

(No Model.)

M. H. MARCUS.
CURTAIN POLE HOLDER.

No. 601,024.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.

Fig. 1.

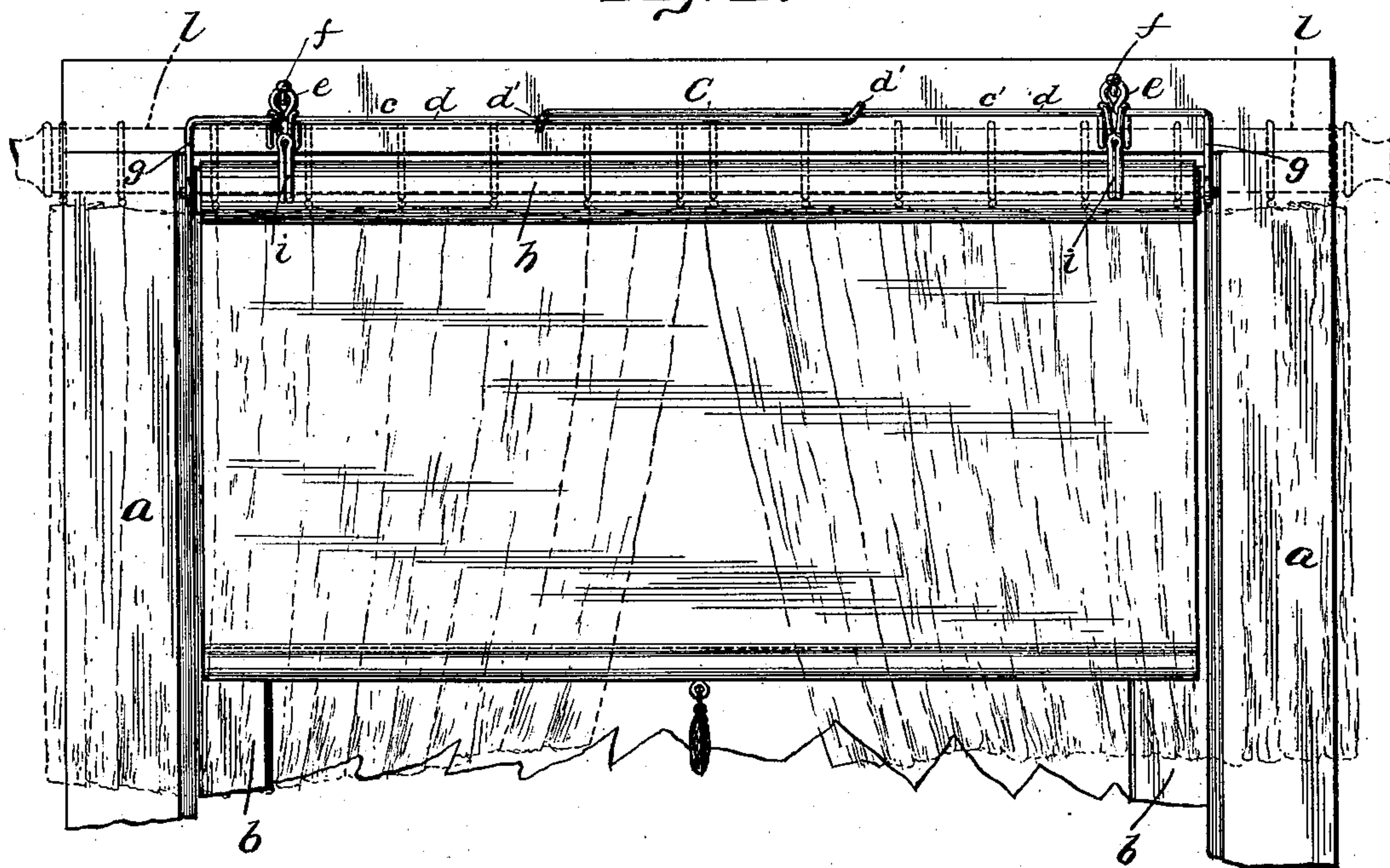


Fig. 2.

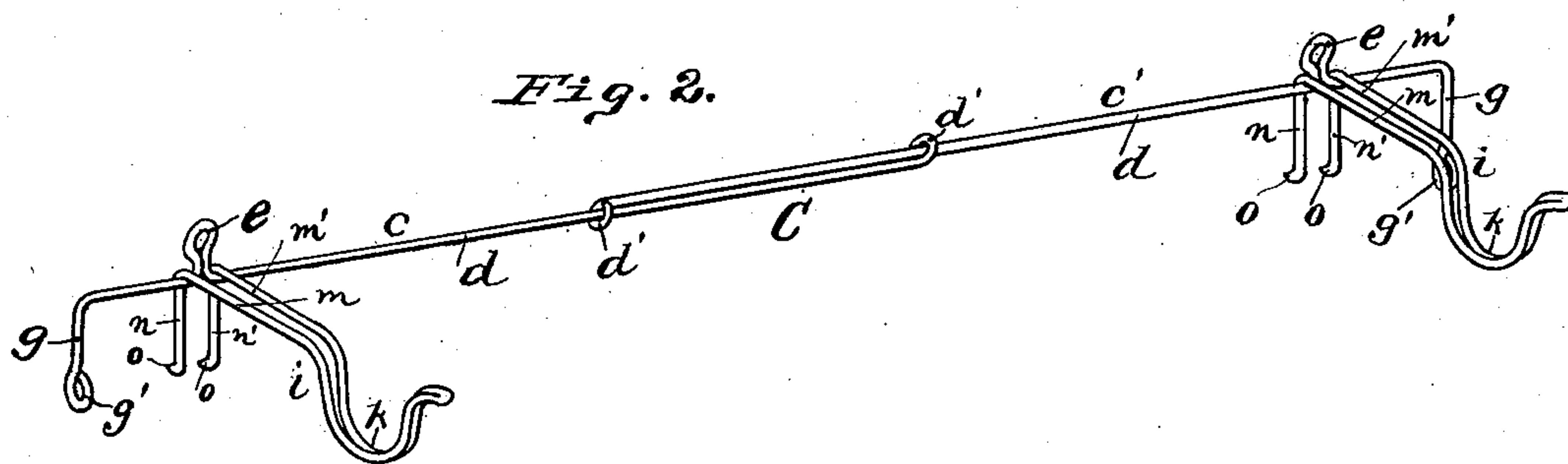
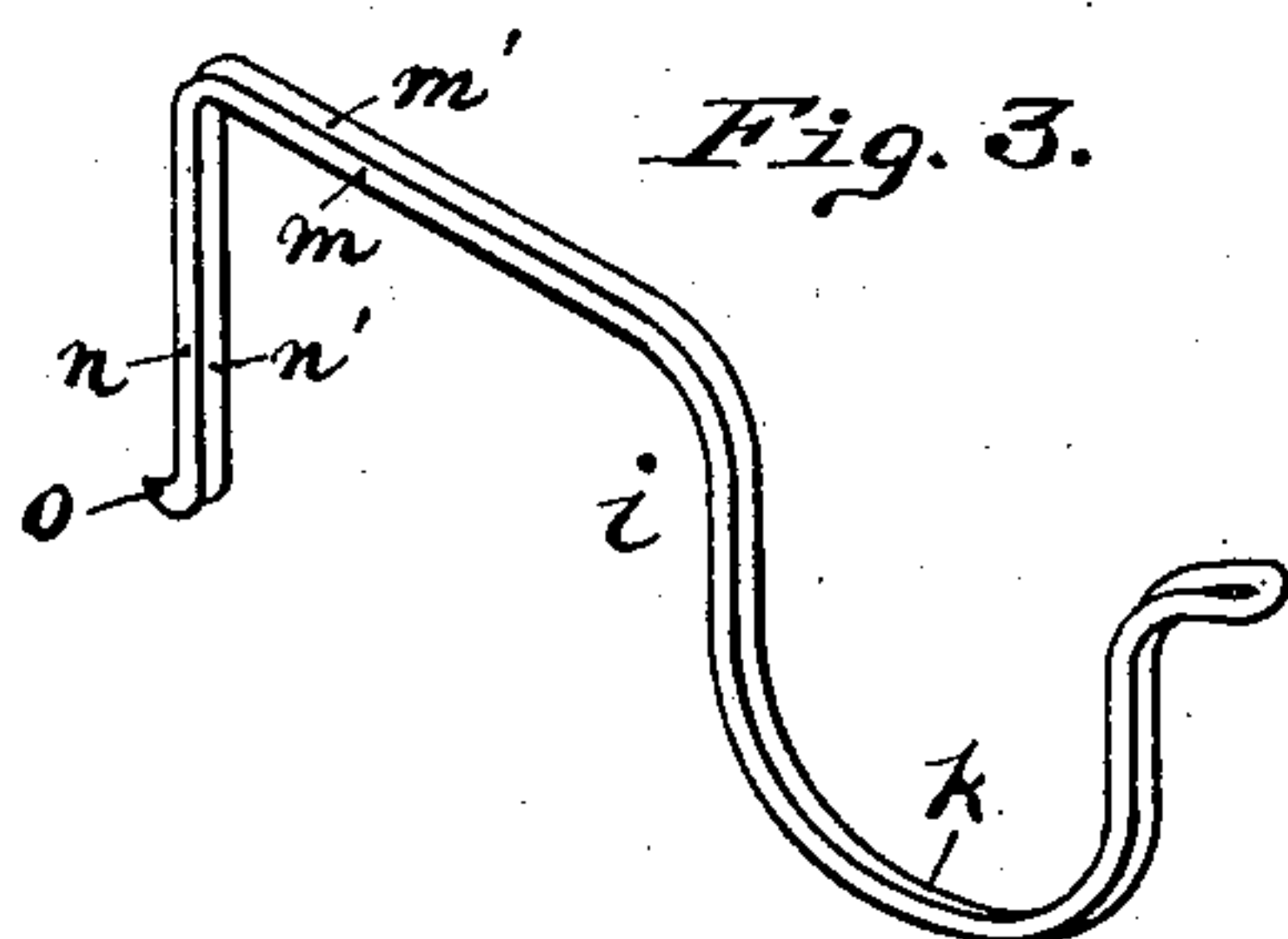


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS H. MARCUS, OF HOMESTEAD, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURTAIN-POLE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,024, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed July 7, 1897. Serial No. 643,692. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS H. MARCUS, a resident of Homestead, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Pole Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to curtain-pole brackets.

The object of my invention is to provide a curtain-pole bracket which is light and simple in construction and one which may be readily applied to or removed from the rod which forms the support for the shade-roller, whereby the same rod acts as a support for the shade-roller as well as for the curtain-pole bracket.

The kind of a shade-roller support to which my invention is especially applicable is shown and described in an application filed December 19, 1896, Serial No. 616,303, in which I appear as a joint inventor, and further reference will be hereinafter made to said application.

My invention comprises, generally stated, a curtain-pole bracket formed of wire or other suitable material and having jaws adapted to engage a projection on the shade-roller rod and downwardly-projecting fingers adapted to abut against a surface in the rear thereof to prevent the said bracket from sagging or tilting and to hold said bracket firmly in place.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe the same more fully, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the upper portion of a window-frame with my invention illustrated in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the hanger and brackets, and Fig. 3 is a like view of the bracket removed.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in each.

As stated above, my invention is especially applicable to the form of shade-roller rod shown and described in the above-mentioned application, and I have accordingly used such a form of rod in the present instance by way of convenience of illustration, although I do

not wish to restrict myself to this particular form.

The letter *a* represents a window-frame provided with the sashes *b*, the upper sash in this instance only being shown.

The letter *C* represents the shade-roller rod, which may be formed of wire and which is preferably composed of the two sections *c c'*. Each section has the straight elongated portion *d*, with the ring *d'* formed at one end thereof. These rings *d'* engage with and encircle the elongated portion *d* of the opposite section, said rings being adapted to slide to and fro over the elongated portions *d*, whereby the length of the supporter may be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary, according to the width of the window or the length of the roller to which it is to be applied. A projection *e* is formed on each section, said projection having an opening through which the nail or screw *f* passes, which sustains the rod in position. The ends of the sections *c c'* are then bent at right angles to the elongated portion, as at *g*. Bearings *g'* are formed at the ends to receive the ends of the roller *h*, which may be the ordinary spring-roller.

The curtain-pole bracket *i* is illustrated as formed of wire; but it may be made of other forms of metal. The wire is bent to form the hook portion *k*, within which rests the curtain-pole *l*. The bracket is formed of double wire, so that the wire forms jaws *m m'*, adapted to engage the projection *e*. Extending down from the jaws *m m'* are the fingers *n n'*, having the inwardly-extending points *o*.

When my improved curtain-pole brackets are in use, the jaws *m m'* engage the projections *e*, the spring of the wire acting to grasp the projections, and the fingers *n n'* abut against the surface of the window-frame. The sharp points *o* tend to enter the wood when the bracket sustains the weight of the pole and curtains. The consequence is that the greater the weight carried by said brackets the more securely they are held in place. There is therefore no liability of the sagging or tilting of the brackets, and the curtain-rod is held up in its proper position.

By the use of my improved bracket it is

not necessary to secure the rod C rigidly in place by means of nails or screws passing through the eyelets in order to hold the brackets up in the proper position, as in the case 5 where the brackets are formed integral with said rod, which was the construction employed in the above-mentioned application. It is only necessary to suspend the rod by the projections *e*, as the movement on the part of 10 said rod will not affect the brackets.

As hereinbefore stated, I do not wish to limit my invention to its use with a rod such as illustrated, as that does not form any part of my invention.

15 What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a curtain-rod supporter, the combi-

nation with a rod having projections thereon, of a bracket having jaws adapted to engage said projections, and downwardly-extending 20 fingers, substantially as set forth.

2. In a curtain-rod supporter, the combination with a rod having projections thereon, of a bracket having jaws adapted to engage said projections, and downwardly-extending 25 fingers having inwardly-projecting points at the ends thereof, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I, the said MORRIS H. MARCUS, have hereunto set my hand.

MORRIS H. MARCUS.

Witnesses:

ROBT. D. TOTTEN,

ROBERT C. TOTTEN.