March 10, 1931. A. S. GUENTHER 1,796,019

CURTAIN SHIELD

Filed April 25, 1930

Fig. 1.

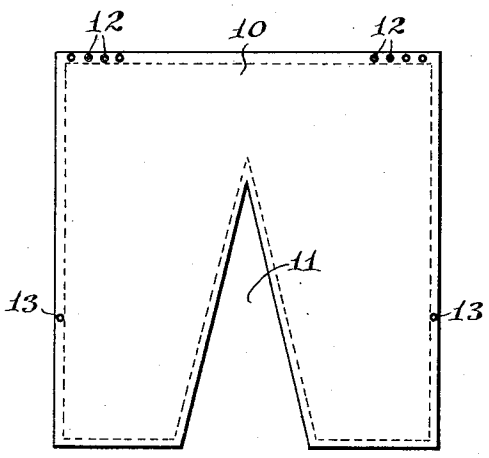


Fig. 2.

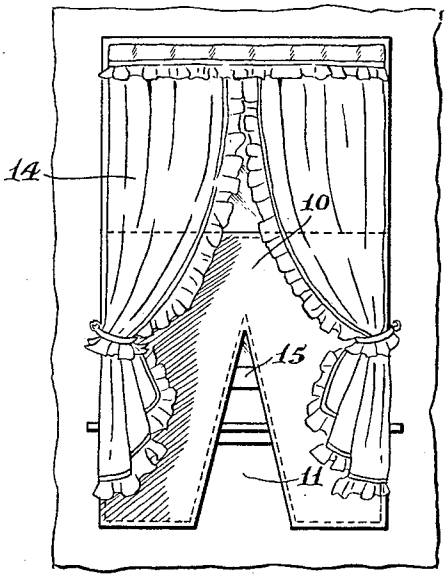


Fig. 3.

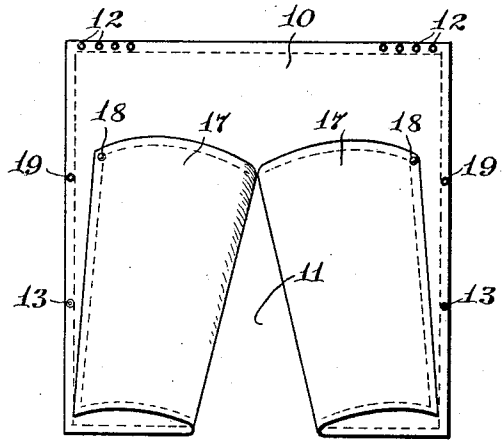


Fig. 4.

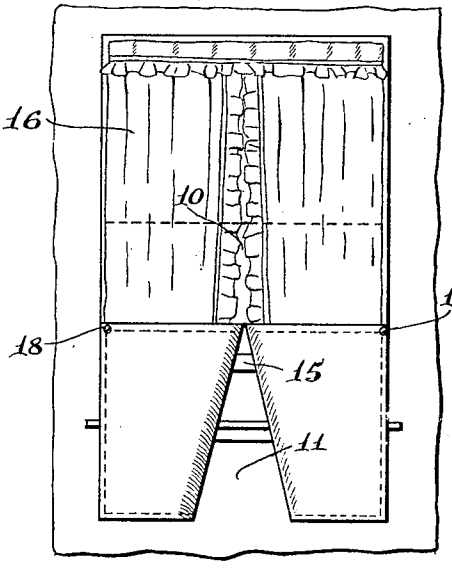
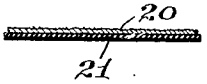


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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Patented Mar. 10, 1931 1,796,019

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CURTAIN SHIELD

Application filed April 25, 1930. Serial No. 447,277.

This invention relates to curtain shields.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide a curtain shield adapted to protect curtain draperies or the like from rain, mist, dust, or the like, which may enter through an open window adjacent which the draperies are suspended.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a curtain protector which will provide for ventilation by a window and which will, at the same time, provide an opaque covering for the window.

Another important object of the present invention is to provide a drapery protector including a moisture-absorbing surface, the arrangement being such that moisture from the air will be absorbed by the absorbent surface so that it will prevent passage of moisture through the protector to soil the draperies protected thereby.

Other objects and features of the present invention will be apparent from a consideration of the following specification when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a view illustrating the form of the invention shown in Fig. 1 in operative position;

Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a modified form of the invention;

Fig. 4 is a view illustrating the use of the modified form of the invention, and

Fig. 5 is a sectional view illustrating the type of cloth preferably to be used in connection with the invention.

Referring more particulary to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the form of the invention herein illustrated comprises a body 10, which is of general rectangular configuration and which includes an upwardly tapering cut-out portion 11, whereby the body is substantially of bifurcated formation. The body 10 is provided along its upper edge with a series of eyelets 12, which may be substituted by equivalent securing means. The eyelets 12 are adapted to be received over small nails, hooks, or equivalent securing means permanently associated with the frame of the window. By the provision of a plurality of such members, it will be seen that a single device may be arranged for attachment to various widths of window casings.

The side edges of the body 10 are preferably provided with similar securing means 13 which are adapted to retain the sides of the body against movement by the window when the device is applied to a window.

By referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the body 10 is adapted to be supported across the lower portion of a window, the upper edge being arranged substantially parallel with the center of the window. The securement of the body 10 in the position illustrated is provided by the eyelets 12 and the side edges are secured by the provision of the eyelets 13. The body 10 is adapted to be positioned between the window and the draperies which are indicated by the numeral 14. This form of the invention is particularly adapted for use in connection with draped curtains. It will be seen that with the use of such device, the window may be opened as indicated by the position of the lower sash of the window indicated by the numeral 15 in Fig. 2. By the use of this device, it will be seen that the curtains are protected against moisture, dust, or the like, which are blown through the window. The body is prevented from flapping by the securing eyelets 13. The device also provides for the free admission of air for ventilating purposes through the cut-out portion 11 and provides an opaque covering for the window. The conventional practice of lowering an opaque covering over an open window is, of course, subject to flapping of the opaque covering by the wind through the open window.

Referring more particularly to that form of the invention shown in Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that this form of the invention is particularly adapted for use in connection with straight hanging curtains of the type indicated by the numeral 16 in Fig. 4. The body 10 is provided with the cut-out 11 and the securing eyelets 12 and 13. The inner edges of the bifurcated portions are, how-

ever, provided with extending flaps 17, which are adapted to be folded back upon the bifurcated portions, as indicated in said figures, and, as shown in Fig. 4, are adapted to be secured to the side edges of the body by co-operating securing ends 18 and 19, respectively. Equivalent securing means may of course be used without departing from the invention. As shown in Fig. 4, with the use of this type of shield the curtains are positioned within the furcations of the body 10 and the flaps 17. The flaps are then secured by the co-operating ends 18 and 19 and the curtain is retained against movement by the wind and protected from rain, dust, or the like.

It will be understood that the invention is not confined to the specific material herein illustrated, in some instances it may be preferable to use a plain silk fabric or its equivalent. As shown in Fig. 5, both embodiments of the invention are preferably formed of impervious translucent or opaque material including an outer fabric surface 20 of moisture-absorbing qualities, while the inner surface 21 is preferably rubberized or otherwise treated to form a smooth non-absorbing surface which will also prevent the passage of moisture through the body.

In the use of the device, the absorbent surface is placed toward the window while the curtains will contact with the smooth surface 21; thus in foggy or moist weather the outer surface 20 will absorb moisture, but the moisture will be prevented from passing through the material by the waterproof surface 21, and thus the curtains will be prevented from receiving moisture from the air admitted through the window. It will also be seen that the moisture-absorbing surface will absorb moisture entering the window and will not permit such moisture, as rain or the like, rolling down on the surface to drop on to the floor.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the present invention provides a novel and improved shield for protecting various types of draperies. It will be understood that the invention is not specifically confined to the configuration or material, or the mode of attachment here shown by way of illustration, but that numerous changes, modifications and the full use of equivalents may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as outlined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A protecting shield for draperies adapted to be positioned between a window and the draperies, said shield comprising a body of general rectangular configuration, said body including edge securing eyelets for supporting said body across the window, the lower portion of said body being cut out to provide a central passageway for air from said window to pass between said draperies.

2. A drapery shield comprising an impervious bifurcated body having a central cut-out portion forming furcations in said body, and flaps associated with said furcations for securing draperies between said body and said flaps.

3. A drapery shield comprising an impervious bifurcated body having a central cut-out portion forming furcations in said body, flaps associated with said furcations for securing draperies between said body and said flaps, and means for securing one edge of said flaps in registration with the edges of said body.

4. A drapery shield comprising an impervious bifurcated body having a central cut-out portion forming furcations in said body, flaps associated with said furcations for securing draperies between said body and said flaps, and means for securing one edge of said flaps in registration with the edges of said body, said means comprising snap fasteners.

5. A substantially rectangular drapery shield comprising a top portion adapted to extend from one side to the other of a window frame, a pair of spaced depending portions, and retaining members positioned on the outer edges of said depending portions and on the top edge of said top portion.

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