

(No Model.)

W. A. SAUL.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 487,970

Patented Dec. 13, 1892.

Fig. 1.

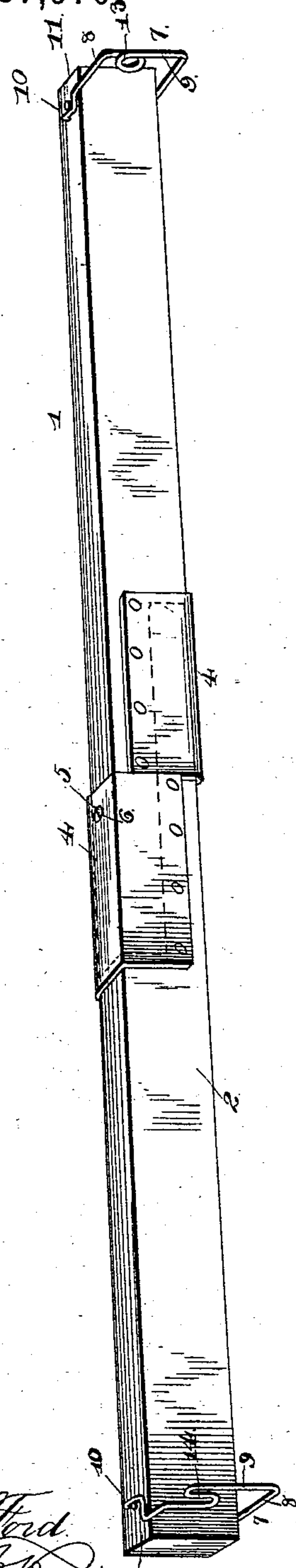


Fig. 3.

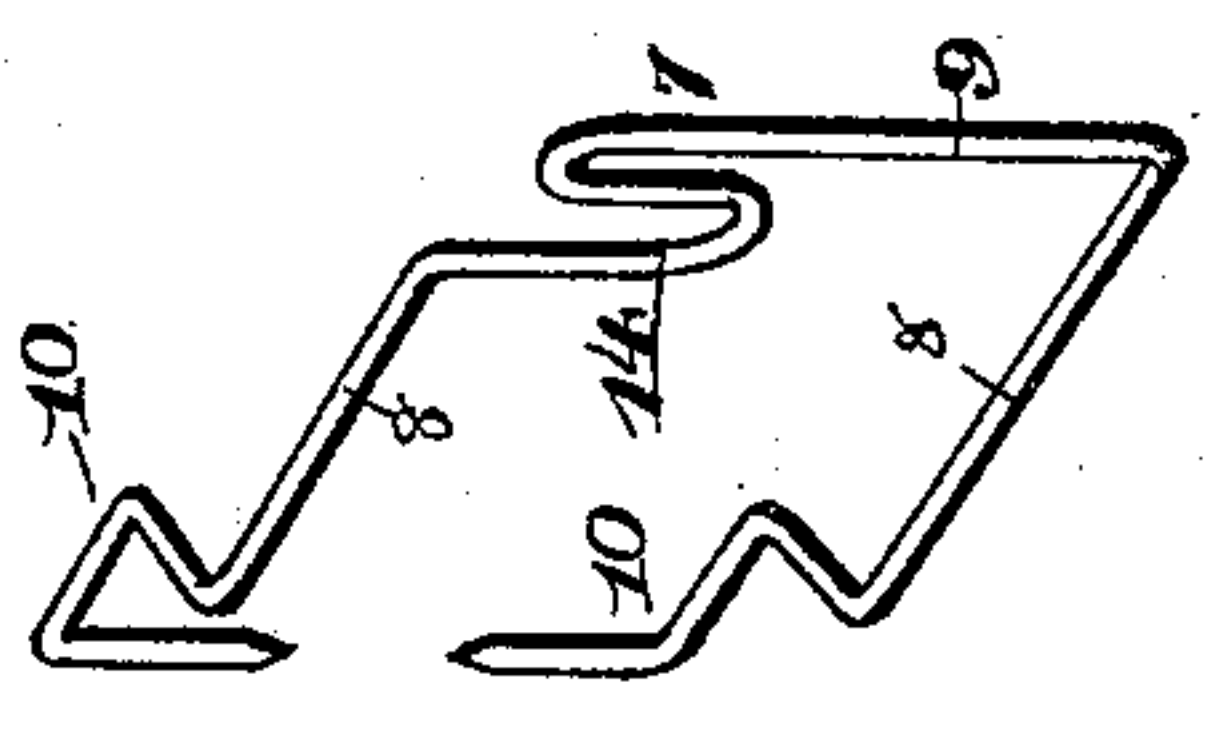
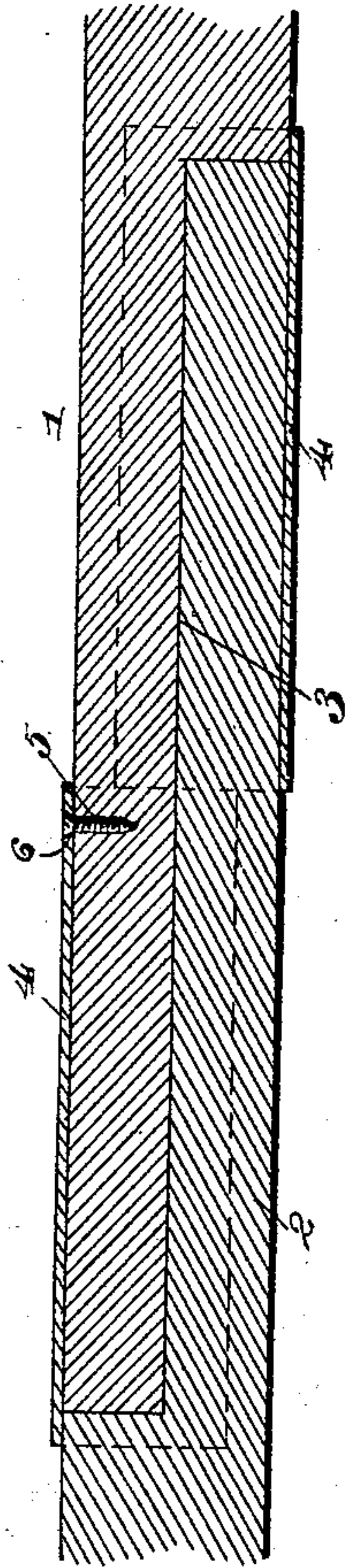


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN A. SAUL, OF STEELTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,970, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed April 5, 1892. Serial No. 427,878. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN A. SAUL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Steelton, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Curtain-Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in curtain fixtures and brackets.

The object of the present invention is to simplify and improve the construction of curtain-fixtures and to provide one which will be inexpensive in construction and which may be readily applied to a window and which will be capable of receiving the ordinary construction of curtain-rollers.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a curtain-fixture constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of a portion of the transverse bar, illustrating the adjustment. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the brackets.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 designates a horizontal bar designed to be secured transversely of a window and composed of two sections 2, adjustably connected together and adapted to increase or diminish the length of the bar to suit the width of a window. The inner ends of the sections 2 have their meeting edges recessed at 3, and the recessed portion of one section is arranged in the recess of the other section to bring the side edges of the sections in the same plane and to form a continuous bar. Each section is provided with a metal casing 4, U-shaped in cross-section and conforming to the configuration of its section and receiving the recessed portion of the other section, and thereby securing the sections together. The bar is secured at any desired adjustment of its sections by a screw 5, passing through a perforation 6 in one of the casings and engaging the section within that casing. Each section is provided at its outer end with a hinge-bracket 7, which is con-

structed of a single piece of wire and which is of general rectangular shape, and consisting of parallel top and bottom portions 8 and a vertical portion 9. The top and bottom portions 8 are pivoted to the upper and lower edges of the bar and are provided near the pivotal points with bends 10 and are adapted to engage pins or stops 11, adapted to hold the brackets at right angles to the bar. The ends of the wire of each bracket are bent at an angle and inserted into the bar, thereby hinging the bracket. The bends 10 impart sufficient spring to the bracket to enable them to clamp securely a curtain-roller and to prevent the latter from forcing them aside and becoming disengaged from them. One of the brackets is provided with an eye 13 to receive a trunnion of a curtain-roller, and the other bracket is provided with a vertical loop 14 to receive the spring-trunnion of a spring-actuated curtain-roller, as will be readily understood.

It will be seen that the curtain fixtures and brackets are simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that they are adapted to be adjusted to suit the width of a window, and that they will readily receive a curtain-roller. It will also be apparent that the brackets fold inward and lie flat against the transverse bar.

What I claim is—

In a curtain-fixture, the combination of a horizontal bar provided at its end with vertically-projecting stops arranged on its upper and lower edges and resilient roller-brackets adapted to fold flat against the horizontal bar and each constructed of a single piece of wire and of approximately-rectangular form and having the ends of the wire bent vertically and inserted into the bar and forming pivots, the upper and lower portions of the brackets being provided near the pivot with angular bends engaging the stops, and one of the brackets having an eye and the other having a loop, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WARREN A. SAUL.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SNAVELY,
E. M. SNAVELY.