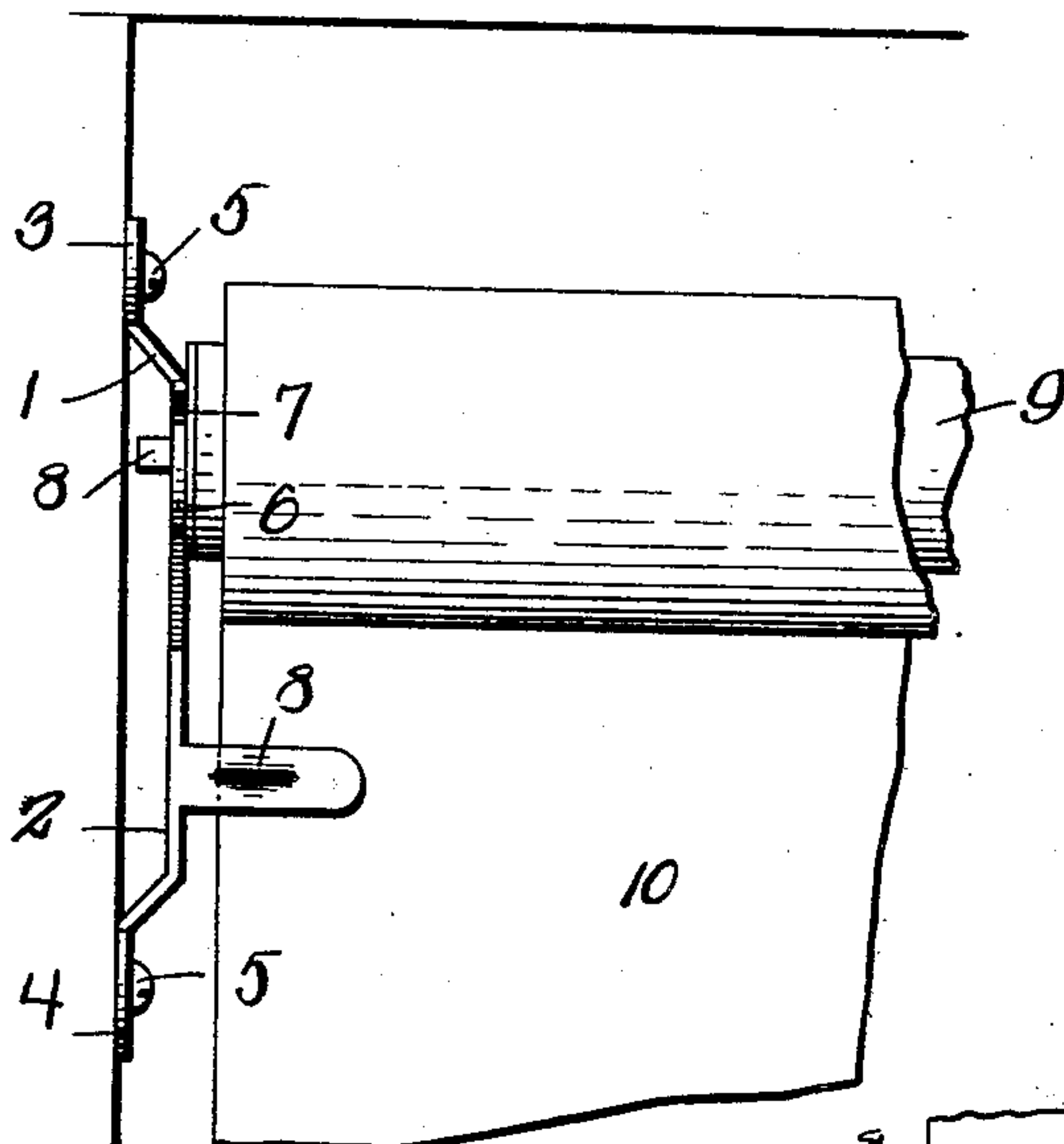


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CURTAIN SHADE FIXTURE.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1909.

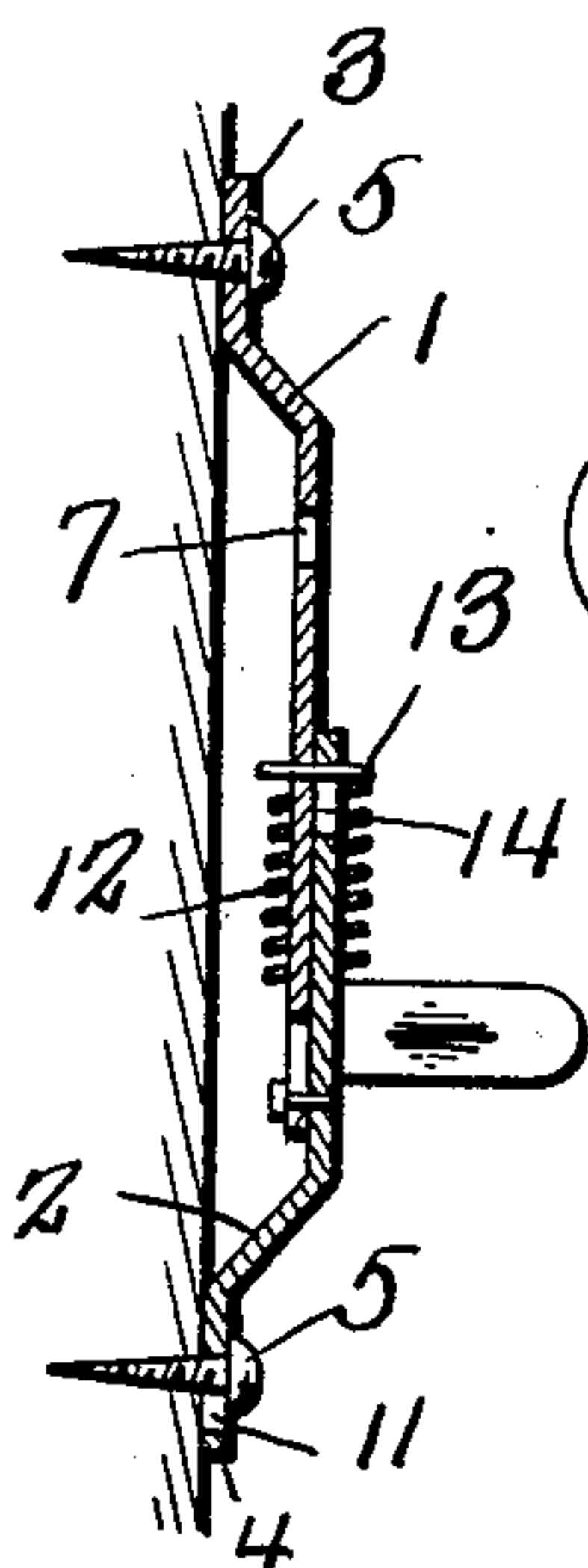
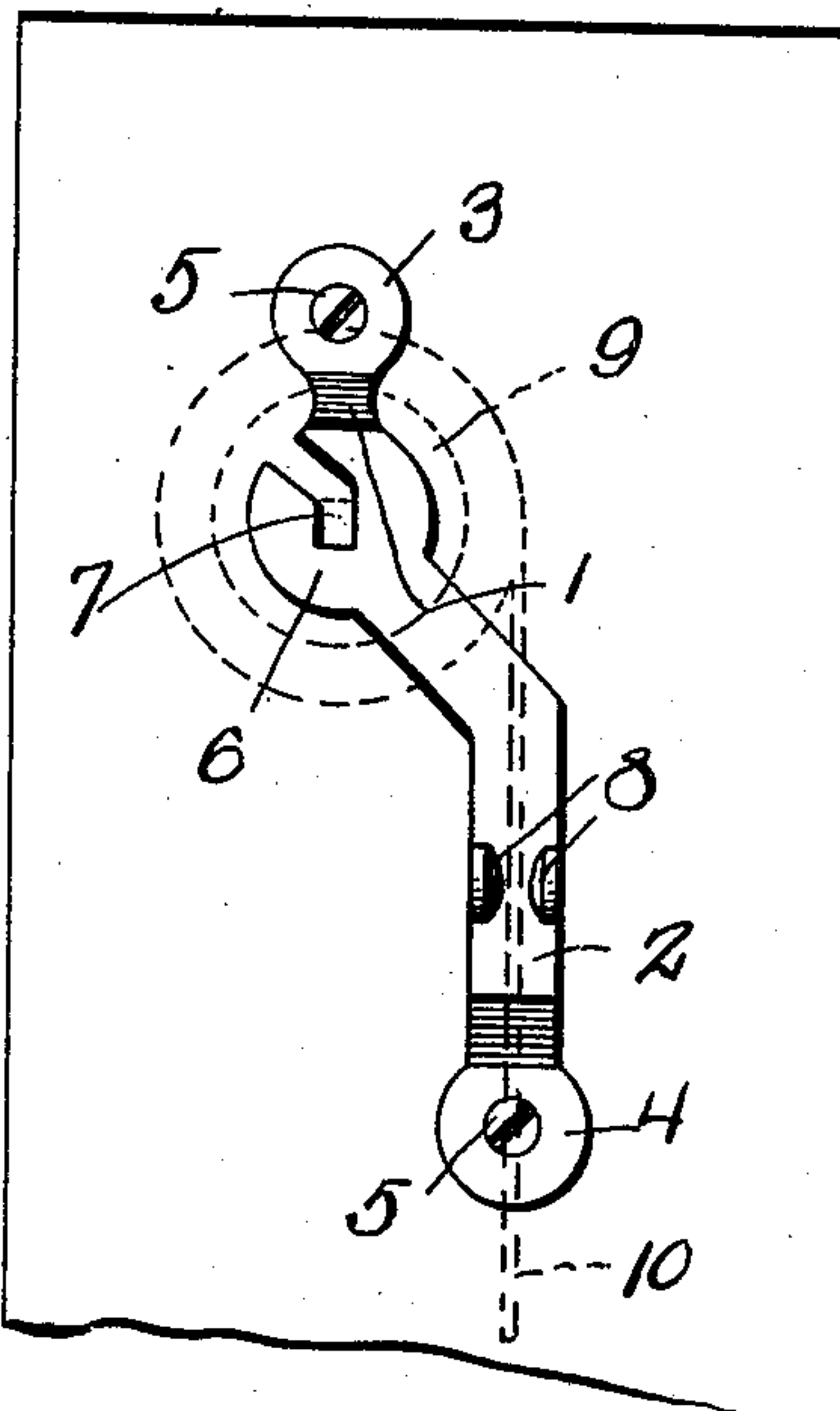
969,473.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

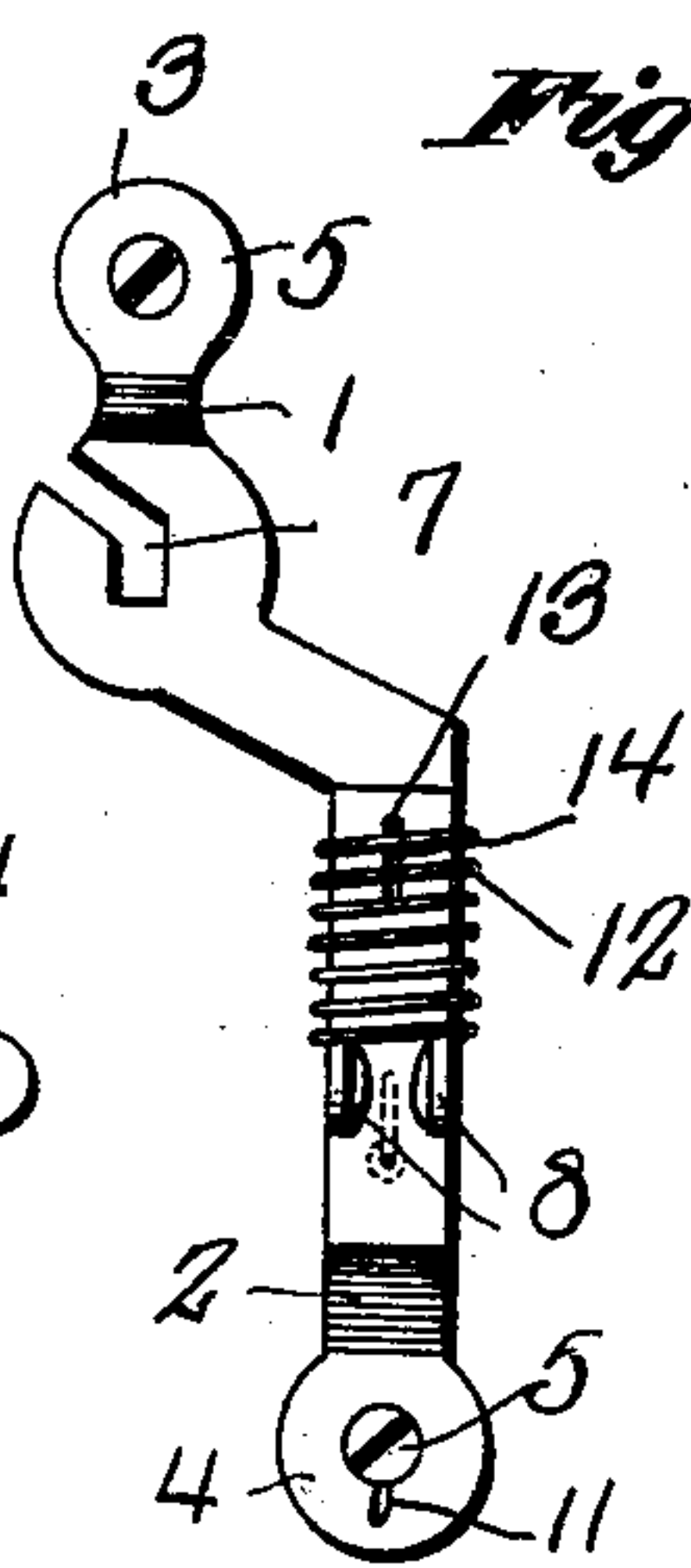
*Fig. 1.*



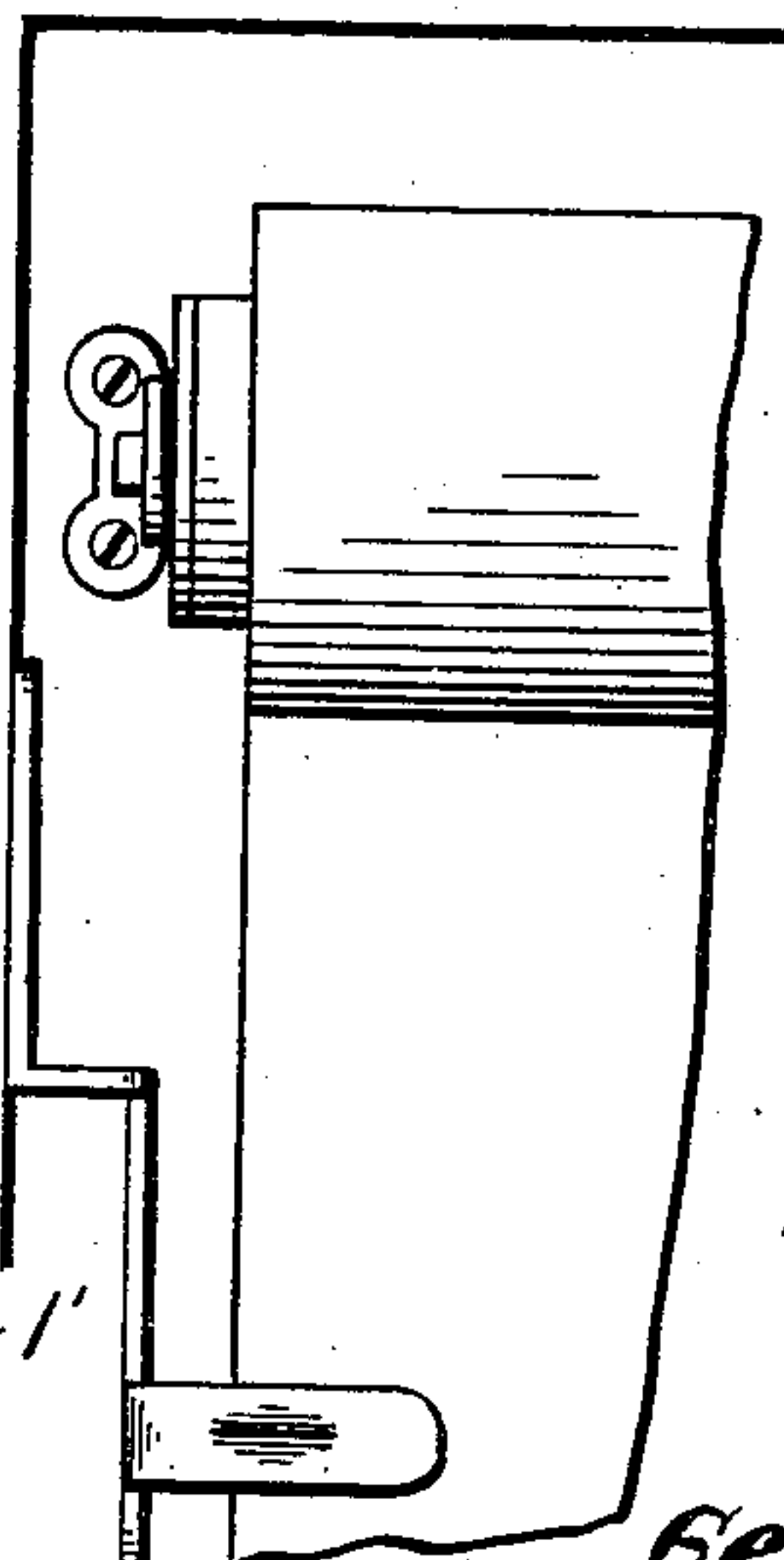
*Fig. 2.*



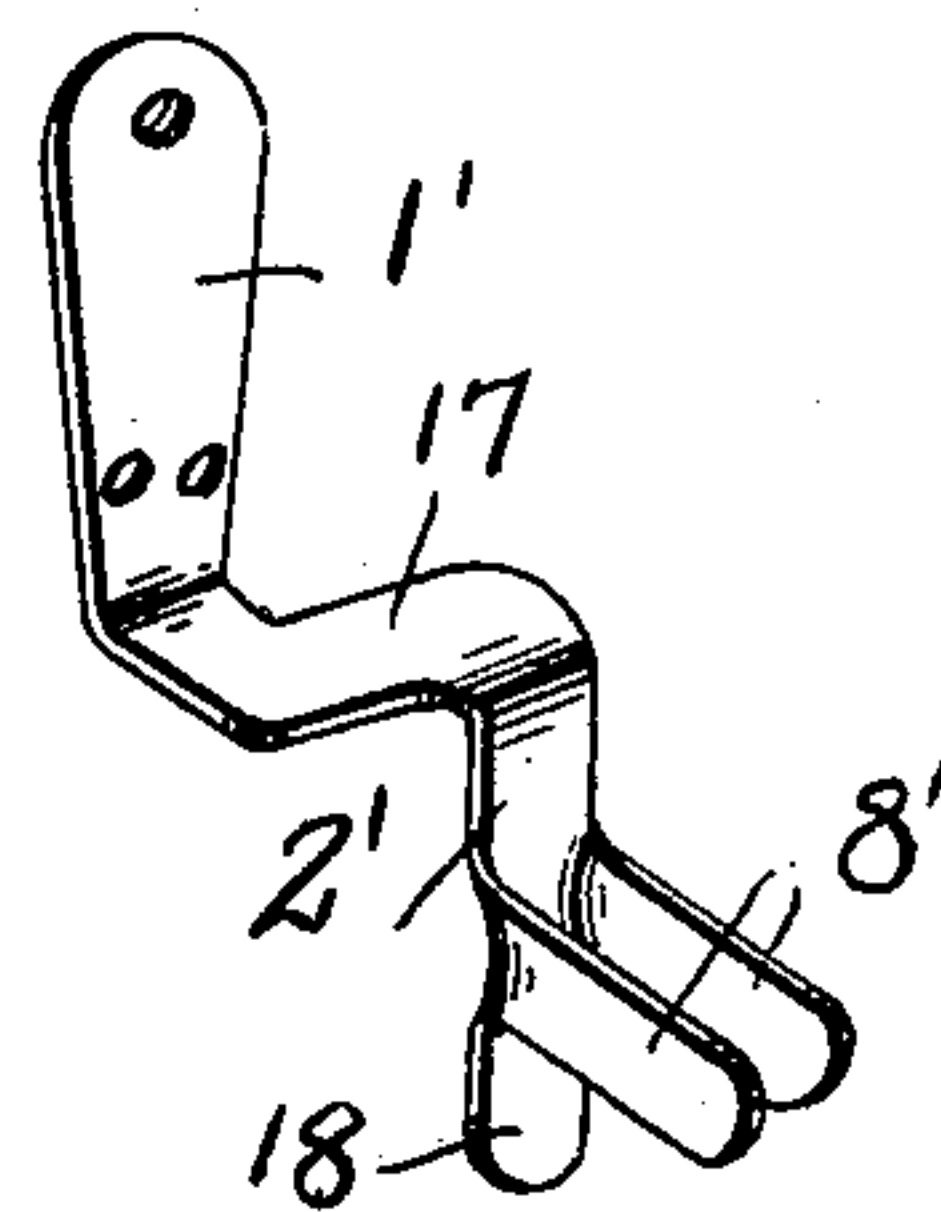
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*

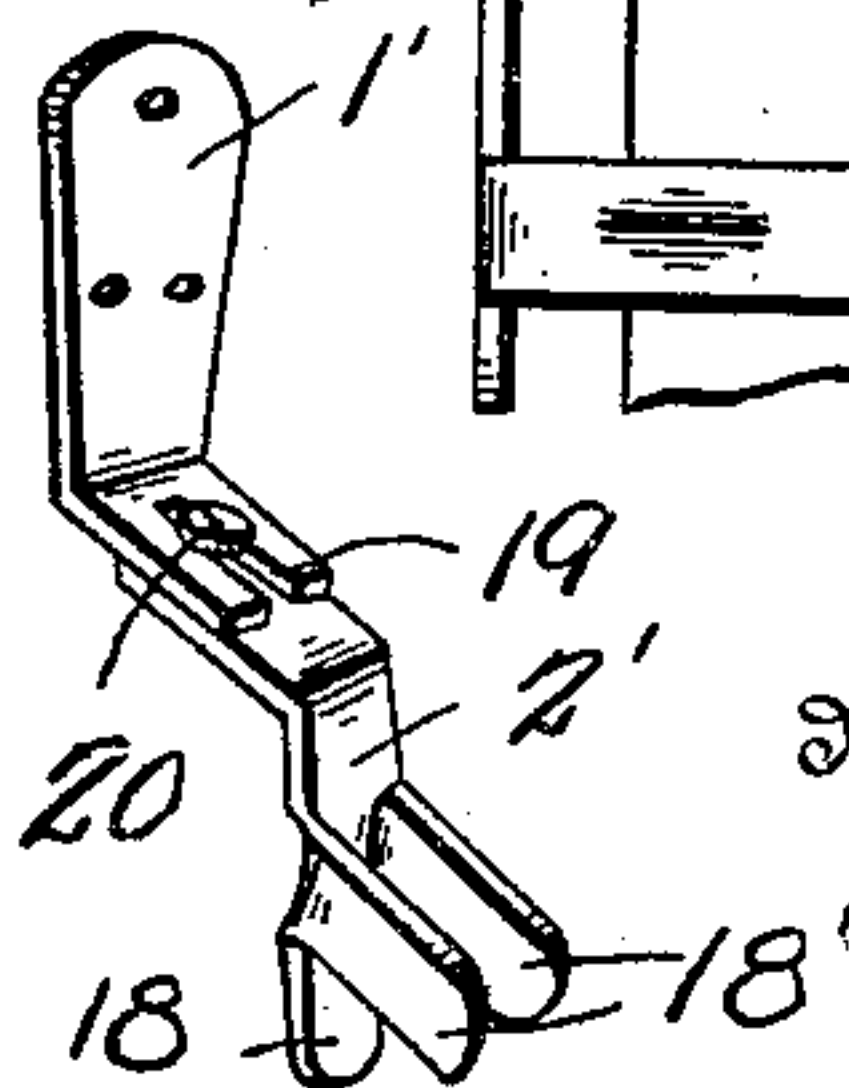


*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*

*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 8.*

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CURTAIN-SHADE FIXTURE.

969,473.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

Application filed August 3, 1909. Serial No. 511,065.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. HARTLETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Shade Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curtain shade fixtures, the object of the invention being to provide a simple, practical and economical device of the class referred to especially designed for guiding a curtain shade in the operation of winding and unwinding the same upon the roller to insure the proper guidance of the window shade and prevent injuring the side edges thereof.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel arrangement for cushioning the upward or winding movement of the shade when the same is released, preventing the shade from flying around the roller and also preventing the bottom edge thereof from coming in injurious contact with the window frame.

A further object of the invention is to provide a form of guide for the purpose specified which may be used in connection with window shades and rollers already in place, without the necessity of removing the curtain shade brackets already in use.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a sufficient portion of a curtain shade and roller to show the application of the present invention thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the curtain fixture. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through the fixture, showing the same composed of two parts, one of which is movable relatively to the other. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross section through the guide fingers. Fig. 6 is a view in elevation, similar to Fig. 1, showing a form of guide adapted to be used in connection with window shades already in position. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the guide shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a detail view of a modified form of fixture.

The curtain fixture of this invention embodies a bracket adapted to be secured to the window frame in the manner illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and said bracket comprises an upper arm 1 and a lower arm 2. Under the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the upper and lower arms are formed in one piece and provided with upper and lower ears or extensions 3 and 4 having openings therein to receive fasteners 5, such as screws, nails or the like.

The upper arm 1 comprises an enlargement 6 in which is formed a slot eye 7 forming a bearing for one of the pintles or journals 8 of the window shade roller, shown at 9 and 10 designating a window shade wound thereon.

The lower arm 2 comprises a pair of inwardly extending guide fingers 8 which project horizontally or perpendicularly to the body of the bracket and which are preferably concavo-convex, as best illustrated in Fig. 7 with the convex sides toward each other thereby permitting the adjacent edge of the shade to slide upward and downward between said guide fingers without liability of abrasion or injury. It will be seen that the bracket, as a whole, is secured to the window casing at its upper and lower extremities, thus holding the bracket, as a whole, firmly in place and preventing the same from becoming bent.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the upper and lower arms 1 and 2 may be made separate from each other and arranged with overlapping adjacent ends as shown, the guide fingers 8 being connected to and carried by the lower arm 2. In order to permit the lower arm 2 to slide upward and downward, the ear or extension 4 of the lower arm is formed with a vertical slot 11 through which one of the fasteners 5 passes, said fastener being left sufficiently loose to allow the lower arm to slide up and down. A cushion spring 12 embraces the overlapping portions of the upper and lower arms of the bracket, bearing at its lower end against the guide fingers 8 and at its upper end against a pin 13 carried by the upper arm 1 and passing through a slot 14 in the lower arm. When the bottom bar of the curtain comes in contact with the guide fingers 8 at opposite sides of the curtain shade, the guide fingers are adapted to yield upward against the tension of the spring 12 which has the effect



of cushioning the stoppage of the curtain shade and preventing the injury thereof.

Instead of employing the cushioning spring 12, each of the guide fingers 8 may consist of parallel plates, as shown in Fig. 5 the same being formed or attached to the lower arm of the bracket and between each pair of plates 8, a strip 15 of rubber is interposed and clamped, each of said strips 15 being preferably provided at its lower end with a head or double flange 16 which forms a cushion against which the bottom bar of the window shade strikes when the shade flies upward rapidly, thereby arresting the upward movement of the shade, as to prevent the injury thereto.

When a curtain guide is desired to be used in connection with a curtain shade already in place, the construction shown in Figs. 6 and 7 is resorted to, wherein it will be observed that the guide is formed separately from the bracket by which the curtain shade roller is supported. Such guide comprises an upper arm 1' which is secured to the window casing and an offset lower arm 2' connected with the upper arm by means of the right angular extension 17. The guide fingers 8' project outwardly from the lower arm and the latter is extended below the guide fingers to form a downwardly projecting tongue 18 against which the edge of the curtain may bear in both the upward and downward sliding movements thereof.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that the curtain shade is guided both in its upward and downward movement, the opposite side edges thereof being maintained in proper alinement with the remainder of the shade wound upon the roller. This pre-

vents the shade from working off the end of the roller and thereby protects said edges from becoming injured and frayed. Furthermore, the cushioning of the guide fingers prevents injury to the shade when it is allowed to fly upward with rapidity, the two features referred to serving to materially increase the life and durability of the shade.

I claim:—

1. A curtain fixture of the class described, comprising upper and lower arms, having overlapping and relatively adjustable portions means for securing said arms terminally to a window frame, and parallel guide fingers extending horizontally outward from one of said arms in position to embrace one of the side edges of the window shade.

2. A curtain fixture of the class described comprising an upper arm and a lower arm having a sliding relation to each other, guide fingers projecting horizontally from one of said arms and adapted to embrace the adjacent edge of a window shade, and means for cushioning the relative sliding movement of said arms.

3. A curtain fixture of the class described comprising upper and lower arms having overlapping portions, a spring encircling the said overlapping portions and admitting of a relative sliding movement of the arms, one upon the other, and shade-guiding fingers projecting horizontally from one of said arms.

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

GEORGE D. HARTLETT.

Witnesses:

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R. M. SMITH.