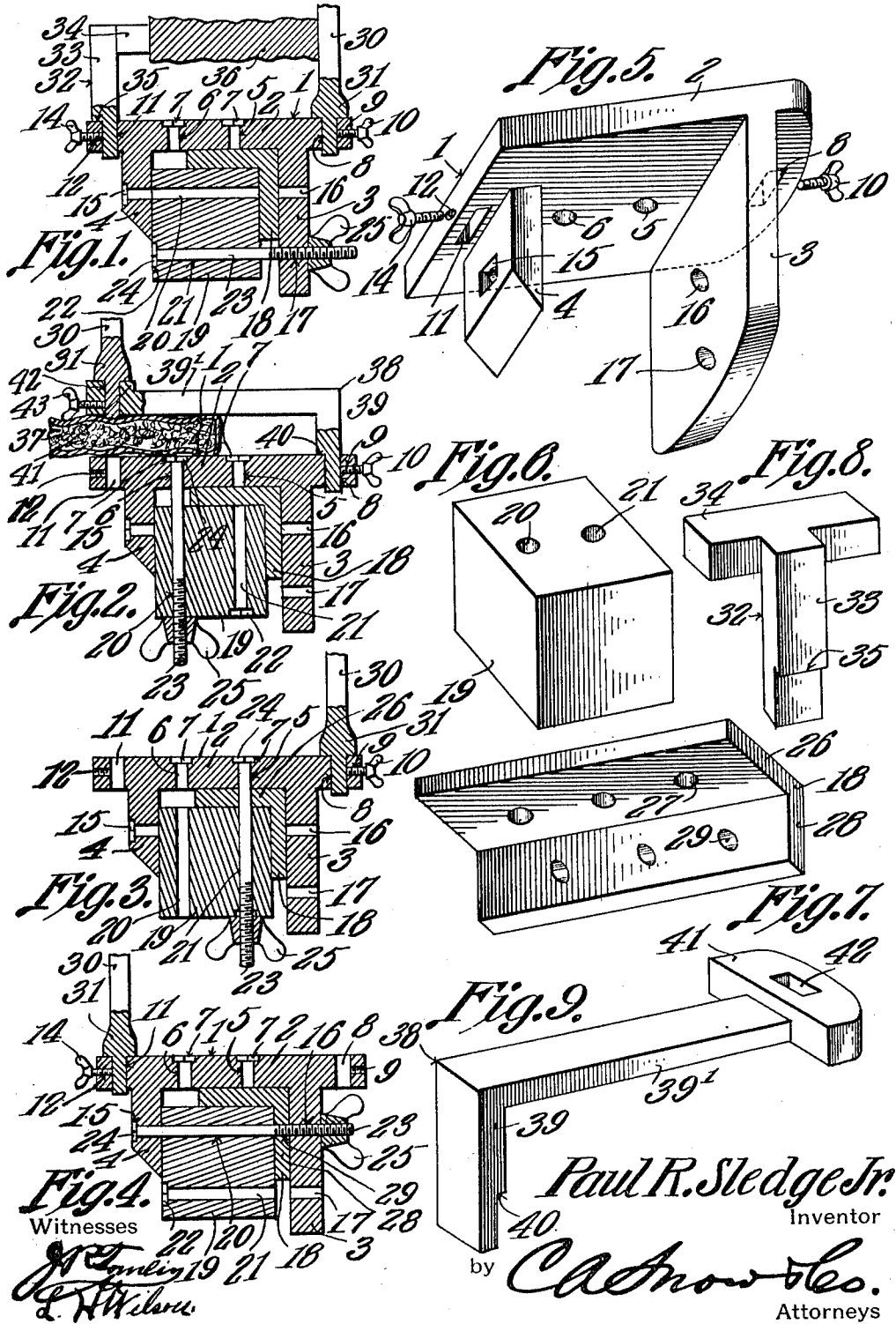


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 HOLDER FOR CURTAIN RODS.
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PAUL R. SLEDGE, JR., OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

HOLDER FOR CURTAIN-RODS.

1,001,467.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL R. SLEDGE, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Augusta, in the county of Richmond and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Holder for Curtain-Rods, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a holder, which may be clamped in adjusted positions, upon a bedstead, to serve as a support for curtains, for a small table, and the like, means being provided whereby relative movement between the holder and the bedstead structure will be prevented.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in vertical transverse section, mounted in place upon a portion of a bedstead structure, the auxiliary support being assembled with the device; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section, showing the holder assembled with a portion of a bedstead structure, the auxiliary elbow being mounted upon the device, the clamping elements whereby the device is assembled with the bedstead structure, being disposed differently from the showing of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section, similar to Figs. 1 and 2, and showing different positions of the clamping elements; Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section, similar to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the view illustrating a still further method of combining the constituent elements of the device; Fig. 5 is a detailed perspective of the bridge which constitutes the fundamental element of the holder; Fig. 6 is a perspective of the clamping block which is employed in connection with the bridge shown in Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a perspective showing in what manner the cross rail of the bedstead structure must be altered, in order to permit the holder to be mounted thereon as shown in Figs. 3 and 4; Fig. 8 is a perspective of the auxiliary support; and Fig. 9 is a perspective of the auxiliary elbow.

The holder comprises as a primary and fundamental element, a bridge, denoted gen-

erally by the numeral 1, the bridge 1 including a top plate 2, from which depends a flange 3, and a lip 4, spaced apart, the flange being somewhat longer than the lip. In the top plate 2 of the bridge, and disposed between the flange 3 and the lip 4, are spaced openings 5 and 6, these openings being countersunk, as shown at 7, to receive, and to hold against rotation, a retaining element which will be described hereinafter. Between the flange 3 and the adjacent extremity of the top plate 2, there is an opening 8 in the top plate, and with this opening 8, a threaded opening 9 communicates, the latter opening being adapted to receive a set screw 10. Between the lip 4 and the adjacent extremity of the top plate 2, there is an opening 11 in the top plate, with which a threaded opening 12 communicates, the opening 12 being adapted to receive a set screw 14. In the lip 4 there is a countersunk opening 15, alined with an opening 16 in the flange 3. In the flange 3, below the opening 16, and below the lower end of the lip 4, there is an opening 17.

In the drawings, one of the end rails of a bedstead structure is shown and denoted generally by the numeral 18. The cross sectional contour of the end rail 18, will vary, according to the construction of the bedstead, the end rail in the present instance being shown in the form of an angle member, as is common. However, since the end rail may be varied, the constituent elements of the holder may be varied, to correspond with the end rail, as will be clearly perceived, when the description of the invention is examined at length, and thoroughly understood.

The bridge 1 is straddled across the end rail 18, the flange 3 being disposed upon one side of the end rail, and the lip 4 being disposed upon the other side of the end rail. Beneath the end rail, the clamp block 19, shown in clearest outline in Fig. 6, is positioned, this clamp block being of a proper cross sectional contour to fit closely against the end rail. In the clamp block 19 there are spaced openings 20 and 21, the opening 21 being countersunk, at one end, as shown at 22, to receive, and to hold against rotation, the securing element to be described hereinafter. When the clamp block 19 is disposed as shown in Fig. 1, the opening 20 in the clamp block will be alined with the opening 15 in the lip 4 of the bridge 1, and

with the opening 16 in the flange 3 of the bridge, the opening 21 in the clamp block 19 being positioned below the lip 4, and in alignment with the opening 17 in the flange 3 of the bridge 1. When, however, the clamp block 19 is positioned as shown in Fig. 3, the opening 20 in the clamp block 19 will be alined with the opening 6 in the top plate 2 of the bridge, the opening 21 in the clamp block being alined with the opening 5 in the top plate of the bridge.

The retaining element ordinarily takes the form of a bolt 23, provided with a polygonal head 24, adapted to register against rotation in the countersunk portions of the openings above referred to, the bolt 23 being threaded to receive a wing nut 25.

When the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 1, the bolt 23 is inserted through the opening 21 in the clamp block 19, the bolt being positioned below the lip 4, and below the end rail 18, the bolt passing through the opening 17 in the flange 3 of the bridge 1. When the wing nut 25 is rotated, it will be seen that the clamping block 19 will be drawn against the end rail 18, the bridge 1 being held in place against sliding movement upon the end rail of the bed. When the parts are positioned as above described, no openings in the rail 18 are required.

When the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 2, the bolt 23 may be extended downwardly, through the opening 6 in the top plate 2 of the bridge, and through the opening 20 in the clamp block 19, the wing nut 25 bearing against the lower face of the clamp block. Under such circumstances, the clamp block, bearing against the horizontal flange of the end rail, will, as before, serve to maintain the bridge rigidly in place upon the end rail of the bed. When the parts are positioned as above described, no mutilation or alteration of the end rail 18 is necessary, in order to provide for a secure mounting of the bridge 1 upon the end rail.

If desired, the parts may be positioned as shown in Fig. 3. Under such circumstances, the bolt 23 is extended downwardly through the opening 5 in the top plate 2 of the bridge 1, through an opening 27 fashioned in the horizontal flange 26 of the end rail 18, through the opening 21 in the clamp block 19, the wing nut 25 bearing against the lower face of the clamp block.

When the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 4, the bolt 23 is extended through the opening 15 in the lip 4, through the opening 20 in the clamp block 19, through an opening 29 fashioned in the vertical flange 28 of the end rail 18, and through the opening 16 in the flange 3 of the bridge 1, the wing nut 25 bearing against the outer, vertical face of the flange 3.

The invention further includes a standard 30, of any length, and of any desired

form, this standard being insertible, at its lower end, into either of the openings 11 and 8, the standard 30 being shouldered, as shown at 31, to bear against the top plate 2 of the bridge, the standard being held in place by the set screws 10 and 14. The standard 30 therefore, may be positioned either upon the inner or upon the outer side of an end frame of the bedstead. The standard 30 may be employed to support a curtain (not shown) the curtain, stretching across the end frame of the bed, preventing a draft, the occupant of an open work, iron bed being thus protected against draft. The standard 30 may likewise be employed for holding a small table upon the bedstead, and for many other purposes which will readily suggest themselves to the user. Referring to Figs. 1 and 8, it will be noted that the invention further includes a T-shaped support 32, comprising a shank 33 and a transverse head 34, the lower extremity of the shank 33 being insertible into either of the openings 11 and 8 in the bridge 1, the shank being shouldered, as shown at 35, to engage the top plate 2 of the bridge. It occasionally happens that the end rail 18 of the bed is of so small a cross sectional contour, that the bridge 1 and the clamp block 19 cannot be maintained securely thereon by the bolt and wing nut structure 23—25. Under such circumstances, the support 32 may be employed, the transverse head 34 bearing against one side of the end frame of the bed, shown conventionally at 36 in Fig. 1, the standard 30 bearing against the other side of the portion 36 of the end frame. When this construction is carried out, a rotation of the bridge 1 upon the end rail 18 due to a small cross sectional contour of the end rail, will obviously be prevented.

The invention further includes, as seen in Figs. 2 and 9, an elbow 38, the depending arm 39 of which is shouldered as shown at 40, for insertion into the opening 11 of the top plate 2, the other arm 39' of the elbow carrying a transverse head 41, in which there is an opening 42, into which the standard 30 may be inserted, a set screw 43 being mounted in the head 41, for engagement with the standard 30. Referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that some portion of the bed, for instance, the mattress or the springs, indicated generally at 37, often overlies the top plate 2 of the bridge and all, for a portion of, the end rail 18. Under such circumstances, the standard 30 cannot be inserted into the opening 11. The elbow 38 may, then, as shown in Fig. 2, be mounted in place in the opening 8, the arm 39' overhanging the mattress 37, and the standard 30 being carried in the extremity of the elbow.

It is to be noted that Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4

show the same elements, positioned differently with respect to the end rail 18 of the bed, the views in question illustrating the different ways in which the elements of the holder may be assembled, in order to exercise their functions properly.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

10 In a device of the class described, a bridge consisting of a top plate provided with a flange and with a lip, there being openings in the bridge, between the flange and the lip, and openings in the flange and in the lip, one of the openings in the flange being po-

sitioned below the lip; and a clamping 15 block adapted to be mounted between the flange and the lip, the block having a single set of openings adapted to be alined with the openings in the top plate, also with the openings in the flange; and securing means 20 insertible through the alined openings.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

PAUL R. SLEDGE, JR.

Witnesses:

LONDON THOMAS,
F. W. MOORE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."