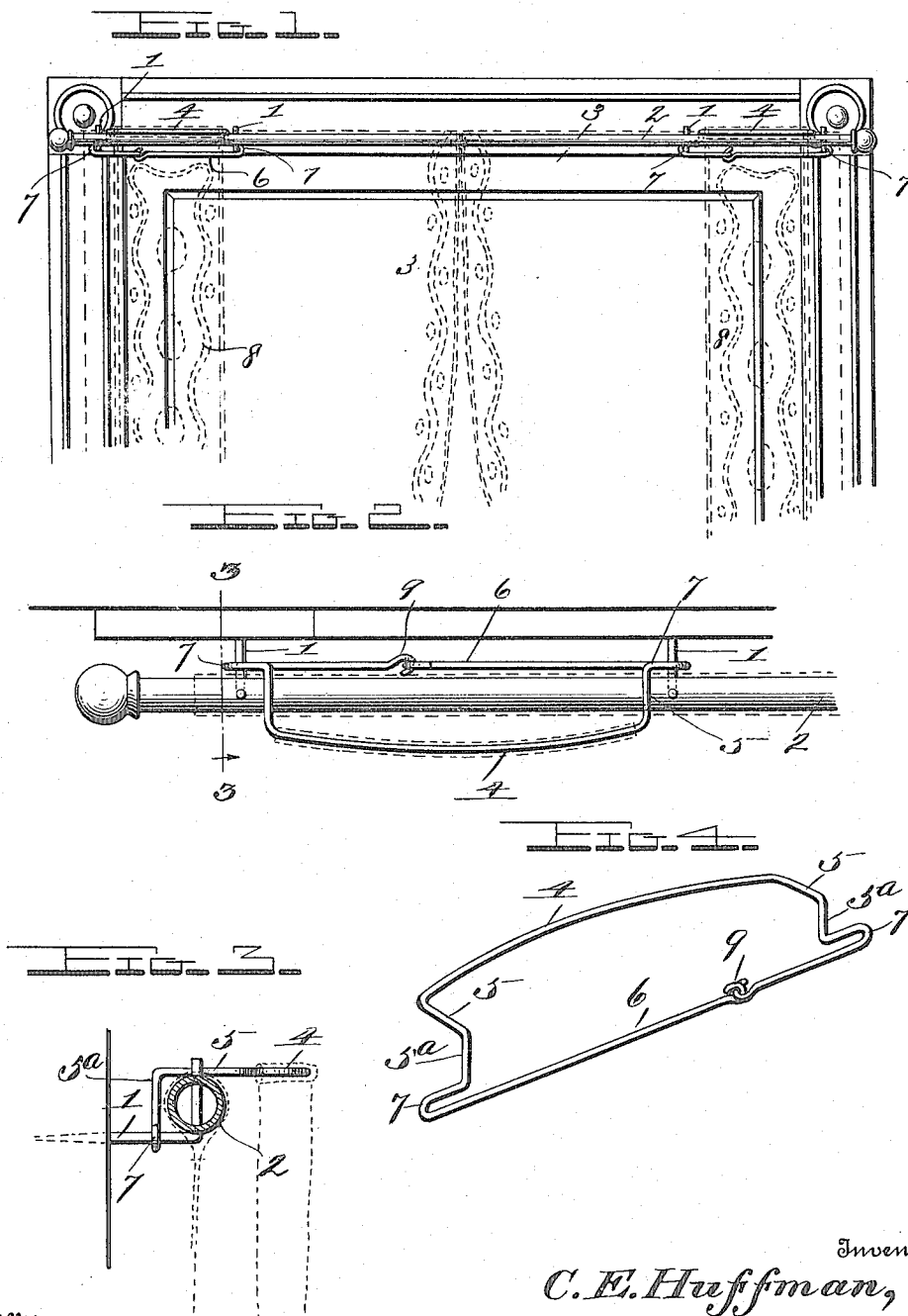


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BRACKET FOR DRAPERY.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1914.

1,131,242.

Patented Mar. 9, 1915.



Witnesses

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BRACKET FOR DRAPERY.

1,131,242.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLIE E. HUFFMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beatrice, in the county of Gage and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brackets for Drapery, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a holder for vertically hanging draperies designed to cover marginal portions of curtains and the object of the invention is to provide separate means from the curtain supporting pole for supporting these borders and at the same time to project them slightly in advance of the curtain.

With these objects in view the invention consists of the novel features of construction hereinafter described, pointed out in the claims and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the device applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the devices. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the devices detached.

In these drawings 1 represents the ordinary curtain supporting bracket and in applying my device I place two of these brackets at each side of the window as shown in Fig. 1, spacing them about one foot apart. This supports the curtain pole 2 which is of the usual construction, and the usual window curtains 3 are hung in the ordinary way from said pole. These parts are all in common use at present and are shown and described in order that the use of my invention can be fully understood.

My invention consists of a short piece of wire bracket about one foot in length and having a slightly curving front bar 4 and end members 5, the wire being then bent and hooked at its ends to form an interlocking rear member 6. The end members 5 extend rearwardly from the front member 4 to points in the rear of the rod 2 where they are bent downwardly as shown at 5^a and then bend outwardly along the longitudinal line of the bracket and then bend back upon themselves to form the rear member 6, thereby producing the loops 7, and these loops and the rear members are in a lower horizontal plane than the front member 4.

In application the end members 5 rest

across the top of the curtain pole and are held in position and prevented from rocking upon the pole by passage of the horizontal portion of the brackets 1 through the longitudinal projecting loops 7. The ornamental border 8 is then suitably draped over the member 4.

While I have shown the rear member formed by providing hooks 9 at the free ends of the wire and interlocking them together this is only necessary where a light weight wire is employed in a heavy wire the loops 7 will be sufficiently rigid without continuing the wire entirely across the rear, so that when made of a heavy wire the central portion of the rear bars 6 can be cut out, in which case there would be no interlocking of the ends.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a curtain pole and supporting brackets, of a one piece wire bracket having a front member, angled end members and longitudinal extending loops, the bracket supporting the curtain pole passing through said loops and the said pole forming a support for the end members, the front member of the bracket being in advance of the curtain pole.

2. In a device of the kind described comprising a short piece of wire bracket having a front slightly curved member, rearwardly extending end members, said end members being bent intermediate their ends and at substantially right angles, then again bent at substantially right angles and projecting longitudinally with respect to the bracket, and then being bent back upon themselves to form loops, said loops lying in a plane below and in the rear of the front portion as and for the purpose specified.

3. A drapery supporting bracket comprising a front member adapted to support a narrow width drapery, angled end members adapted to rest upon a curtain pole and loops through which a pole supporting bracket is adapted to pass, said loops being arranged out of both the horizontal and vertical planes of the remainder of the bracket.

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Witnesses:

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