P. HOLDENSEN.

CURTAIN FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1913.

1,147,944. Patented July 27, 1915.

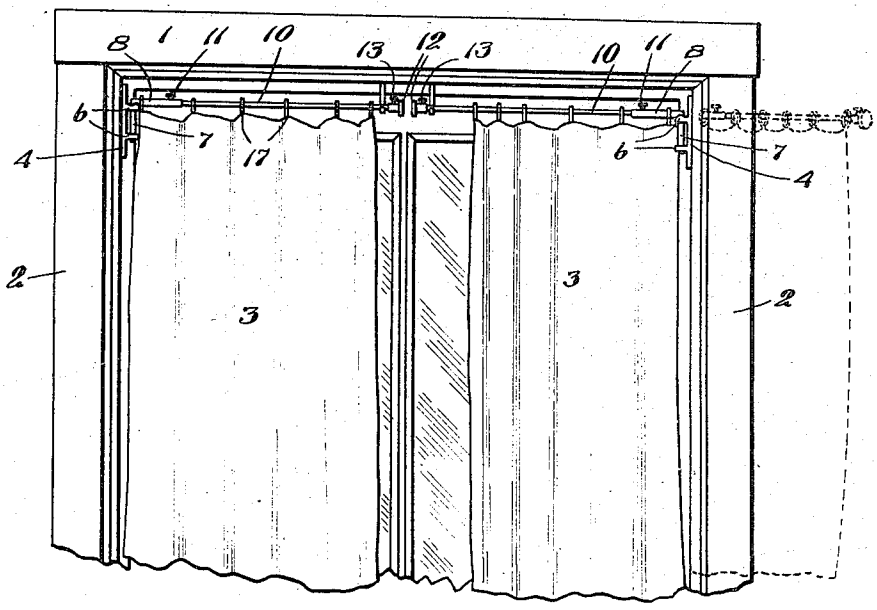

Fig. 1.

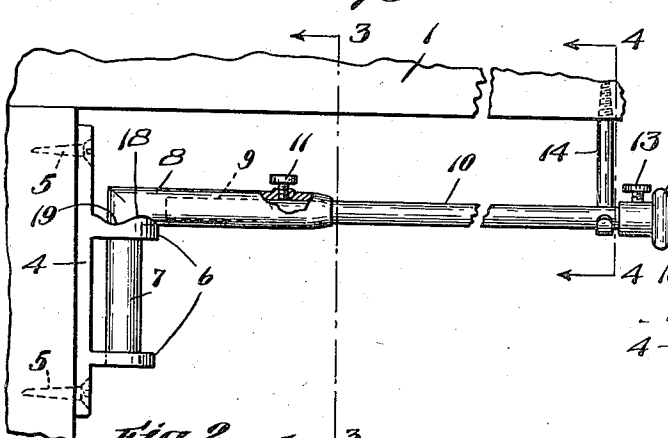

Fig. 2.

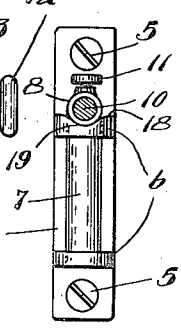

Fig. 3.

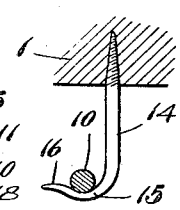

Fig. 4.

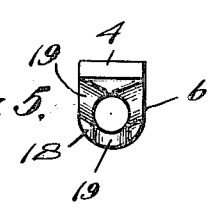

Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
Geo B Rawlings
I. S. Clement

Inventor:
Peter Holdensen.
by Otis Spear Jr.
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER HOLDENSEN, OF ROSLINDALE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

1,147,944. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 27, 1915.

Application filed August 4, 1913. Serial No. 782,805.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER HOLDENSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roslindale, county of Suffolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curtain fixtures and particularly to that class of fixtures which permit the curtain rods to be swung inwardly into the room and back against the wall to afford adequate ventilation for the room, permit the windows to be cleaned without taking down the curtains, or facilitate repairs and the like.

My invention involves certain improvements over the construction of the patent to Bauder No. 460,939, dated October 13, 1891, to which reference is made as illustrating the type involved herein.

The nature of the improvements will be more fully discussed in the specification which follows and as illustrative of my invention I have shown in the accompanying drawings an embodiment which has been found well adapted for practical use.

Throughout specification and drawings like numerals of reference will indicate corresponding parts and in these drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the upper part of a window casing viewed from the inside and equipped with a curtain fixture in accordance with my invention, showing in dotted lines one of the curtains swung back to one side. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail partly in section illustrating the supports for the ends of a curtain rod. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail sections on the line 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of one of the attaching plates with the rotatable bracket removed.

I have indicated at 1 and 2 the top and sides respectively of a window casing before which a pair of curtains 3 are hung. A casting consisting of an attaching plate 4 having screw openings is fastened to each side strip 2 of the casing either upon the inside or upon the front face thereof, by screws 5 passing through said openings. Each casting has two bearing lugs 6 projecting laterally from the attaching plate which lugs have registering openings in which is rotatably mounted the vertical arm 7 of a right triangular bracket. This arm fits flush with the underface of the bottom lug 6 and is made in a solid piece. The upper bearing lugs are stamped up at suitable intervals as indicated at 18. These raised surfaces gradually slope up from their ends and reach their highest point at their centers thus providing double cam surfaces over which the horizontal arms 8 of the brackets may ride in either direction of travel to seat in any of the gaps 19 spacing the cams.

This construction permits the brackets to be held at any desired degree of angularity and locks them against anything but an intentional displacement.

The horizontal arms 8 of the brackets are bored as indicated at 9 to receive the outer ends of a pair of curtain rods 10 adjustably held therein by set screws 11 and provided at their inner alining ends with ornamental caps 12 adjustably held thereon by set screws 13. The diameter of the bores 9 and curtain rods nearly correspond so that the curtain rods have a tight fit in the bracket arms 8, while the set screws 11 and 13 permit an independent longitudinal adjustment of rod and cap.

The inner ends of the curtain rods are removably supported from the top strip 1 of the casing by supporting devices of special construction. One of these devices is illustrated in detail in Fig. 4 and comprises a threaded shank 14 adapted to be screwed into the wood of the top strip and having an inwardly extending curved bearing surface 15 terminating in a curved end 16 tipped up slightly above the plane of the portion 15. This provides on that part of the surface 15 included between the shank 14 and the curved end 16 a slight depression in which the inner ends of the curtain rods are received when closed, thus preventing the rods from sagging down under the weight of the curtains. The curved ends 16 moreover, combine with the cams 18 to prevent the curtains from being blown into the room by the force of the incoming air, and also provide riser surfaces over which the curtain rods ride when the curtains are swung toward and away from the window, the same movement which clears the rods of said surfaces 16 clearing the bracket arms 8 of the adjacent cam surface 18 and permitting them to swing back toward the wall. This relation of the surfaces 16 and 18, I believe to be new in this art.

In use, when it is desired to swing back

the curtains which are suspended from the rods by suitable curtain rings 17, the curtain rods are raised slightly to clear the cam surfaces 16 and 18 and then swung inwardly away from the supporting devices back toward the walls, the arms 7 of the brackets turning in their bearings on the plates 4 during this movement and the cams 18 permitting the curtains to be opened and held at any of several degrees of adjustment. In the return movement of the curtains the bracket arms 8 ride up and over the obstructing surfaces 18 and the rods up and over the riser surfaces 16 until they seat in the depressed portions 15 of the supporting devices where they are held against accidental displacement.

It will be noted that the brackets, supporting members, and attaching plates may be sold separately and can be made in sizes to accommodate the standard curtain rods now in use so as to be capable of replacing and changing over whenever desired. This was a serious objection in the Bauder patent for his brackets and attaching plates when once set up could not be interchanged. His device was moreover, open to the further objection that the incoming air would blow back the curtains into the room and since the curtain rods did not have a central support they would sag down under the weight of the curtains. By my invention I overcome these objections without complicating the construction or increasing the cost of production.

My invention is obviously capable of modification in minor details if within the limits of the appended claim.

What I therefore claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a device of the class described, swingable curtain rods, a rotatable support for one end of each rod, a bearing for each rotatable support and having spaced cam surfaces, each support seating selectively in the spaces between said cam surfaces, a fixed support for the other end of each rod, each support having a raised surface, said raised surfaces and said cams having substantially the same degree of curvature whereby the same swinging movement which clears the rods of the raised surfaces will clear said rotatable supports of said cam surfaces.

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

PETER HOLDENSEN.

Witnesses:
IDA S. CLEMENT,
GEORGE B. RAWLINGS.