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G. S. HAMMONDS
CURTAIN PROTECTING DEVICE

1,909,949

Filed Aug. 8, 1932

FIG. 1.

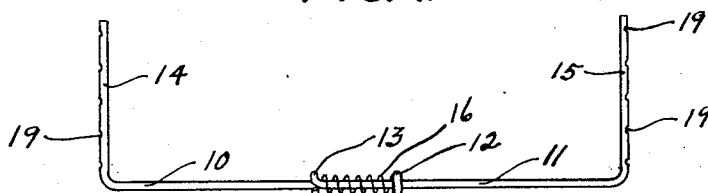


FIG. 2.

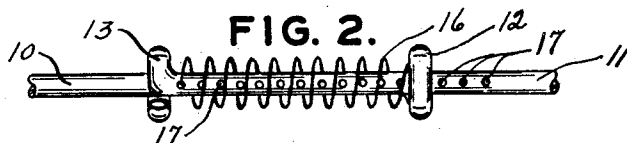


FIG. 3.

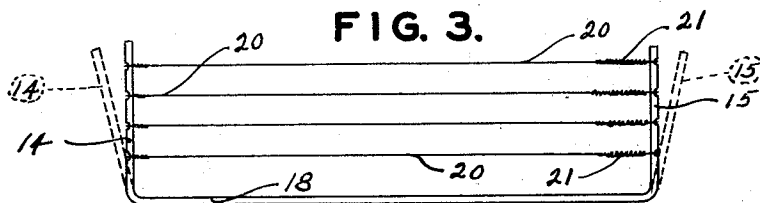


FIG. 4.

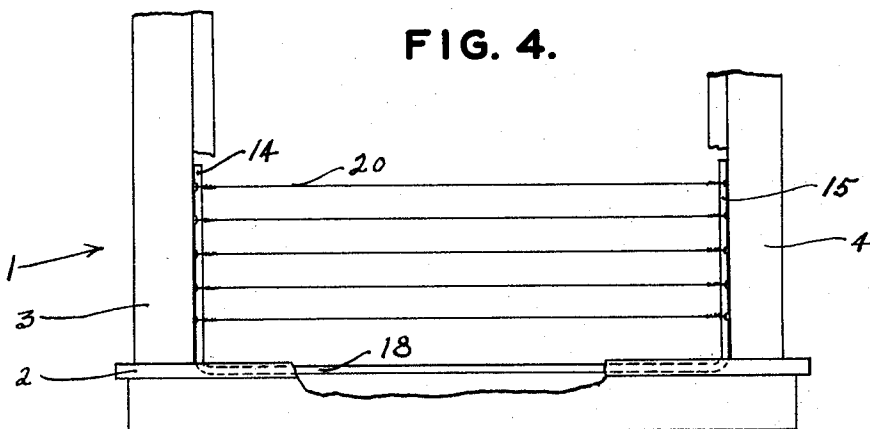


FIG. 5.

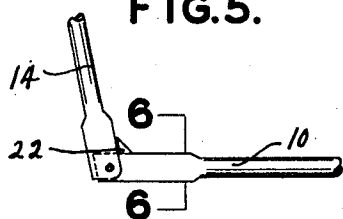
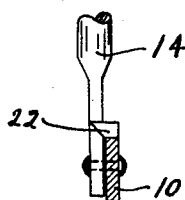


FIG. 6.



INVENTOR.
George S. Hammonds
BY *Loyal J. Miller*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE S. HAMMONDS, OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

CURTAIN PROTECTING DEVICE

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My invention relates to devices for protecting window curtains and blinds from contacting screens when the window is open.

The objects of my invention are to provide a device of this class which is new, novel, practical and of utility; which will prevent wear to curtains due to their being constantly blown against a screen; which will prevent the possibility of rust spots arising from contact with rusty screens and the consequent rotting of the curtains; which will not hinder ventilating; which may be removably installed in window openings without the use of screws or other foreign attaching means; which will be practically invisible through a curtain when installed; which will not interfere with the opening and closing of a window; the installation of which may be accomplished without tools and by others than persons of mechanical skill; which may be easily and quickly installed; which is comparatively cheap to manufacture; and which will be strong and durable.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a device of this class which in one embodiment may be adjustable to fit openings of various sizes; which may be made to collapse so that it may be packed for shipment and distribution in a compact, economical package; the curtain contacting members of which may be easily and quickly removed and replaced; and, which will be efficient in accomplishing all the purposes for which it is intended.

At the present time, so far as this inventor knows or has been able to ascertain, curtain guards now in use are all constructed of heavy and more or less expensive materials. Most of them are made of telescoping rods or their equivalent, and all are unsightly to a certain extent when installed.

The frame of my device is constructed of a substantially U-shaped wire which fits in the way for the upper sash, and which cannot be seen from the interior of a building within the window openings of which it is installed. The cross members are preferably made of very fine wire and are practically invisible through a curtain. If the cross members be-

come rusty or dirty, they may be quickly, easily and economically replaced.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully appear, my invention consists in the construction, novel features and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described, pointed out in the claims hereto appended and illustrated in the accompanying one sheet drawing, of which,

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of one embodiment of the device;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail of a slightly different embodiment of the adjusting mechanism;

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the device constructed without the adjusting mechanism;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view from a building's exterior of a usual window frame showing the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3 installed therein;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail showing the manner in which the vertical side members of the frame may be hingedly attached to the horizontal portion of the frame; and,

Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken along the line 6-6 of Fig. 5.

Like characters of reference designate like parts in all the figures.

It is understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, shape, weight, and other details of construction, within the scope of my invention, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or broad principle of my invention and without sacrificing any of the advantages thereof; and it is also understood that the drawing is to be interpreted as being illustrative and not restrictive.

One practical embodiment of the invention as illustrated in the drawing, follows:

The reference numeral 1 indicates as a whole a usual window frame having a sill 2, and sides 3 and 4. The frame as is usual has a way each for the upper and the lower sash in which to vertically slide, it being common that the outer way accommodates the upper sash and the inner way confines the lower sash.

My device is intended to be installed in

the outer way of the frame below the bottom of the upper sash when the sash is in its closed position.

The device as illustrated in Fig. 1 consists substantially of complemental horizontal frame members 10 and 11, made of heavy wire or the like, each respectively having perpendicular eyes 12 and 13 formed at their adjacent ends. The eye 12 of the member 10 slidably envelops laterally the frame member 11, and the eye 13 of the member 11 likewise envelops the member 10. The outer end of each of the members 10 and 11 are bent to form upstanding portions 14 and 15 respectively which are adapted to contact the inner surfaces of the sides of the window frame 1, within the way for the upper sash. The members 10 and 11 are adapted to lie flat upon the upper surface of the seat or bottom of the frame.

A retrieving spring 16 envelops both members 10 and 11 and lies between the eyes 12 and 13. The ends of the spring 16 are attached in any desired manner, such as welding or the like, to the eyes 12 and 13 and tend to draw them toward each other. The action of the spring then acts to force the portions 14 and 15 from each other and this action holds the device rigidly in position in the frame 1.

The above described embodiment is designed for use in numerous openings the widths of which vary only a few inches.

In Fig. 2 is shown a slightly different arrangement of the spring 16. In this embodiment one end of the spring 16 is attached to the eye 12, and the member 11 is provided with a plurality of spaced perforations 17 into which the other end is adapted to be anchored. This embodiment is designed for use in numerous openings whose widths vary considerably.

In Figs. 3 and 4 is illustrated an embodiment of the invention designed for use in openings the widths of which vary only slightly. In this embodiment the members 10 and 11 are eliminated and a single member 18 is provided in lieu thereof. The portions 14 and 15 are made integral with the member 18, but are not bent at right angles thereto. Instead, they are extended slightly outwardly and upwardly from the member 18 as illustrated by the dotted lines, and the inherent resiliency of the wire acts to hold the device in place in the frame 1.

Regardless of the embodiment used, I provide the outer surface of the portions 14 and 15 with notches 19. Each notch on the portion 14 alining with a corresponding notch on the portion 15. Each pair of alined notches is provided with a taut flexible cross member 20 which preferably is of very fine wire. It may be found desirable to provide each of the cross members 20 with a small retrieving spring 21 to hold it taut.

In packing the devices singly for shipment and distribution, I find that the package is too bulky for practicability unless the article be made collapsible. In order to overcome this deficiency I may find it desirable to hinge the lower end of each of the portions 14 and 15 to the respective horizontal members 10 and 11 so that they may be folded downwardly and inwardly parallel with the members 10 and 11, or the member 18, as the case may be. An outstanding lug 22 is provided upon one side of either the members 10 and 11 or one side of the portions 14 and 15 as desired, as a means for limiting to a desired extent the arcuate throw of the portions 14 and 15.

It is thought that the operation of the device in all of its forms will be obvious from the foregoing description.

Obviously the invention is susceptible of embodiment in forms other than those illustrated in the accompanying drawing and described herein, and is applicable for uses and purposes other than as detailed, and I therefore consider as my own all such modifications and adaptations and other uses of the form of the device herein described as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a curtain guard for fitting in the sash-way of window frames, a frame consisting of a horizontal longitudinal member for resting on the top of the bottom member of the window frame, said longitudinal member having upstanding end portions for engaging the sides of the window frame.

2. Organization as described in claim 1, in which the device is held in the sash-way by outward pressure exerted by the inherent resiliency of the upstanding portions.

3. In a curtain guard for fitting in the sash-way of window frames, a frame consisting of a horizontal longitudinal member for resting on the top of the bottom member of the window frame, said longitudinal member having upstanding end portions for engaging the sides of the window frame, and a plurality of flexible cross-members extending between said upstanding portions.

4. Organization as described in claim 1, in which the upstanding portions are hingedly attached to the horizontal member, and in which the device is held in the sash-way by outward pressure exerted by the inherent resiliency of the upstanding portions.

5. Organization as described in claim 3, and means for holding the cross-members taut.

6. A curtain guard for fitting in the sash-way of a window frame, embodying a frame consisting of two complemental L shaped members made of heavy wire, the end portion of the long leg of each of said members hav-

ing a perpendicularly extending eye, each eye slidably enveloping the long leg of the other member, the short legs of said members extending upwardly at equal angles, and means
5 for resiliently holding said short legs at the outer ends of their throw.

7. A curtain guard for fitting in the sash-way of a window frame, embodying a frame consisting of two complementary L shaped
10 members made of heavy wire, the end portion of the long leg of each of said members having a perpendicularly extending eye, each eye slidably enveloping the long leg of the other member, the short legs of said members ex-
15 tending upwardly at equal angles, a plurality of flexible cross-members extending between the short legs of the L shaped members, and means for resiliently holding said short legs at the outer ends of their throw.

20 8. Organization as described in claim 7, and means for holding the cross-members taut.

9. Organization as described in claim 6, in which the holding means consists of a spring
25 attached to each of said eyes for drawing the eyes toward each other.

10. Organization as described in claim 6, in which the holding means consists of a spring attached at one end to one of said eyes,
30 its other end adapted to be adjustably attached to the long leg of the other L shaped member.

11. Organization as described in claim 6, in which the short legs are hingedly attached
35 at their lower ends to the outer ends of the long legs, and means for limiting the arc through which the short legs may pivot.

GEORGE S. HAMMONDS.

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