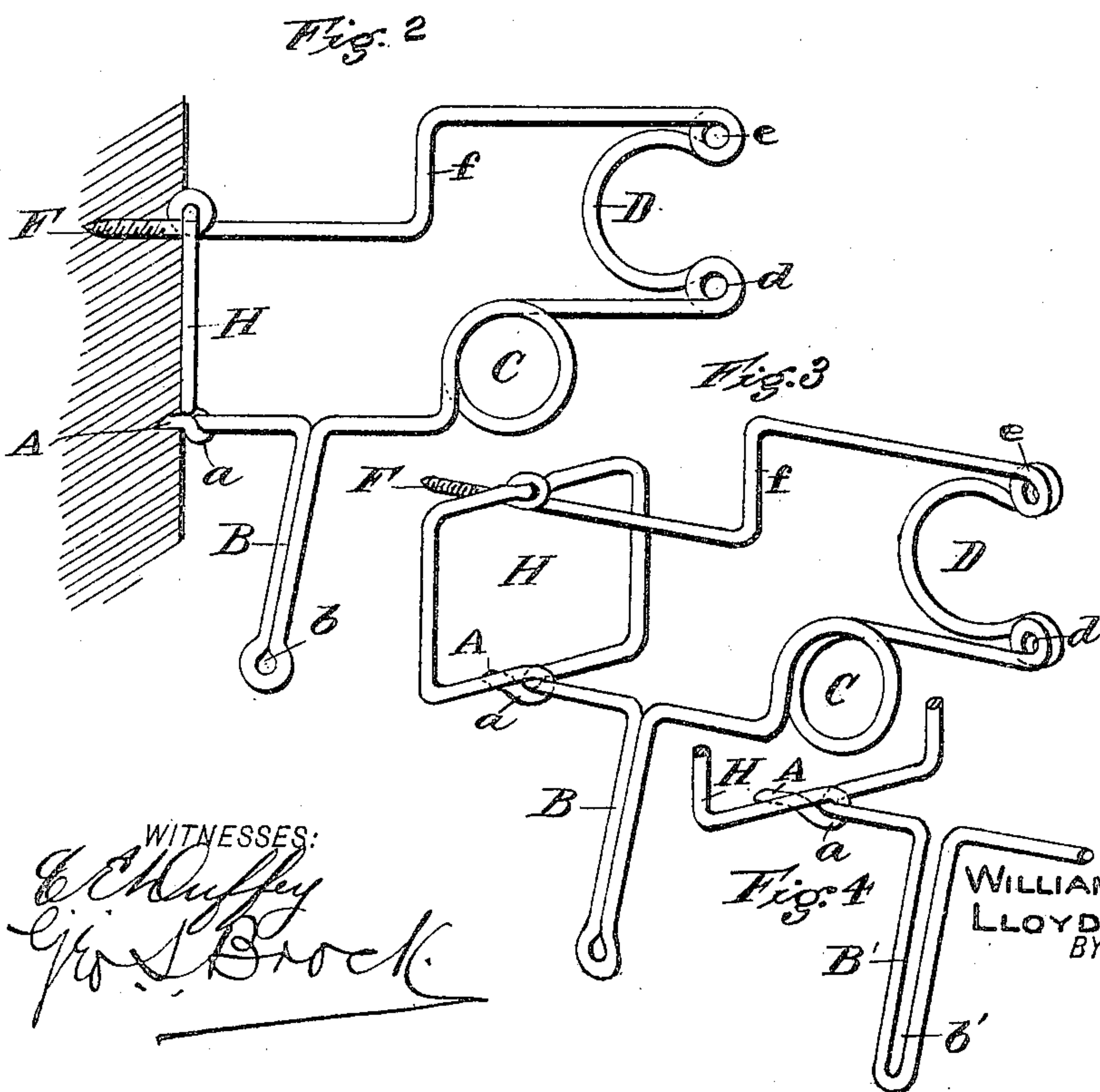
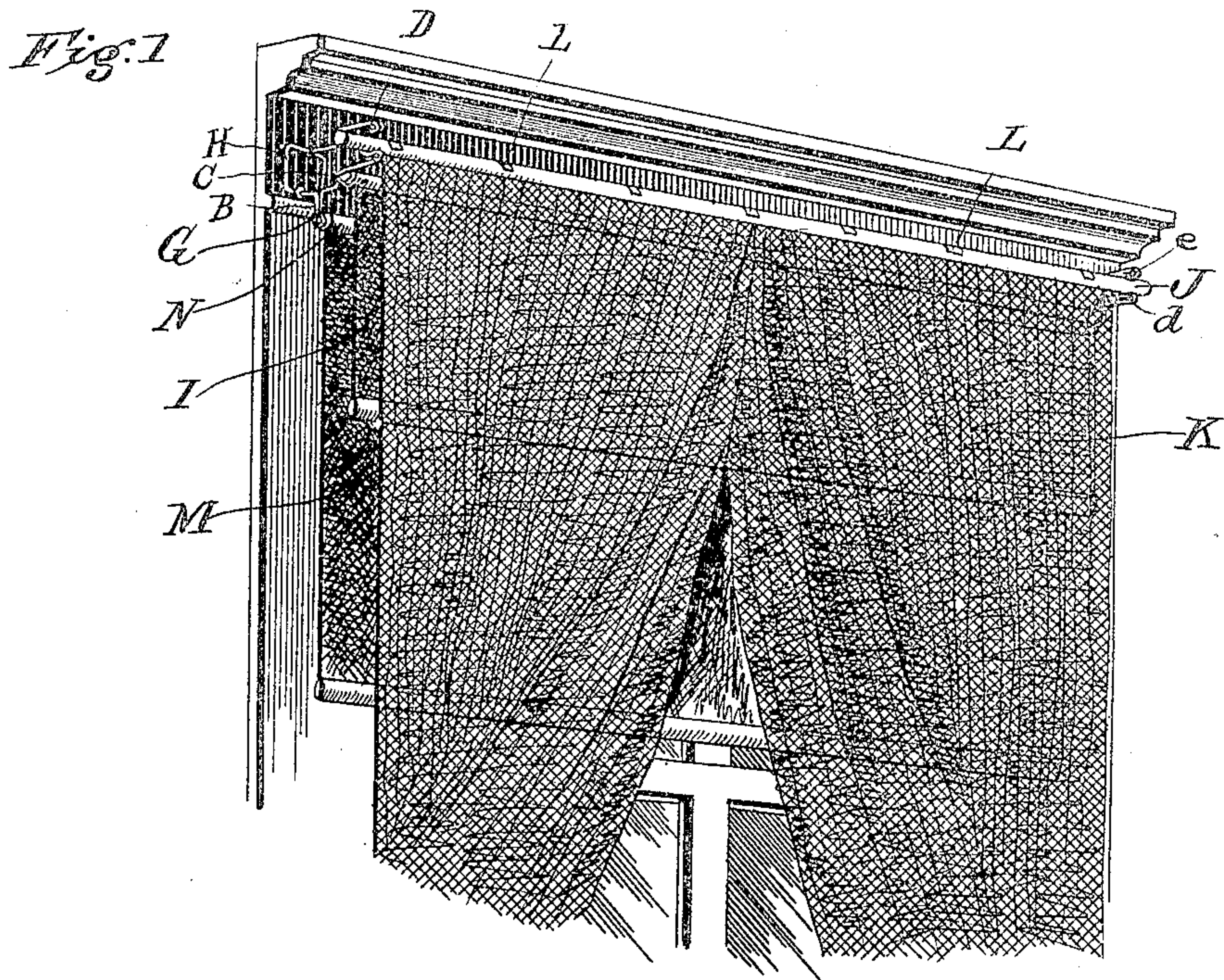


No. 822,722.

PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

W. J. CONNELL & L. C. LOWE.
SHADE AND CURTAIN BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. CONNELL AND LLOYD C. LOWE, OF HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

SHADE AND CURTAIN BRACKET.

No. 822,722.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed January 6, 1906. Serial No. 294,886.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM J. CONNELL and LLOYD C. LOWE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Huntington, in the county of Cabell and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade and Curtain Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in shade and curtain brackets, and has for its object to produce a simple, cheap, and efficient bracket that can be readily and quickly applied to and removed from a window-casing and one from which a short ventilating-shade in addition to a lace curtain and window-shade may be suspended.

With these objects in view our invention consists in certain novel features of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the drawings, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window-casing, showing the manner of using our improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one bracket, showing manner of application to window-casing. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the brackets. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view showing manner of bending the wire to form the opposite bracket.

In carrying out our invention we use a single piece of wire, one end of which is pointed, as at A, and is bent to form an eye *a* and then bent at a right angle extending to one side a short distance, then bent upwardly a short distance, then across and down, and then to center and passes through the eye *a*, forming the flat heel-brace H. The wire is then carried to the front a short distance and bent downwardly, then upwardly, forming an eye *b* at the lower end of the arm B. From the upper end of this arm the wire extends outwardly and is bent into a coil C. From the upper part of this coil the wire extends still farther outwardly, where it is coiled on itself at *d*, and then is carried rearwardly and bent to form the spring-loop D. At the upper end of the loop D the wire is again coiled on itself, as at *e*, and then carried rearwardly a short distance and bent downwardly at *f* and then rearwardly until it meets the upper horizontal bar of the heel-

brace H, around which it is coiled, and then continued rearwardly, the end being pointed and screw-threaded, as at F. The bracket just described takes the place of the usual right-hand bracket—that is, the one which supports the right end of the shade-roller, which has a round journal. The left-hand bracket is similar to this, except that the arm B' is made with the straight passage *b'* to receive the left or rectangular end of the journal of the spring shade-roller and has no eye, as has the other bracket. The coil or eye C is sufficiently large to receive the end of a pole G, to which a short shade or lambrequin I is attached. The open loop D is to receive a pole J, to which a lace curtain K is secured. Said curtain is preferably secured to its pole by suitable clips L. The pole J is held in the loops D by the resiliency of the same, due to the coils *d* and *e*, said loop securely retaining the pole, but also permitting of its ready and instant removal. The spring-roller N is applied to the bracket by placing the right end journal in the eye *b* and then forcing the left end journal in the passage and forcing it down to the lower end of same. The bracket will be made sufficiently large so that the pole G will be about four or five inches above the spring-roller N and to the front of same, while the pole J is above and to the front of pole G.

The manner of applying our bracket is to screw the end F into the casing until the heel-brace H rests against the same, the point A entering the casing a very short distance, but sufficiently far to prevent lateral movement of the bracket, but still not mar the casing to any appreciable extent. As stated, the pole G is to receive a short shade or lambrequin I, so that when the window is lowered from the top air may be admitted for ventilation through said shade or lambrequin.

It will thus be seen that we provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device, one which can be readily and quickly applied or removed, and one which permits ventilation of the room.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A shade and curtain bracket consisting of a single piece of wire bent to form a flat heel-brace, a lower loop for receiving and holding a shade-roller, upper loops in ad-

vance of said lower loop for supporting an auxiliary shade or lambrequin pole and a lace-curtain pole, said heel-brace lying in a plane at right angles to that of the aforesaid
5 loops and means for securing said bracket to a window-casing.

2. A shade and curtain bracket consisting of a single piece of wire bent to form a flat heel-brace, a shade-roller journal-bearing
10 arm extending downwardly from said heel-brace, a coiled loop to receive an auxiliary shade-pole, projecting upwardly and for-

wardly from said arm, an open spring-loop projecting forwardly and above said auxiliary loop, and an upper rearwardly-extending bar secured to the upper portion of said heel-brace, means for securing said bracket to a window-casing, and means for preventing lateral displacement of said heel-brace.

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