No. 815,195. PATENTED MAR. 13, 1906.

H. MEYER.

SHADE BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1905.

Fig: 1.

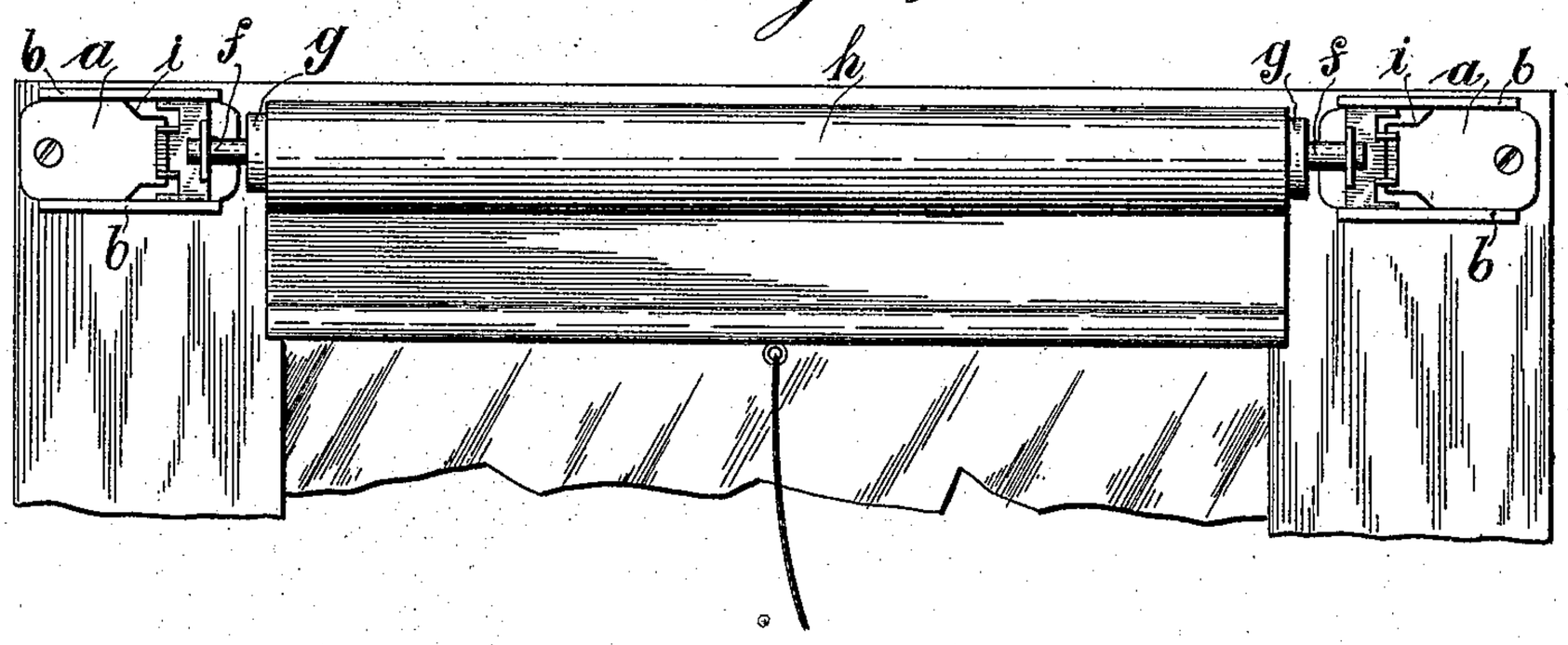


Fig: 2.

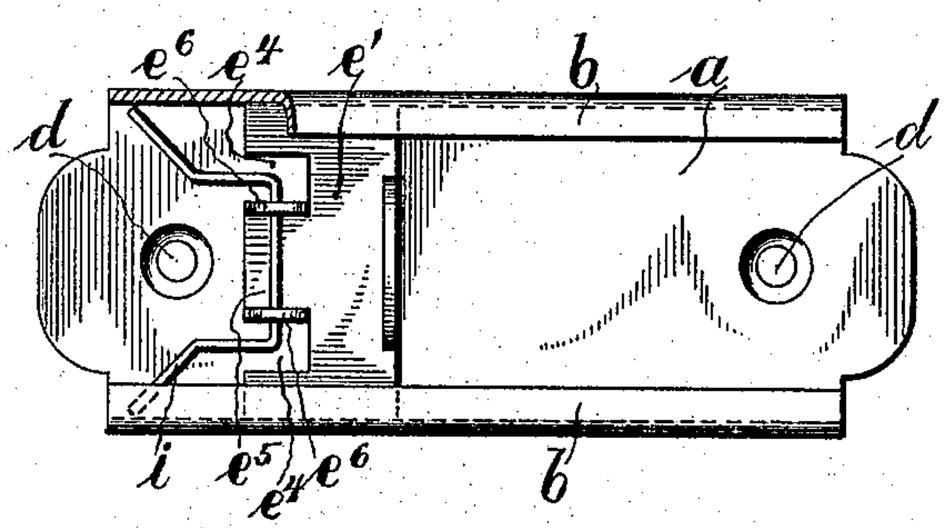
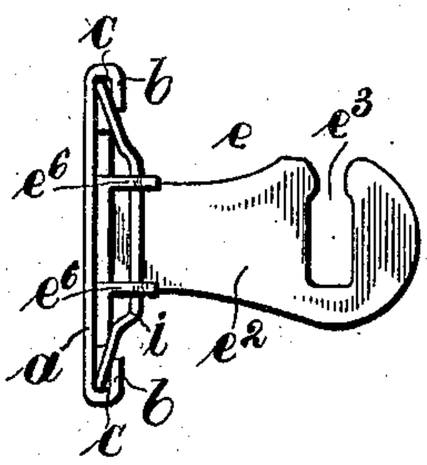


Fig: 3.



Witnesses
Max B. A. Döring.
Agnes Simmons

Inventor
Henry Meyer
By his Attorney L. K. Böhm.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY MEYER, OF WEST HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

SHADE-BRACKET.

No. 815,195. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 13, 1906.

Application filed October 4, 1905. Serial No. 281,214.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY MEYER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of West Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in adjustable shade-brackets.

It pertains particularly to that type of shade-brackets which are permanently secured to the window-frame and may be horizontally adjusted, whereby the distance between the two brackets on one window is increased or decreased, according to the width of the shade to be mounted therein. By using this type of shade-brackets it is avoided that a number of holes are bored into the window-frame in the course of time, and the sole openings necessarily made when mounting the bracket are covered by the device, thus preventing that the frame be damaged and disfigured. Heretofore shade-brackets of this type have been constructed which were rather complicated, and therefore relatively expensive, which was a bar to their general introduction.

It is the special object of my invention to provide improved shade-brackets of this type which are simple in construction, consisting each of a few parts only, so that they may be manufactured very cheaply, and consequently generally introduced.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in front view a pair of brackets embodying my invention secured to the window-frame and having a shade mounted therein. Fig. 2 illustrates in front elevation one bracket of about natural size partly broken away, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of same.

Similar characters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

My novel shade-brackets are preferably made of metal—for instance, of brass, copper, steel, or iron. They consist each, essentially, of a base-plate provided with guides, a bracket adapted to be mounted in said base-plate and horizontally moved in one direction along said guides, and a spring on said bracket which secures the bracket directly in the adjusted position on the base-plate without any further operation.

In the drawings, *a* represents the base-plate, which is usually made from four to six inches long. The longitudinal edges of the plate are turned over, forming thereby the guides *b* and leaving a groove *c*, as shown in Fig. 3, on each side. At each end the plate is somewhat reduced in width and rounded off. Near each end of the plate and in the longitudinal center portion there is a screw-hole *d*, by means of which the plate is permanently secured to the window-frame. The plate and guides are made of one piece, and it is plainly seen that its cost is trifling. The bracket *e* is stamped out of one piece of metal and then bent into the shape shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The broad base part e' fits in the guides *b*, so that it may be horizontally moved therein. The elongated long portion e^2 is bent up from the base part e' at a right angle thereto and contains in its front portion the incision e^3, wherein the gudgeon *f* of the shade-roller *g* is located when the shade *h* is mounted. The base part e' of the bracket is provided on its left-hand side with two incisions e^4, leaving a center portion e^5, which is rectangularly turned up on both sides, forming there the two flanges e^6, of which each is provided with an opening in its center. A wire spring *i* is located in the openings of the flanges e^5 of the base part of the bracket. This spring is rectangularly bent on both sides in a rearward direction and then again outwardly and down, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The ends of the spring are at such a distance from each other as to fit into the grooves of the guides and are held there by friction. The spring is preferably made of steel wire, so as to retain its shape during use.

Assuming now that the bracket shall be mounted in the base-plate on the left-hand side of the window-frame, then the base part e' of the bracket is inserted in the grooves *c* of the guides *b* and the bracket drawn in in the direction from left to right, as shown in Fig. 2. When the bracket has been moved horizontally so far that the ends of the spring *i* reach the grooves, then said ends are forced therein and retain the bracket in its position by friction. It is plainly seen from Fig. 3 that the ends of the spring engage the inner surface of the guides. When trying to push the bracket from right to left, then it will be found that same cannot be moved, because the bracket is permanently secured in the respective position by the spring *i* as far as a

movement from right to left is concerned. However, the bracket may easily be moved from left to right and drawn completely out of the grooves, whereby it is separated from the plate. It is plainly seen from this that no operation at all is required for securing the bracket on the base-plate in any adjusted position. The peculiarly-bent spring retains it directly. Thus not only the construction, but also the operation of the device, is very simple. It takes less time to mount shades in my brackets than in those heretofore used, because one operation less is necessary with my brackets. It is plainly understood that the bracket on the right-hand side of the window-frame is operated in a reverse manner. It is moved from right to left on the base-plate.

When it is desired to mount a shade of different width than the one previously used, as it may happen when a new party moves into a flat or house, and assuming that the new shade to be inserted is narrower than the one previously employed, then the brackets are moved toward each other. The bracket shown in Fig. 2 represents the one on the left side of the window-frame and is moved from left to right, while the other one on the right side of the window-frame is moved from right to left, both in a horizontal direction, whereby the distance between them is lessened. As soon as the gudgeons of the shade-roller rest in the brackets in the desired location the horizontal movement is stopped, and then the shade is mounted. In case a wider shade is to be mounted than the one previously used, then both brackets are completely drawn out of the base-plates and again inserted at their outer ends. This time they cannot be moved in so far, because the new shade is wider. In Fig. 1 a shade is shown to be mounted which is relatively narrow. Therefore the brackets are close together. When both brackets are in the location on the base-plates, as the one shown in Fig. 2—that is, at the outer ends—then a shade of greater width may be mounted.

In the described manner I have provided novel shade-brackets which are plain in construction, cheaply manufactured, and easily operated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. Shade-brackets comprising each a base-plate with guides, a bracket mounted on said base-plate consisting of a base part which slides in the guides, two incisions at one end of the base part, a central portion between said incisions, two side flanges on said central portion having each an opening, and a spring loosely mounted in said openings and resting with its ends in the guides of the base-plate and adapted to lock the bracket directly in the adjusted position by friction, and means on the latter for receiving the roller-gudgeon of the shade.

2. Shade-brackets comprising each a base-plate with guides, a bracket mounted thereon consisting of a base part which slides in said guides, two incisions at one end of the base part, a central portion between said incisions, two side flanges on the central portion having each an opening, and a wire spring in the flanges bent rearwardly on each side at a right angle and then down and outwardly resting with its ends in the guides and adapted to lock the bracket in the adjusted position by friction on the base-plate, and means on the former for supporting the roller-gudgeon of the shade.

3. In a shade-bracket a bracket proper consisting of a base part, two incisions at one side end of same, a central portion between said incisions, two side flanges on said central portion rectangular thereto and having each an opening, a wire spring loosely secured in the openings bent on each side rearwardly at a right angle and then down and outwardly, and a rectangular portion at the other end of the base part integral therewith and adapted to receive the roller-gudgeon of the shade.

Signed at West Hoboken, New Jersey, this 26th day of September, 1905.

HENRY MEYER.

Witnesses:

LUDWIG K. BÖHM,

JUDSON C. FRANÇOIS