

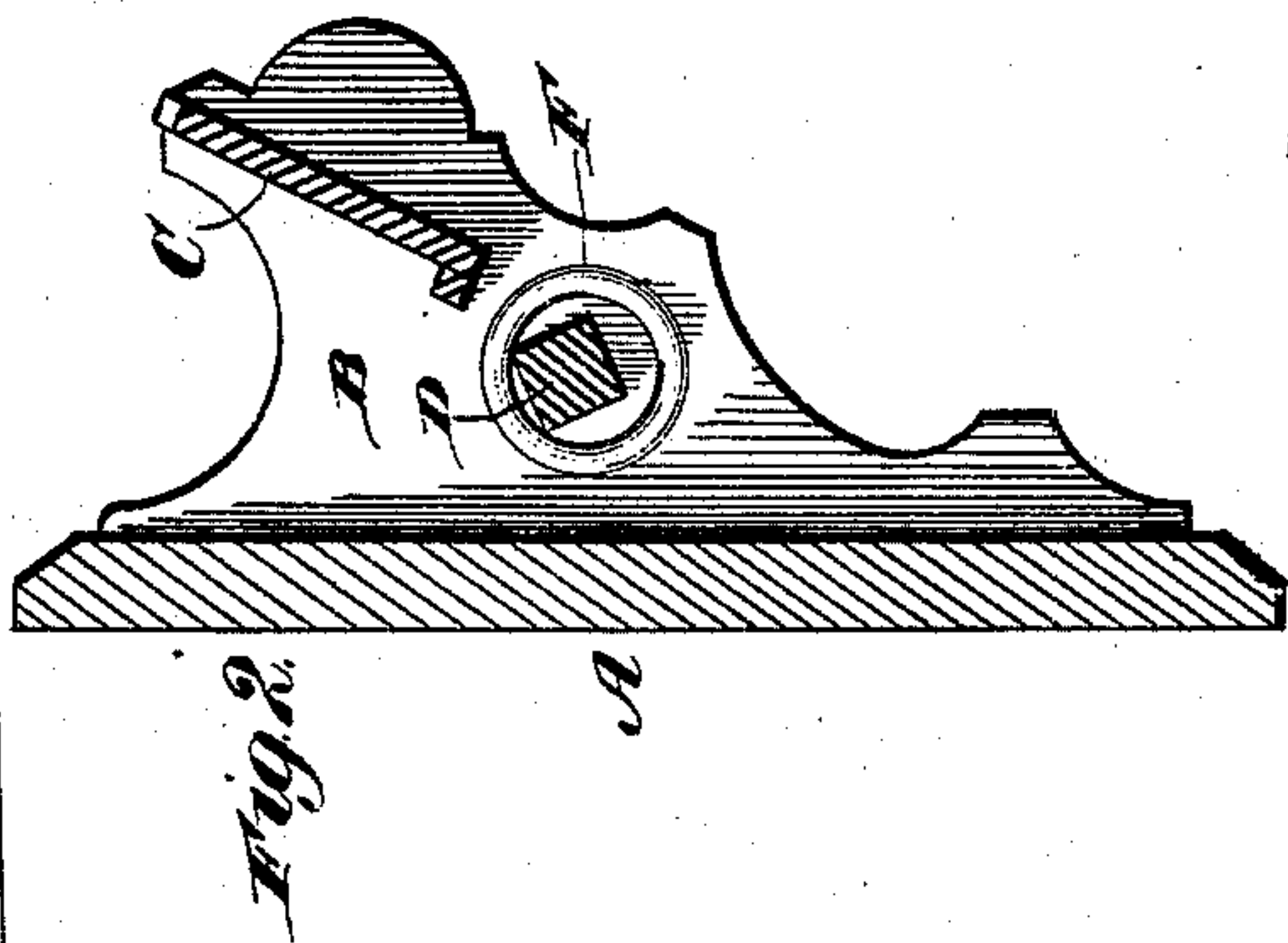
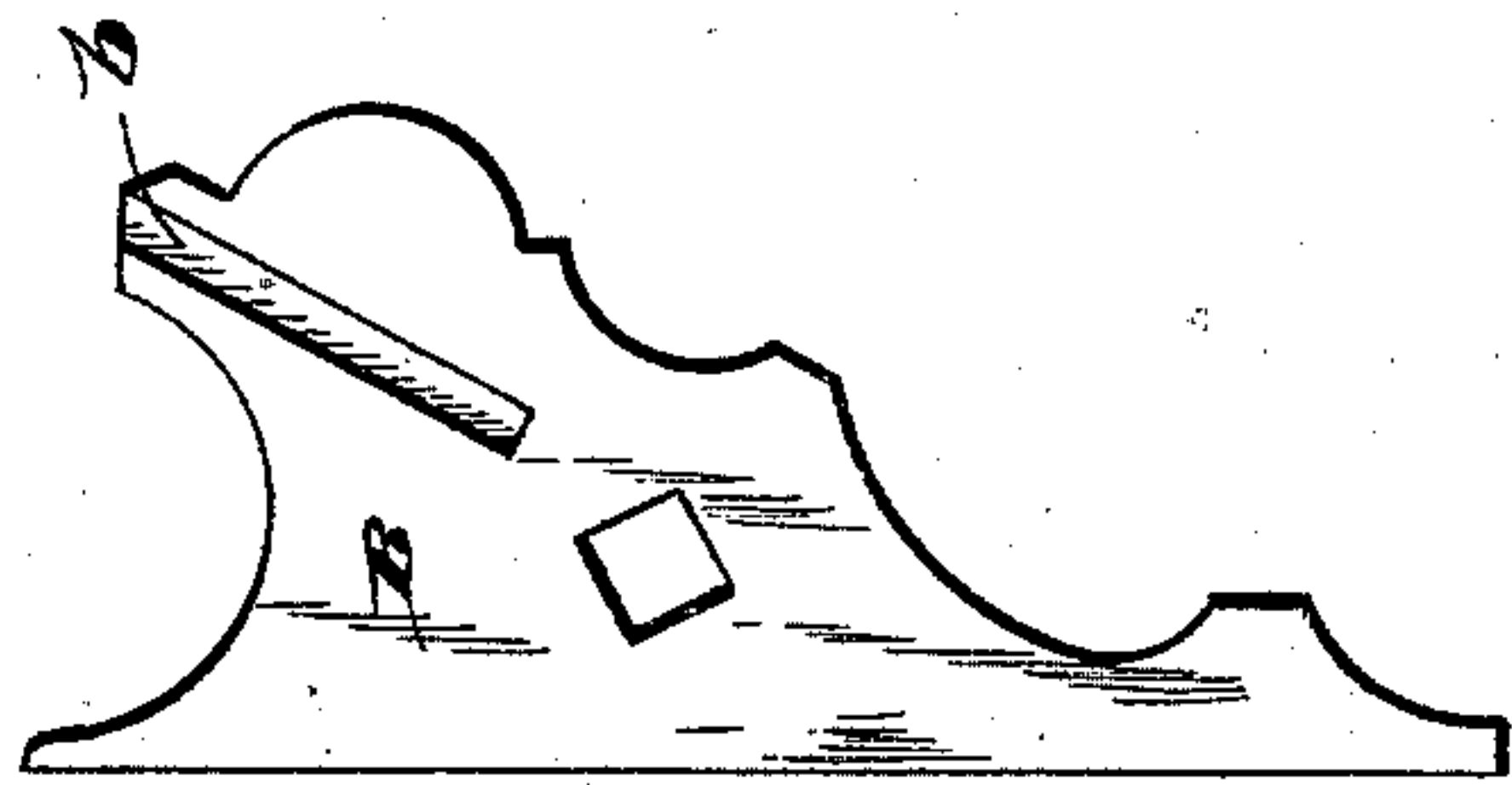
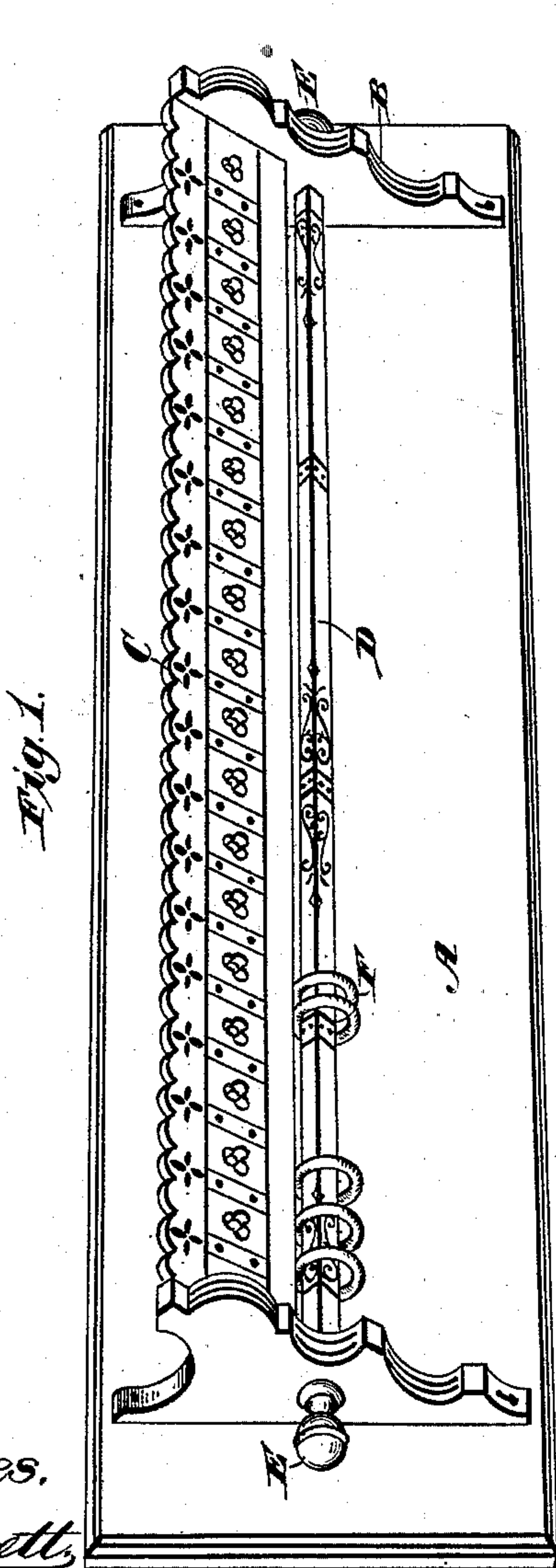
(No Model.)

J. M. HOUGH.

COMBINED WINDOW CORNICE AND CURTAIN POLE.

No. 282,323.

Patented July 31, 1883.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINED WINDOW-CORNICE AND CURTAIN-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,323, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed June 23, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. HOUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have
5 invented new and useful Improvements in Combined Window-Cornice and Curtain-Pole, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to two classes of decorative wood-work for windows and
10 doors—first, those which are provided with a pole or bar for the reception of rings, to which a curtain or lambrequin is attached; second, those consisting of an ornamental front of wood of one or more parts, to which a curtain or
15 lambrequin is attached by hooks or equivalent devices.

Poles or bars have heretofore been made of a cylindrical or round shape, which rendered the ornamentation thereof a difficult matter,
20 and such round poles do not present a sufficiently attractive appearance when fitted in a position over a window or door. Moreover, round poles require special fastening devices to retain the same in their end brackets or
25 supports, and the curtain-rings are liable to bind on round poles.

My invention has for its object to provide a curtain pole or bar which can be easily and quickly decorated, and when in position on its
30 supports presents angular or inclined surfaces for advantageously showing the designs or ornaments on the surfaces exposed to view, the shape of the curtain-pole also permitting it to be held in its brackets or supports with-
35 out the aid of special fastening devices.

Another object of this invention is to provide a means for a variety of decoration and finish on the same pole or bar. Inasmuch as by presenting the angular or inclined surfaces to view
40 the rear portion of the pole or bar is invisible, it is possible to decorate and finish that rear portion in an entirely different manner from the portion exposed to view, and therefore by simply reversing the pole or bar in its supports
45 that rear portion so decorated is exposed to view, presenting a pole of an entirely different character in appearance.

Another object of this invention is to permit curtain poles or bars to be manufactured in
50 long lengths, which are decorated in the desired manner, and cut off in sections to suit the

width between the brackets or supports that receive the ends of the poles.

Another object of this invention is to secure a firm connection between the cornice board
55 or front and brackets without the aid of screws or analogous devices.

I thus present in my invention, first, a pole having angular or inclined surfaces, and capable of presenting two entirely different and
60 distinct faces in decoration and color, and also of lengths varying as necessity may require; second, a cornice board or front capable of being firmly held without the use of screws or
65 analogous devices, also of presenting two entirely different faces in color and decoration, and also of lengths varying as necessity may require; third, a combined pole-cornice and
70 cornice-front consisting of a pole having angular or inclined faces, a cornice-front held without screws, both capable of presenting two entirely different faces in color and decoration,
75 and thus agreeing with or contrasting with each other, and also capable of being varied in length.

To these ends the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described, and then set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective
80 view of a window-cornice constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section, showing the angular form of the curtain-pole. Fig. 3 is an end view of one of the brackets, showing the angular pole-opening
85 and groove for the cornice-board.

The letter A designates a base-board, which carries the brackets B, to which the cornice-board C is secured by seating said board in
90 grooves *b*, made in the inner sides of the brackets. The latter, however, instead of being mounted on a base-board, may be provided with suitable means—such as screws, eyes, or
95 hooks—for attaching a cornice to a window or door casing. The brackets and cornice-board are appropriately decorated or provided with designs or figures for rendering the same ornamental or attractive. The grooves in the
100 bracket serve to hold the cornice-board without the aid of fastening devices.

The curtain pole or bar D, instead of being made round or cylindrical, as heretofore prac-

ticed, is made of a square or angular form, and is fitted in openings of a corresponding shape and size made in the brackets.

The curtain-pole is usually made of a square piece of wood placed in its seats in the brackets in such a manner that the sides of the pole will present angular or inclined surfaces, as is clearly shown in the drawings. In manufacturing these square or angular curtain poles or bars, I take a long piece of wood and carve, paint, or decorate the same in the desired manner. This bar is then cut into sections to suit the size of the cornice or width between the brackets or supports for the curtain-pole. The square or angular openings in the brackets will prevent the turning of the curtain-pole, and ornamental knobs or tips E, applied to the ends of the pole, serve to hold the pole in place or prevent the same from being withdrawn from its supports. These end knobs may be attached to the pole by means of wood-screws or other appropriate fastening devices.

F represents the loose rings which carry the curtain or lambrequin, and are fitted on the pole so as to move back and forth thereon. These rings are generally made of wood, and hence are liable to shrinkage, which frequently causes them to bind on a round pole. In my invention, however, the rings only touch the ridge or upper ridge of the pole, and hence they can be easily moved at all times, the shrinkage or contraction of the rings not affecting free movement thereof.

It will be manifest that a square or angular curtain-pole possesses decided advantages over a round or cylindrical one, and more particularly will it be perceived that the ornaments or designs on the pole are conspicuously displayed by the inclined or angular surfaces presented

to view. Moreover, the decorative coating of the pole is not liable to be worn or rubbed off by the rings, as the latter only touch the ridge or top edge of the pole.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A curtain-pole made of a square or angular shape and set in its supports or end brackets, so as to present to view inclined decorated or ornamental surfaces or planes, in combination with circular rings fitted on said angular curtain-pole, substantially as described.

2. A cornice consisting of end brackets having angular openings and vertical grooves on their inner sides, the angular curtain-pole fitted in the openings of the brackets, and the cornice-board having its ends seated in the grooves of the brackets, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the curtain-pole having inclined surfaces or planes, the end brackets, and cornice-board with the rings fitted on the pole, substantially as described.

4. A reversible angular cornice pole or bar having its opposite sides decorated in different styles, so as to present a different appearance when reversed in its supports, in combination with circular rings fitted on said angular pole, substantially as described.

5. The combination of the reversible angular curtain-pole, the reversible cornice board or front, and the end brackets with the rings fitted on the pole, substantially as described.

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

JAMES M. HOUGH.

Witnesses:

RUFUS H. BAKER,
LEVI S. CRIM.