet of material and owing to its form is exceedingly simple to manufacture.

What I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a curved sheet-metal bracket formed from a single sheet or piece, said bracket comprising horizontal, parallel, primary and auxiliary supporting portions, parallel shade and curtain pole supporting arms integral with said supporting portions and extending at right angles thereto, and said curtain-pole-supporting arm provided with a drapery-pole-receiving notch, said portions and arms producing an integral "stepped" structure, whereby a shade-roller, drapery-pole, and a curtain-pole may be positioned in different horizontal planes, one above the other, respectively.

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

LOUIS E. KELLER.

Witnesses:

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