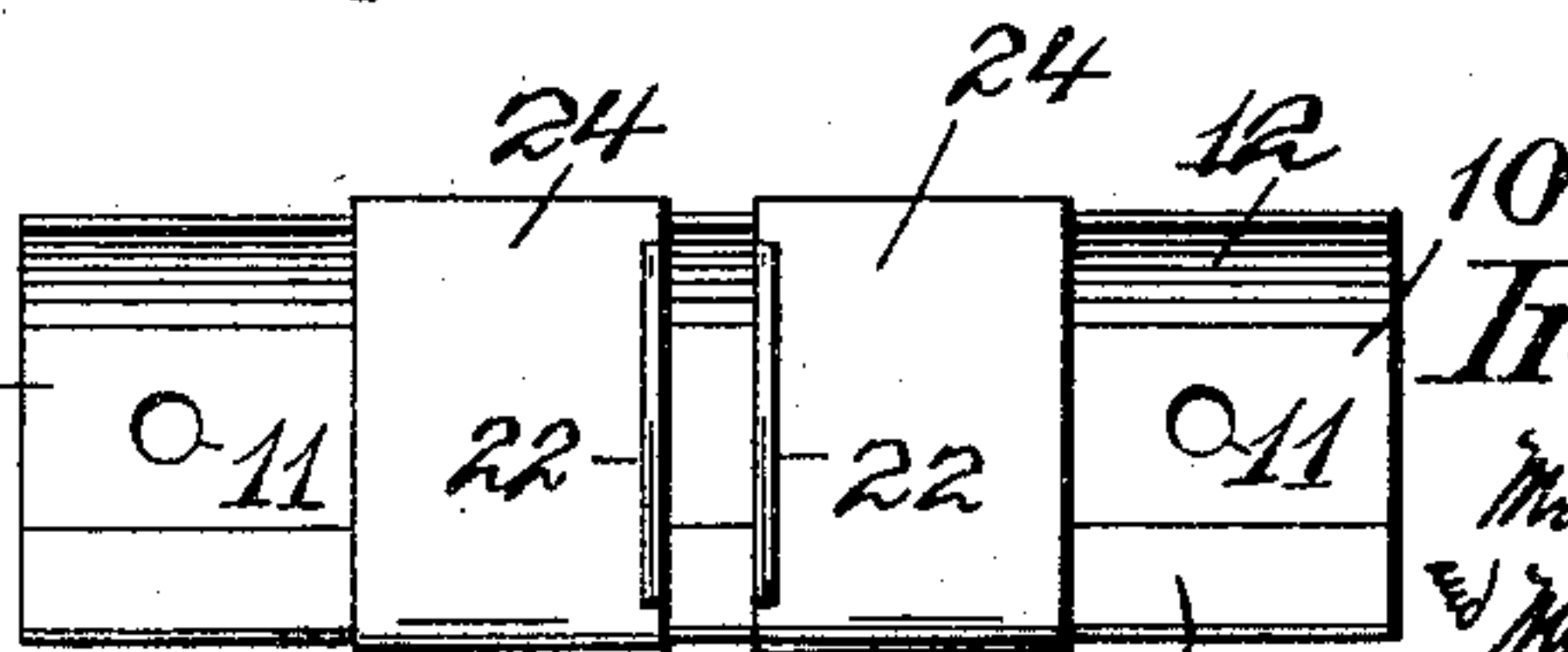
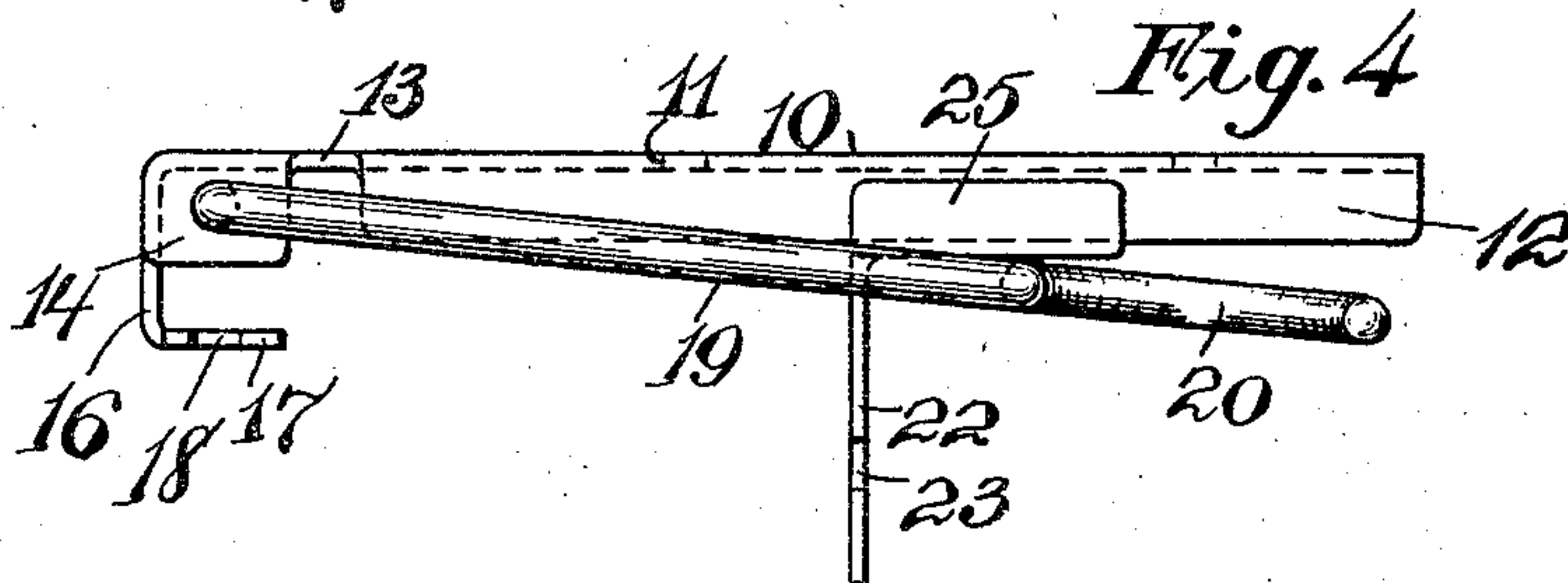
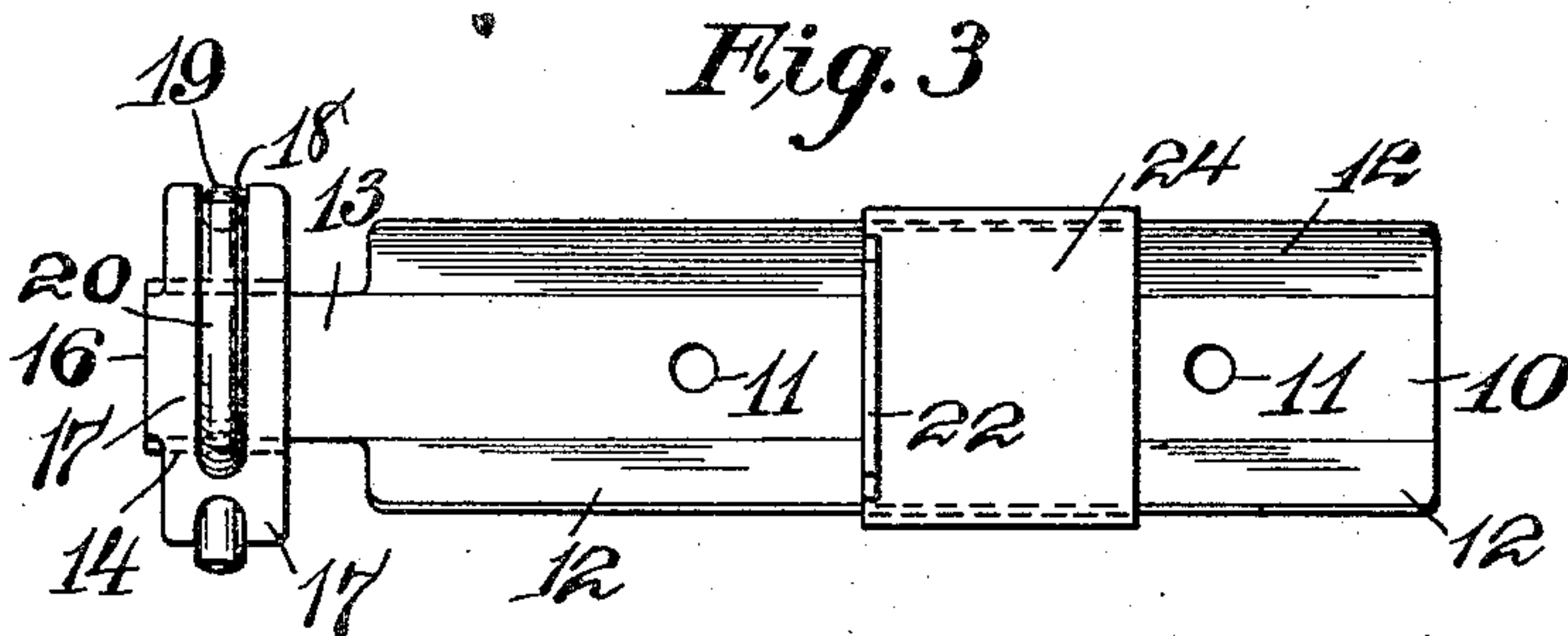
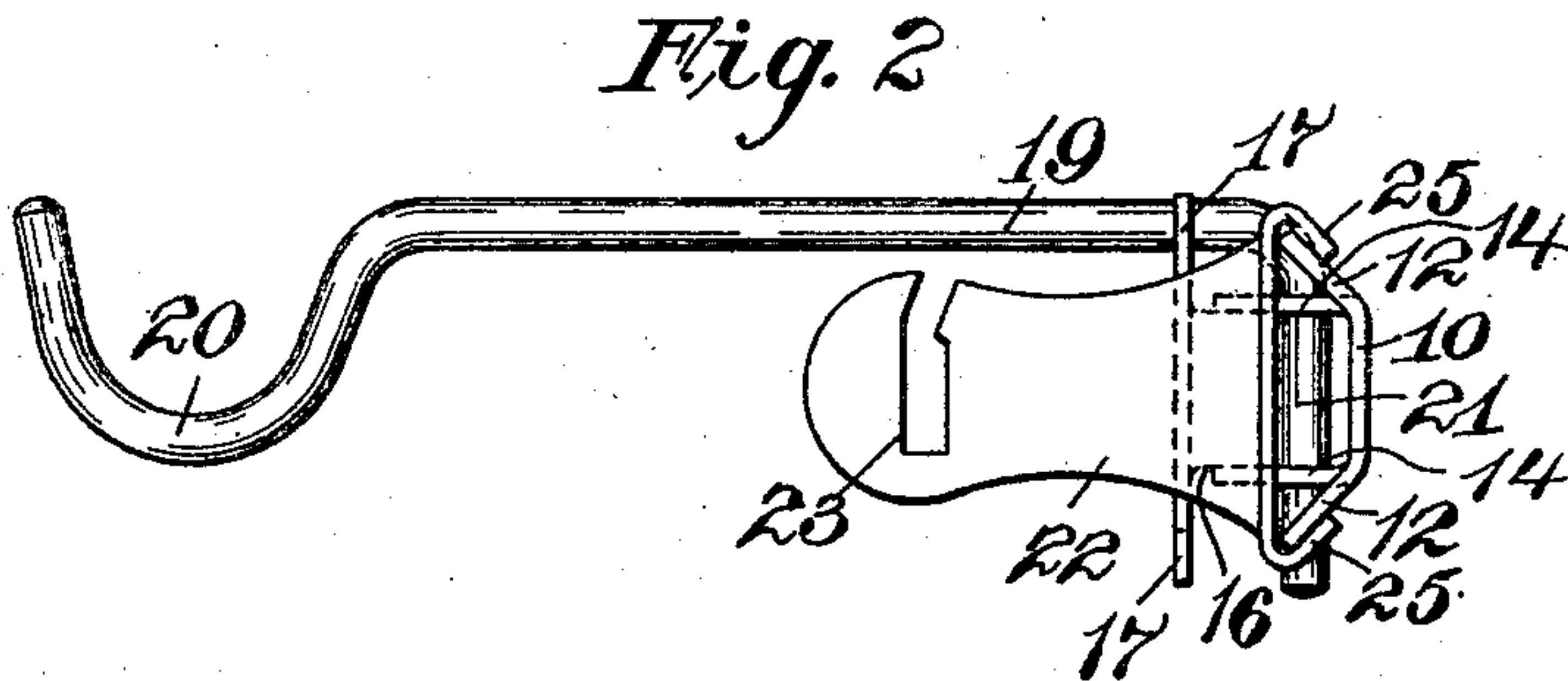
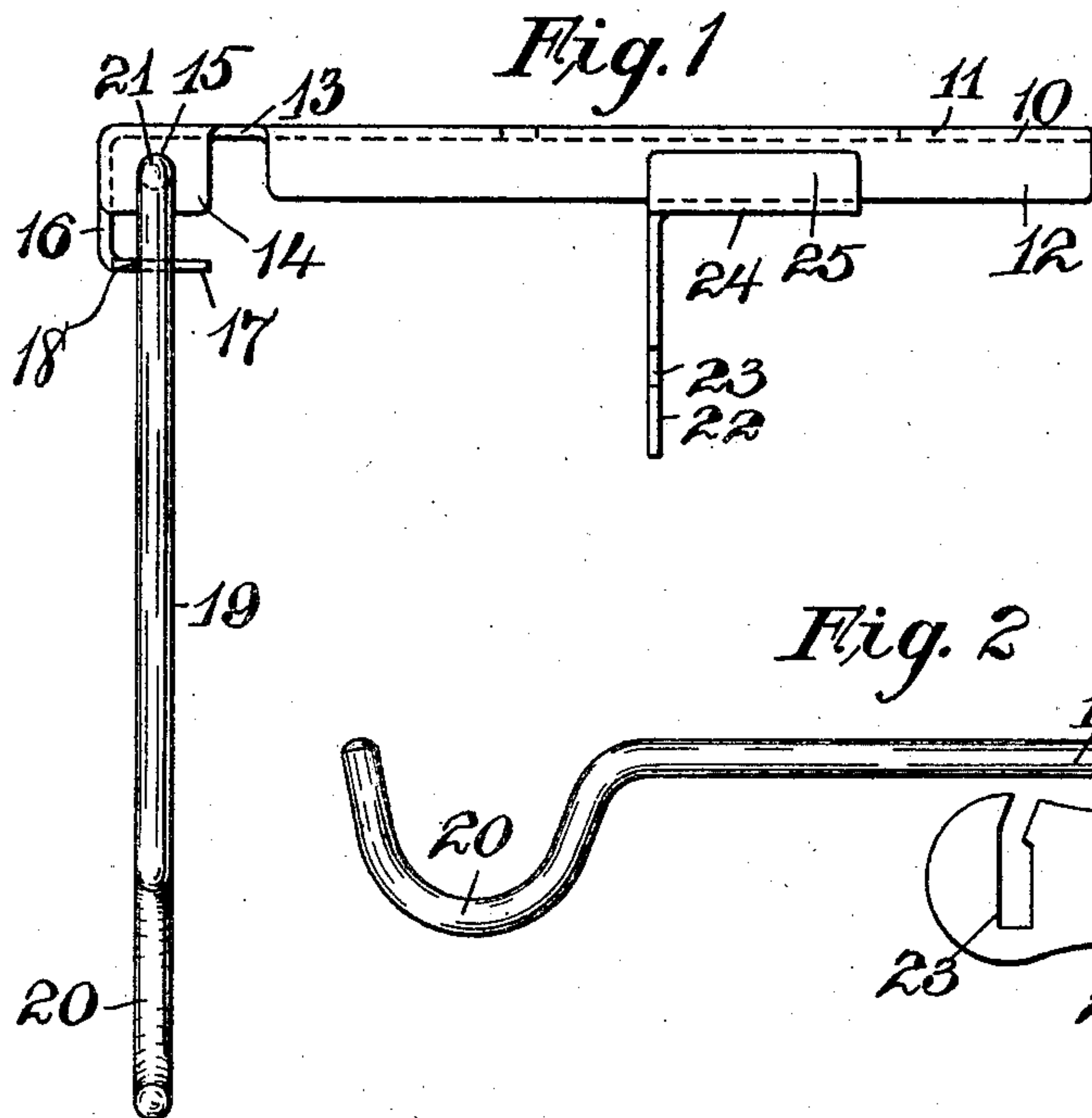


SHADE BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1909.

944,642.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.



Witnesses

Chas. P. Day.
E. A. Peck.

Inventors:

Martin Vosseler
 (Ed) Martin Schlenker,
 H. Camfield
 atty.

By ^{the} Wm H. Campfield
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN VOSSELER AND MARTIN SCHLENKER, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

SHADE-BRACKET.

944,642.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTIN VOSSELER and MARTIN SCHLENKER, citizens of the United States, residing at Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Brackets; and we 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a shade-bracket combined with a device for supporting a curtain-pole, the bracket being adapted for use as a right and left bracket, that is, it can be placed on either side of a window and used to support the shade-roller. The bracket is made with a body portion formed of one integral piece of sheet metal, and the sliding bracket is made also of one piece of metal so that two pieces are all that is required for the complete bracket.

The support for the curtain-rod is a wire bent into form and adapted to swing close to the bracket for convenience in packing or when a curtain-rod is not used, and the body portion has means for locking the rod support in its extended position.

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

Figure 1 is a top view of the shade-bracket, and Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a face view, and Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the rod supporter swung in against the bracket. Fig. 5 is a face view of a modified form.

The device consists of a body portion made up of a single piece of metal which has a flat back 10 which has the perforations 11 for securing it to a window-frame, although other means of fastening can be used. The body portion has the inclined edges 12 which extend out to make a trough-like structure, and the end of this trough-like structure has a neck 13 which has at the top and bottom thereof ears 14 which are bent over in parallel relation, and the ears are provided with perforations 15, these perforations being in line. Beyond the ears 14 is a right-angled part 16 which terminates in a widened wing 17 which extends above and below the ears 14 and is provided, on its top and bottom

edges, with recesses 18. A rod 19 forms the pole supporter and has a hooked shaped end 20 adapted to receive and hold a curtain-pole, the rod 19 being bent as at 21 into a right-angled portion, this right-angled portion 21 being adapted to pass through the perforated ears 14 and swing thereon, the rod 19 being held at right-angles to the body portion, that is, in its extended position, by having its straight portion fit down in one of the recesses 18. It is thus held against turning, but when it is desired to turn the rod 19, it is raised from the recess 18, in which it lies, and can be swung close in to the bracket as in Fig. 4. A leaf 22 provided with a suitable notch 23 acts to support the shade-roller, the leaf 22 being bent at right-angles so as to project from a plate 24, which plate has the inwardly turned flanges 25 to engage the inclined edges 12 of the body portion, these edges and flanges having a slight spring action which makes them coact to hold the plate 24 against accidental movement from any position to which it has been slid.

If the bracket is to be used on the left side of a window as it is shown in Fig. 1, it can be simply fastened in place, but if it is to be reversed to the other side of the window, it is turned over so that the rod supporter 19 is on the outside edge, and the rod 19 is slid out from the perforated ears, and then re-inserted so that it will project from the top of the bracket. The wing 17 has a recess 18 at the top and one at the bottom to provide a seating means for the rod supporter 19 when the bracket is reversed. The plate 24 also can be slid from the end of the body portion and turned over and again slid into place. It is seen from this that the only change necessary in the bracket is to form one of the leaves 22 with a round perforation to receive the circular end of a shade-roller, the other leaf being notched as at 23.

When a bracket is placed on a double window, the bracket between the windows that is to take the ends of two different rollers can be made as shown in Fig. 5 with the flat back and the inclined edges on the body portion, and the two brackets having the plates 24 are slid on the body portions.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:—

1. A shade-bracket comprising a body portion having a flat back and inclined edges at its top and bottom, the body portion having

parallel perforated ears near one end, a rod supporter in the perforated ears the body portion being then bent into a right-angled part which is again bent into a wing parallel
5 with the flat back, the wing having recesses in its top and bottom edges adapted to receive the rod supporter and prevent its swinging, and a plate having a right-angled leaf for supporting a shade-roller,
10 the plate having inwardly turned flanges to engage the inclined edges of the body portion.

2. A shade-bracket comprising a body portion having a flat back bent into ears on one
15 end, the ears being perforated, the perforations being in line, the body portion being also bent into a right-angled part which is again bent into a wing parallel with the back of the body portion, the wing having
20 recesses in its top and bottom edges, a rod approximately hooked shaped on one end and being bent substantially at right-angles at the other end, the right-angled part being adapted to swing in the perforations in
25 the ears and the rod being adapted to lie in one of the recesses in the wing, and a plate arranged in sliding relation on the body portion, the plate having a right-angled leaf for supporting a shade-roller.

3. A shade-bracket comprising a body portion having a flat back bent into ears on one end, the ears being perforated, the perforations being in line, the body portion being also bent into a right-angled part which is
30 again bent into a wing parallel with the back of the body portion, the wing having recesses in its top and bottom edges, a rod approximately hooked shaped on one end and being bent substantially at right-angles at
35 the other end, the right-angled part being adapted to swing in the perforations in the ears and the rod being adapted to lie in one of the recesses in the wing, the body portion having outwardly inclined edges, and a plate
40 having inwardly turned flanges on the back of its top and bottom edge adapted to engage by frictional contact with the inclined edges of the body portion, the plate having
45 a right-angled leaf, the leaf being perforated to receive the end of a shade-roller.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing, we have hereunto set our hands this 3rd day of July 1909.

MARTIN VOSSELER.
MARTIN SCHLENKER.

Witnesses:

E. A. PELL,
WM. H. CAMFIELD.