

J. TRIERWEILER.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

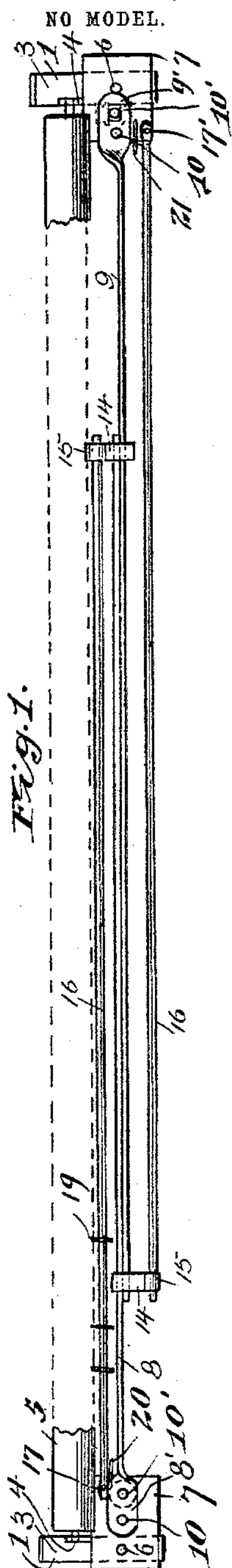


Fig. 1.

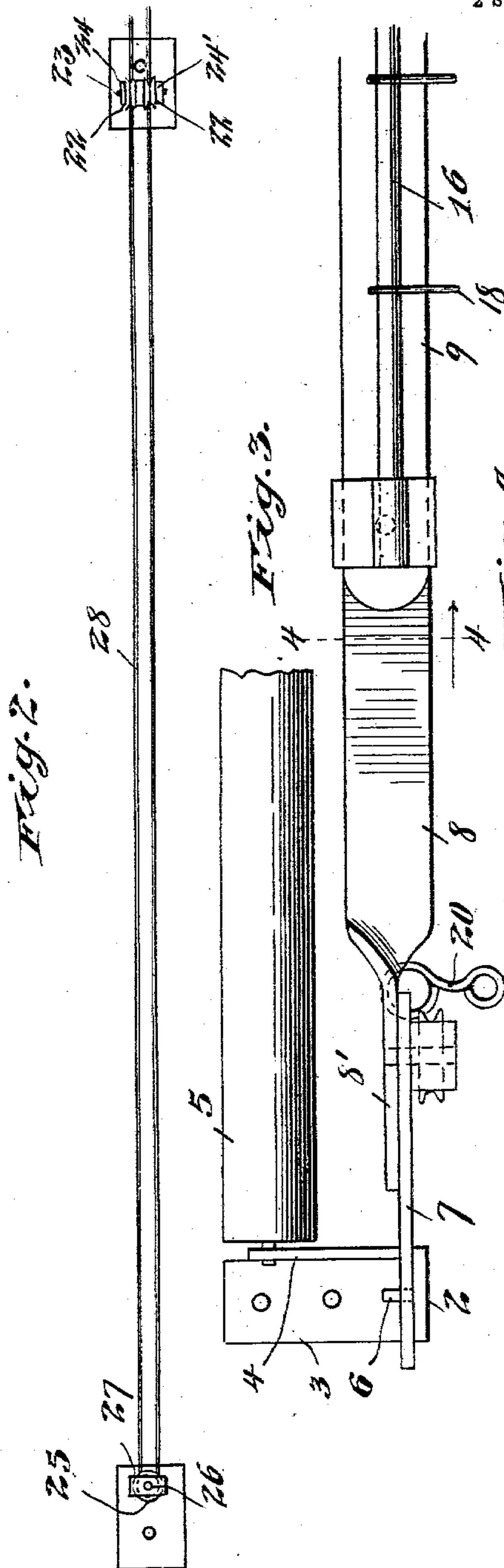


Fig. 2.

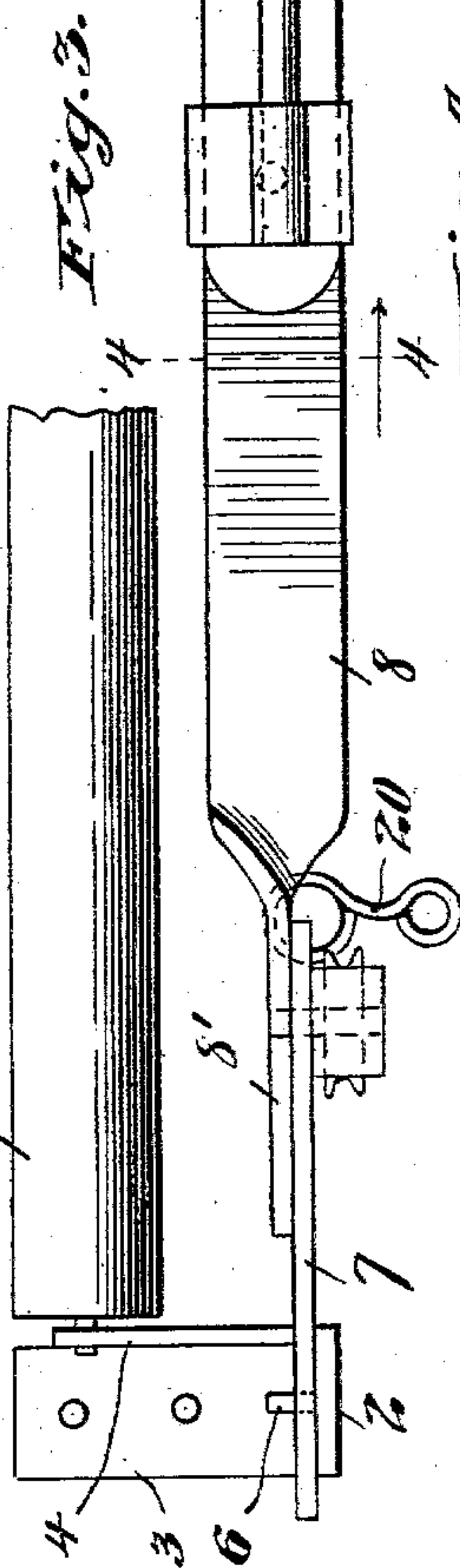


Fig. 3.

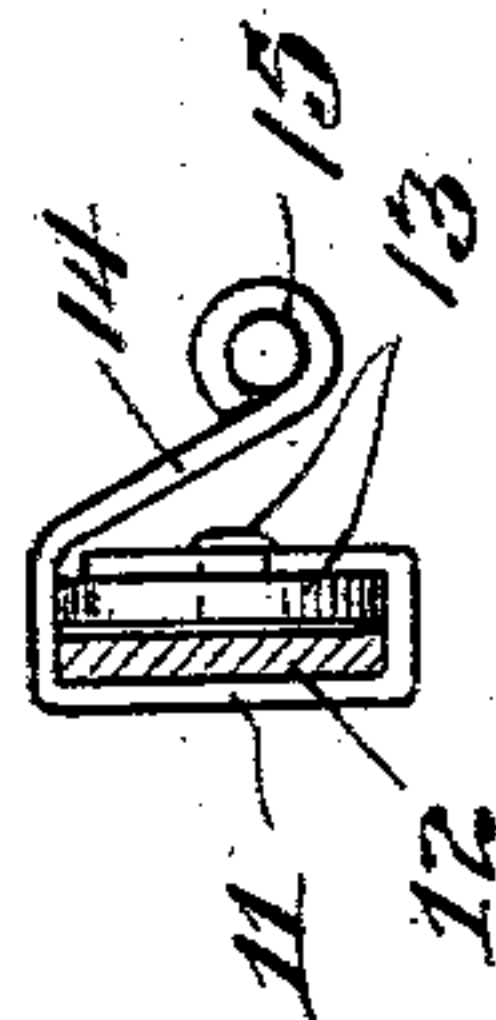


Fig. 4.

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No. 743,775.

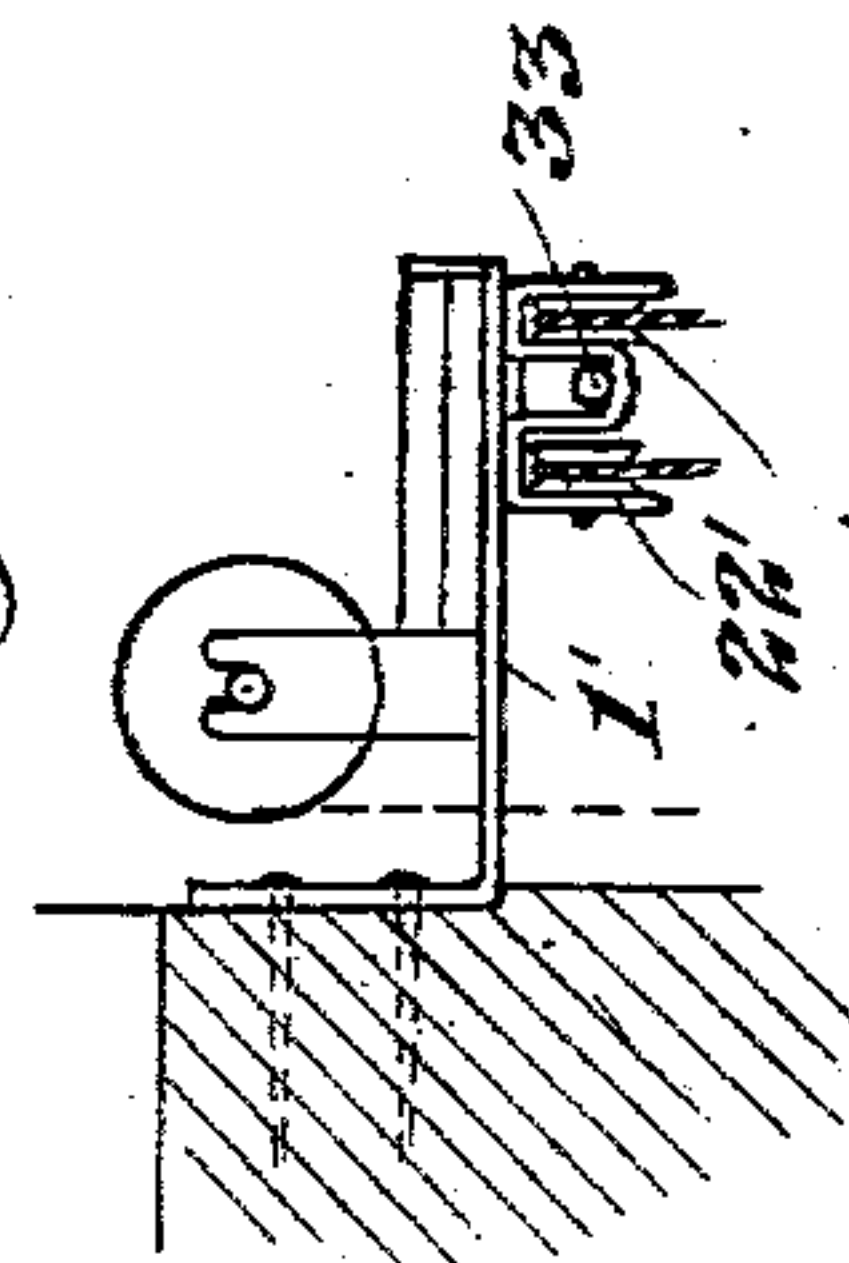
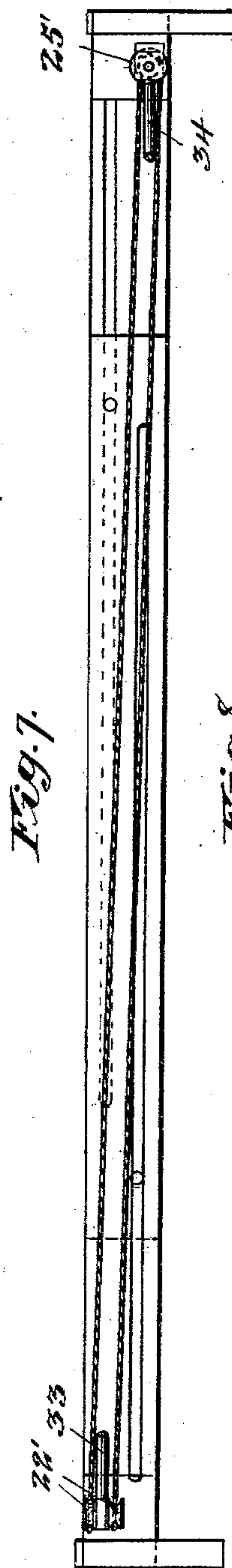
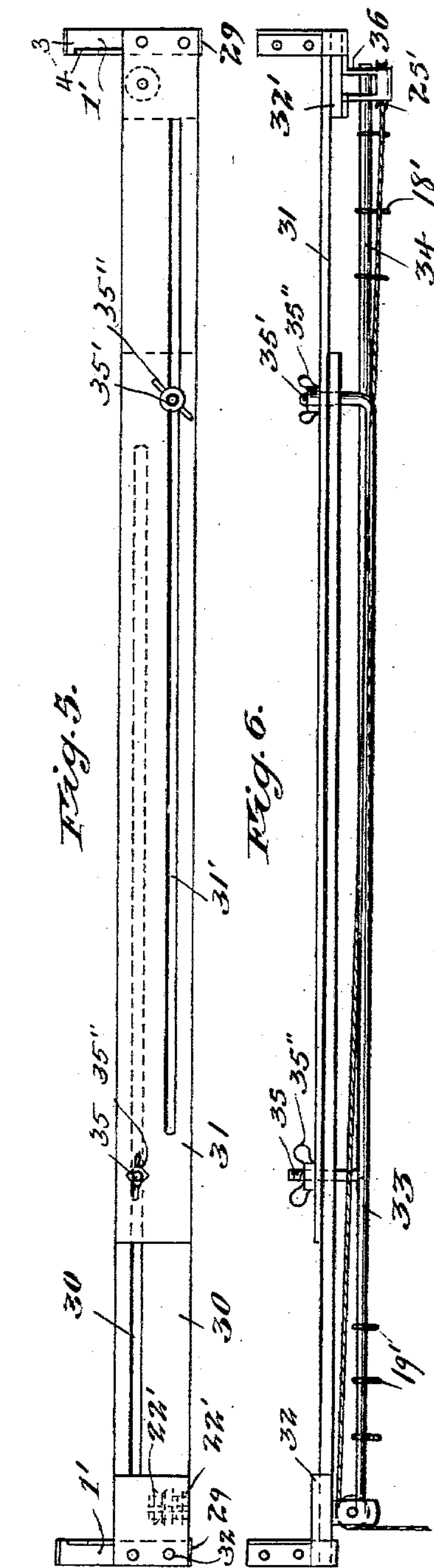
PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

J. TRIERWEILER.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH TRIERWEILER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,775, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed March 30, 1903. Serial No. 150,162. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH TRIERWEILER, a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain
 5 new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in curtain-fixtures, and refers more specifically
 10 to improvements in that type of curtain and shade holders which are extensible and collapsible to accommodate windows of varying widths.

Among the salient objects of the invention
 15 are to provide a construction which will afford a maximum rigidity with the parts made of minimum size in cross-section; to provide a construction which is conveniently and instantly adjustable to fit windows of various
 20 widths; to provide a construction which may be readily detached from the bracket-supports and is nevertheless held securely and firmly when connected with said bracket-supports; to provide a construction which is neat
 25 and slightly in appearance; to provide a construction which is simple and may be economically manufactured and consists of few parts, and, in general, to provide a simple and improved construction of the character
 30 referred to.

To the above ends the invention consists in the matters hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

35 The invention will be readily understood from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a preferred
 40 embodiment of my invention, parts of the shade-roller being broken away to simplify the drawing. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the end members, showing particularly the arrangement of the curtain-drawing cords.
 45 Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view, in front elevation, showing one end of the structure on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 3 and looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 5 is a
 50 top plan view, similar to Fig. 1, of a modification. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 7 is a bottom plan view; Fig. 8,

an end elevation showing also the relation of the parts to the window-casing.

Describing first the construction shown in 55
 Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, 1 and 1' designate brackets adapted to be secured to the window-frame at each side thereof, each bracket comprising a horizontal member 2, an integral upright member 3, adapted to be screwed 60
 or otherwise secured to the front face of the frame, and a second upright member 4, likewise made integral and formed to stand in a plane at right angles to the plane of the back member 3. Desirably the upright member 4 65
 is made integral with the inner edge of the horizontal member 2 of the bracket and is located at a point distant from the back member 3, somewhat more than one-half the diameter of the shade-roller 5, as best indicated in Fig. 70
 1. In the preferred construction now being described the horizontal member 2 is provided with an upwardly-projecting stud 6, adapted to receive and hold the end member 7 of the curtain-support proper. 8 and 9, respectively, designate two supporting-bars desirably made of strap metal and arranged in 75
 overlapping relation and in vertical planes. Each member 8 and 9 is provided at its outer end with a portion, as 8' and 9', respectively, 80
 twisted at right angles to the plane of the main body of the bar and secured rigidly to the plate-like supports 7, hereinbefore referred to. Conveniently the ends of the bars are riveted to the plates 7, as indicated at 10 85
 and 10'. As a means slidably connecting the bars 8 and 9 each bar is provided near its inner end with a metal, as 11, shaped to form a rectangular loop, one half of which is occupied by the bar to which the clip is attached and the 90
 remaining half of which forms a socket 12, through which the opposite bar slides, as indicated clearly in Fig. 4. That end of the clip which embraces the bar to which it is attached is riveted to the bar, as indicated at 13, while 95
 the opposite end 14 is extended laterally some distance and terminates in a round eye 15, which serves to support one end of a curtain-rod 16, corresponding in length to the length 100
 of the main bar 8 or 9. Each rod 16 is rigidly united with the corresponding supporting-plate 7, conveniently by being riveted thereto, as indicated at 17 and 17', respectively. Upon each curtain-rod is mounted a series of loops,

as 18 and 19, with which the curtains may be engaged at suitable intervals along their upper margins. In order that the outer edge of each curtain may be anchored to the curtain-
 5 fixture, loops 20 and 21 are provided at the respective ends of the fixture, each engaged with a suitable aperture in the plate 7 at a point adjacent to the end of the corresponding curtain-rod, as indicated clearly in Figs.
 10 1 and 3. In order to provide means for drawing the curtains, a pair of guide-pulleys 22 is mounted upon the under side of one of the plates 7, these pulleys being mounted upon a horizontally-disposed pin 23, extending
 15 through depending bracket-ears 24 and 24'. At the opposite end of the fixture a single guide-pulley 25 is provided on the under side of the plate 7, which latter pulley is mounted upon a vertically-disposed pin 26, seated in
 20 the plate 7, its upper end in a loop-like bracket 27 at its lower end, as seen clearly in Figs. 2 and 3. The curtain-drawing cord (designated 28) is simply a single cord which depends at one side of the window within ac-
 25 cess of the operator, the cord extending up over one of the poles 22, thence around the pulley 25, and back over the other pulley 22 and down at the side of the window. One of the laps of the cord 28 extends through the
 30 several loops mounted upon the rod 16 at the corresponding side of the fixture, (either front or rear,) while the opposite lap extends through the loops of the other curtain-rod. In practice one edge of each curtain is at-
 35 tached to the corresponding anchor-loop 20, while the supporting-loop 18 or 19 at its opposite edge is attached at the proper point to the cord 28. It follows that when the cord is drawn so as to run through the pulleys in
 40 one direction the two curtains will be simultaneously drawn back and gathered at each side of the window, and, vice versa, when the cord is pulled in the opposite direction both curtains will simultaneously be extended and
 45 carried into overlapping relation if made as wide as the full length of the respective supporting-bars of the fixture.

The shade-roller 5, hereinbefore referred to, may be of any suitable or common construction and is mounted in the upper ends
 50 of the upstanding supports 4 in the usual manner, one of said supports being provided with an aperture at its upper end and the other with a slot, as usual.

55 The use of the fixture constructed and arranged as described is entirely obvious from the foregoing description; but it is to be noted that the brackets 3 may be applied to the window-frame in horizontal alinement
 60 without reference to the width of the window (within the limits of adjustment of the fixture) and after the brackets are in place the fixture may be applied by simply extending or collapsing it until its length corresponds
 65 to the distance between the brackets, whereupon it is adjusted thereto by engaging the plates 7 with the supporting-studs 6. The

width of the plates 7 is ample to support the fixture securely and firmly in place upon the brackets without additional securing means, 70
 and accordingly the fixture may be disengaged by simply riveting it from the studs 3. Owing to the peculiar construction and disposition of the plate-like bars 8 and 9 and
 75 their interconnection by means of the rectangular clips 11, the fixture is extremely stiff or rigid against bending in a vertical direction, and this rigidity is imparted in a large degree to the curtain-rods 16. It follows that
 80 the fixture does not sag between its ends, although it may be employed in supporting very heavy curtains.

Describing now the construction shown in Figs. 5 to 8, inclusive, the brackets 1 are in
 85 general construction similar to those previously described, but are each provided at their outer ends with upstanding portions 29, which serve to confine the fixture-bars mounted thereon against outward movement. In
 90 the present instance the supporting-studs 6 are dispensed with, and in lieu thereof the fixture-bars (designated 30 and 31, respectively) are rigidly united with the brackets by means of screws, as indicated at 32. The
 95 construction now being described is more particularly suitable where it is desired to make the main supporting-bars 30 and 31 of wood instead of metal. These bars are in this instance in the form of relatively wide,
 100 flat, and horizontally-disposed bars arranged in superposed overlapping relation, as seen clearly in Fig. 6, and each provided with a longitudinal slot, as 30' and 31', extending throughout the principal length of the bar. In order that the two bars may be supported
 105 in exactly horizontal position, each is supplemented at its end which is attached to the bracket by a filling-block, as 32 and 32', one of the filling-blocks being secured to the upper side of the corresponding bar and the
 110 other to the lower side of its bar, as seen clearly in Fig. 6. 33 and 34 designate the curtain-supporting rods, which are respectively secured to and made rigid with the bars 30 and 31. Each curtain-rod is arranged
 115 to extend parallel with its corresponding bar at some distance below the latter, the rod being provided at one end with a right-angled upturned extension, as 35 and 35', which extends through the slot of the opposite bar and
 120 is seated in the end of its own bar, as indicated clearly in the drawings. Conveniently the extensions 35 and 35' are threaded and provided with clamping-nuts 35'' above and below the overlapping bars, whereby the latter may
 125 be clamped in adjusted position. The outer ends of the curtain-rods are rigidly supported in brackets 36, arranged to depend from the lower sides of the main brackets 1', as seen clearly in Fig. 6. The fixture is provided
 130 with cord-pulleys 22' and 25', similarly arranged and corresponding to the similar pulleys 22 and 25 of the previously-described construction. The curtain-rods are likewise pro-

vided with a series of curtain-supporting loops 18' and 19', the outermost one of each series being anchored to the adjacent bracket 36, as shown clearly in the drawings. The use of the apparatus is substantially identical with that previously described. It will be noted that the construction amounts, in effect, to a truss construction, which renders the fixture rigid against sagging, the curtain-rods being so connected with the bars as to reinforce the latter. The adjustment of the fixture as a whole to any desired length is effected by simply releasing the thumb-nuts 35" and expanding or retracting the fixture to the desired length.

I claim as my invention—

1. A curtain-fixture comprising in combination a pair of brackets adapted to operatively support the ends of a shade-roller, and a pair of curtain-rods respectively secured at one end to the supporting-brackets and overlapping each other at their other ends, and means slidably and adjustably uniting the overlapping portions of said curtain-rods, whereby said fixture may be collapsed or extended for the purpose described.

2. A curtain-fixture comprising in combination a pair of brackets adapted to operatively support the ends of a shade-roller, a pair of overlapping supporting-bars each having one end secured to a corresponding supporting-bracket, means slidably and adjustably uniting the overlapping portions of said supporting-bars, and a corresponding pair of curtain-rods each respectively secured at one end to the supporting-bracket and at its opposite end rigidly united with the end of the supporting-bar, whereby the structure as a whole may be collapsed or extended.

3. In a curtain-fixture, the combination of a pair of supporting-brackets each comprising an L-shaped member, the upright portion whereof is adapted to be secured to a window-casing and provided with an additional upright constituting a shade-support, a pair of supporting-bars each having one end detachably connected with a corresponding supporting-bracket and their opposite ends arranged in overlapping relation, a pair of curtain-rods each corresponding to, and coextensive with, one of the supporting-bars and likewise secured at one end to a supporting-bracket, means rigidly uniting the inner ends of each curtain-rod and its corresponding supporting-bar, and means for clamping said supporting-bars together in adjusted overlapping relation.

4. In a curtain-fixture, the combination with the supporting-brackets, each provided with a horizontally-disposed supporting member and an upright securing-stud, of the supporting-plates 7 adapted to be engaged with said bracket, the overlapping supporting-bars 8 and 9 each respectively secured to one of the plates 7 and arranged to stand with its plane vertical, the clips 11 rigidly secured to the end of each supporting-bar and provided with the eye extension 14 and eye 15, and the curtain-rods 16 each rigidly secured at its outer end to one of the supporting-plates 7, extending thence parallel and coextensive with the corresponding supporting-bar 8 or 9 and engaged with the eye 15 of the corresponding clip, substantially as described.

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