

No. 612,238.

Patented Oct. 11, 1898.

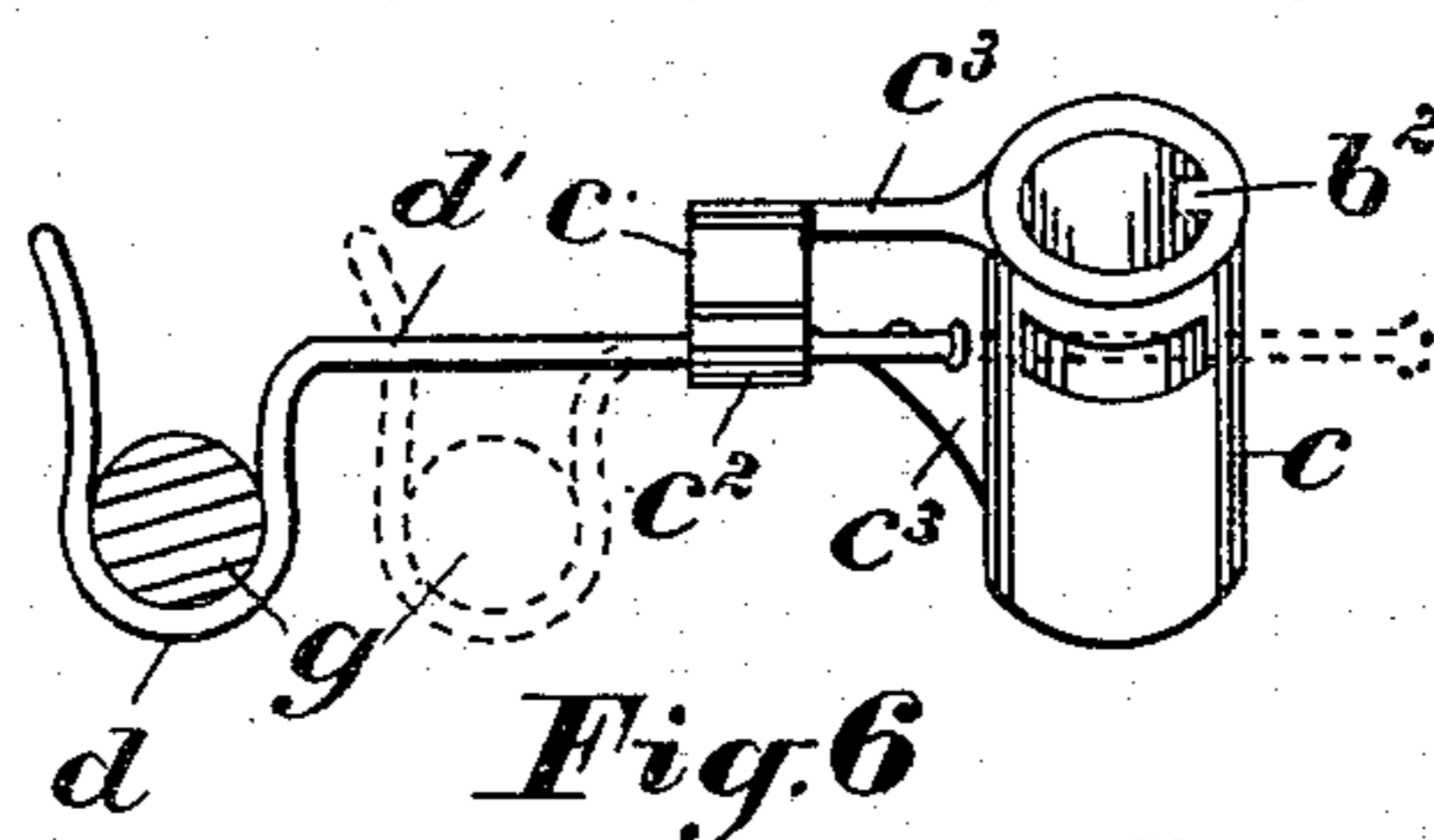
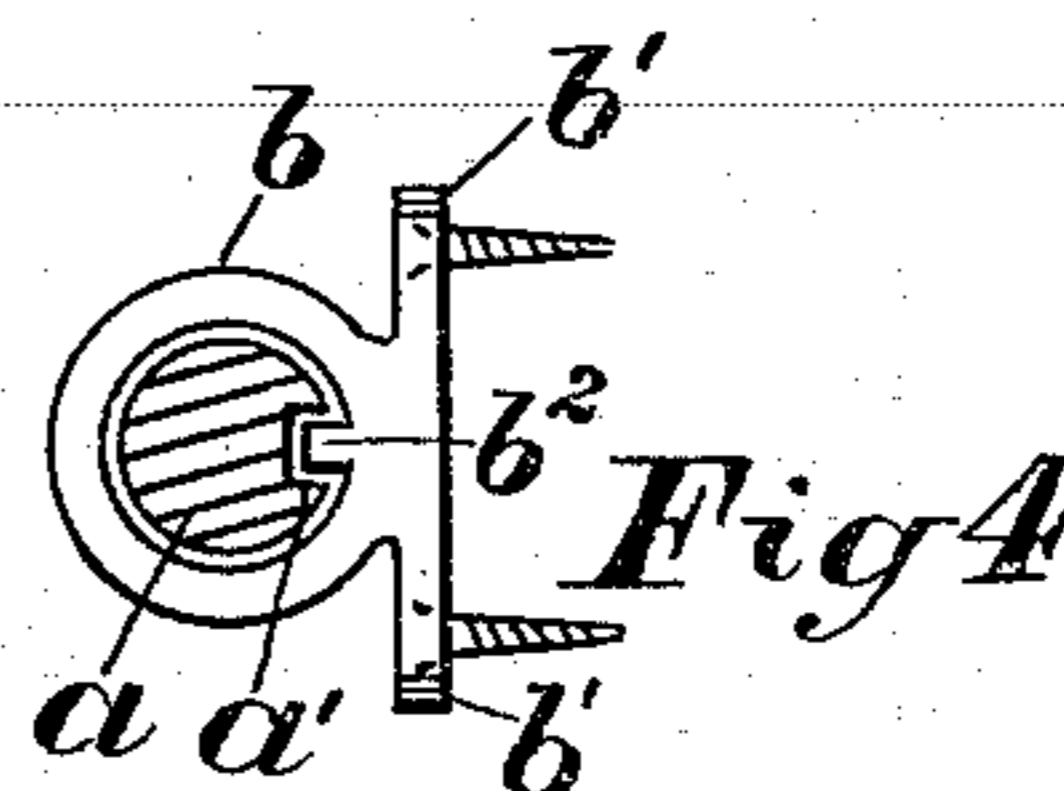
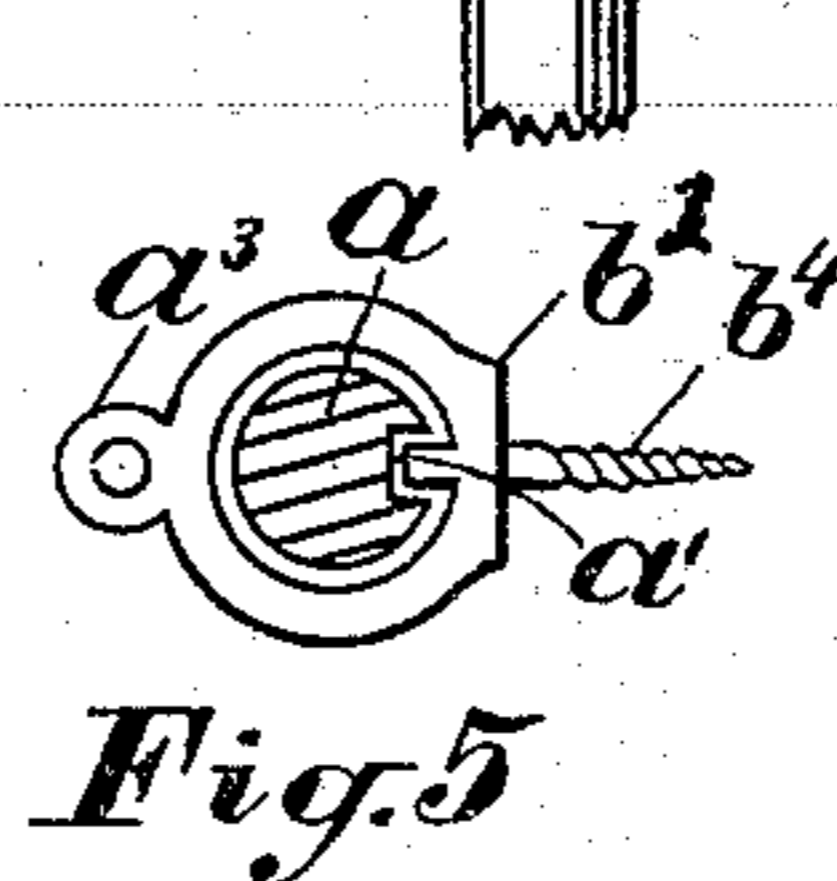
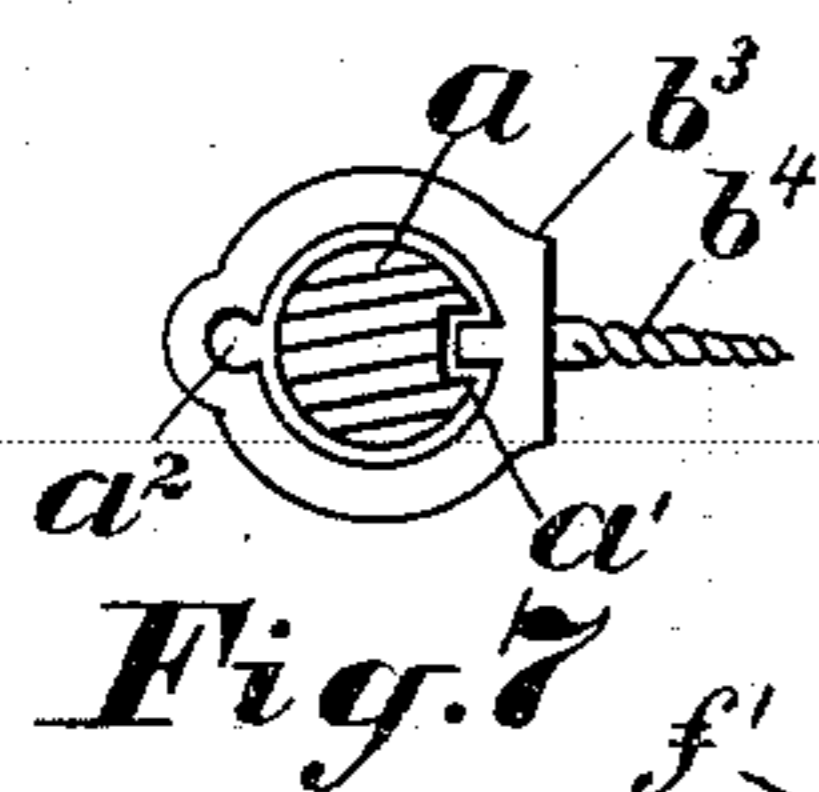
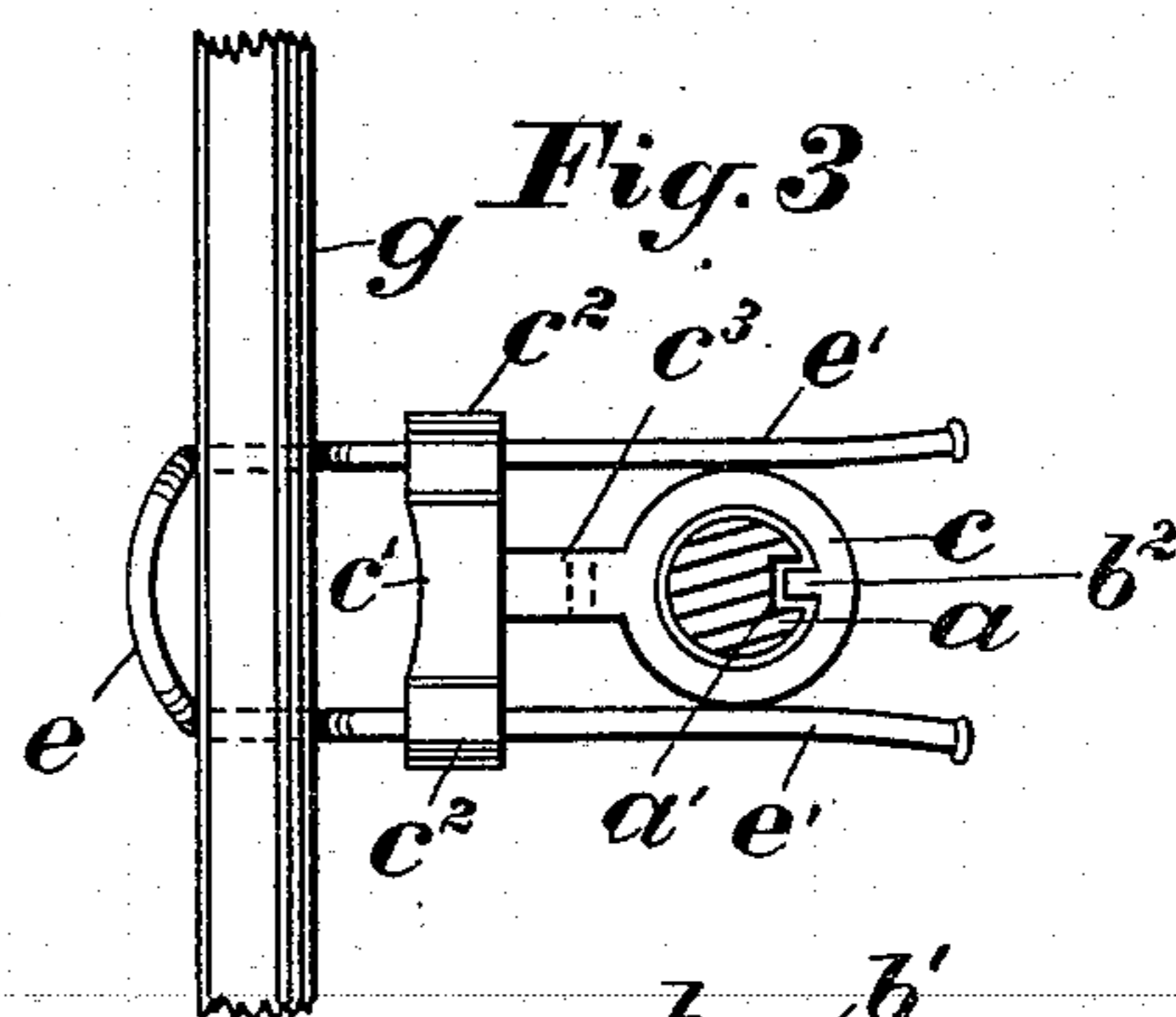
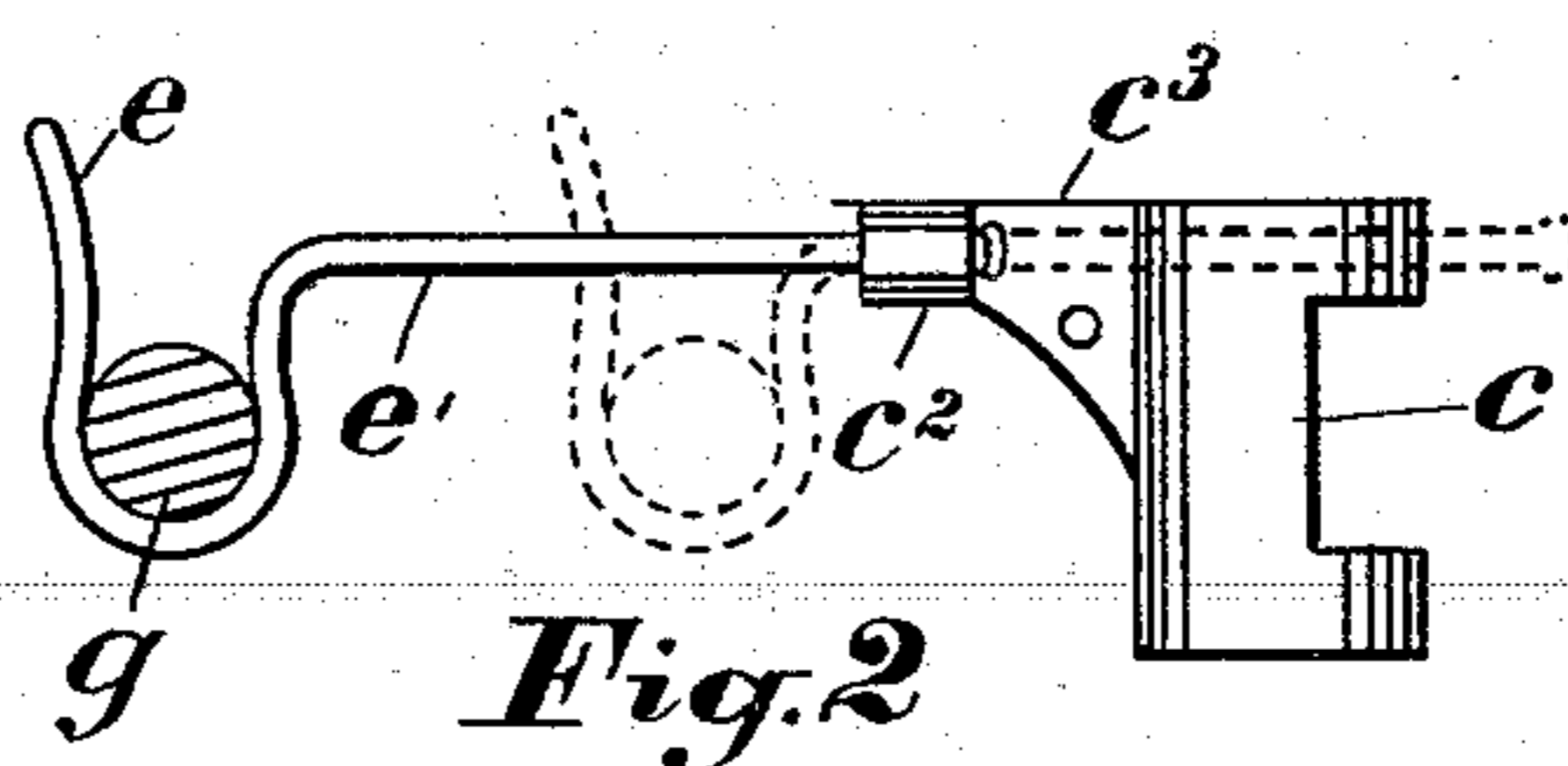
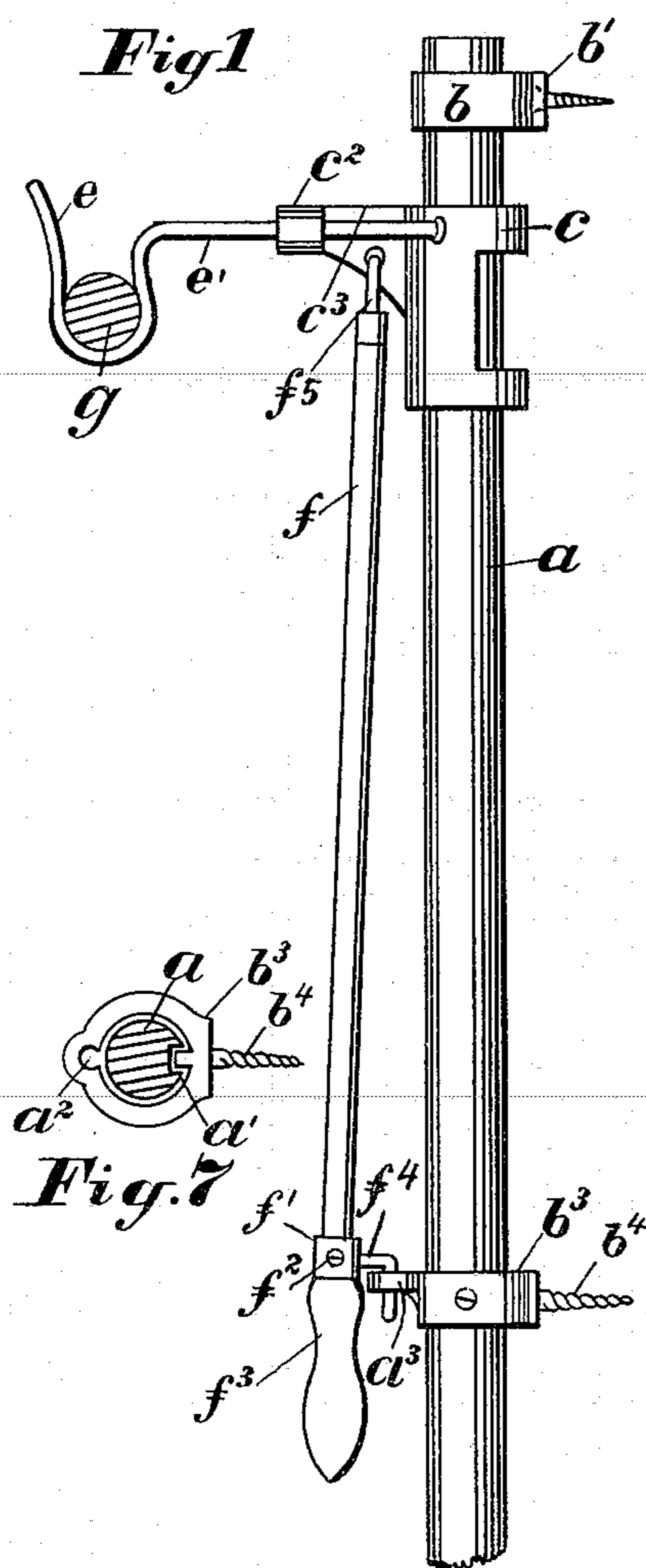
C. O. FOEDISCH & E. E. LANG.

CURTAIN POLE HOLDER.

(Application filed Aug. 2, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses;  
H. Clark  
Wm. Albion

Inventors:  
Charles O. Foedisch; Ernest E. Lang.  
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Attorney

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

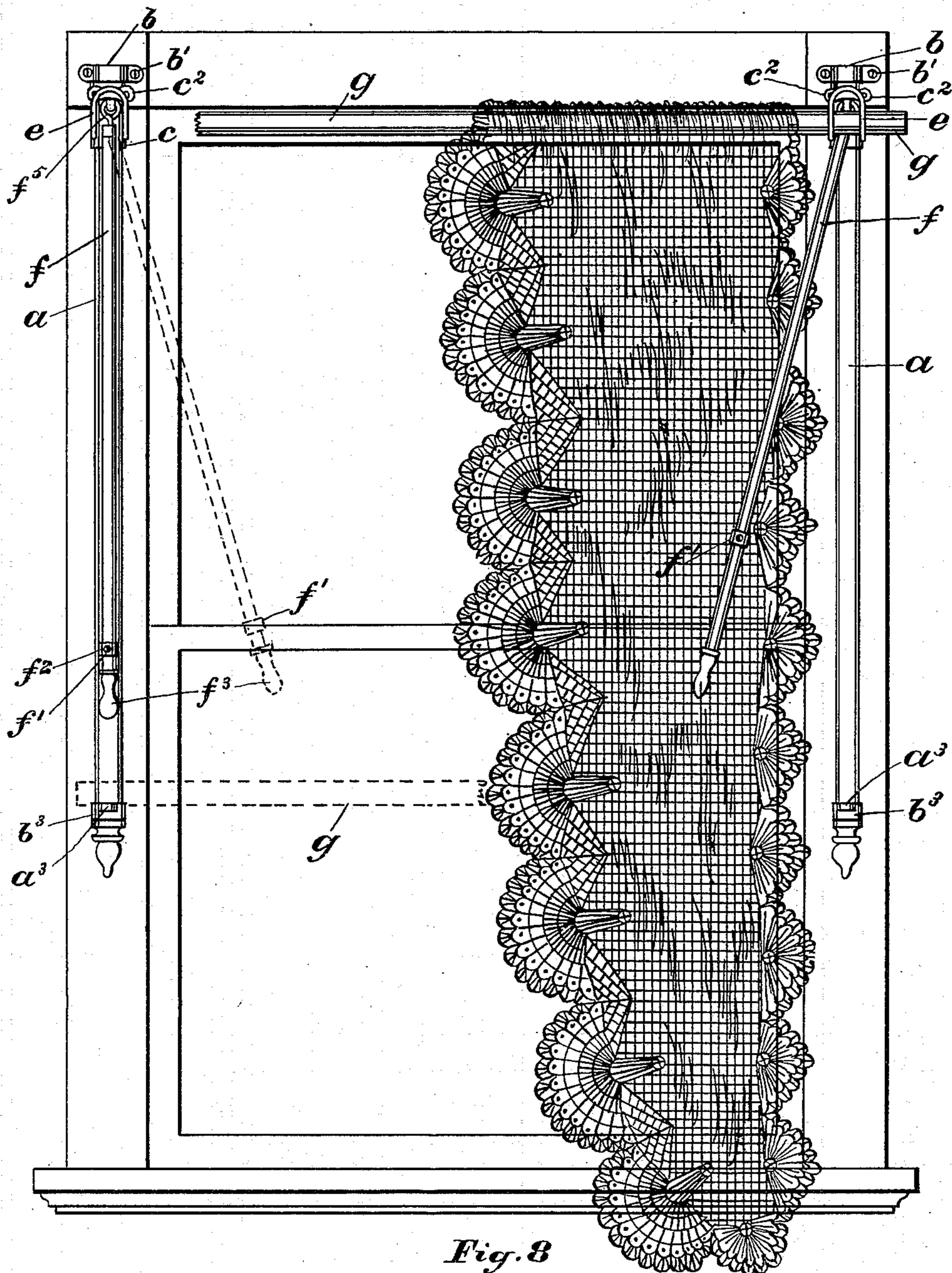


Fig. 8

Witnesses;  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES O. FOEDISCH AND ERNEST E. LANG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CURTAIN-POLE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,238, dated October 11, 1898.

Application filed August 2, 1897. Serial No. 646,730. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES O. FOEDISCH and ERNEST E. LANG, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Pole Holders, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 shows our said device in side elevation. Fig. 2 shows the adjustable bracket by itself with curtain-pole in two positions. Fig. 3 shows a plan view of Fig. 2, with rod  $a$  and part of a curtain-pole. Figs. 4 and 5 show in plan a guide-rod holder, in two forms, on guide-rods. Fig. 6 shows a modification of Fig. 2 in side elevation, partly in perspective. Fig. 7 shows a modification of a guide-rod holder. Fig. 8 shows in elevation a window with our device applied and range of adjustment of the curtain-pole.

The object of our invention is to produce a curtain-pole holder wherewith the curtain-pole may be raised and lowered and the curtains hung, removed, and cleaned and adjusted without being obliged to ascend above the floor. To attain said desirable ends, we construct our said device in substantially the following manner, namely:

We make a rod  $a$ , preferably round, with a groove  $a'$  throughout its entire length and preferably at its back. This is merely a cheap and good form of construction, as it is obvious that a square rod would prevent the turning of the several parts on each other quite as effectually. A pair of such rods is required for each window, as shown. Each of said rods is supported at each of its ends by a bracket  $b$ , having a shoulder or foot  $b'$  and a screw  $b^4$ , as seen in Figs. 1 and 5, or it is so formed as to be held by a pair of screws, as shown in Fig. 4. There is an opening through said brackets to pass the supporting or guide rods  $a$  and a tongue or spur  $b^2$  in said opening to slide freely in the groove  $a'$ . Said supporting-rods may fit firmly into said openings, so as to hold without other mechanism, or they may slide loosely and be fastened from the side of the bracket by a screw, as shown in Fig. 1, or otherwise. The lower ones of said brackets may also be provided

with ears  $a^3$  or an internal notch  $a^2$  to receive the supporting-spur  $f^4$ . Each of said rods when affixed to the window-casing carries a sliding bracket  $c$ , also provided with a spur  $b^2$ , to slide freely in said groove  $a'$ . On said bracket is an arm  $c^3$ , at the outer end of which is a cross-arm  $c'$ , either double, as shown in Fig. 3, or single, as shown in Fig. 6. Through the ends of said cross-arm are holes through which pass the double ends  $e'$  of a hook  $e$  or, in the other case, a single hook  $d$  with end  $d'$ . Said hooks are narrowed at the entrance and spring apart to admit the curtain-pole  $g$ , and thus hold it firmly.

Near the lower edge of the arm  $c^3$  is a hole into which is passed a screw-eye  $f^5$ , to which is secured a lifting-rod  $f$ , provided at its lower end with a handle  $f^3$  and a right-angled hook or supporting-spur  $f^4$ , adapted to enter the hole for it in the ear  $a^3$  or the hole  $a^2$ . (Shown in Fig. 7.) Instead of fastening said spur directly to the handle it may be fastened to a ring  $f'$  and the ring secured adjustably by means of a screw or equivalent device  $f^2$ . Through said latter arrangement the curtain-pole  $g$  may be held at any desired elevation from  $a^3$  up to the upper bracket  $b$ . The hook  $e$  slides from and toward the window, as indicated by the broken outline, so that the curtain may be better adapted to the molding of the window and casing. In operation the two handles  $f^3$  are grasped, one in each hand, and raised until the hooks or spurs  $f^4$  are released. Then the handles are lowered until the curtain-pole rests on the lugs  $a^3$ , which latter is made to be at a height easily reached, where the curtain may be removed, rearranged, or replaced and by means of the rings  $f'$  adjusted to any height above the lugs  $a^3$ .

What we claim is—

The combination with horizontally-reciprocable curtain-pole hooks and vertically-reciprocable brackets, carrying said hooks, and means to hold said brackets in the vertical plane of their motion, of means to vertically reciprocate and means to adjustably hold said brackets, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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