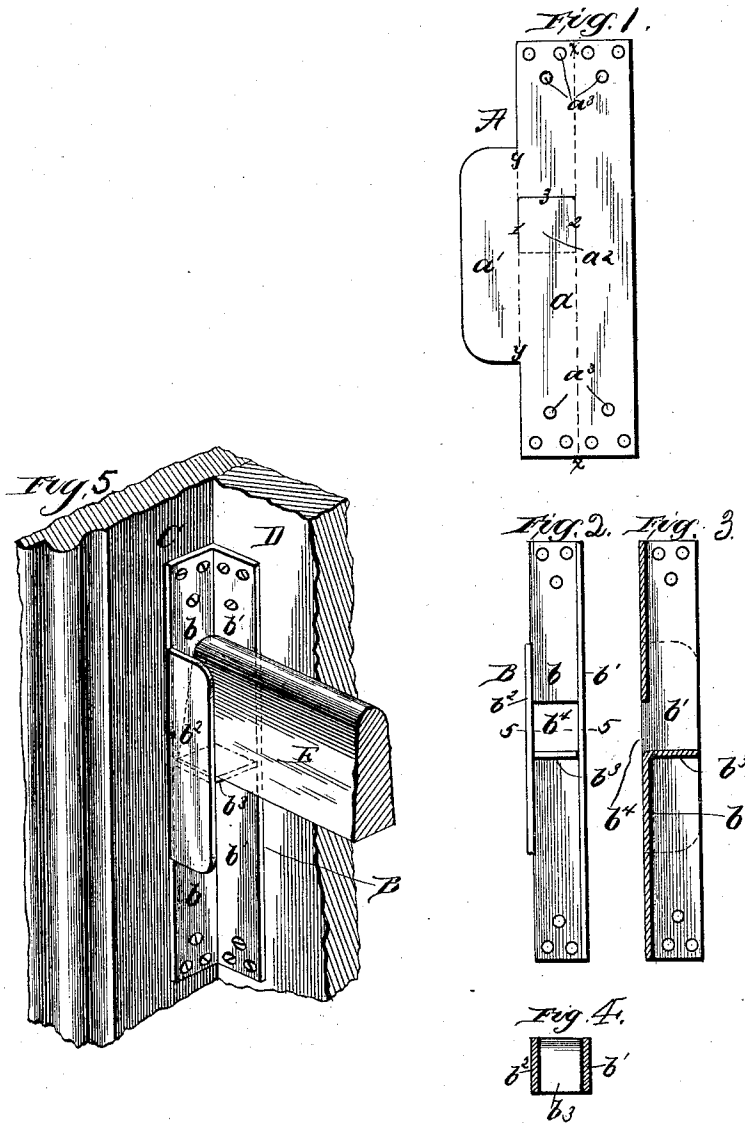


(No Model.)

G. W. HASKINS.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 435,061.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.



Witnesses
[Signature]
A. M. Best.

Inventor
George W. Haskins
By *[Signature]*
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HASKINS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,061, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed February 7, 1890. Serial No. 339,515. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. HASKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 represents a plan view of a metal blank from which my improved reversible fixture is made; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the reversible fixture made from the blank in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section of the same, taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 4, a cross-section of the same, taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a detail perspective view showing a portion of the window-casing and the application of my invention.

20 My invention relates to a small bracket-receiver or socket-piece designed for the reception and support of curtain-rods or other like devices.

The object of the invention is to obtain a cheap light device of angular form, so that it may be fastened in either of two planes perpendicular to each other, and also may be reversed or used either end uppermost.

I will proceed to describe the way in which I have carried out my invention practically, and will then point out definitely in claims the particular improvements which I believe to be new and wish to protect by Letters Patent.

35 The preferable form of my improved fixture is one that is reversible—that is, may be used either end up. I will therefore describe this form of the improvement first, and in this connection will also specify the manner of making the device from sheet metal of any suitable kind, which is desirable on account of lightness and cheapness.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings, A represents a blank of brass or any other suitable metal cut from the sheet in such form as to make the desired fixture simply by certain bends of certain parts thereof. The blank consists of a long rectangular portion a , at one edge of which is a wing a' , centrally arranged lengthwise of the body a and considerably shorter than the latter. At the meeting-line

between the wing a' and the main body a a short slit 1 is cut, commencing at a point midway of the length of the blank and extending outward toward one of the ends. Opposite to this slit and half-way across the body a a similar slit 2 is cut, which of course will be parallel with the former, and a slit 3 is cut across the half of the body a between these slits and joining the outer ends of the latter. It will be understood, of course, that this is all done in the one process of cutting out the blank, and it will be seen that a small square section a^2 is thus cut out from the body of the blank on three sides. So, also, perforations a^3 are made at one and the same time at each end of the blank and are arranged, preferably, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in sets, there being two sets at each end of the blank, one occupying one half the width thereof and the other the other half. Now, to form the fixture required from this blank the body is bent upon itself along the line xx until the two parts stand at right angles to each other. The wing is also bent up in the same direction on the line yy of Fig. 1 until it stands at right angles to the central part of the blank, and of course is parallel to the outer half, which has been bent up, as described. The small section a^2 is then turned inward on its base-line until it stands at right angles to the central portion of the blank and between the other two parts, which have been bent up, as already described. There will thus be formed a small bracket or socket-piece B, which has a central body b and flange b' at right angles thereto and extending its entire length on one edge, and a shorter flange b^2 , extending along the other edge and at right angles thereto, but occupying only the central portion of the piece lengthwise, and between these two flanges there will be a projection b^3 , standing at right angles to the central portion b and about midway of its length. There will also be an opening b^4 corresponding to this projection in the central portion b .

It is evident that in this device there are now two plane surfaces standing at right angles to each other, either one of which may be used for the attachment of the socket-piece in position at the window, so that it may be secured to either one of two plane sur-

faces at right angles to each other and yet retain the socket itself in the position required for the receipt of the curtain-rod. This is illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawings.

5 In this figure a part of a window-frame is shown in perspective, C representing a portion of the jamb, and D a portion of the sash-frame adjoining, these parts being at right angles to each other, as usual. The socket-

10 piece B is shown in the figure set in the angle made by these two parts, and in this position it may be secured to both of them by screws or nails passing through the holes which are found in each part b b' of the

15 socket-piece; but it often happens that it is desired to set the socket out on the jamb or to fasten it to the sash-frame inward from the jamb. It is obvious that with the device shown in the drawings this can be done without any

20 change whatever. If it is desired to fasten to the jamb alone, the part b furnishes the means, and if it is desired to secure to the sash-frame only the part b' furnishes like means, and the blank, whichever is used, will provide for securing the socket-piece firmly in place and always in a position which presents the socket

25 in proper relation to receive the curtain-rod E, which is held in place by the short flange b^2 and projection b^3 , constituting a bottom support. It will be seen that as the flange b^2 is considerably shorter than the main angular portion of the device, space will be left at the top above the upper end of this short flange, which provides for entering the end of the rod

30 over it and into the socket. It is also evident that this device is reversible; each end being practically the same in construction. Hence it is exchangeable from one side of the window to the other; or, in other words, it may

40 be used either as a right-hand or a left-hand socket, for it will be seen that if this device, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, be carried to the other side of the window it can be applied thereto in the same relative position as before by simply turning it end for end.

45 This socket-piece is therefore not only applicable to parts of the casing standing at dif-

ferent angles to each other, but also to either side of the window.

In the devices here shown it will be noticed 50 that the sockets are angular in shape, thereby adapting them to receive angular-shaped rods, as shown in the drawings. I do not wish to be understood, however, as limiting the device to this shape of socket for the main 55 feature of the device—namely, the angular body—may be employed with other forms of socket, one of which I have shown in another application of even date herewith. I have also stated that I prefer to make this device 60 from sheet metal, because it can be thus made very cheaply and easily. Blanks may be cut out completely at one operation, and the required bending is done very easily and quickly; but, if preferred, the device may be 65 made as a light casting from any suitable metal. Hence I do not wish to be understood as limiting my invention to an angular socket-piece of sheet metal. There may be some changes in the blank, also, where the device 70 is made of sheet metal, and yet a socket-piece can be formed therefrom containing the essential characteristics of my improvement.

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

1. In curtain-fixtures, a socket-piece composed of an angular body the two faces of which are substantially at right angles to each other, a short perpendicular flange on 80 the outer edge of one of these faces, and a projection standing across the space between the two parallel flanges about midway of their length, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 85

2. The blank A for a sheet-metal socket-piece, consisting of the main body a and the wing a' , arranged centrally at one edge thereof and slitted on the lines 1, 2, and 3, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

GEORGE W. HASKINS.

Witnesses:

CARRIE FEIGEL,
A. M. BEST.