No. 891,421. PATENTED JUNE 23, 1908.

F. E. HUGGINS.

WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1907.

Fig. 1.

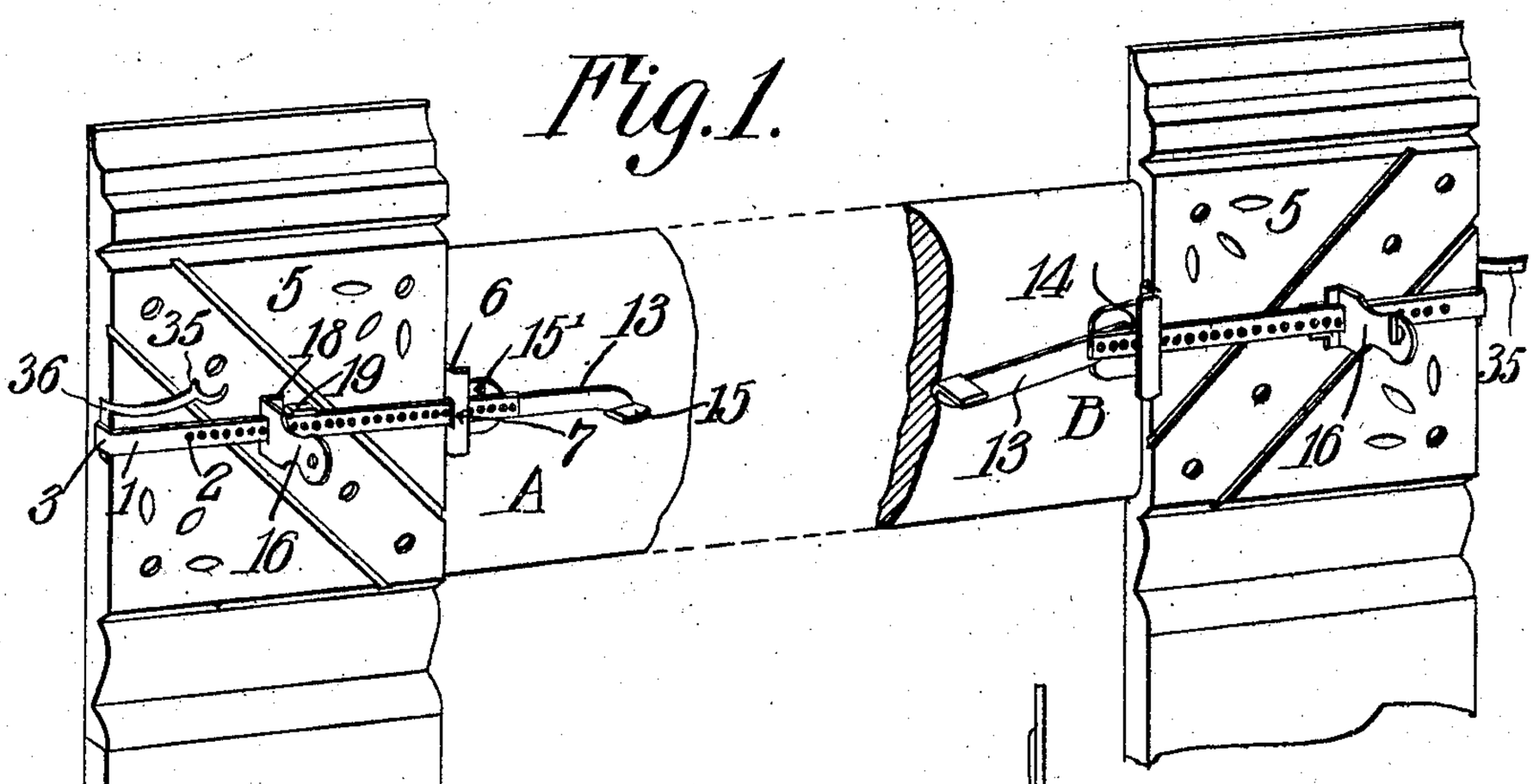


Fig. 2.

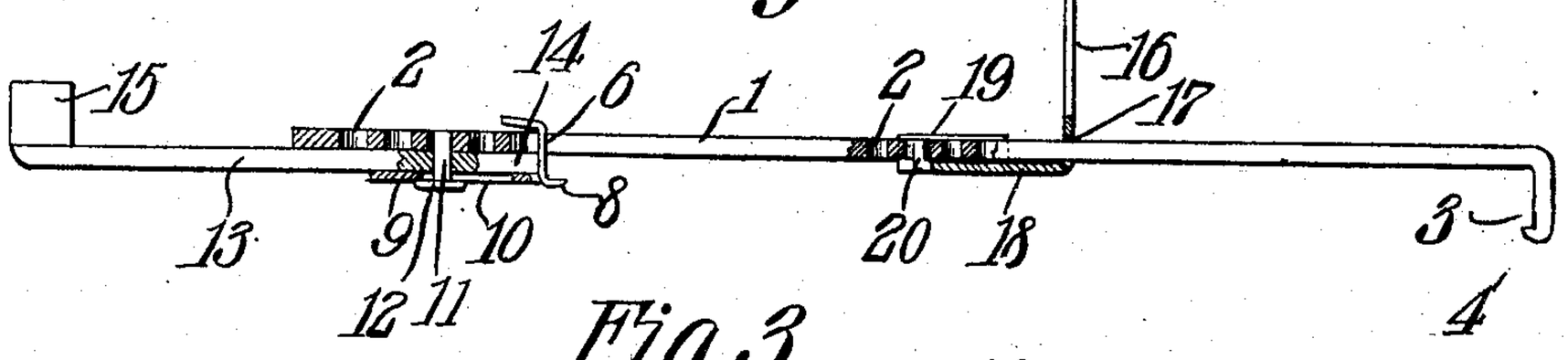
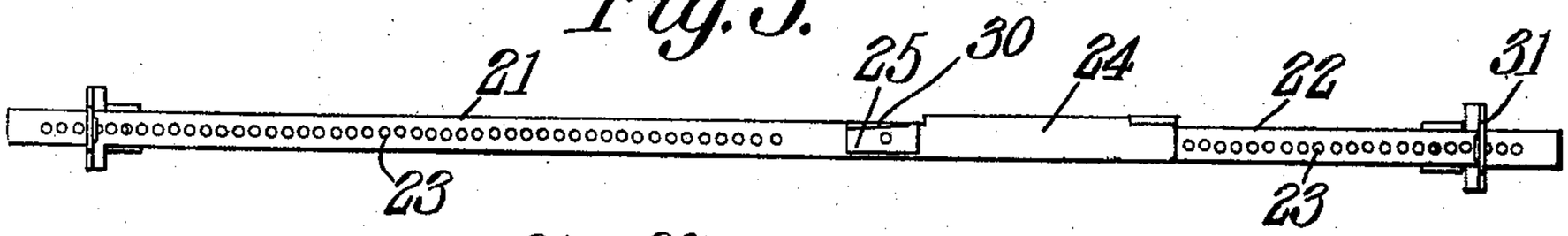


Fig. 3.



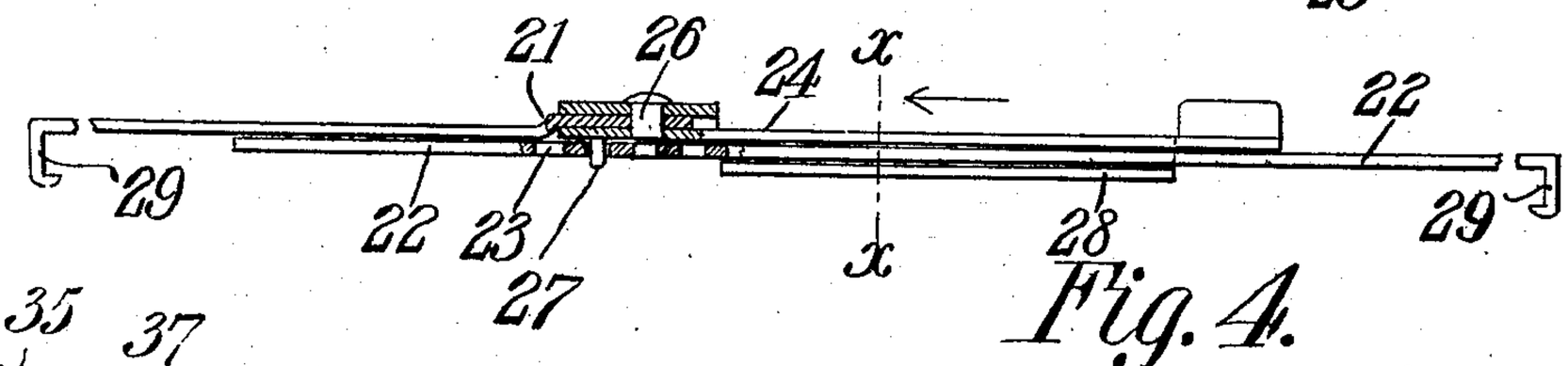


Fig. 4.

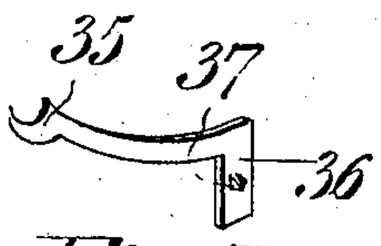


Fig. 7.

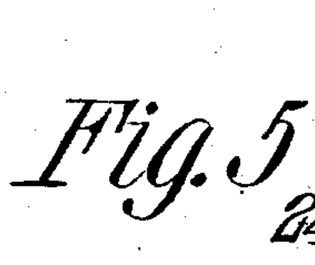


Fig. 5

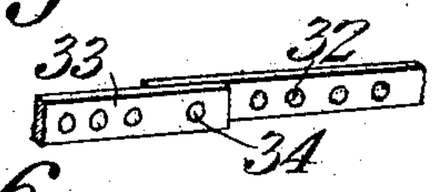


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:

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WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 891,421. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed August 2, 1907. Serial No. 386,851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. HUGGINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Zeandale, in the county of Riley and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Window Shade and Curtain Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window shade and curtain fixtures and its object is to provide simple and efficient means which can be readily connected to the casing of a window without the use of nails or similar fastening devices and which will rigidly support a curtain pole and a shade in proper position.

A still further object is to provide a fixture of this character which can be conveniently adjusted to shade rollers of different lengths.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings is shown the preferred form of the invention.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fixture embodying the present improvements attached to a window casing. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of one of the sections of the fixture, portions thereof being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a face view of a modified form of fixture. Fig. 4 is a plan view thereof, a portion thereof being shown in section. Fig. 5 is a section on line *x*—*x*, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a detail view of a portion of another modified form. Fig. 7 is a detail view of a curtain pole bracket designed to be used in connection with either form of fixture.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, A and B designate the right and left sections respectively of a fixture embodying the present improvements, each section being of the same construction. Each of the sections consists of a thin metal strip 1 having a longitudinal series of apertures 2 and terminating at one end in an extension 3 projecting at right angles therefrom and having an inwardly extending tooth or prong 4 integral therewith. This extension 3 and prong 4 constitute one jaw for engaging a corner block 5 of a window casing. The other jaw is slidably mounted upon the strip 1 and consists of a plate 6 having a slot 7 therein through which the strip 1 projects and a prong or tooth 8 extends in one direction from one edge of this plate, while a base 9 extends in the opposite direction from said edge and has a longitudinal slot 10. Slidably mounted within this slot is a stud 11 held in proper position by means of a head 12 and secured to this stud is a lever 13 provided at one end with a cam 14 while its other end has a laterally extending finger piece 15 whereby the same may be conveniently manipulated. A stop lug 15′ is provided for limiting the movement of the lever. The stud 11 extends through lever 13 and is designed to engage any one of the openings 2 within the strip 1.

Slidably mounted on the strip 1 is a bracket 16 designed to engage one end of a shade roller and this bracket is provided with a slot 17 through which the strip 1 extends. A base 18 is formed integral with the bracket and is designed to bear upon the inner face of strip 1. This base has side flanges 19 bent up therefrom and lapping opposite edges of the strip 1 so as to hold the bracket in proper position. A lug 20 is struck upward from the base and is designed to project into any one of the openings 2.

In using the fixture herein described each section is fastened to the corner block 5 by swinging lever 13 so as to withdraw the cam 14 from contact with the plate 6. Stud 11 is then swung out of engagement with the strip 1 and the prongs or teeth 4 and 8 are adjusted so as to contact with opposite faces of the corner block. Lug 11 is then inserted into the adjoining opening 2 and lever 13 is swung upon its fulcrum so as to cause the cam 14 to press against the plate 6 and force the tooth 8 into engagement with the block 5. At the same time strip 1 will be drawn longitudinally by the lever, this movement being permitted by slot 10 and therefore tooth 4 will also be pressed into the block 5. Should adjustment of the brackets 16 be necessary either or both of the levers 13 are swung so as to loosen the jaws whereupon the strips 1 are moved outward from the blocks and the bracket 16 tilted so as to withdraw the lugs 20 from the openings 2. Said brackets can then be moved to any desired positions and the jaws again placed in engagement with the window casing.

It will be seen that the fixture herein described can be readily attached to various sizes of window casings inasmuch as two sepa-

rate members or sections are employed. Moreover, they can be packed within a small compass and by the reason of the small number of their parts they can be manufactured cheaply and will at the same time be durable and efficient.

The stop lug 15′ not only serves to limit the movement of the lever but it also constitutes an abutment against which the cam works so as to force the plate 6 and its tooth 8 outward away from engagement with the block 5 during the releasing operation.

Instead of forming the fixture in two sections as shown in Fig. 1 the same can be made of a single section as disclosed in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. By referring to these figures it will be noted that two strips 21 and 22 are employed, each strip having a longitudinal series of apertures 23. A lever 24 having a yoke 25 at one end is pivotally connected to the strip 21, the end of which extends into the yoke and is mounted upon a pivot 26 extending therethrough. This is shown particularly in Fig. 4. A stud 27 extends from one end of the lever and is designed to project into any one of the openings 23 in strip 22. An elongated yoke 28 is formed along the lever and is designed to embrace the strip 22 so as to limit the movement of the lever in one direction. Both of the strips terminate in jaws 29 designed to engage opposite portions of a window casing. In using this form of fixture lever 24 is swung upward, this movement being permitted in view of the fact that the yoke 25 has a slot 30 into which the strip 21 is designed to swing. Inasmuch as stud 27 is disposed out of alinement with the pivot 26 it is apparent that this movement of the lever will result in the two jaws 29 being moved apart. When it is desired to adjust the jaws to casings of different sizes the stud 27 is withdrawn from engagement with strip 22 and placed in engagement with a desired aperture 23. Lever 24 is then swung downward until its yoke 28 embraces strip 22. This will result in the two jaws 29 being drawn toward each other and the teeth thereof engaging the casing. It is of course to be understood that brackets 31 similar to those shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are used in connection with this modified form.

As shown in Fig. 6 the fixture disclosed in Figs. 3 and 4 can be made to fit very wide windows by forming one or both of the members 21 and 22 of sections 32 and 33 pivotally connected as at 34 and designed to fold when not in use so as to occupy a comparatively small space. In both forms of the invention disclosed brackets may be used for supporting curtain poles. As shown particularly in Fig. 7 each of these brackets consists of an arm 35 of suitably ornamented metal and having a blade 36 extending from one end thereof and designed to be clamped between the corner block 5 of the window casing and the jaw of the fixture. This blade is preferably formed with a stud 37 struck therefrom and designed to bite into the block 5 so as to prevent displacement.

I claim:

1. In a shade fixture the combination with an apertured strip having an integral jaw, and a bracket adjustably mounted upon the strip; of a jaw adjustably connected to said strip, and a cam lever connected to said jaw and detachably connected to the strip for adjusting the jaws toward or from each other.

2. In a shade fixture the combination with a strip having a plurality of apertures and a jaw integral with the strip; of a jaw slidably mounted upon the strip, a pivoted lever slidably connected to the slidable jaw, and means extending from the lever and detachably engaging any one of the apertures, said lever constituting means for forcing the jaws toward each other.

3. In a shade fixture the combination with a strip having a longitudinal series of apertures, and a jaw at one end of the strip; of a jaw slidably mounted upon the strip, means connecting said jaw and detachably engaging any one of the apertures in the strip for adjusting the jaws toward or from each other, and a bracket adjustably mounted upon the strip.

4. In a shade fixture the combination with a strip having a series of alining apertures, and a jaw at one end of the strip; of a jaw slidably mounted upon the strip, a base extending therefrom, a pivot device slidably engaging the base and disposed to be seated within any one of the apertures within the strip, and a lever fulcrumed upon and movable with said device, said lever being disposed to bear against the slidable jaw to actuate it.

5. In a shade fixture the combination with a strip having a jaw at one end; of a jaw slidably mounted upon the strip, a lever pivotally mounted upon the strip and slidably connected to the jaw, and means extending from the lever for adjustably engaging the strip, said lever being disposed to actuate the jaws in opposite directions simultaneously.

6. In a shade fixture the combination with a strip having a jaw at one end; of a jaw slidably mounted upon the strip, a base carried thereby, a lever, a pivot device for said lever and slidably engaging the base; and a projection upon the base and in the path of the lever, said pivot device adjustably engaging the strip.

7. In a shade fixture the combination with a strip having a series of alining apertures, and a jaw at one end of the strip; of a jaw slidably mounted upon the strip, a lever slidably connected to the slidable jaw, a pivot device disposed to be seated in any one of

the apertures, and constituting the fulcrum of the lever a curtain pole bracket separate from one of the jaws, and a projection upon said bracket, said jaw being disposed to clamp the bracket against a supporting structure to force the projection thereinto.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK E. HUGGINS.

Witnesses:
A. E. MOORE,
BELA D. MOORE.