

(No Model.)

W. J. WALTERS & W. W. ROHRER.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 603,615.

Patented May 3, 1898.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

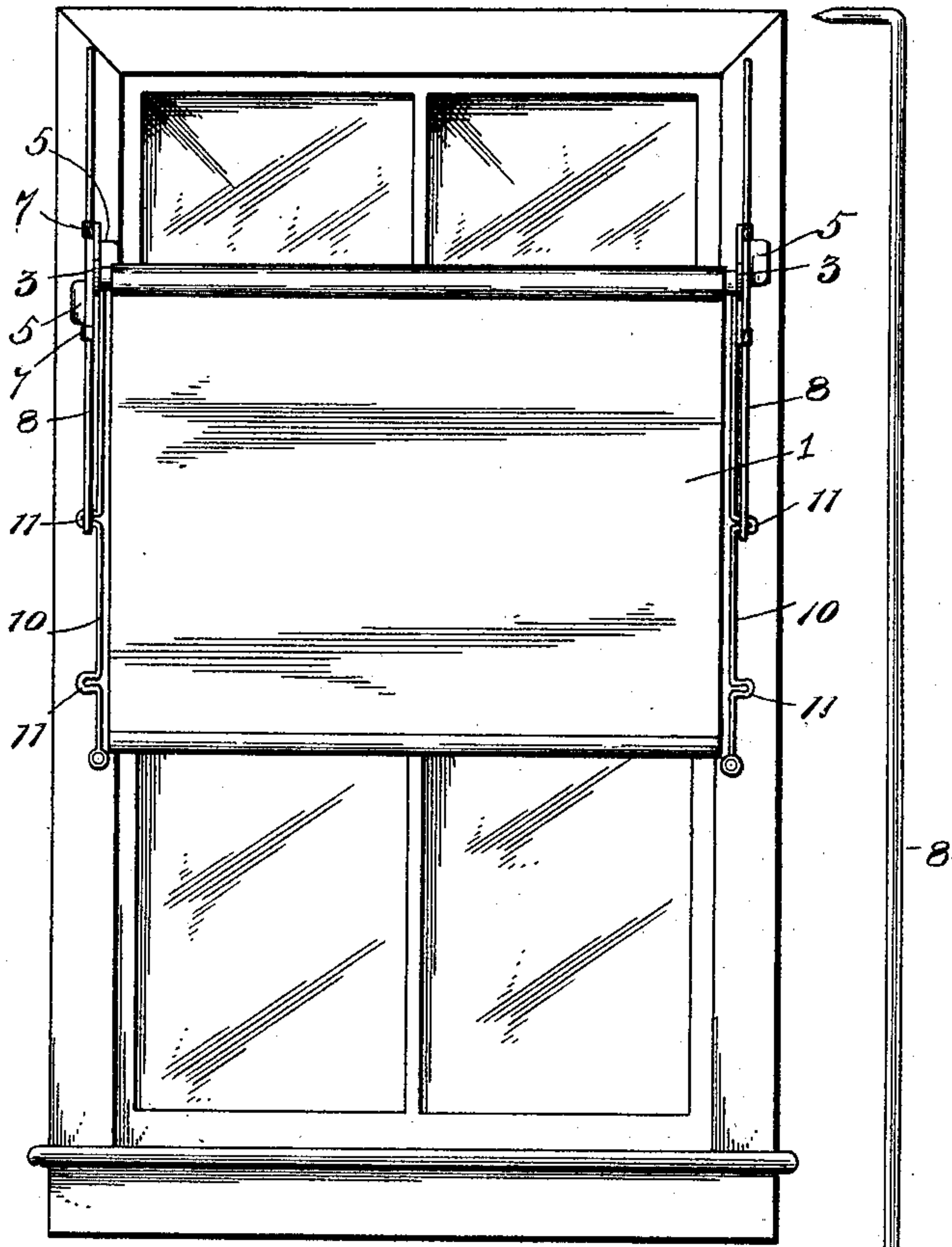


Fig. 7.

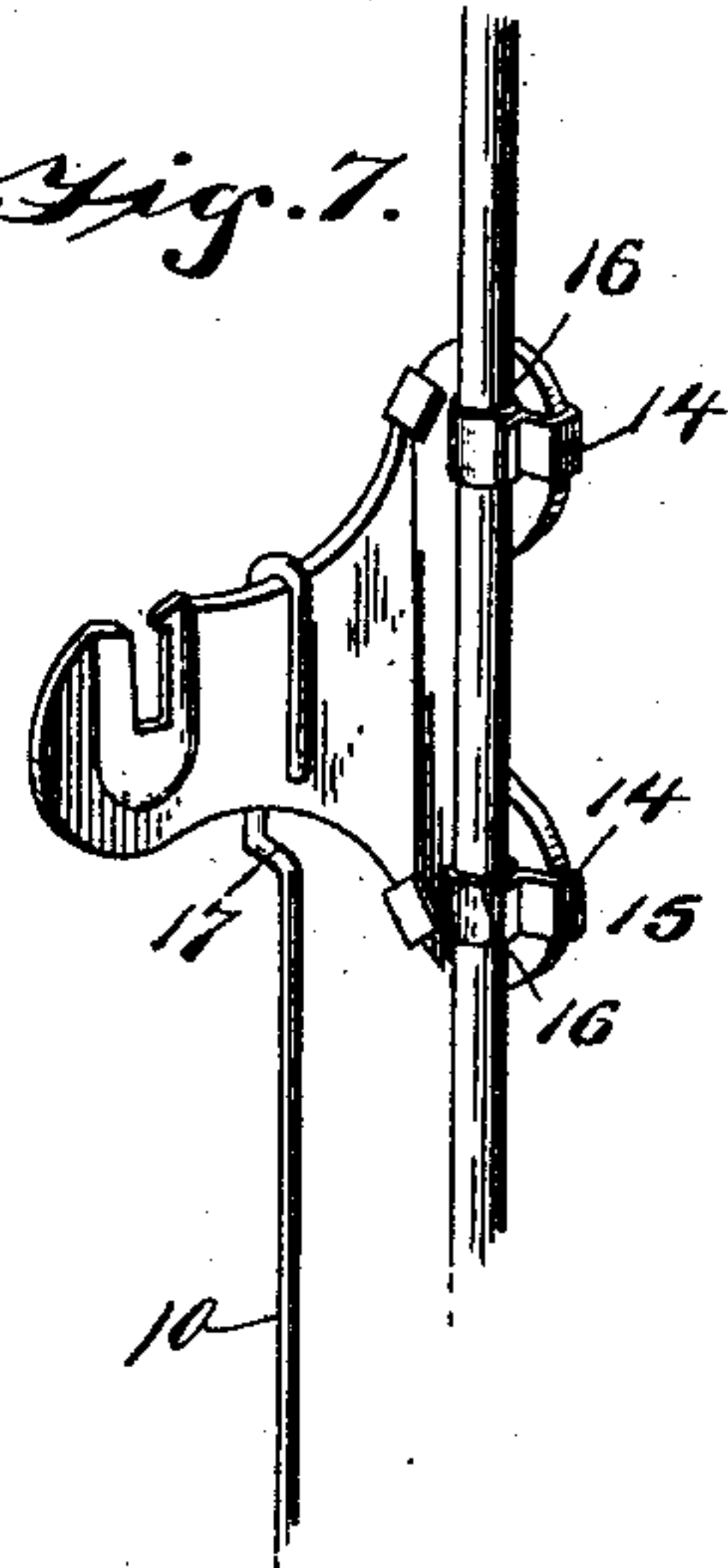


Fig. 8.

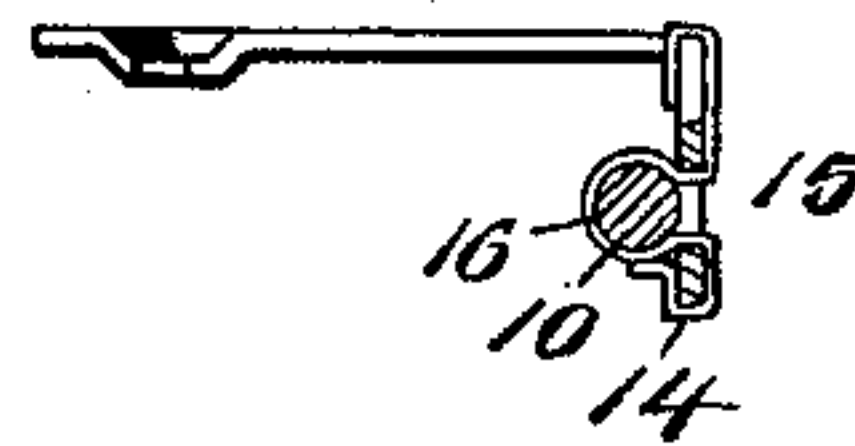
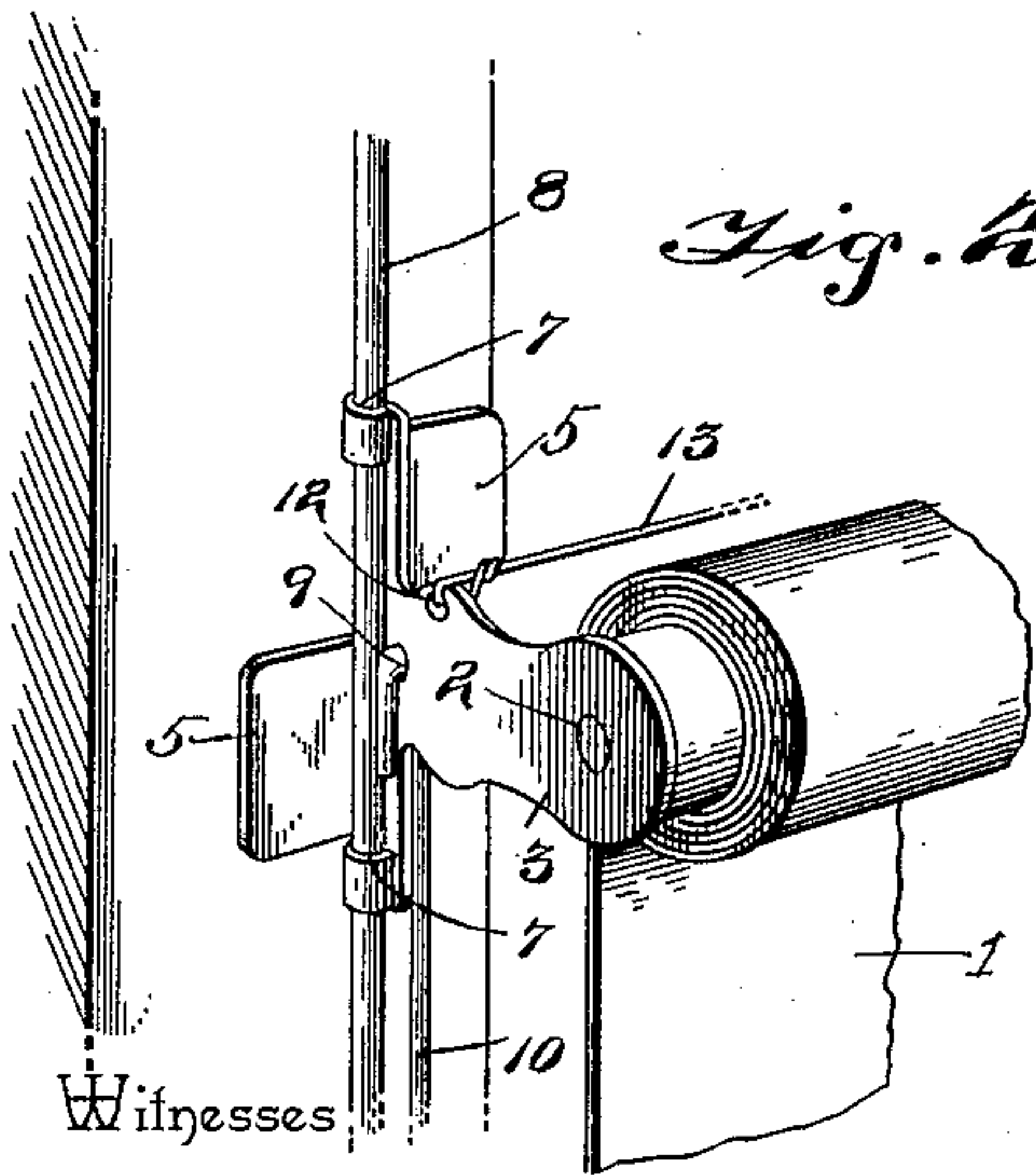


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Fig. 3.

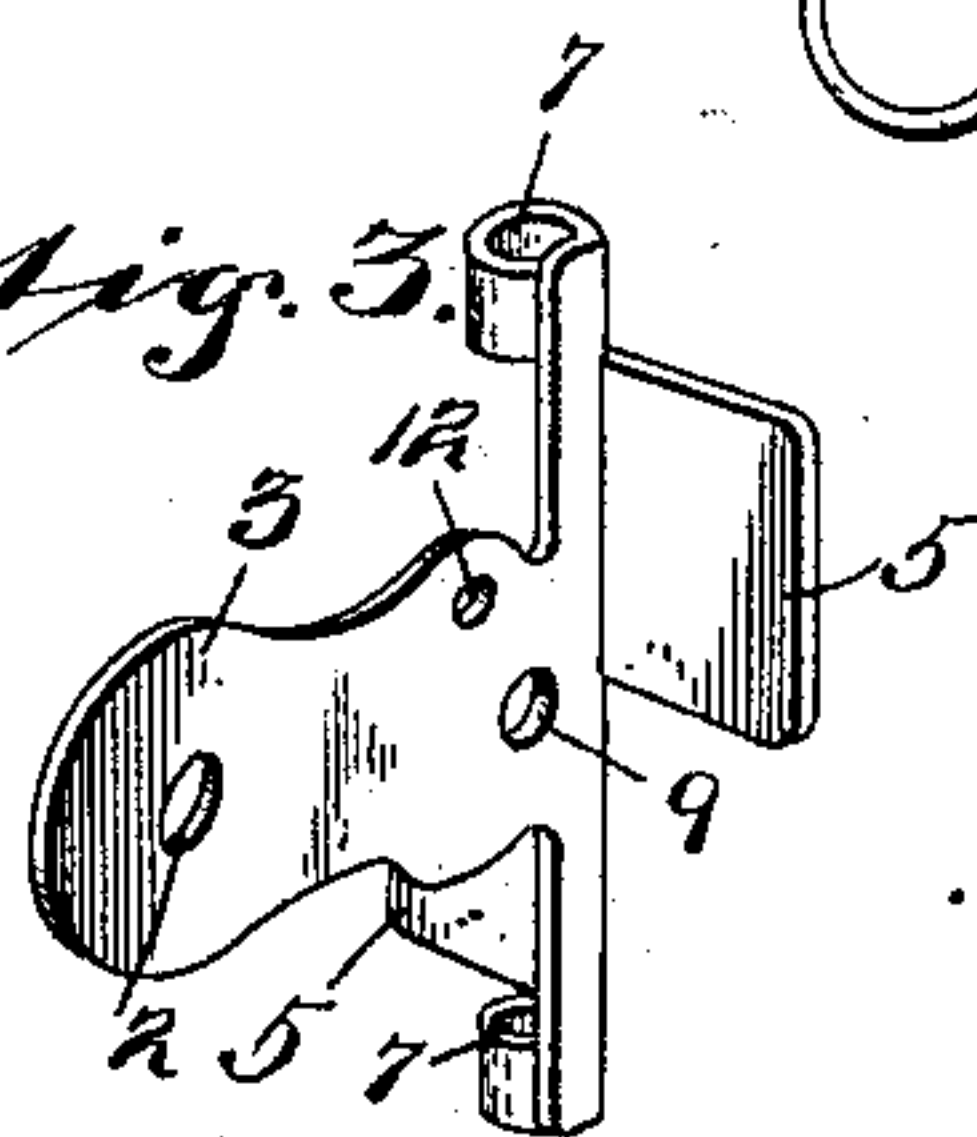
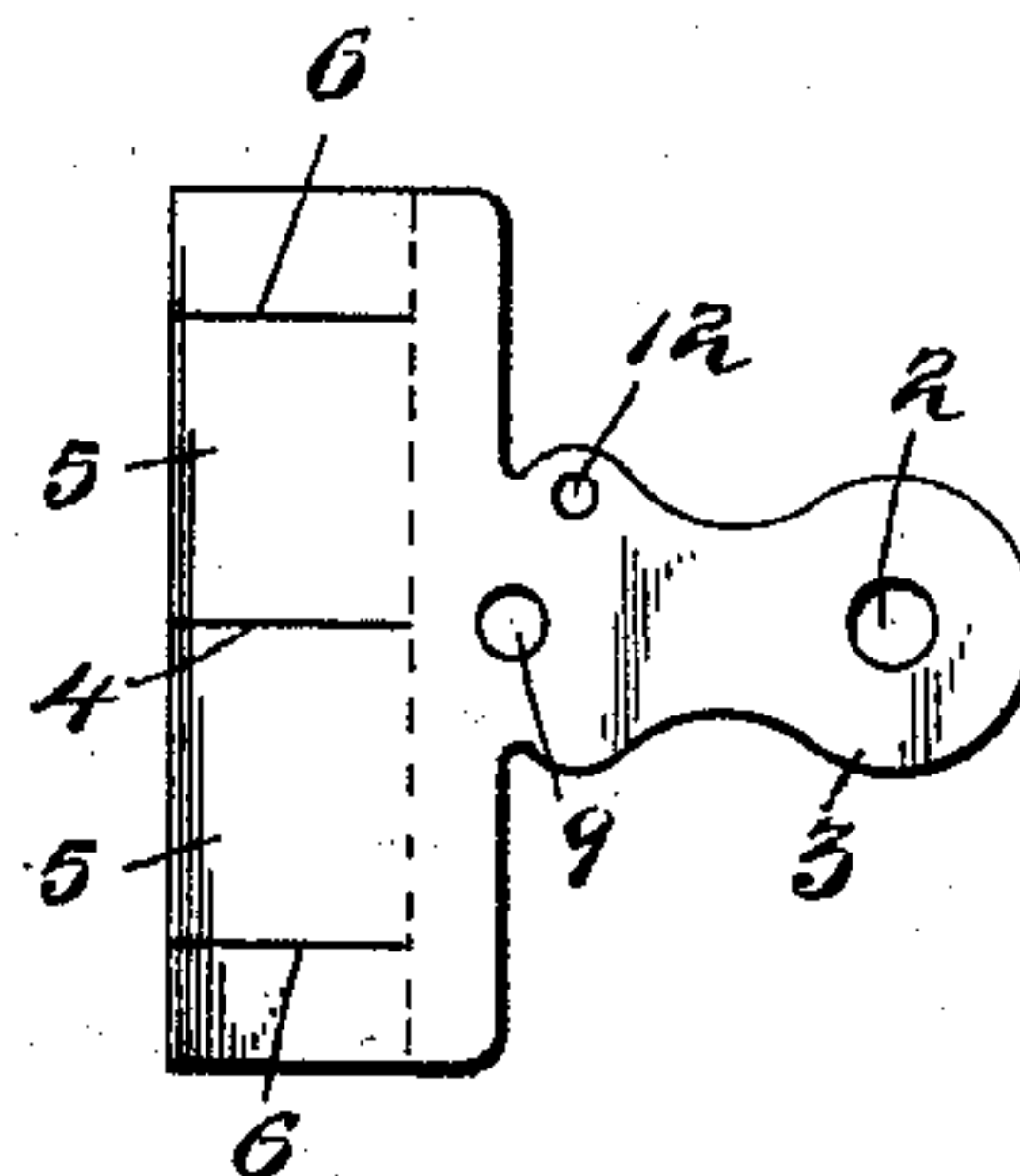


Fig. 4.



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WILLIAM J. WALTERS AND WILLIAM W. ROHRER, OF GUTHRIE,
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CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,615, dated May 3, 1898.

Application filed October 24, 1896. Renewed March 24, 1898. Serial No. 675,040. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM J. WALTERS and WILLIAM W. ROHRER, citizens of the United States, residing at Guthrie, in the county of Logan and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Curtain-Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in curtain-fixtures, and has for its object to provide an adjustable support for curtain-shade rollers, whereby the latter may be adjusted vertically with relation to the window-casing, so that in warm weather the curtain-shade roller may be lowered in such manner as to leave any desired amount of space above the roller for admitting the air above the same for the purposes of ventilation and a more thorough circulation of the air through the room.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent in the course of the subjoined description.

The invention consists in certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and finally pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window, illustrating the application of the improved adjusting device. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail perspective view of the improved slide-bracket, showing also one end of the roller supported therein and a section of the guide-rod and adjusting device. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail perspective view of one of the brackets. Fig. 4 is a view of the blank from which the bracket is formed. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the adjusting-rod. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the vertical guide-rod. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view showing the adaptation of an ordinary stationary bracket to the new adjusting device. Fig. 8 is a horizontal sectional view through the same.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates an ordinary window-shade mounted upon the usual roller, the end journals or trunnions of which are mounted in

perforations 2 in the forwardly-projecting ears 3 of a pair of brackets arranged at opposite sides of the window. These brackets are for the purpose of the present invention given a special form. Each of the brackets is made from a single sheet-metal blank; (shown in Fig. 4,) one portion of the blank being shaped to constitute the perforated ear for the roller-journal and the rear portion of the blank being slitted centrally, as at 4. The portions or flaps upon each side of this central slit are deflected reversely or bent in opposite directions to form rests 5, which are disposed, preferably, at right angles to the ear 3 and afford a wide bearing to the base of the bracket at the point where it rests or slides in contact with the window-casing. The blank is also provided with other slits 6, and the outer flaps formed by these slits are coiled or rolled to form eye-bearings 7, which are thus spaced a considerable distance apart and adapted to receive and slide longitudinally upon a vertically-disposed guide rod or wire 8.

Two guide-wires 8 are employed, one at each side of the window, the terminals of said guides being bent substantially at right angles to the guide proper and embedded in the woodwork of the window-casing until the guide is brought into the desired proximity thereto. The guide 8 should be located sufficiently near the casing to have the flaps 5 of the bracket slide in proximal relation thereto or perhaps in contact therewith. By reason of the reverse disposition of the flaps 5 the bracket is prevented from canting from one side or the other, thus adding materially to the steadiness of the bracket in its sliding movements. The bracket is also perforated, as at 9, to receive the upper extremity of an adjusting-rod 10, the same being preferably composed of stout wire and of a length sufficient to bring the lower end thereof into convenient reach of a person standing at the window. One of such adjusting-rods is used for each bracket, and it is provided at its lower end with an eye, forming a handle by which it may be the more easily manipulated, and the rod is further provided at suitable intervals with laterally-disposed loops or crimps 11, 100

which form stops adapted to rest within the guide 8 or between said guide and the window-casing and upon the lower inbent terminal of the guide for affording the proper support to its respective bracket. Where the guides 8 are of considerable length, the same are liable to spread apart adjacent to their central portions, and in order to obviate this tendency the ears 3 are perforated, as at 12, and a cross horizontal wire 13 is fastened to said ears through such perforations, whereby the brackets are tied at a predetermined distance apart and prevented from spreading.

The construction above described is the preferred one, but, if desired, it is practicable to use the ordinary form of stationary bracket, and the adaptation of such bracket is clearly illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, in which suitable metal straps 14 are looped through the perforations of the bracket (shown at 15) and fashioned in such manner as to form eye-bearings 16, by which the bracket is adapted to slide upon the guide 8, the extremities of the straps being clenched upon the bracket in any convenient manner. In this case as long as the bracket is not formed with a perforation the upper end of the adjusting-rod is bent around and caused to embrace the forwardly-extending ear portion of the bracket, the said rod being also bent laterally to form a shoulder 17, which underlies the lower edge of the said ear and prevents the end of the adjusting-rod from being disengaged therefrom when pushed upward.

The operation of the adjusting device is the same in either construction. The curtain, with its roller, is supported in the brackets in the usual manner, so that by grasping the adjusting-rods and removing the same up or down simultaneously the curtain-roller will be correspondingly adjusted at the same time. When brought to the desired position, the proper stops or crimps in the adjusting-rods are engaged with the lower ends of the vertical guides in the manner above described, after which the curtain will remain in such position until again adjusted. The positions of the adjusting-rods 10 may be reversed, so that the crimps 11 will project inward, thus adapting said rods to be moved away from each other in order to adjust the height of the curtain.

The improvement will be found of especial value in the summer season when it will be found desirable to leave space above the curtain-rollers, so that air may be freely admitted at such points, thus adding materially to the circulation of air through the house.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The combination in a curtain-fixture, of a guide rod or wire extending vertically of the window-frame, and an adjustable bracket slidingly mounted thereon and provided with reversely-disposed flaps or rests located in close proximity to the window-casing and adapted to bear against the same for preventing the canting of the bracket to either side, substantially as described.

2. In a curtain-fixture, the combination with a vertical guide adapted to be secured to the window-casing, of a vertically-sliding bracket mounted thereon and formed from a single sheet-metal blank comprising a forwardly-projecting ear portion adapted to receive the curtain-roller journal, reversely-disposed rests projecting substantially at right angles to the ear portion and adapted to operate against the window-casing, spaced eye-bearings embracing the guides, and an adjusting-rod connected to said bracket and extending within convenient reach of a person standing at the window, substantially as described.

3. In a curtain-fixture, the combination with a vertical guide-rod having its terminals bent substantially at a right angle and embedded in the window-casing, of an adjustable bracket slidingly mounted on said guide-rod, and an adjusting-rod connected at its upper end to said bracket and provided with lateral crimps forming steps, the free end of the said adjusting-rod being movable laterally to engage or disengage either of said lateral crimps with the lower inturned end of the guide-rod, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination in a curtain-fixture, of a guide-rod extending vertically of the window-frame, a bracket comprising a forwardly-projecting ear portion to receive the curtain-roller journal, spaced eye-bearings embracing the guide-rod, ears or recesses extending laterally at a right angle to the roller-supporting ear in the rear of the guide-rod and adapted to engage the window-casing, an adjusting-rod having its upper end bent to fit over the top edge of the roller-supporting ear and having also a shoulder to engage the lower edge of said ear, and means to hold the adjusting-rod in its adjusted position, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. WALTERS.
WILLIAM W. ROHRER.

Witnesses:

BAYARD T. HAINER,
C. C. WHITACRE.