Jan. 2, 1940. A. MARCHAND 2,185,305

CURTAIN AND DRAPE MOUNTING AND SLIDE OPERATING MEANS

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FIG. 1.

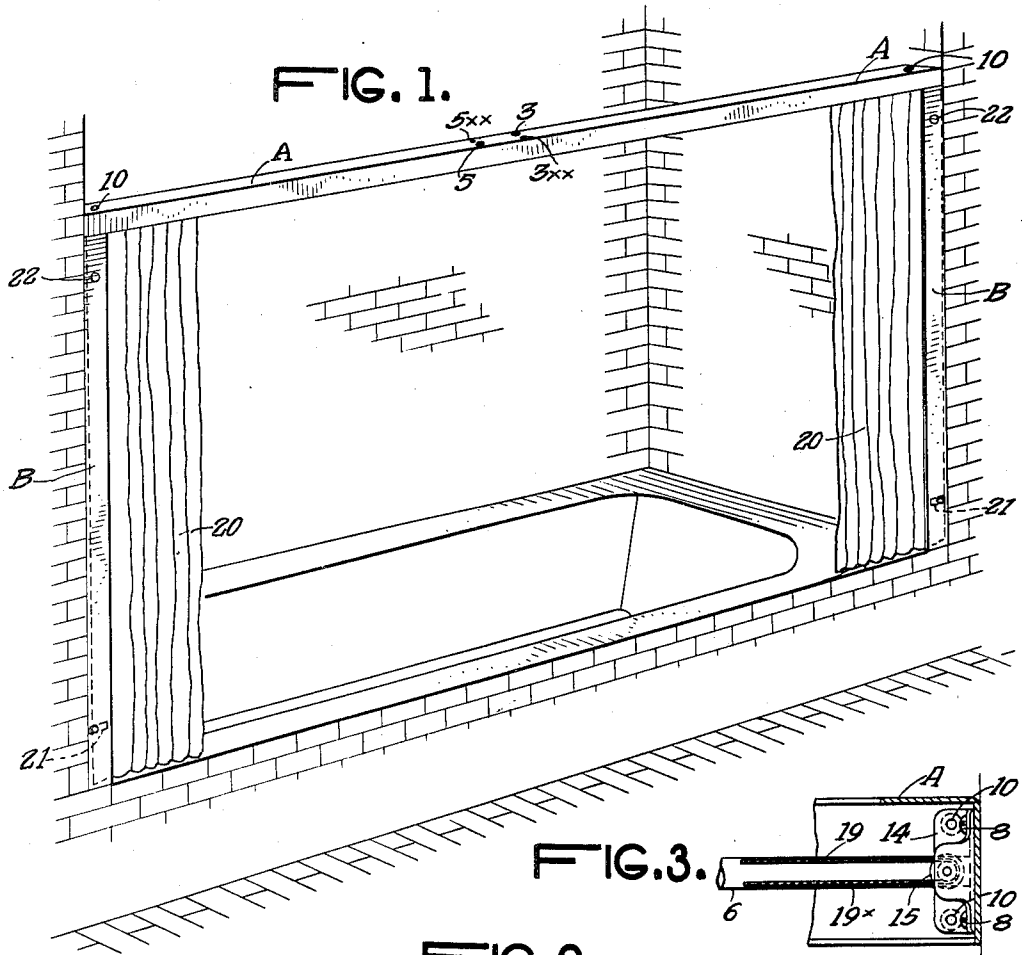


FIG. 3.

FIG. 2.

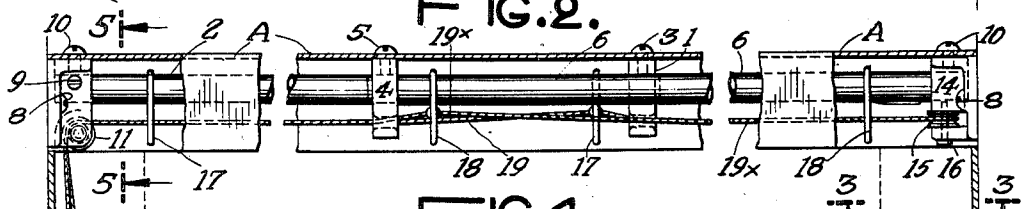


FIG. 4.

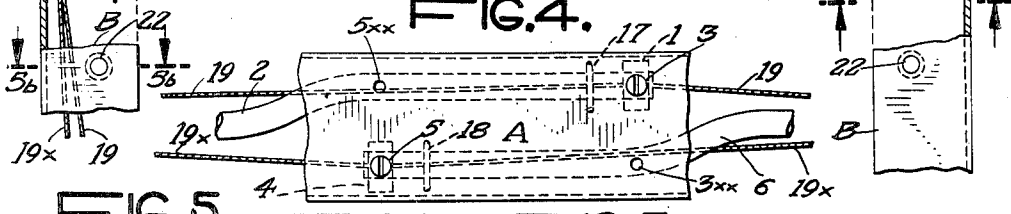


FIG. 5.

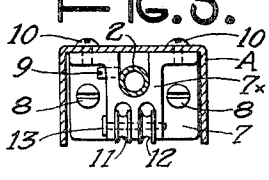


FIG. 5a.

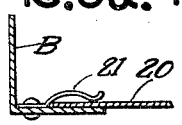
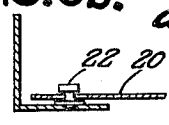


FIG. 5b.



INVENTOR.
Adolph Marchand
H. Lee Helm
ATTORNEY.

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CURTAIN AND DRAPE MOUNTING AND SLIDE OPERATING MEANS

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FIG. 6.

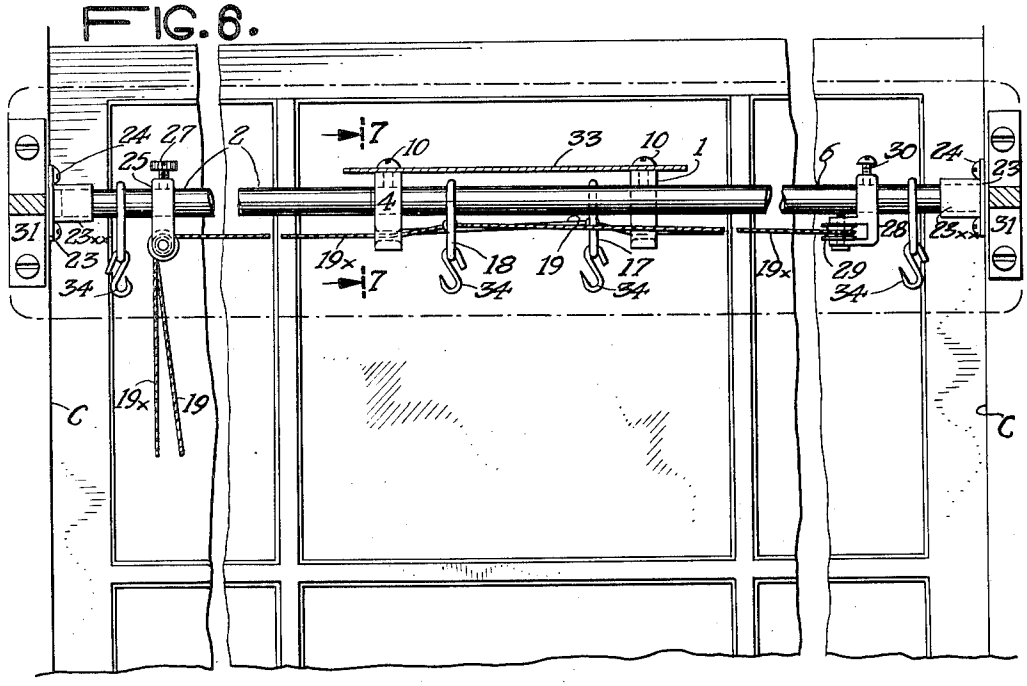


FIG. 7.

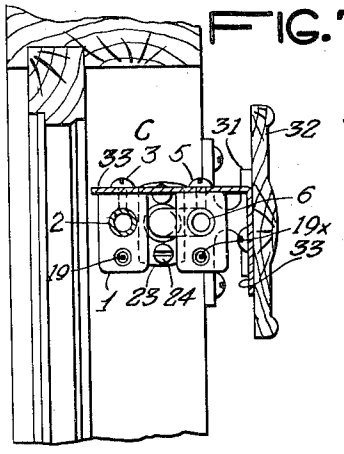


FIG. 8.

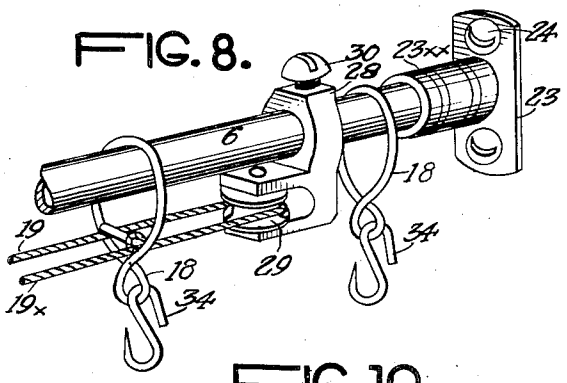


FIG. 10.

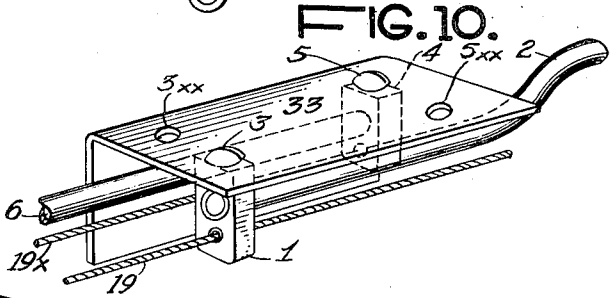
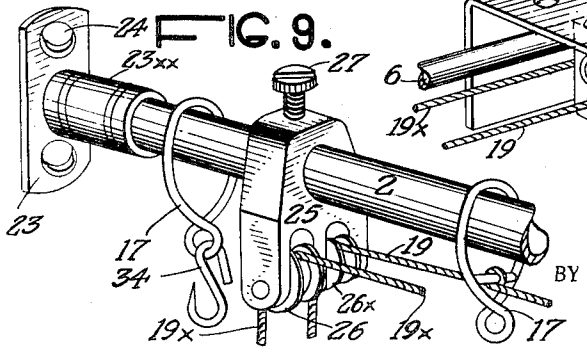


FIG. 9.



INVENTOR.

Adolph Marchand

H. Lee Helms

BY

ATTORNEY.

Patented Jan. 2, 1940

2,185,305

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,185,305

CURTAIN AND DRAPE MOUNTING AND SLIDE OPERATING MEANS

Adolph Marchand, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Application April 29, 1938, Serial No. 204,987

2 Claims. (Cl. 156—20)

The present invention relates to a mounting and slide operating means for curtains and drapes of that type in which two of the latter are mounted at opposite sides of a window or opposite ends of a tub or standing-shower, and are brought together and moved apart by pull cords.

By means of the present invention, the curtains or drapes are associated with means whereby the vertical moving edges will be caused to pass each other and overlap, the operating means being concealed and provision made for the relative overlapping positions of the curtains or drapes to be reversed in accordance with, for example, the position of a shower element.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bath curtain mounting, showing the curtains held thereby, in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a view in front elevation of the mounting and operating means, partly broken away, and partly in vertical section.

Figure 3 is a sectional bottom view of the mounting at one end thereof, taken on the line 3—3, Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the central section of the horizontal mounting bar.

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional elevation on the line 5—5, Figure 2.

Figure 5*a* is a horizontal section through the vertical member B, Figure 2, showing plate spring means for holding the vertical margin of an appropriate curtain or drape.

Figure 5*b* is a horizontal section on the line 5*b*—5*b*, Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a view in front elevation, partly in section, showing my improvements applied to a window for holding drapes.

Figure 7 is a vertical section on the line 7—7, Figure 6.

Figure 8 is an enlarged perspective view, showing the right-hand end of the structure shown in Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8 showing the left-hand end of the structure shown in Figure 6.

Figure 10 is a perspective view, showing the central section of the structure shown in Figure 6.

A characteristic of all forms of my improved mounting is the provision of curtain or drape-holding rods, which at their outer sections, are in the same or substantially the same axial line, and which at their opposite ends, are offset either by offsetting the end sections of both rods or continuing one rod in a straight line and offsetting the end section of the co-acting line, together with means for supporting the rods at their overlapped ends in such manner that the curtains or drapes may be moved in overlapping relation.

In the application of the invention to half-curtains, the operating means are concealed by a mounting of special form and, in the application of the invention to window drapes or the like, the operating means are preferably associated with a concealed valance.

Referring to Figures 1 to 5*b* of the drawings, I have shown a mounting A comprising the upper horizontal member in inverted U-shape formation at the center of which are holding means for the inner ends of two rods. For such purpose I have provided a block 1 apertured to receive the offset inner end of rod 2, a set screw 3 passing through an aperture in the horizontal wall of member A to hold the block in position and also to clamp the rod therein. A second apertured block 4 is held in depending position from the top wall of member A, said wall being apertured to receive a set screw 5 which holds the block in position and also clamps the inner end of rod 6 to hold the same firmly.

From block 1 rod 2 extends to a bracket 7 apertured to receive screws 8 by means of which the bracket is secured to the adjacent wall surface. The bracket includes a yoke section at 7*x* which receives rod 2, a set screw 9 through the yoke holding the rod in fixed position. Member A lies over and encloses bracket 7 and is secured thereto by screws 10. The lower end of the yoke member 7*x* is forked to receive two spaced pulleys 11 and 12, a pin 13 holding them in rotational position. Rod 6 extends to a bracket member 14 of formation exactly that of bracket 7 just described with the exception that a single pulley 15 is carried by bracket 14, the pulley rotating on a pin 16. The pulleys 11 and 12 rotate on a horizontal axis, whereas, pulley 15 rotates on a vertical axis.

Slidably carried by rod 2 are a plurality of curtain hangers 17 which may be of the construction shown in Figure 8, and carried upon rod 6 are a plurality of curtain hangers 18 which, likewise, may be of the construction shown in Figure 8.

The curtain hangers 17 are fixed to a length 19 of the pull cord, which length extends over pulley 12 and extends horizontally under mounting member A through a guide aperture in block 3 and then surrounds pulley 15. Curtain hangers

18 are carried by a section 19*x* of the same cord which extends from pulley 15 through an aperture in block 4 and thence over pulley 11. From pulleys 11 and 12 the two sections of the cord extend downwardly into a loop. Thus if one of the cord sections is pulled, the curtains 20 will be moved toward each other and the pull upon the second cord section will effect a movement of the curtains away from each other and to the position of Figure 1, wherein the curtains are separated to the full extent.

Each curtain at its outer vertical margin is fastened to an end mounting member B, the members A and B thus constituting a frame. To this end the mounting members B may carry clips 21, Figure 5*a*, or buttons 22, Figure 5*b*.

The arrangement of the rods 2 and 6 is adapted for overlapping of the left-hand curtain inwardly of the right-hand curtain, as when an overhead shower is placed to the left of the structure shown in Figure 1. Hence, there is no possibility that water will be forced between the curtains and to the exterior. When, however, the position of the shower is reversed, this requires no change in the structure but merely repositioning of the rods at the central section of the horizontal mounting member A after their rotation to reverse the direction of the offset ends. Thus screw 5 may pass through an aperture 5*xx* with corresponding movement of block 4 and screw 3 may pass through an aperture 3*xx* with corresponding movement of the block 1.

In the construction shown in Figures 6 to 10*b*, my invention is applied to a window or door frame for mounting drapes. The rod-holding elements may be bracket members 23 formed with apertures for the reception of screws 24 secured to the window or door frames indicated at C, Figures 6 and 7, each bracket being formed with a horizontal sleeve 23*xx* to receive its appropriate rod. In the arrangement shown in the drawings, the sleeve of the left-hand bracket receives rod 2 and the sleeve of the right-hand bracket receives rod 6.

Mounted for adjustable movement upon rod 2 is a pulley bracket 25 carrying two pulleys 26, 26*x*, the bracket being provided with a set screw 27 whereby it may be clamped upon rod 2. Rod 6 carries a bracket 28 carrying a pulley 29 on a vertical axis, the bracket being provided with a set screw 30 by means of which it may be clamped on said rod 6.

The window or door frame carries the valance-holding brackets 31, which, in turn, carry the valance board 32, and the latter has fixed thereto an angular mounting plate 33 by means of which the inner ends of the rods are supported. Depending from the mounting plate 33 and secured thereto by screw 5 is block 4 apertured to receive rod 6, and depending from the plate in offset position relatively to block 4 is block 1 screwed in position by screw 3 the block being apertured to receive rod 2. For reversal of the rods as hereinafter explained, openings 3*xx* and 5*xx* are provided. Each block is formed with an aperture for reception of a pull cord section. From a depending loop of the pull cord (not shown) rises cord section 19*x* which passes over pulley 26 and thence extends through the aperture in block 4 and continues to pulley 29. From pulley 29 the cord continues as section 19 passing through the aperture in block 1, thence extending to and over pulley 26*x* to the loop. Fixed to cord section 19*x* are a plurality of hangers indicated at 18, as in the preceding figures, and carried by cord section 19 are a plurality of hangers 17 as indicated in the preceding figures.

When cord section 19*x* is pulled, the drapes will be moved together and their inner margins will pass each other and overlap. When the cord 19 is pulled the curtains will be moved apart. Supplementary hangers may be provided outwardly of the brackets 25 and 28. These supplementary hangers will hold the outer margins of the curtains, movement thereof toward each other being stopped by the brackets 25, 28.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In a curtain and drape mounting comprising a pair of rods and supporting means for the outer ends of the rods, the inner ends of the rods overlapping, a connecting means for said inner ends of the rods and comprising a bracket member, blocks depending from the bracket member, one for each rod and apertured to receive the latter, and connecting means intermediate the bracket and each block by means of which the blocks may be adjusted relatively to the bracket and the positions of the rod inner ends may be reversed as to the overlap thereof, the rods being adapted for receiving slide carriers for curtains or drapes.

2. Curtain and drape mounting and slide operating means constructed in accordance with claim 1, in which the bracket is formed with a horizontal plate having two sets of aligned apertures, the apertured blocks being formed with threaded apertures, and each block clamped to the undersurface of said horizontal plate by a set screw passing through one of the apertures of a set of apertures and threaded into the block.

ADOLPH MARCHAND.