R. G. CROSBIE.

SUPPORT FOR CURTAIN POLES AND THE LIKE.

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1,337,594. **Patented Apr. 20, 1920.**

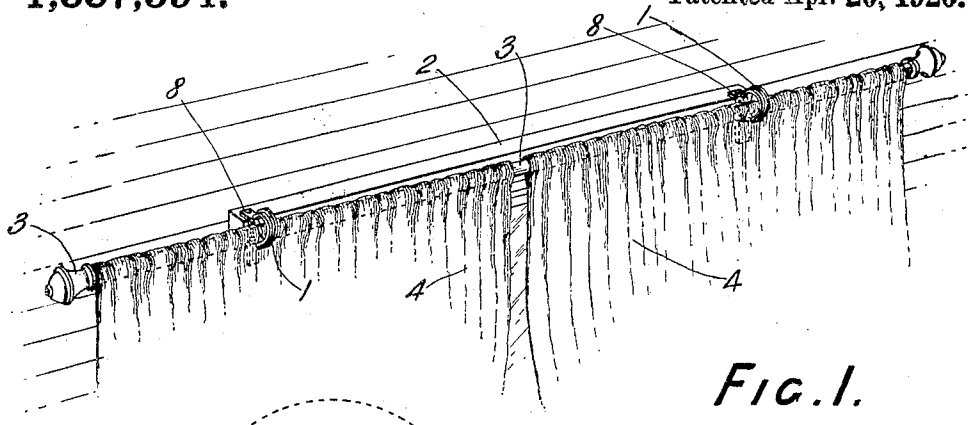


FIG. 1.

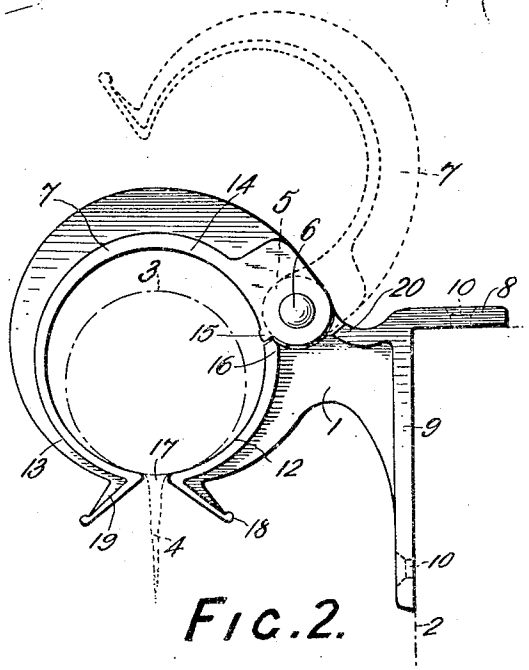


FIG. 2.

INVENTOR:
R. G. CROSBIE
By John C. Seifert
ATTY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT G. CROSBIE, OF HAWTHORN, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

SUPPORT FOR CURTAIN-POLES AND THE LIKE.

1,337,594. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 20, 1920.

Application filed August 2, 1918. Serial No. 248,062.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT GEORGE CROSBIE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 523 Burwood road, Hawthorn, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Supports for Curtain-Poles and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in supports for curtain poles and the like and it has been particularly devised in order to provide means whereby the curtain will hang naturally from the pole without any obstruction by the supporting brackets.

The curtain or like pole supporting brackets at present in use have the objection that their construction results in the obstruction of the setting of the curtains, and it is necessary in avoiding this derangement in the setting to either confine the curtains between the brackets and provide additional curtains on the portions of the pole which project beyond the brackets to cover the window sashes and frames, or to fold portions of the curtains right over the brackets, thereby obscuring the latter forming unsightly projections and otherwise spoiling the artistic effect. Known means having for their object the obviating of these disadvantages have a serious defect in that either the curtain pole must be threaded into the supporting brackets longitudinally, or the said brackets, when bifurcated, must be locked or unlocked manually to permit of entrance and removal of the curtain pole.

This invention has been devised in order to overcome these defects and to provide a curtain pole support which allows the curtain throughout its width to hang directly from the pole, and also to extend inside and outside the sash line to produce a more artistic effect, also readily permits of the insertion of the pole through an opening and embodies means for the enlargement and subsequent partial closing and locking of the said opening automatically.

The essential feature of the invention resides in the provision of means in a curtain pole supporting bracket for the automatic entrance into the latter and for securing therein of a curtain or like pole, the said bracket being of the type wherein the pole is supported at two points—one on each side of the center line and wherein an opening is formed between said supporting points to permit the curtain to hang freely without obstruction.

The attachment of curtain pole brackets by unskilled persons to the upper parts of a window frame situated at a considerable height is often a matter of difficulty, and trouble is frequently experienced in fixing the brackets on the opposite sides of a window in such positions that when the curtain pole is placed therein it will be perfectly horizontal and the curtain suspended therefrom quite vertical.

To minimize these difficulties the invention provides rearwardly extending horizontal supporting members on the brackets which are adapted to rest upon and be attached to the top of the window framing, said supporting members insuring the perfect horizontal alinement of the brackets on opposite sides of a window frame without any difficulty.

In order that the invention may be readily understood reference will now be had to the accompanying explanatory drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a pair of brackets fixed to a window frame and supporting a curtain pole and attached curtains.

Fig. 2 illustrates in side elevation a pivotal curtain or like pole bracket.

In these drawings like characters of reference denote the same or corresponding parts in the different views, and the numeral 1 designates a curtain or like pole bracket. A pair of these brackets 1, when fixed to the opposite ends of the top of a window or like frame 2, are adapted to support a curtain pole 3 and curtains 4, the latter hanging freely from side to side from said pole 3 without obstruction by said brackets 1.

The bracket 1 is provided with an upwardly extending lug 5 to which is pivotally connected by a screw or rivet 6 a curved arm 7.

A lug 8 extends rearwardly and horizontally from the bracket 1 and said lug 8 is adapted to rest upon the top of the window or like frame 2 while the vertical lug 9 of said bracket 1 bears against the vertical face of said window or like frame 2. Holes 10 are made in the lug 8 and the vertical lug 9 for screws 11 whereby the bracket 1 is fixed to the frame 2.

The bracket 1 is provided with a downwardly and outwardly extending curved portion 12, while the curved arm 7 is so made

that its outer portion 13 is curved inwardly. The curved arm 7 and the lower portion 12 of the bracket 1 form a circular pole supporting member 14 of somewhat greater diameter than the pole 3 which it accommodates.

A lug 15 formed at the inner end of the curved arm 7 rests when the latter is in the closed position shown in Fig. 2, in contact with a stop 16 formed on said bracket 5. The lug 15 and stop 16 are so made that they prevent the ends of the pole supporting member 14 meeting thereby forming an opening 17 of fixed width between said portions 12 and 13 through which the curtain 4 can hang freely.

Downwardly projecting and outwardly flared extensions or lips 18 and 19 are formed integrally with the portions 12 and 13 respectively of the pole supporting member 14 on each side of said opening 17. These lips 18 and 19 form a flared entrance to the opening 17 which prevents injury to the curtain 4, and permits of ready insertion of said pole 3 into the pole supporting member 14.

The curved arm 7 is preferably made to taper or increase in thickness from the outer to the inner or pivot end thereby insuring that the center of gravity of said arm 7 will be situated nearer to the pivot end than to the outer end thereof. By so constructing said arm 7 the center of gravity thereof will lie on the inner side of the pivot 6 when said arm 7 is raised into the position shown by broken lines in Fig. 2, and the latter will accordingly remain in this position as will be readily understood.

In order to limit the backward movement of the curved arm 7 a stop 20 is formed on said bracket 1 against which said arm 7 rests when in the position shown by broken lines in Fig. 2.

When requiring to place a curtain pole 3 with attached curtains 4 in the pole-supporting member 14 said pole 3 can be pressed upwardly in the flared entrance to the opening 17. This upward pressure causes the curved arm 7 to rise to a sufficient height to allow said pole 3 to pass into the pole-supporting member 14, whereupon said arm 7 will drop again into its lowest position.

The curved arm 7 can also be thrown backwardly into the position indicated by broken lines in Fig. 2 wherein it will remain as above described during the removal or replacing of said curtain pole 3.

The curtain or like pole bracket 1 herein described is of simple construction and is easily fixed in position. Moreover it is very ornamental and artistic in appearance and curtain poles with attached curtains can be removed therefrom with ease and convenience and replaced therein without the necessity of adjusting and rearranging the curtains commonly required with curtain brackets in ordinary use.

Various modifications in detail and design can be made in the invention within the spirit and scope thereof.

What I do claim is:—

1. A curtain or like pole supporting bracket formed of two parts pivotally connected together, a lug integral with one member of said bracket and having a member with a horizontal portion extending opposite to the bracket part and a vertical portion both adapted for fixture to a frame, an opening between the free ends of said bracket parts, and said brackets having a flaring portion at the entrance to said opening for the purpose specified.

2. A curtain or like supporting bracket comprising a pair of sections, one section having horizontal and vertical portions adapted for fixture to a frame, and said section of the bracket pivotally carrying the other section and arranged when in pole supporting position to provide a space between the ends of the bracket sections arranged at the bottom of the bracket for the purpose specified.

3. A curtain or like pole supporting bracket formed of two parts pivotally connected together, means on said bracket adapted for fixture to a frame, an opening between the free ends of said bracket parts, and a flared entrance to said opening, said movable bracket part having its center of gravity so situated that said movable part automatically remains in either its extreme open position or in its extreme closed position when so placed, substantially as described.

4. In curtain or like pole-supporting means, a bracket comprising a pole-supporting member formed in two parts pivotally connected and constructed to support a pole at two points one on each side of the vertical center line, outwardly flared lips on the ends of the two pivotally connected parts of said member, an opening between said supporting points, a stop determining the width of said opening, a stop determining the movement of said member from its closed to its open position, and window or like frame attachment means.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBT. G. CROSBIE.

Witnesses:
D. F. GLYNN,
JAMES H. ANDERSON.