

W. H. EDSALL.
 SUPPORT FOR CURTAINS.
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996,227.

Patented June 27, 1911.

Fig. 1.

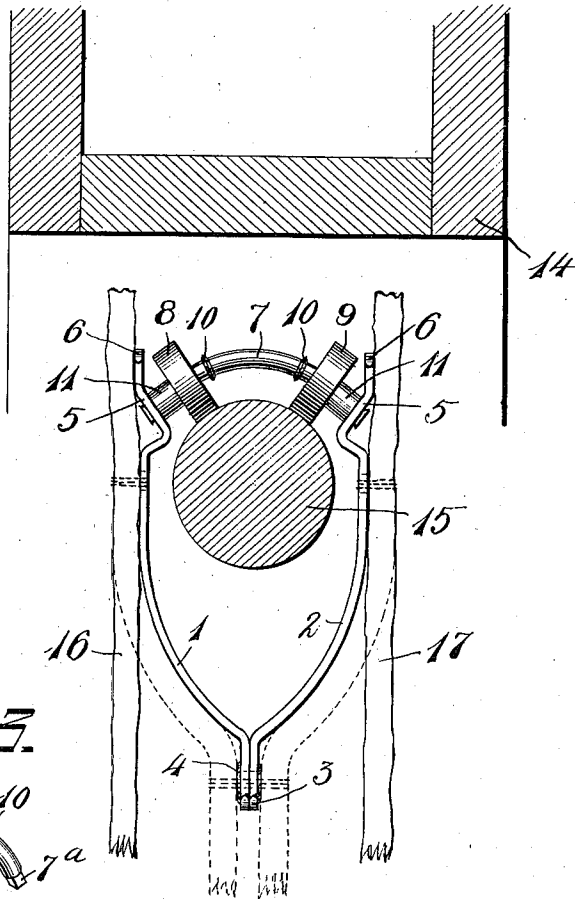


Fig. 3.

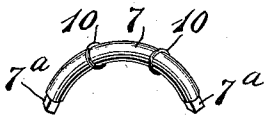
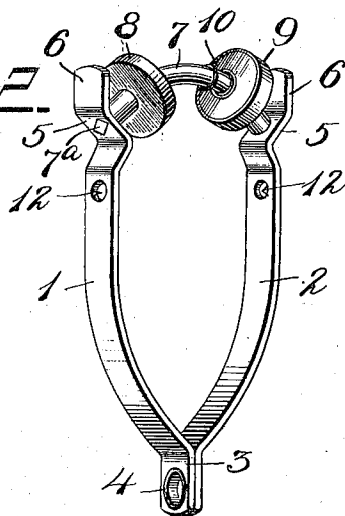


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUPPORT FOR CURTAINS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. EDSALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wallingford, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supports for Curtains, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to supports for curtains, portières, and the like, the object of the invention being to provide a device of this character which shall be simple, inexpensive and durable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation of one of my improved curtain supports as it appears in use, the casing of the doorway and the traverse rod being shown in section; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the curtain support; Fig. 3 illustrates a detached detail.

My improved support comprises a main frame in the form of a wish bone made up of two correspondingly shaped opposite sheet metal side pieces, or bars, 1—2, the same being preferably connected at their lower ends as at 3, said connection being preferably obtained by means of an eyelet 4, which may perform not only the function of a rivet to tie the parts together, but may also form an eye which may be employed for any useful purpose. The upper part of each side member is shown to be provided with an oblique outward bend 5 which terminates in an upwardly extending guard 6. This oblique portion stands at such an angle that it will receive, at substantially right angles thereto, the adjacent ends of a bridging bar 7 which spans the space between the upper ends of the side bars 1—2, the ends of said bridging bar 7 being securely fastened to the said side bars 1—2. 8—9 are anti-friction rollers mounted upon said bar 7.

10—10 are stops on the bar 7 serving to hold the rollers 8—9 spaced apart to the proper degree.

11—11 are short tubular bushings mounted on the bar 7 between the rollers 8—9 and the ends of the bar, said bushings spacing said rollers 8—9 away from the oblique portions 5—5 of the side bars to a sufficient extent to prevent any part of the rollers from frictionally engaging any part of either bar.

12—12 are perforations in the side bars

below the bridging bar which serve as means to receive a fastening device.

Referring to Fig. 1, it will be seen that 14 represents the upper part of a door casing; 15 represents a traverse bar; 16—17 represent two curtains. These curtains, 16—17, are respectively secured to the side bars 1—2 of the support by any suitable fastening devices which may be passed through the perforations, or openings, 12—12. For example, mere stitches, as conventionally illustrated in dotted lines Fig. 1, may constitute said fastening devices. It will be observed that the point of engagement is relatively low down or below the bearings 8—9. The curtains 16—17 may extend up on each side of the support so as to completely hide the same, the edges of the curtains being shielded from contact with the rollers 8—9 by the shield extensions 6—6. The curtains 16—17 may each hang straight down as indicated in solid lines Fig. 1, or may be drawn together, or fastened through the eyelet 4, as indicated in dotted lines. The ends of the bridging bar 7 are preferably squared as at 7^a, and the passages therefor in the obliquely arranged parts 5—5 of the side bars are correspondingly shaped so that when said parts are fastened together, the rod cannot turn. Furthermore, when said parts are riveted together by squaring the ends of said bar, abutment shoulders are formed on the rod to hold the side bars during the upsetting, or riveting, process, the metal of the side bars being clamped between the said shoulders, at the base of the squared portions, and the heads formed by upsetting the ends of the bar. While it is preferred to connect the lower ends of the side bars 1—2, it is obviously not essential to this invention, since the weight of the curtains would serve to hold the support in a proper position upon the traverse rod 15, each curtain serving to counter-balance the other so that the rollers 8—9 will ride properly on the bar.

What I claim is:

1. In a curtain support, a frame in the form of a wish bone comprising opposite sheet metal side bars, a connecting bar bridging the space between the upper ends of said side bars and secured to said side bars slightly below the upper ends thereof, anti-friction means mounted on said bar, said side bars being formed to receive means

for connecting a curtain to the support below the points of engagement of said bridging bar but above the lower ends of said side bars.

5 2. In a curtain support, a frame in the form of a wish bone comprising opposite sheet metal side bars, a connecting bar bridging the space between the upper ends of said side bars and secured to said side bars slightly below the upper ends thereof, anti-
10 friction means mounted on said bar, said side bars being formed to receive means for connecting a curtain to the support below the points of engagement of said bridging
15 bar, but above the lower ends of said side bars and an eyelet securing together the lower ends of said side bars.

3. In a curtain support, opposite sheet

metal side bars, a connecting bar bridging the space between the upper ends of said side bars and secured to said side bars slightly below the upper ends thereof, anti-
20 friction means mounted on said bar, said side bars being formed to receive means for connecting a curtain to the support below the points of engagement of said bridging
25 bar, each side bar having an inwardly extending oblique bend arranged to stand at substantially right angles to the adjacent end of the bridging bar the latter being se-
30 cured thereto.

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Witnesses:

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