

(No Model.)

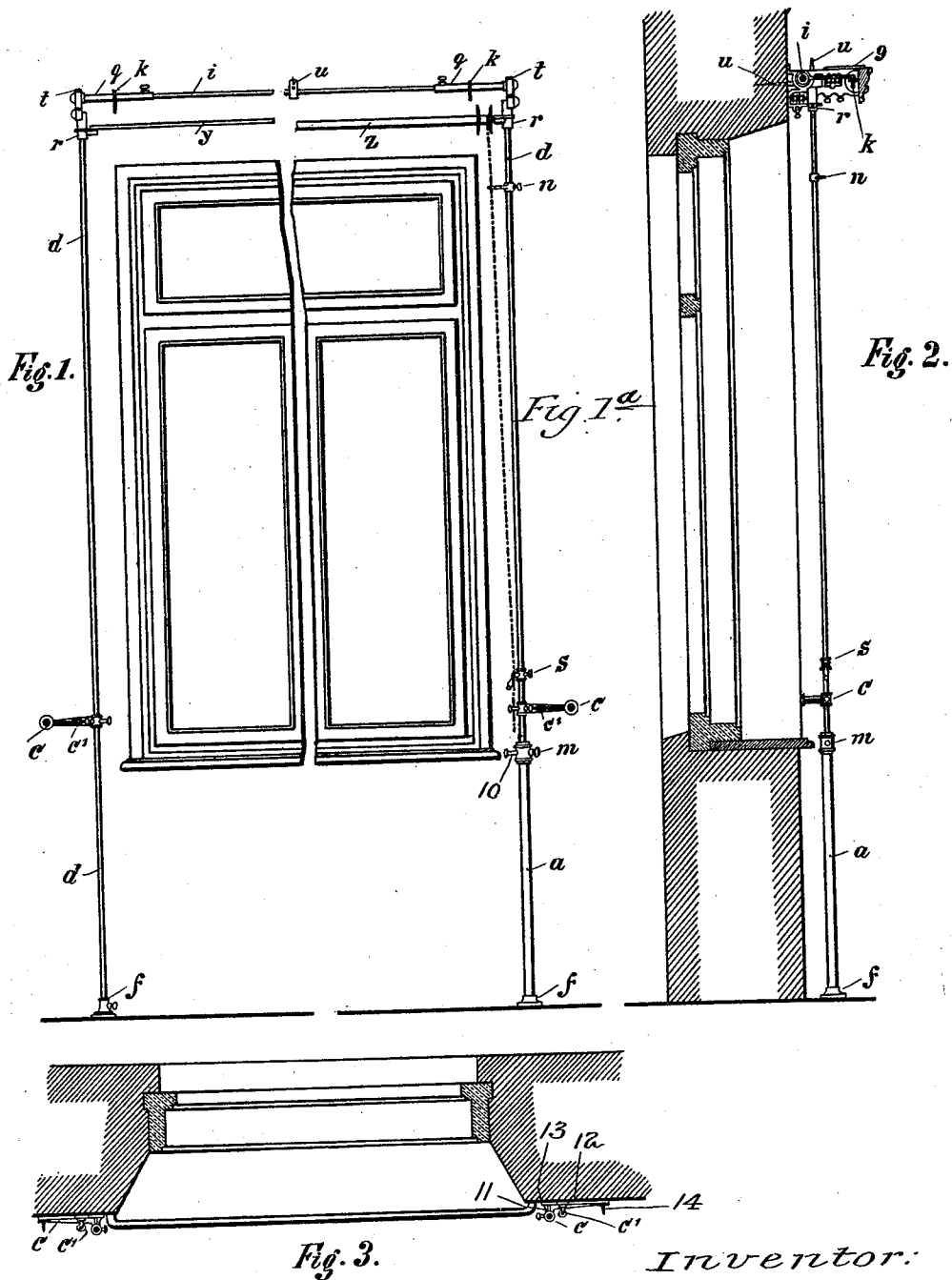
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. BEER.

ADJUSTABLE STAND FOR CURTAINS AND BLINDS.

No. 498,226.

Patented May 30, 1893.



Witnesses:

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Fig. 5.

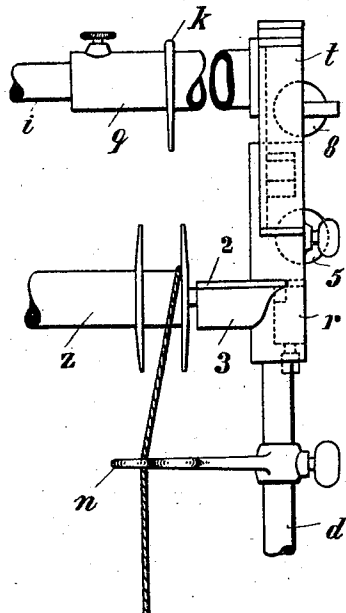


Fig. 4.

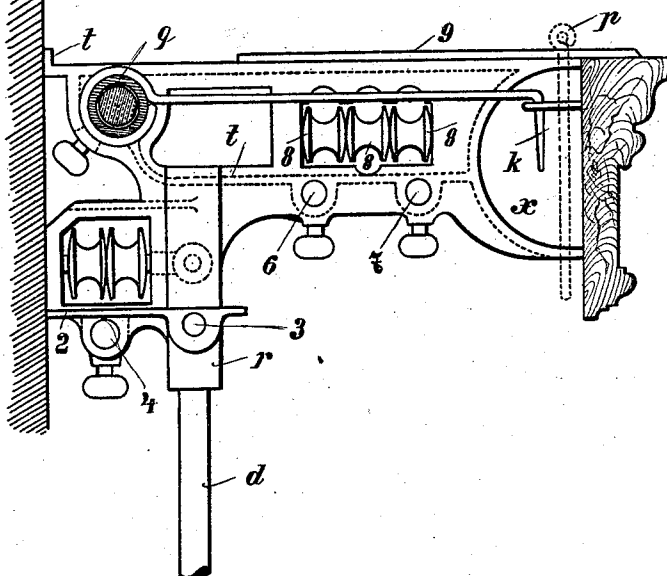
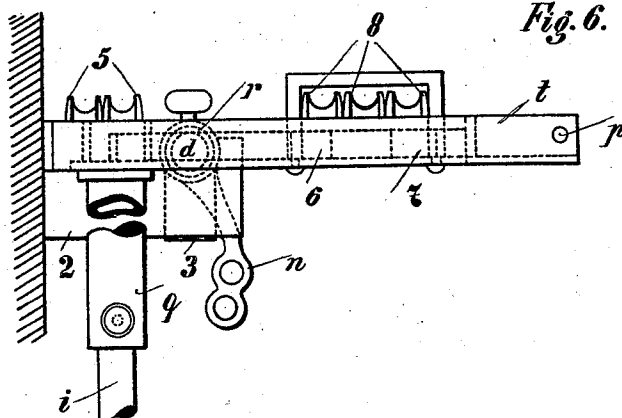


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDWIG BEER, OF MUNICH, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO THERESE FELLNER,
OF SAME PLACE.

ADJUSTABLE STAND FOR CURTAINS AND BLINDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,226, dated May 30, 1893.

Application filed July 14, 1892. Serial No. 440,006. (No model.) Patented in Belgium October 31, 1890, No. 92,271; in France January 13, 1891, No. 208,799; in England February 20, 1891, No. 3,137; in Austria-Hungary February 20, 1891, No. 44,190 and No. 79,009, and in Germany April 30, 1891, No. 56,289.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUDWIG BEER, a subject of the King of Bavaria, and a resident of Munich, Bavaria, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Stands for Curtains and Blinds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been patented in Great Britain, No. 3,137, dated February 20, 1891; in Austria-Hungary, dated February 20, 1891, No. 44,190 and No. 79,009; in Germany, No. 56,289, dated April 30, 1891; in Belgium, No. 92,271, dated October 31, 1890, and in France, No. 208,799, dated January 13, 1891.

It is the object of my invention to provide a stand for holding curtains which may be easily set up or taken down, adjustable to any height or width of window and capable of holding curtains of various kinds and in various positions relatively to the window, the said frame being light and occupying little room and being held mainly by contact with the wall.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a front view of one half of a window with my frame in place. Fig. 1^a is a like view of the other half of the window the frame being slightly modified. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the window with the frame mainly in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the upper or bracket portion of the frame. Fig. 5 is a front view of the same, and Fig. 6 is a plan view.

As shown in Fig. 1, the stand comprises two vertical posts, *d, d*, which have at their upper ends brackets *t*, which are connected by means of a cross rod *i*, as more fully described hereinafter.

In order to apply the stand to the window of any desired height, the rods *d* are capable of being moved in the tubes *a*, as is seen from Figs. 1 and 2, on the right, it being understood that the rod on the left indicates a modification. These tube shaped posts *a*, are provided with feet *f*, and a fastening socket *m*, which by means of a binding screw, renders the fastening of the rod *d* possible in any position. This fastening socket carries

also a pin or spur 10 for the attachment of a cord for supporting the blinds or curtains.

In order to give greater stability to the post, which is screwed fast to the floor, the foot or base *f* tapers down toward the wall, as shown in Fig. 2. By means of this tapering, the vertical rod is supported firmly on the floor, when it is held to the wall, as will hereinafter be explained. If adjustable perpendicular rods *d* are not employed, but only simple ones, as shown at the left side of Fig. 1, then the rod *d* itself is provided with a foot or base *f*. The rosette-holder *c*, can be shoved up and down the rods *d*, and can be fastened at any desired height by means of a binding screw. The arm of this rosette holder *c*, can likewise be turned in any direction and fastened by means of a binding screw *C'*. As is seen from Figs. 1 and 3, the rosette holder is an angular piece, one of whose legs 11 is connected with the socket mentioned, and whose other leg 12, is placed flat against the wall.

In order that the rosette holder when not in absolutely firm connection with the rod *d*, may not turn, the part lying against the wall is somewhat lengthened toward the other side 13. (Fig. 3, horizontal section.) The other end bears the screw to which the rosette is fastened. Preferably, a spur or pin 14, is also attached to the socket of the rosette holder for hanging on the cord of the shade or curtain. For the last purpose, that is, for the fastening of the cord of the shade, there is a cord clamp *s*, which can also be adjusted and fastened, and by means of its cam-lever the cord can be automatically fastened in any position. This cord clamp can, however, be omitted.

At the upper end of the vertical rod *d*, is a cord guide *n*, Figs. 1, 5 and 6, which guides the cord of the curtain.

We come now to the description of the curtain and shade supporting brackets, *t*. They are made of cast metal as light as possible, in form answering the purpose. The brackets are held with their socket pieces *r*, fitting the ends of the rods *d*, and fastened by means of binding screws. The transverse rod *i* above mentioned, connects the bracket on one side

with that on the other, said rod fitting at its ends in the lateral sockets *q*, projecting inwardly from the brackets. The rod is movable in these sockets and may be held in any position by means of the bindingscrews. The entire stand is held against the wall by the spur *u*, engaging this connecting-rod. This spur *u*, is bent somewhat in the form of a hook, which fits about the rod *i*, so that by an accidental movement of the stand, this would not be lifted out. The shank of the spur is driven into the wall, as in Fig. 2. The stability of the stand is absolutely secured by this spur, by the placing of both the brackets *t* with their butt ends to the wall, and by the feet or butts *f*, at the lower ends of the side posts. The rosette-holder placed against the wall, contributes also to the same purpose. The stand can for this reason be made light in construction, as shown in the drawings.

The brackets *t* are adapted for holding and supporting shades, draw-curtains and so called rolling window curtain in the following way:—The inwardly projecting plates 2 render possible the placing and fastening of the lathe *y*, for draw-curtains, moving on wires. It is likewise intended for the hanging of Venetian blinds in the interior of the room. The depending shoulders 3 of the plates, provided with corresponding holes, form the seats for a rolling curtain, likewise the shoulders 4, provided also with holes for that purpose, serve for the reception of a rod for the so-called rolling window curtain. Above and in the same plane with these latter holes are the sheaves 5, required for the movement of a rolling window curtain for guiding the cord. Somewhat farther forward are located the holes 6, 7, in the brackets *t*, for the draw curtains. Above are the rollers 8 for the lifting cords for two draws. The forward ends of the brackets *t*, are at α semi-circular and hol-

lowed out. If a plain wood curtain pole is to be employed over which rings are drawn, in the well known manner, this is placed in this semi-circular depression and fastened in the same by means of tacks *p* or screws, shown in Fig. 4, in dotted lines. If instead of such a wood-curtain-pole, a gallery or wainscoting frame is to be employed, as supposed in Figs. 2 and 4, these are then fastened to the brackets by means of a cross slat 9, and the spurs *k*, which latter are connected to the tubes *q* of the stand, as seen in the Figs. 2 and 4, referred to. It may also be observed that the rear ends of the brackets *y*, are placed flat against the wall, through which any injury of the wall paper or of the wall is obviated.

I claim as my invention—

In combination, the side bars, the cross bar *i* between the upper ends of the side bars, the brackets having vertical sockets for the side bars and lateral sockets for the cross bars which are connected thereto, said brackets having rear extensions back of the said sockets and extensions projecting forwardly of the said sockets, the said forward extensions having semi-circular recesses at their ends and openings to receive a pin *p*, extending vertically, the gallery removably attached to the forward ends of the brackets, said gallery having plates 9 extending therefrom and projecting rearwardly over the upper edges of the brackets and the spur connecting with the rear side of the gallery and the cross bar *i*, the said rear extensions of the brackets being adapted to bear on the wall, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LUDWIG BEER.

Witnesses:

A. M. DICKENS,
CARL MAYER.