June 17, 1930. H. L. DE LISLE 1,764,611

CURTAIN SUPPORT

Filed Aug. 1, 1928

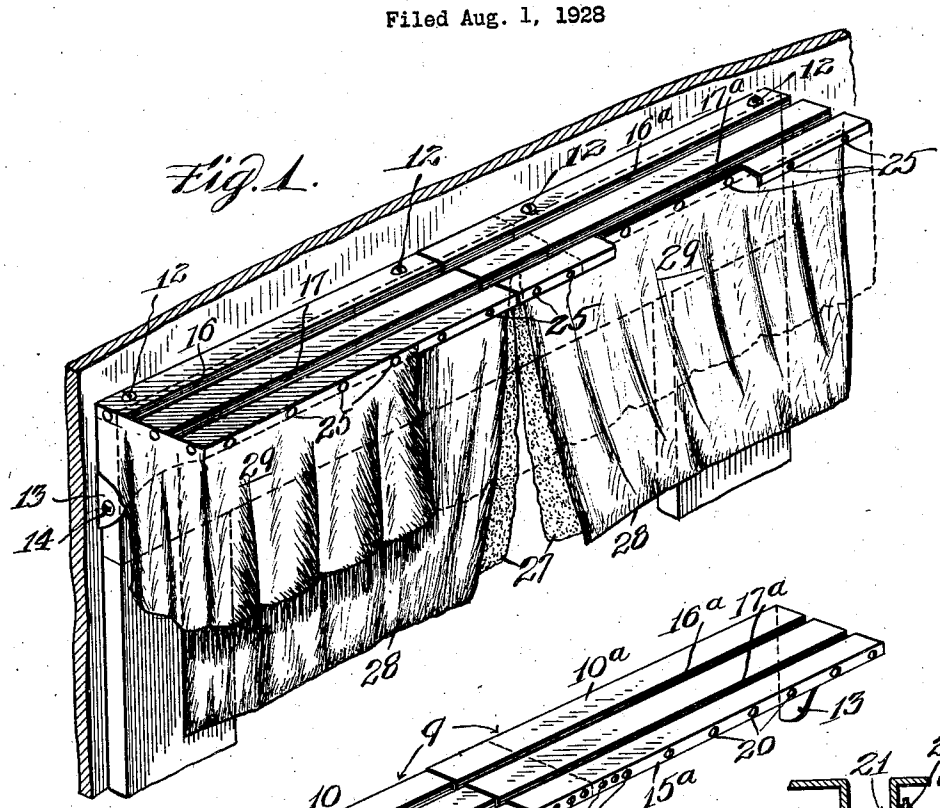


Fig. 1.

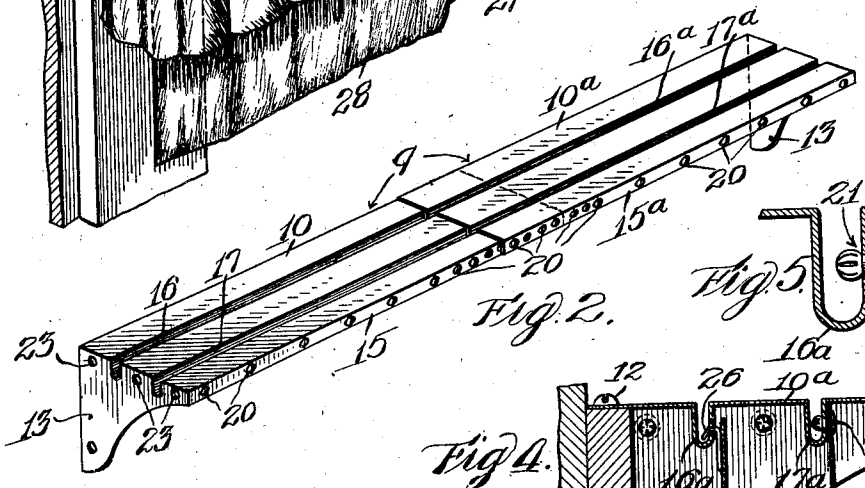


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

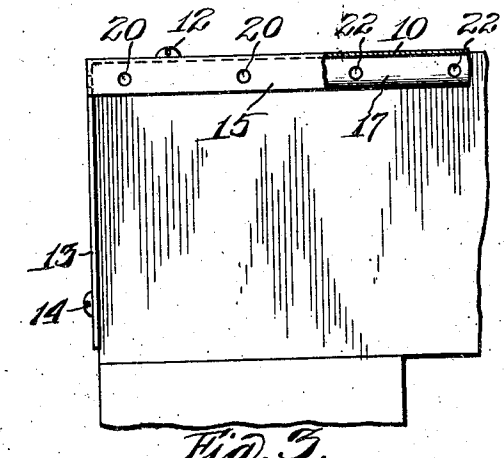


Fig. 3.

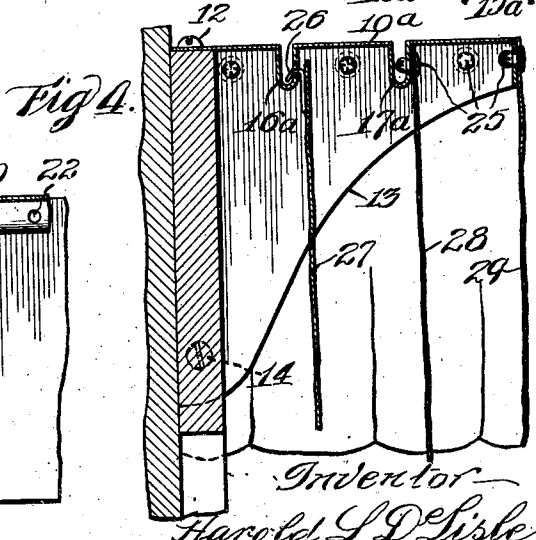


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CURTAIN SUPPORT

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These improvements relate to curtain supports for use at windows and the like. The prime object is to provide simple, substantially low-cost, strong and durable means for supporting a plurality of curtains in a strong and substantial way, to good appearance, and in such manner that the curtain or curtains may be removed and replaced from time to time in a simple, easy and expeditious way. One feature is to provide an adjustable support whereby a given commercial unit may be applied to window frames of various widths. Other objects and advantages will appear hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a perspective of the improvement as applied for use, and in a highly advantageous form, a part of the structure being broken away; Fig. 2 is a perspective of the unit free of the curtains shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary front and partly sectional view, on an enlarged scale, at the left hand end of the construction shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the device, the curtains and the window frame parts; and Fig. 5 is a fragmentary transverse section showing details.

My improved curtain suport is preferably made of thin sheet metal, as iron, but it may be of other materials or of combinations of materials as desired. As shown it comprises a substantially flat main body 9 comprising interfitting and overlapping members 10 and 10^a. The member 10 or 10^a may extend from end to end of the device, making the top unitary and nonadjustable. As shown the parts 10 and 10^a interfit or overlap each other whereby the length of the device may be substantially telescopically adjusted to meet the requirements of the window frame width at a particular location.

As an article of manufacture the device in certain standard lengths, without the adjustable feature, would find application very extensively in homes, hotels, office buildings and the like where the window frames are largely of standard widths, while the article with the adjustment feature incorporated would meet the requirements of window frames of what might be termed odd dimensions.

The flat top, cover or main support is normally horizontally disposed at the top of the window frame, and in the construction illustrated it is held in place by screws or nails 12. It has a substantial width, meaning from front to back, which may vary from several inches to six or eight inches or more, according to the effect desired. It is further held, and so as to carry considerable weight, by end brackets 13 which are shown as being integral with the top member, being simply turned downward at right angles thereto. The top may be formed and then while being held in the dies the ends as 13 may be turned over and flattened out. Screws as 14 hold the brackets 13 at the side of the window frame.

An outer front flange 15 is turned normally downward on the upper or main support 9, or on its members 10 and 10^a as the case may be, and a plurality of longitudinally-extending ribs or ridges 16 and 17 (marked 16^a and 17^a for the part 10^a) are formed to extend downwardly from the under surface of the top or main support. These ridges extend from end to end of the device and are spaced apart from front to back.

They and the front flange 15, 15^a, constitute ancoring or holding elements for the curtains. They are shown as being continuous from end to end but their continuity is not essential as they are functional only at intervals. With respect to their functional parts they provide rows or series of curtain-holding or attaching elements.

At the upper surface of the body the formation of the ridges provides trough-like recesses or depressions. Where the telescopic or overlapping adjustable feature is employed the depressions as 16^a and 17^a are somewhat reduced in proportions, to the extent of the thickness or the metal at the bottom and sides thereof, so that they will interfit with the corresponding depressions 16 and 17 respectively, and the two members 10 and 10^a have sufficient overlap to provide for such longitudinal adjustment as instances may call for.

The front flange 15, 15^a is provided with

a plurality of circular holes 20 spaced apart, say several inches, in a series extending from end to end of the device. They continue also around the end walls 13 at 23. The same size and kind of holes 21 and 22 are punched at corresponding intervals in the front walls of the ridge-like projections 16 and 17 respectively.

These ridges 16 and 17 are preferably formed with walls spaced apart as shown so that the punching of the holes as 21 and 22 therein may be done before the forming operation. It would be difficult to bring punched holes in both walls into the desired juxtaposition unless both walls were punched after being formed.

The flange 15 and the ribs or projections as 16 and 17 at these holes constitute a form of attachment means for a curtain or curtains. These attachment means are in lines, rows or series extending from end to end of the device.

My preferred means on the curtains for holding them in place are snap buttons as 25, each having an interfitting and removably interlocking engagement with the metal at the various attachment holes 20, 21, 22 and 23. Such snap button constructions are well known and are used variously as on gloves, automobile curtains, etc. They are secured at appropriate intervals along the upper edge of the curtain, and the curtain may thereby be applied or removed in what would seem to be the minimum of time, and are held quite strongly.

Instead of such snap button, hooks, as 26, may be employed, as shown at one place in Fig. 4. Such hooks may be of the hook-and-eye type sewed upon the curtain or they may be of the well known kind in which there is a safety-pin construction for attaching the hook to the fabric.

Various other forms of readily releasable and removable connection means between the curtain and the supporting device may be employed.

The device as illustrated contemplates the use of two curtains proper and a valance. I have shown a lace or other thin fabric curtain 27 over which (and sometimes only at the outer edge thereof) is the heavier fabric curtain or drape 28, ordinarily drawn aside and secured at the margin of the window frame or hanging straight down at the sides. The valance 29 is a short ornamental outer drape covering the upper ends of the other curtains and providing the desired finish. Such an arrangement of curtains is well known. My main object is to provide means for accomplishing this desired arrangement with notable advantages over the means and methods heretofore employed.

At the central overlapping of the body parts as shown there is a double thickness of metal, but as the metal is very thin the snap button passes through both thicknesses. The holes as 20 may be substantially close together at the overlap to provide for the registry of such holes in the two members at shorter spaces of adjustment; and the same is true with respect to the holes 21 and 22.

Such curtains are removed from time to time for cleaning, replacement and repair, ordinarily entailing much labor. According to these improvements these operations are rendered very simple, easy and expeditious. An important feature is that the support as a whole may be very readily applied, and by the unskilled workman, and, when in place, affords a peculiarly neat and strong device for the purpose.

I contemplate as being included in these improvements all such changes, variations and departures from what is thus specifically illustrated and described as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A curtain support of the character described comprising a substantially flat main support normally horizontally disposed and adapted to be secured adjacent to the top of a window frame or the like and having a plurality of rows of curtain-supporting elements closely adjacent to the support and on the under surface thereof, said elements being spaced apart longitudinally and the rows thereof being spaced apart from front to back, said elements being adapted for cooperative and readily releasable engagement with means carried by the curtains to be supported.

2. A curtain support of the character described comprising a substantially flat main support normally horizontally disposed and adapted to be secured adjacent to the top of a window frame or the like and having a plurality of narrow longitudinally-extending ridges substantially parallel with each other on the lower surface thereof, each of said ridges having means at spaced-apart intervals thereof for holding a curtain in suspended relation thereto.

3. In a curtain support of the character described, the combination of a normally horizontal, longitudinally-extending member having substantial width and a length approximately that of the window frame or the like with which used and having a plurality of longitudinally-extending rows of perforated curtain-supporting elements extending a short distance normally downward on the under surface thereof, the perforations of said elements providing means for attaching a curtain thereto.

4. A curtain support of the character described comprising a substantially flat main body of thin sheet metal normally horizontally disposed and having its normally front end provided with an integral flange and having rib-like curtain-holding elements pro-

jecting normally downward from the under surface of the body, said elements being arranged in rows extending from end to end of the device, the rows being spaced apart from front to back of the device, said flange and said elements having means for attaching curtains thereto.

5. A curtain support of the character described comprising a main body formed of thin sheet metal and having a substantially flat upper surface extending normally from side to side of a window frame or the like, said body having an outer integral flange provided with a series of attachment holes, a longitudinal rib-like extension on the bottom of said body and provided with a series of attachment holes, and means for holding said body in normal position for use.

6. A curtain support of the character described comprising a pair of substantially flat top members, each having parts interfitting with the other to provide for longitudinal adjustment of the members with respect to each other, each member having rows of means on and extending normally downward a short distance from the lower surface thereof for attaching curtains thereto, and means for holding said members as a unit adjacent to a window frame or the like.

7. In a curtain support of the character described, the combination of two plate-like, normally horizontally extending members of sheet metal having overlapping engagement with each other for longitudinal adjustment and each having a longitudinally-extending rib-like element extending downward a short distance on the under surface thereof, said elements interfitting with each other at the overlap of the members, and means at spaced-apart places along the front marginal edge of the members and on said rib-like elements for securing curtains thereto respectively.

HAROLD L. DE LISLE.