March 9, 1926. 1,575,805

G. E. WEST

CURTAIN AND SHADE HANGER

Filed Feb. 28, 1925

Fig. 1.

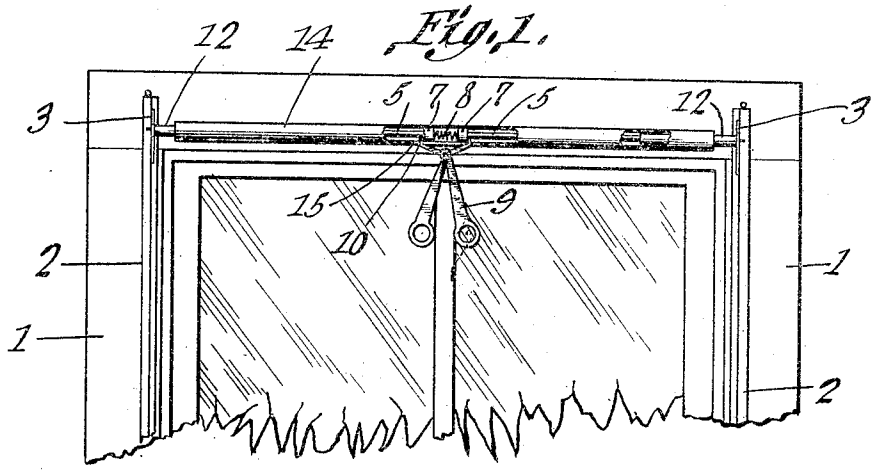


Fig. 2.

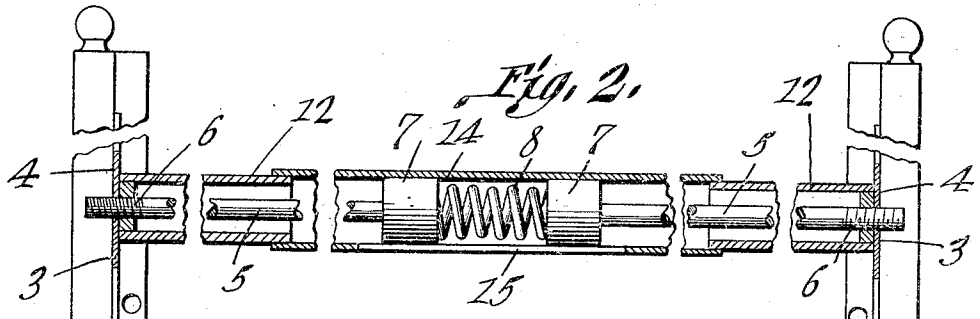


Fig. 4.

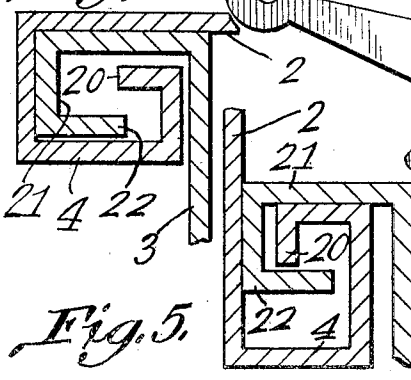


Fig. 3.

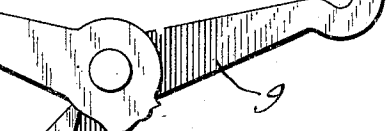


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. WEST, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

CURTAIN AND SHADE HANGER.

Application filed February 28, 1925. Serial No. 12,366.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. WEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Curtain and Shade Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to provide a novel means whereby a support for a curtain, shade or screen may be adjusted vertically on a window frame and be held frictionally in any position to which it may have been adjusted.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that sort to which the invention appertains.

Although a preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown, it will be understood that a mechanic, working within the scope of what is claimed, may make such changes as his skill may suggest, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in elevation, a window frame equipped with the device forming the subject matter of this application, parts being broken away; Figure 2 is a longitudinal section of the device per se, parts being in elevation; Figure 3 is a sectional view illustrating the head of the thrust members and attendant parts; Figure 4 is a fragmental transverse section taken through one of the tracks and the bracket which cooperates therewith; Figure 5 is a fragmental section similar to Figure 4 but showing the bracket and the track arranged in a different position.

The numeral 1 marks the stiles of a window frame, vertical tracks 2 being secured to the forward surfaces of the stiles, brackets 3 being vertically slidable on the tracks. The tracks 2 have hollow beads 4 terminating in projecting internal flanges 20. The brackets 3 have hollow beads 21 terminating in projecting internal flanges 22. The beads 4 and 21 are slidably interengaged. When the track 2 is secured to the forward surface of the frame 1, as shown in Fig. 1 and as indicated in Fig. 4, the flanges 20 and 22 are parallel. The track 2 may be secured to the inner surface of the frame 1, in the position shown in Fig. 5. Then the beads 4 and 21 may be slidably interengaged in such a way that the bracket 3 is parallel to the track 2, the flanges 22 and 20 being at right angles, one flange serving as a stop for the other to limit the shifting of the bead 21 with respect to the bead 4 in a direction parallel to the track 2. Thrust members 5, in the form of rods, are threaded in opposite directions, as shown at 6, into the brackets 3. At their inner ends, the thrust members 5 have cup-shaped heads 7 receiving the ends of a compression spring 8.

The spring 8 tends to thrust the members 5 and the brackets 3 apart in opposite directions, causing the brackets 3 to have a frictional hold on the tracks 2, so that the brackets will remain in any position to which they may have been adjusted longitudinally of the tracks 2.

Since the rods 5 are threaded in opposite directions, as at 6, into the brackets 3, it will be obvious that when the rods are rotated, the compressive effort of the spring 8 will be adjusted. In order that the thrust members or rods 5 may be rotated, as aforesaid, they are connected by an arm 9, and this arm 9 is expansible, so that the spring 8 may exercise its functions. The expansible arm 9 for rotating the rods 5 preferably is in the form of a pair of removable tongs having fingers 10, adapted to be engaged in seats 11 which are formed in the ends of the heads 7 of the thrust rods 5. When the rods 5 are to be rotated, as aforesaid, the device is slid down from the position of Fig. 1, and the upper window sash is lowered, so that the arm 9 can be swung through a complete circle without striking anything.

The thrust rods 5 are housed partly in tubular supports 12 secured to the brackets 3, the supports 12 carrying a longitudinally slidable sleeve 14, within which the spring 8 and the heads 7 are housed. The sleeve 14 has an elongated slot 15 through which the tongs 9 may be inserted for engagement with the heads 7, as shown in Figure 3. The parts 12 and 14 of course, may be used to carry a window curtain or other drape.

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

1. In a device of the class described, tracks, brackets slidably engaged with the tracks, thrust members threaded in opposite directions into the brackets, and spring means for moving said members in opposite directions to cause the brackets to remain in adjusted positions on the tracks,

said threading providing for an adjustment of the spring means when the thrust members are rotated.

2. In a device of the class described, tracks, brackets slidably engaged with the tracks, thrust members threaded in opposite directions into the brackets, the thrust members being provided at their inner ends with enlarged heads, and a compression spring interposed between the heads, the heads being provided with seats for the reception of a combined compression and rotating tool.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

GEORGE E. WEST.