

No. 731,410.

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1903.

T. E. & J. C. SHEVILL.
WINDOW CURTAIN HANGING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1901.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.

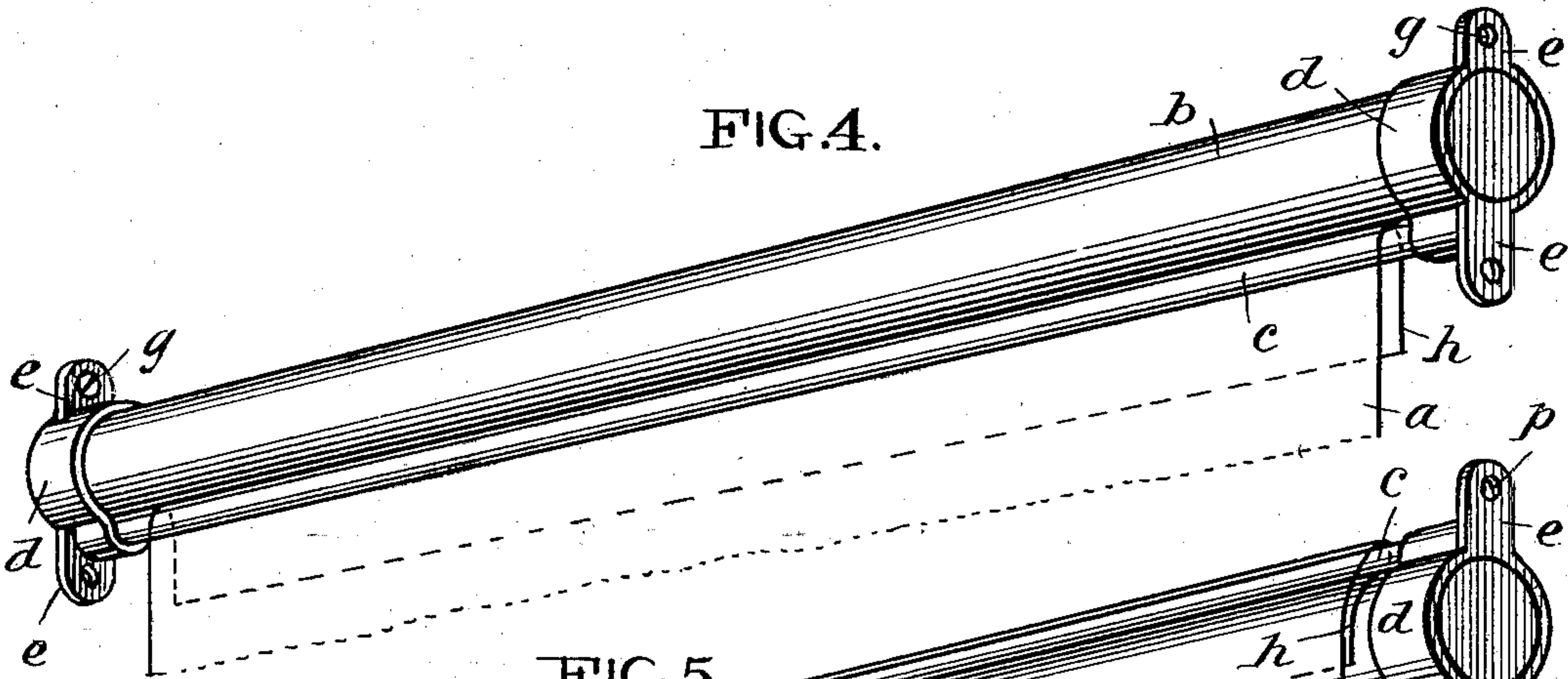


FIG. 5.

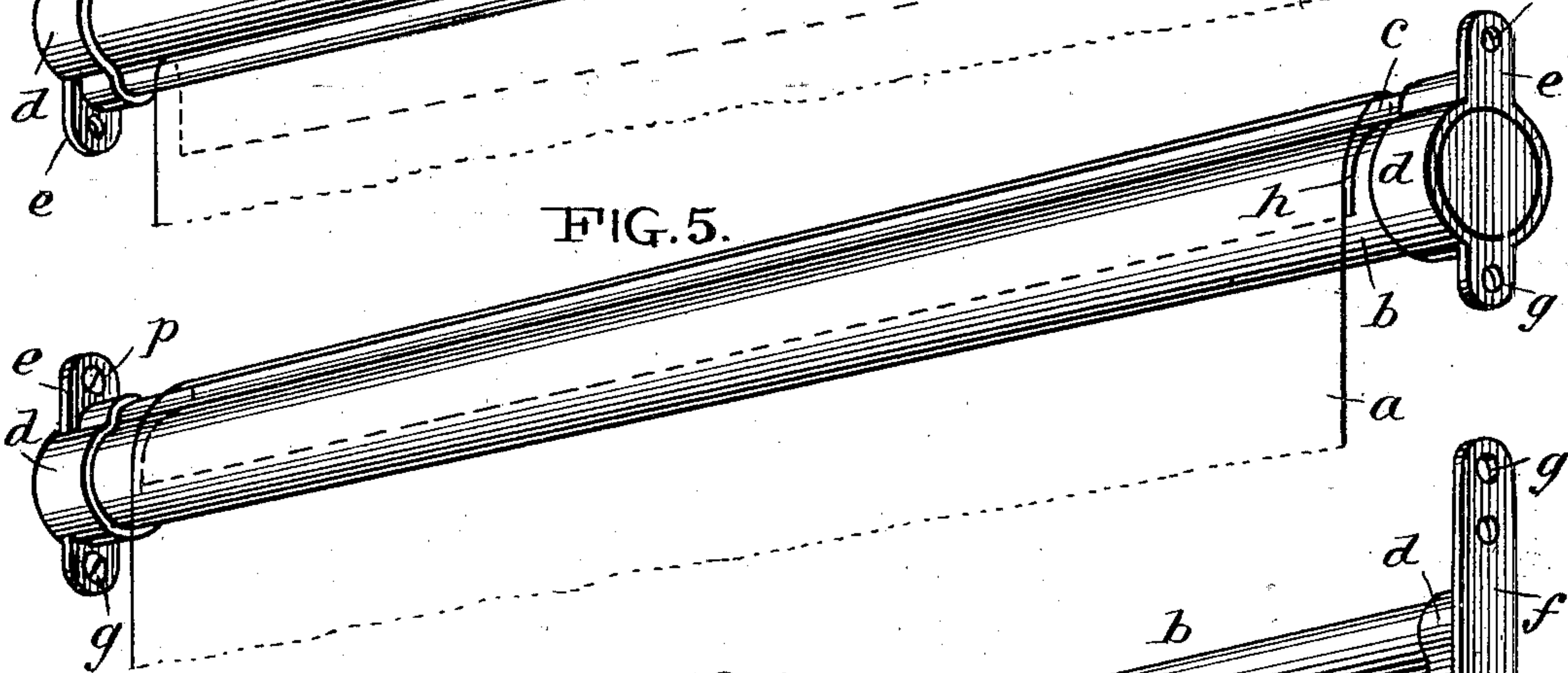


FIG. 6.

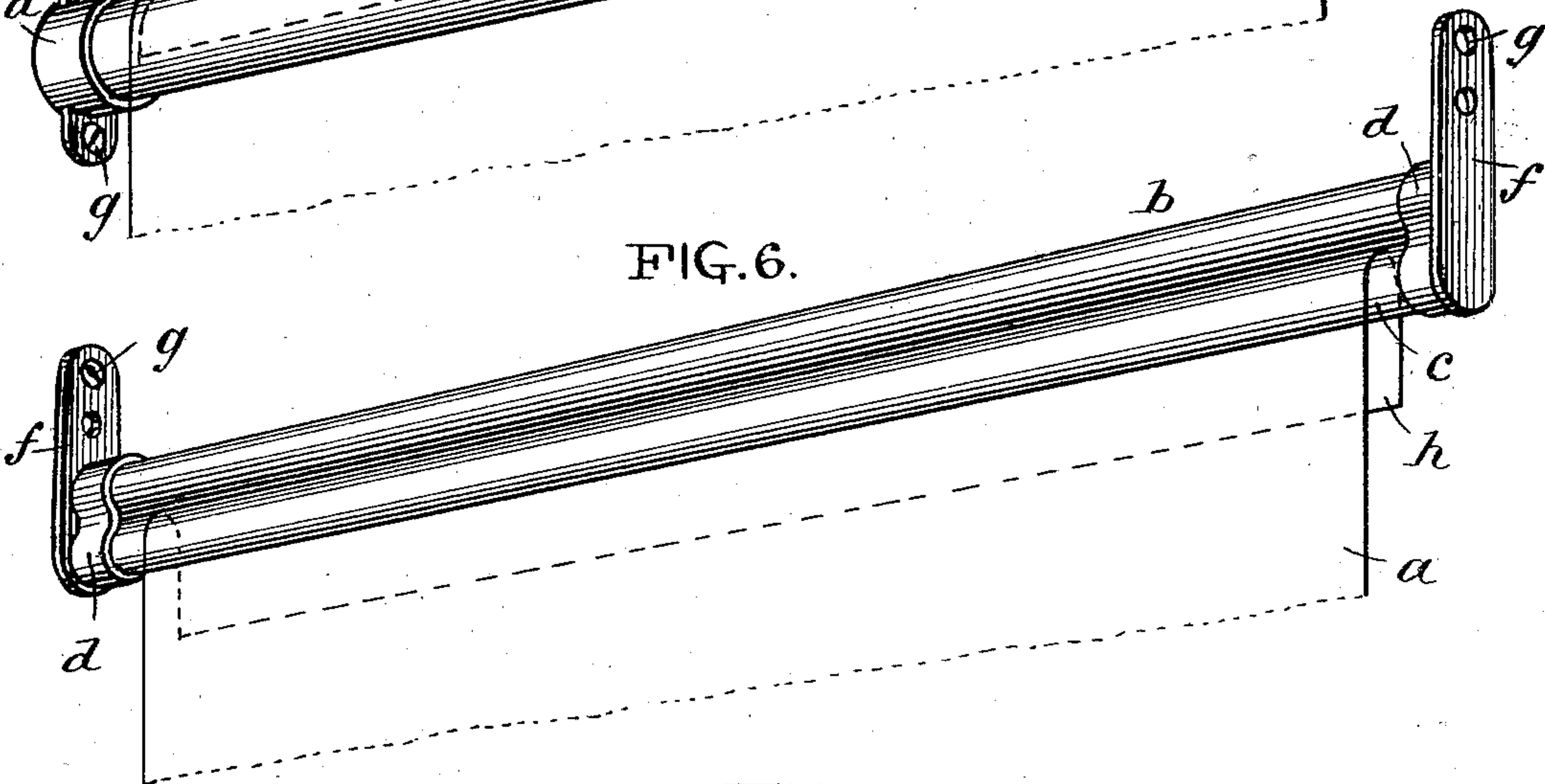
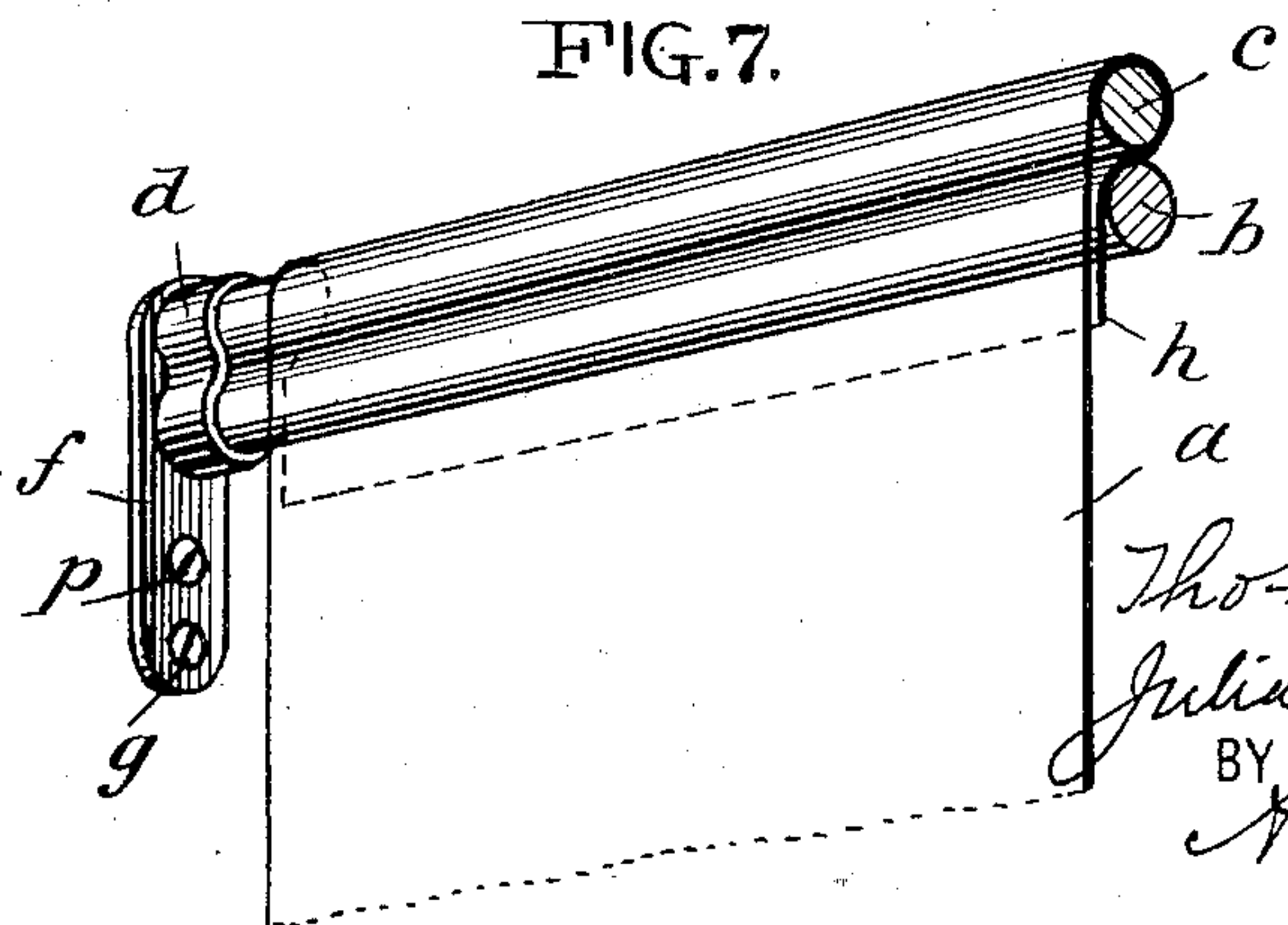


FIG. 7.



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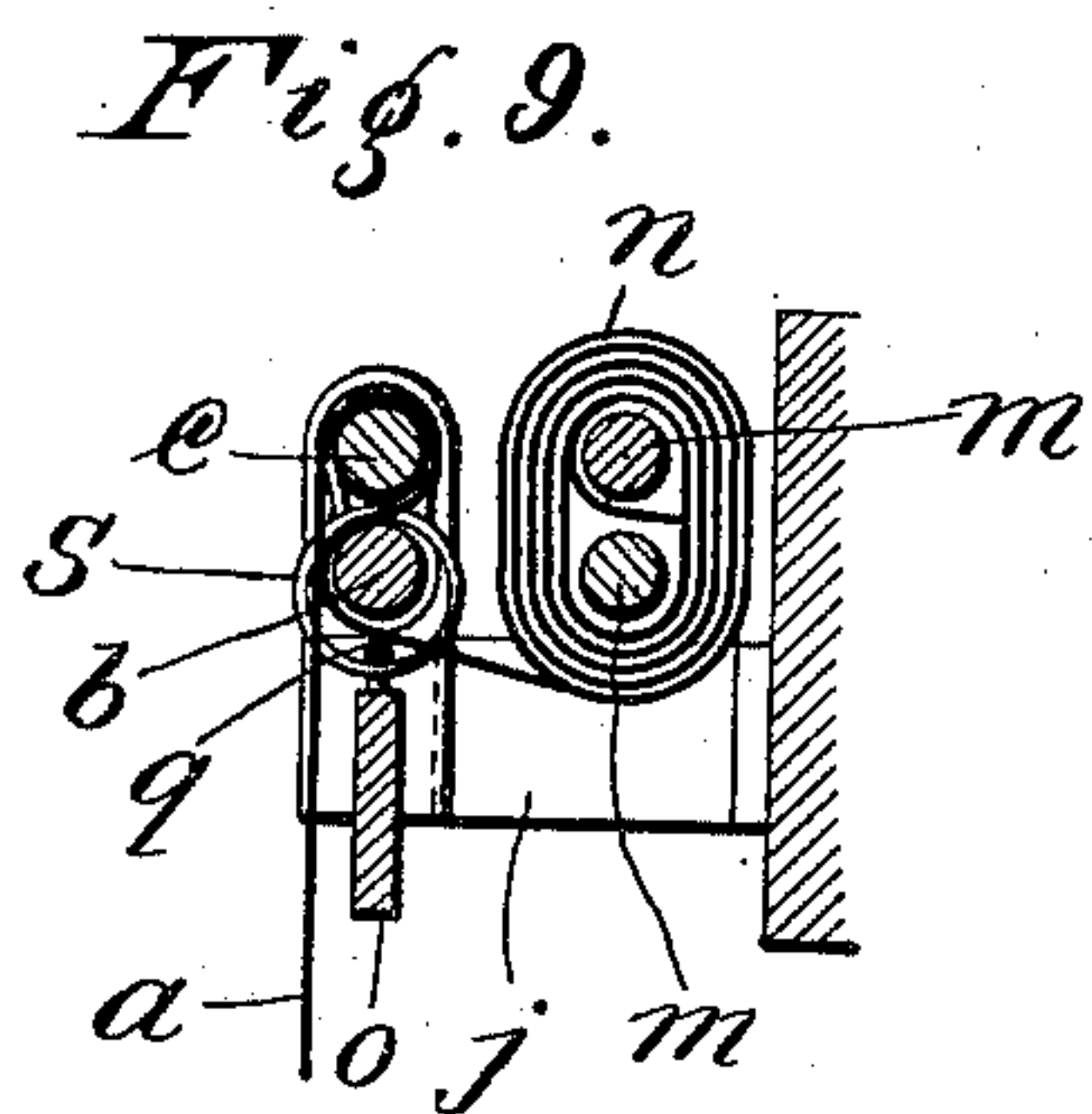
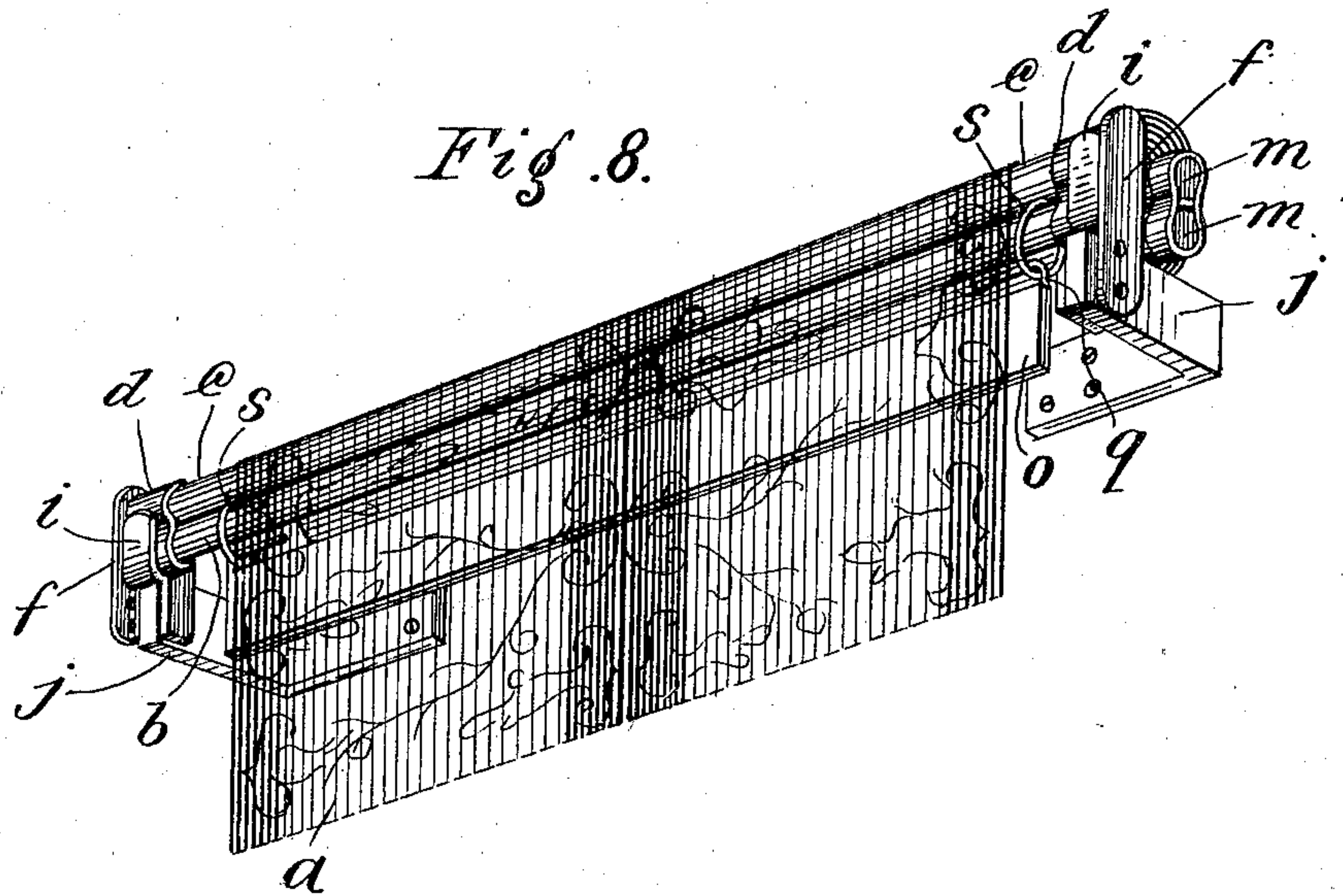
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. SHEVILL AND JULIA C. SHEVILL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WINDOW-CURTAIN-HANGING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,410, dated June 16, 1903.

Application filed January 31, 1901. Serial No. 45,466. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS E. SHEVILL and JULIA C. SHEVILL, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Curtain-Hanging Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide improved apparatus for hanging lace and other window curtains or draperies so that they may be readily applied and adjusted to windows of different heights and be more readily detached than they can be with the ordinary curtain-pole and when used in connection with windows of less than the maximum height the excess of the length of the curtain may when desired be concealed from view at the top of the window. These and other objects hereinafter specified we attain by the following-described apparatus, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved apparatus in one of the modes of using the same. Fig. 2 is another perspective view of the same with modifications. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the apparatus as in Fig. 1 with the pole applied. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the clamp by which the curtain is suspended and illustrating the manner of applying the curtain. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of said clamp with the curtain attached and secured in use. Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of practically the same clamp as Fig. 4, but slightly modified. Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the curtain-holding clamp of Figs. 6 and 7, which is practically the same as the clamp of Figs. 4 and 5, supported in brackets of the character represented in Figs. 1 to 3. Fig. 9 is a cross-section of Fig. 8.

In Figs. 4 to 7, inclusive, we represent the simplest form and most essential part of our invention, *a* being the curtain, whether of lace or other material. *b* and *c* represent rods or bars of wood or other material, together with coupling-sockets *d* of duplex character or other equivalent devices for connecting the rods or bars together side by side and forming a clamp in which to confine the cur-

tain for suspending it and with suitable attaching lugs or flanges, as *e* or *f*, adapted to be nailed up in suitable connection with the window-frame and serving for a simple means of putting the curtains up in place. Instead of nailing the lugs or flanges up in the window-frame the clamps may be supported on brackets or other devices, as in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, and Figs. 8 and 9, as will appear farther on. The special merit of the clamp, however supported in position, lies in the contrivance whereby while being practically in position may still be rotatable to the extent of half a turn or more—as, for instance, supposing the clamps of Figs. 4 and 6 to be temporarily fastened by one screw at *g*, with rod *b* uppermost and rod *c* below, the end portion *h* of the curtain may be inserted between the two rods and drawn through more or less, according to the length of the curtain. Then by turning the clamp upward half a turn, or thereabout, and driving the other nails or screws at *p* the pull of the curtain over rod *c*, now uppermost, will cause such grip on the part of the curtain between the two rods as to hold it fast without other fastening, and by turning the clamp back the curtain can be readily released for adjustment or removal, or by lifting the curtain and releasing rod *c* of the pull of the curtain without turning the clamp back the curtain may be adjusted. The clamp *b c* may, however, be mounted in supports, so as to be turned independently of the supports—for example, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, also in Figs. 8 and 9. In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 rod *b* is a little longer than rod *c*, and the projecting ends rest in bearings *i*, carried on brackets *j*, projecting outward from the window-frame *k*, so that the clamp may be turned freely at any time, and yokes *l* are pivoted in the outsides of the bearing *i*, so as to swing over the ends of rod *c* when turned upward to lodge against the inner edge of the coupling-sockets *d* and hold the clamp in position. The sockets *d* are of duplex character, comprising a part for reception of one end of each rod, respectively, side by side, as best shown at the upper right-hand corner of Fig. 1. Any other means of so holding them may, however, be employed. Bearings *i* may be formed on or attached to brackets *j* in any approved way; but when

the clamps and screws of Figs. 4 and 6 are used the bearings *i* and yokes *l* may be dispensed with. It is not, however, essential that one rod of the clamp be longer than the other, because as the clamp only has to be rotated half a turn it is feasible to place the clamp of Figs. 4 to 9, inclusive, in the bearings of Figs. 1 to 3 and lift the clamp out of the said bearings and turn it by hand and replace it in its reversed condition, the width between the jaws of the bearings being such that said jaws hold the clamp alike in the temporary or reversed position, according as said clamp is disposed when placed in the bearings.

Figs. 8 and 9 show practically the same construction as is represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, except the rods of the clamp are of equal length, same as in Figs. 4 to 7, and the curtain-pole and extension arms, which form no part of the invention, are omitted.

When the excess of length of the curtain is more than is desirable to hang free, as the part *h* in Fig. 2, it may be rolled by hand on another pair of clamping-rods *m*, as in Figs. 1 and 3, 8 and 9, and be lodged by hand also on the bracket-arms *j* behind the curtain-suspending clamp *b c*, such clamping-rods being used in preference to a plain roller, because the end of the curtain may be confined in the clamp. When such roll *n* may happen to be large on account of the window being low and a greater excess has to be rolled up and such roll would, owing to its altitude, be visible and unsightly through the upper part of the curtain, it is desirable to conceal the said roll. This may be done in various ways, one of which we have represented in the drawings Figs. 1 and 3 as consisting of a short screen *o*, of any suitable opaque material, suspended by hooks *q* at each end from rings *s* on the rod *b*, these devices being adapted for readily connecting or disconnecting the screen at any time, such adaptation being in this case the arrangement of the rings *s* to be shifted along the rod *b* to enter the ends of the hooks in them and then to be shifted back along the prongs of the hooks to an extent insuring retention of the hooks; but any other approved contrivance may be employed for the purpose. Although not essential to this means of hanging the curtain, it is desirable to retain the common curtain-pole *t* for its ornamental effects and to present the appearance of the ordinary use of it as the means of supporting the curtain. For this purpose we provide extension-arms *u*, reaching outward from the projecting parts of the brackets *j* far enough to support the pole, said arms having the upturned guards *v* at the outer extremities to retain the pole, and, if desired, bearing any ornamental device, as a concave disk *w*, which may be stamped, pressed, or otherwise wrought in imitation of flowers, shells, and the like. It is desirable to apply these pole-supporting arms adjustably for ex-

tension, as in Figs. 2 and 3, when the pole is to be used and for retraction, as in Fig. 1, when this pole is not to be used. For this purpose we provide a slideway for each arm, preferably on the outside of the projecting part of the bracket *j*, which may be constructed in any approved way; but in this case it is represented as formed of the rabbeted cleat *x*, bolted on the bracket *j*, with a hook-formed part *y* of the inner end of the arm reaching under bracket *j* to bear under the lower edge of said bracket, and thereby support the projecting part of the arm *u*. The arms *u* may be secured in any position by clamping them tightly when set in position by the bolts and nuts *z*, by which said cleats are attached to the brackets. Any other approved contrivance for the extension and retraction of the pole-supporting arms may, however, be employed.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. The combination in a curtain-hanger, of a pair of rods or bars placed closely together side by side, and coupled at the ends so as to receive the upper end portion of the curtain between them, thus constituting a clamp, and means for temporarily holding said clamp with one rod or bar over the other and so that the curtain thus entered in the clamp will hang from the lower bar or rod adjustably, said rods being reversible with the curtain so held between them, and means to secure the rods in such reversed position.

2. The combination in a curtain-hanger, of a pair of rods or bars placed closely together side by side, and coupled at the ends so as to receive the upper end portion of the curtain between them, thus constituting a clamp which is reversible with the curtain so held by it, means for temporarily holding said clamp with one rod or bar over the other and so that the curtain thus entered in the clamp will hang from the lower rod or bar adjustably, and for holding the clamp in the reversed position, said means consisting of the attaching-flanges of the coupling-sockets and suitable nails therefor.

3. The combination in a curtain-hanger, of a pair of clamping bars or rods mounted at the top of the window or thereabout and having the curtain inserted and gripped and thereby suspended between them, another pair of clamping bars or rods mounted back of the curtain-suspending rods, and having the excess of the length of the curtain inserted and gripped between them and wound thereon, and a concealing device for the second pair of clamping-bars suspended below and frontward of them.

Signed at New York city this 23d day of January, 1901.

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