

931,790.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

Fig. 1.

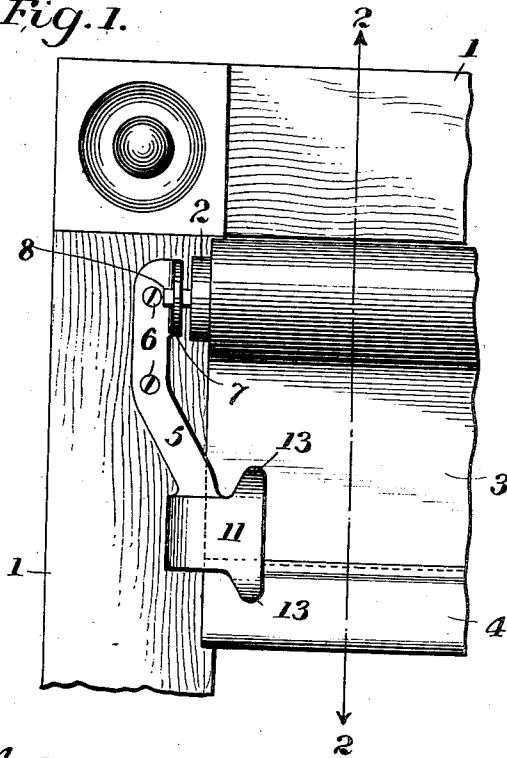


Fig. 2.

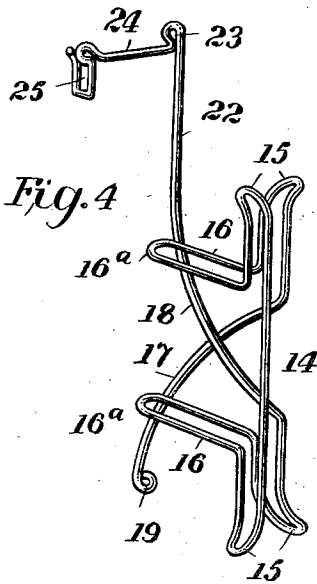
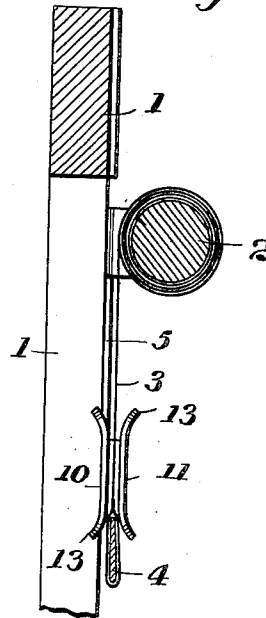


Fig. 5.

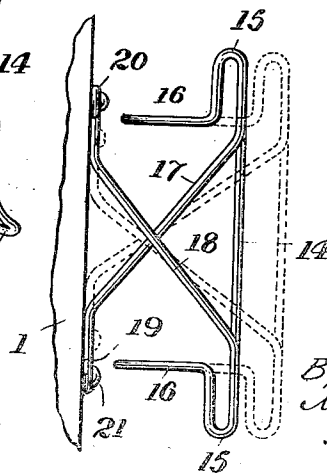
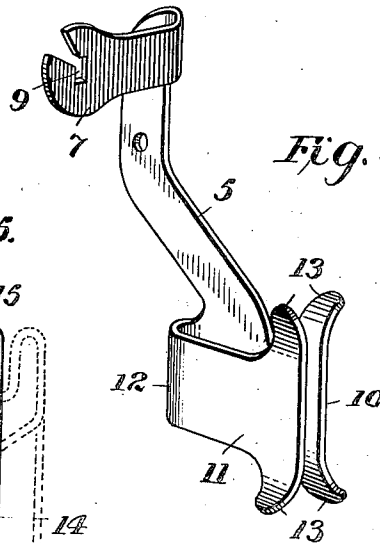


Fig. 3.



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FRANK A. NEWTON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO CLARENCE M. KEMP, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

931,790.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. NEWTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to curtain fixtures, and has for its primary object the provision of an improved device of this character so constructed as to serve the double purpose of a curtain guide and stop and a curtain bracket.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which may be placed either on the inner or outer face of the window frame and which can be readily adjusted so as to accommodate different widths of curtains.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one form of my device, showing the same as applied to a curtain, Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the form of device shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a slightly different form of combined guide and bracket. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a form of guide adapted for use on the inside of a window frame.

Referring to the drawings in detail 1 represents the usual window frame and 2 the ordinary form of roller, on which is wound a shade or curtain 3, provided at its lower end with a shade stick 4, as is common in such devices.

The form of fixture shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is preferably stamped from sheet metal, and bent into the configuration shown. It comprises a flat body portion 5, adapted to be secured to the window frame as at 6, and provided at its upper end with an upstanding portion 7, extending substantially at right angles to the plane of the portion 5, and constituting a supporting bracket. A notch 9, is formed in the portion 7 near its end, for the reception of the pintle 8 of the curtain roller.

At its lower end the fixture comprises a widened portion 10, and a lip 11, bent over as at 12, and extending parallel to the por-

tion 10. The parallel, spaced members 10 and 11 are provided with outwardly flared ends 13, between which the edge of the curtain is adapted to slide. The lower flared ends 13 serve to receive the curtain stick when it is in the position shown in Fig. 2 and thus act as a stop to limit the movement thereof, and the upper flared ends are for the purpose of presenting guiding surfaces close to the edge of the curtain, and preventing same from becoming worn or frayed.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the same general form of fixture comprising a combined guide and bracket, but constructed of a single piece of wire, instead of sheet metal. As clearly shown in this figure, the wire 14 is bent backwardly at each end 15, then outwardly as at 16, to form a pair of loops 16^a, and thence back parallel to itself. From this point, one end 17 of the wire extends backwardly and terminates in an eyelet 19, while the other end 18 of the wire is similarly bent, so as to cross the end 17, but is extended upwardly as at 22, bent into a loop or eyelet 23, extended farther to form a portion 24, projecting at right angles to the plane of the eyelet, and finally is so bent as to form a supporting notch or bracket 25, at its end, to receive the pintle of the shade roller.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated a construction of guide which is adapted to be applied to the inside of the window frame 1. This form of guide has the same arrangement of crossed supporting arms 17 and 18 and is substantially similar in all respects to that shown in Fig. 4, except that the arm 18, instead of being extended as at 22, terminates in an eyelet 20, corresponding to the eyelet 19, formed on the arm 17. It will be evident that the only other difference between the two guides shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is that the eyelets 19 and 20 of Fig. 5 lie in a plane at right angles to the eyelets 19 and 23 of Fig. 4, and hence are adapted to be applied to a different face of the window frame.

Either of the above described types of wire fixture is adjustable for different widths of curtain. This is clearly shown in Fig. 5. From an inspection of this figure it will be seen that by forcing the eyelets 19 and 20 closer together as illustrated in dotted lines the crossed supporting arms will exert a lazy tongs action and move the guiding loops farther from the window frame and

hence cause them to embrace the curtain to a greater extent. It is immaterial whether the supporting eyelets are arranged as shown in Fig. 4 or Fig. 5, since the above described adjustment can be readily made in either case.

The lower flared ends 15 of Fig. 4, and 13 of Fig. 3 serve a particularly serviceable purpose, as they engage the shade stick fixed in the lower edge of the shade at a point inward from the end of the stick, where the stick and fabric are better able to stand the stopping effect, which is a shock, and the farther this point is removed from the ends of the stick, the less harm to the fabric and the stitching will result.

It will thus be seen that I have provided an extremely simple and efficient device which can be easily and quickly applied in any desired position, and it is thought the numerous advantages of my invention will be readily appreciated by those experienced in such matters.

What I claim is:—

25 1. A curtain fixture comprising a body and spaced, parallel members having outwardly flaring ends, said members constituting a shade guide, and a supporting bracket formed integral therewith, said bracket pro-

jecting substantially at right angles to the plane of the body of the fixture and having formed therein a bearing adapted to support the pintle of the shade roller.

2. A curtain guide comprising spaced, parallel, members, and a pair of resilient, crossed arms supporting the same, said arms being provided with outwardly turned feet, having openings adapted to receive fastening devices.

3. A curtain guide comprising spaced, parallel members, and a pair of crossed, freely movable arms supporting the same.

4. A curtain guide comprising spaced members, between which the curtain is adapted to slide and a pair of freely movable arms supporting the same and adapted to be secured to a window frame, said arms being so arranged that, by varying the distance between their ends, the distance of such members from the window frame will be correspondingly varied.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK A. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

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