

No. 765,161.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

F. BELOIN.
FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

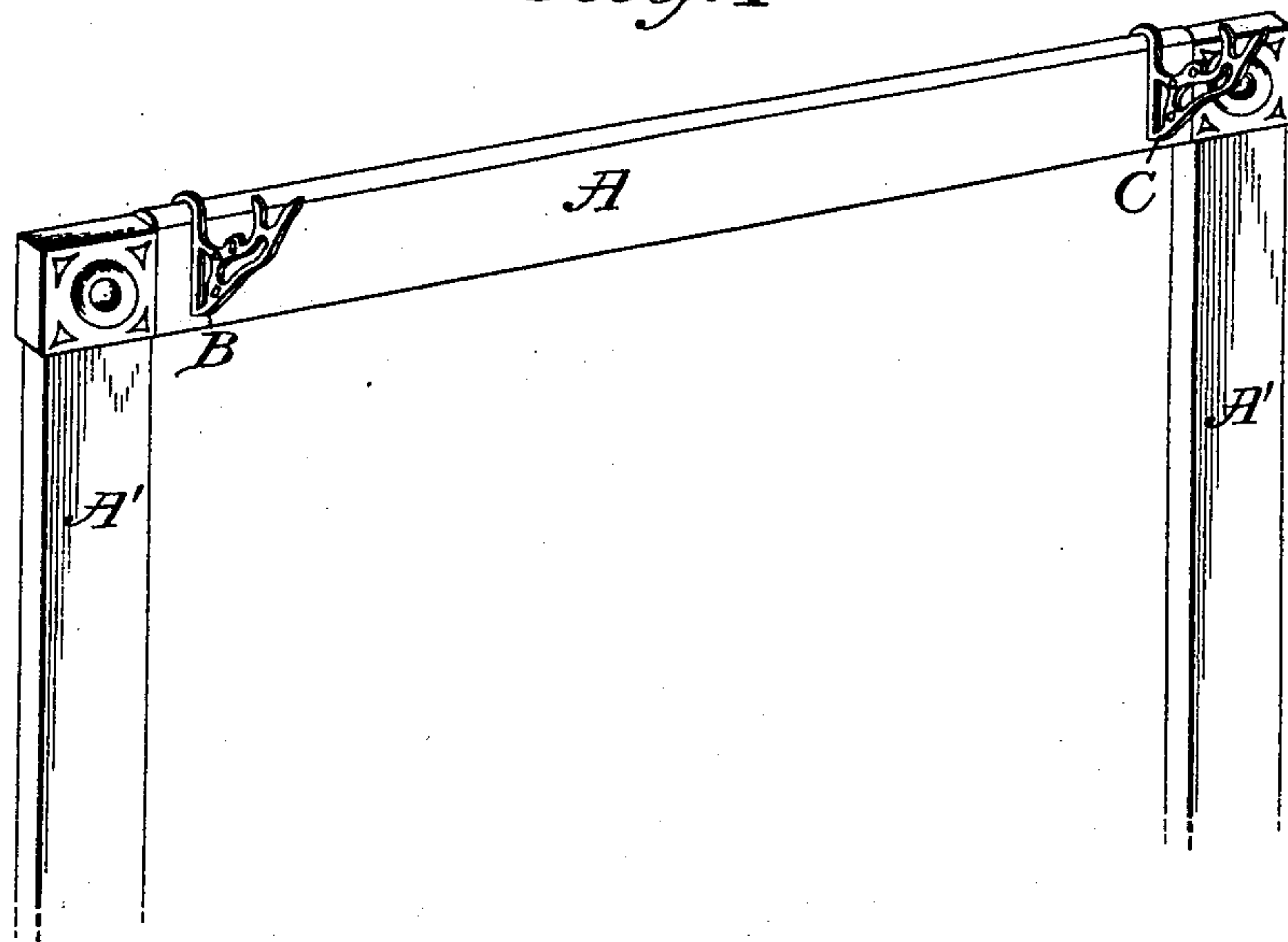


Fig. 2

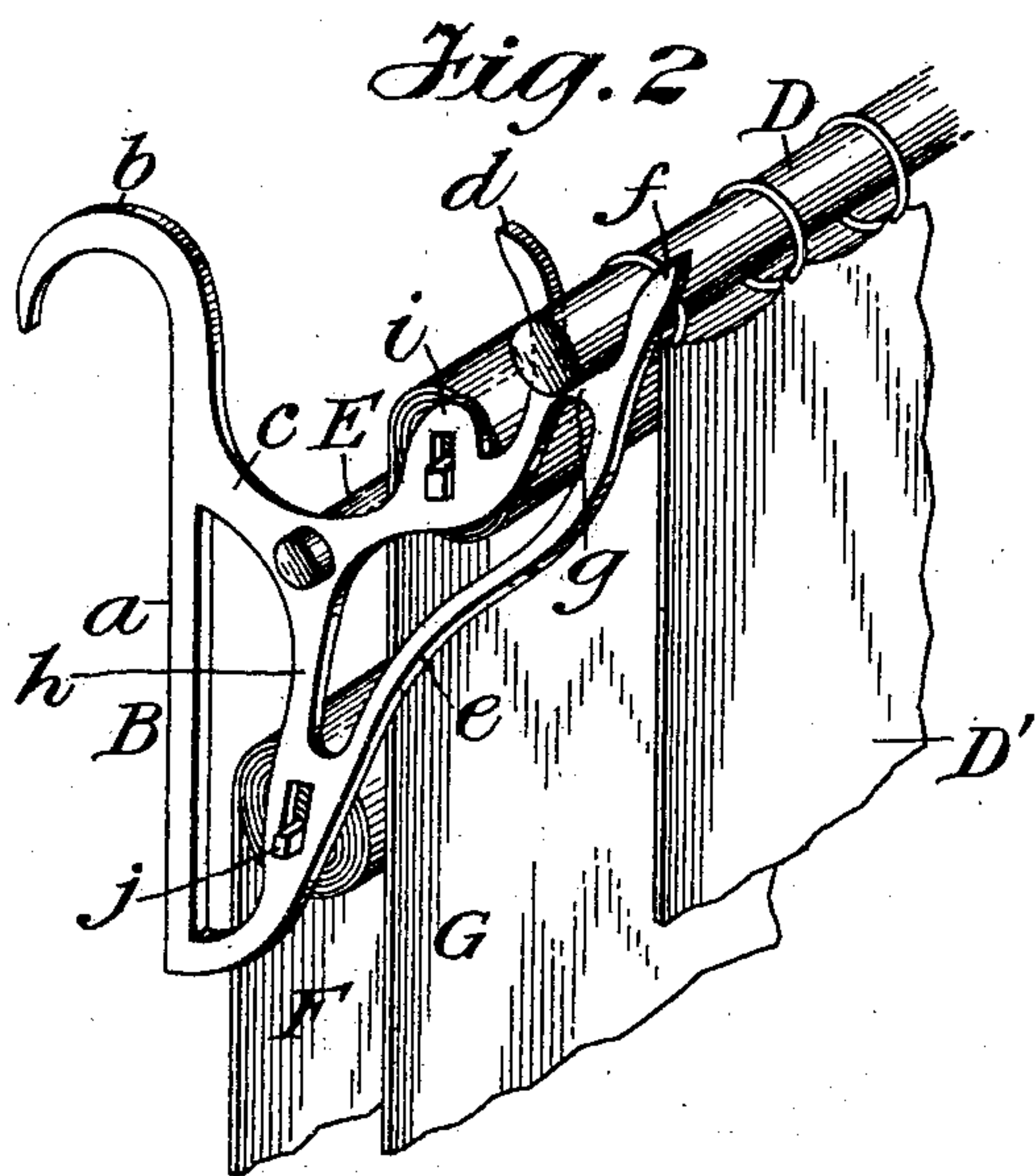
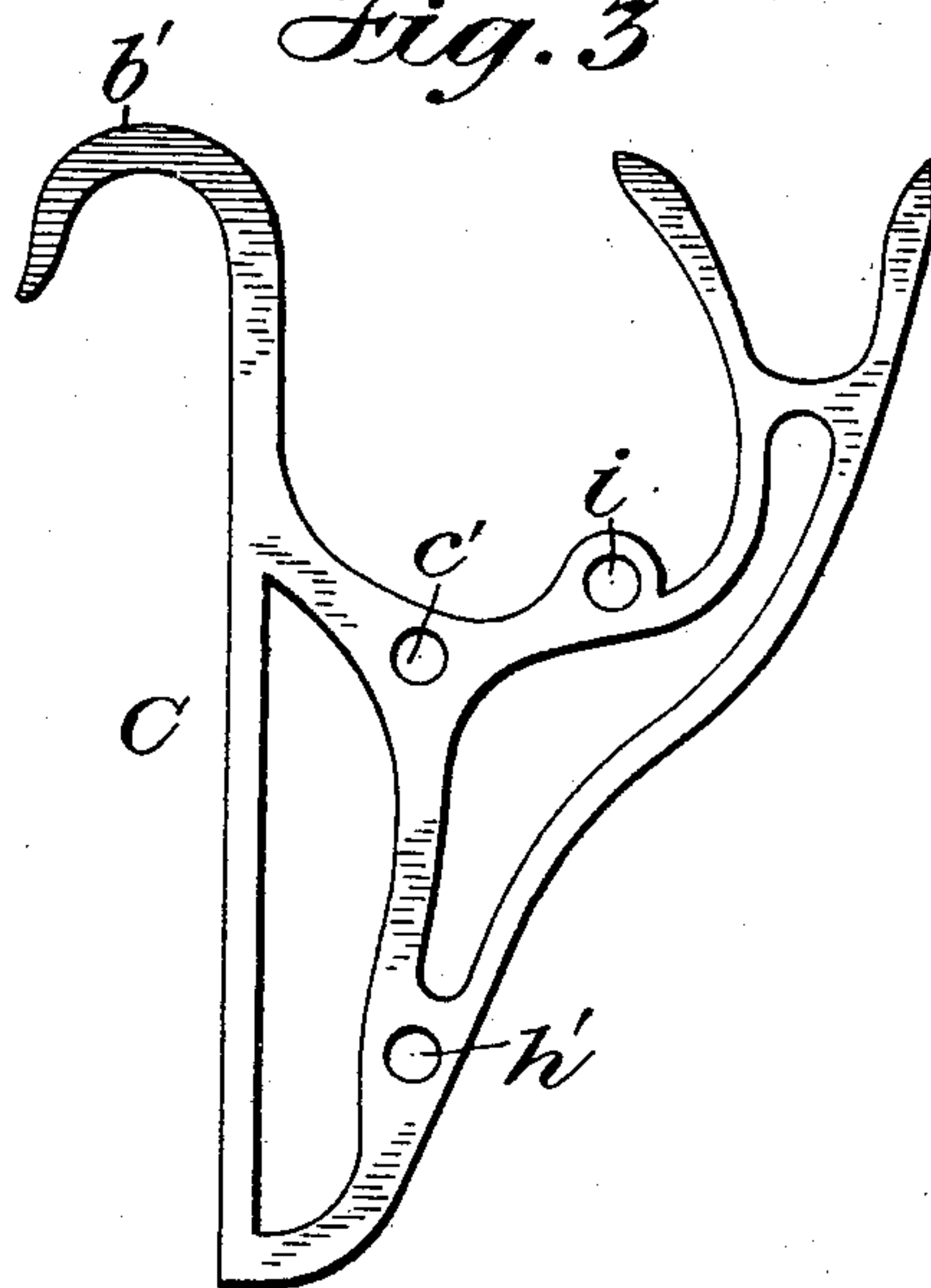


Fig. 3



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FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,161, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed July 15, 1903. Serial No. 165,631. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED BELOIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a fixture or device for supporting a plurality of window-shades and also a drapery-curtain therefor; and the more prominent objects of the invention are the production of a device of the character described, which will not be only highly artistic in appearance, but in which the artistically-curved portions will be so disposed as to provide adequate metal at the points where the bearings for the shade-spindles are located.

The invention further comprehends the arrangement of the integral parts of the fixture, so that while its ornamental configuration is preserved the upper and outermost bearing designed for the reception of the curtain-pole will not only have a direct connection with the inner part of the fixture that bears against the top of the window-frame, but will also have a diagonal bracing with respect to such inner part, so that the fixture will be strong and durable and proper provision made for the location of the shade-spindle and pole-bearings.

With the above and other purposes in view the novel fixture is embodied in the improved construction set forth in the subsequent detailed description, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper portion of a window-framing and illustrating a companion pair of my improved fixtures in position thereon. Fig. 2 is a perspective view on a large scale of one of said fixtures, the plurality of shade-carrying rollers and the curtain-supporting pole being shown in bearing relation. Fig. 3 is a side view of the companion fixture.

Similar reference characters are employed to denote corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings wherein they occur.

Upon the top part A of the window-framing are mounted a pair of my improved fixtures B C, they being of companion character, as will presently be explained, and located

contiguous to the vertical sides A' of the framing, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The left-hand fixture B is in the form of a casting, of brass or other suitable metal, and comprises the inner vertical part *a*, merging at its upper end in the inverted hook *b*, integrally connected with the part *a*. Some distance below the base of the hook is the forwardly-extending arm *c*, which has a downward dip with a deep curvature and terminates at its front in the inwardly-inclined finger *d*.

A curved brace *e*, of the configuration shown, integrally joins with the lower end of the part *a* and rises diagonally forward, so that its upper extended finger *f* is in apposition to the finger *d*, a cross connection *g* not only enabling the brace to support the arm *c* at its outer end, but also cooperate with the fingers *d f* to form an open bearing for the accommodation of one end of the pole D, from which the drapery-curtain D' is suspended by rings or otherwise. The arm *c* is connected at an intermediate point thereof with the lower portion of the brace by an approximately vertical strut *h*.

It will be observed that the configuration of the arm, brace, and strut are such that an amount of metal is presented at the points of intersection adequate for the location of an upper perforation and a lower vertical slot. On the upper edge of the arm, in a vertical plane considerably in front of that occupied by the lower slot, is an ear *i*, provided with a vertical slot. The companion member C is correspondingly conditioned except that instead of having the lower inner and upper outer slots it is provided with perforations *h' i'* at the points previously referred to with respect to the slots.

The fixtures B C are mutually connected by a tie-rod E, the end of which engages within the intermediately-located perforations in the arm *c*, one of which perforations is designated by *c'* in Fig. 3. The rod E can be positively connected to the fixtures by any suitable means—as, for instance, heads or thumb-nuts (not shown) adapted to engage its threaded ends (not shown) projecting beyond the fixtures. In the lower slot bears the rectangular spindle *j* of a spring-roller carrying a

shade F. In the upper slot bears the similarly-shaped spindle of a second spring-roller carrying a shade G. The round spindles of these rollers bear in the perforations h' i' of the fixture C.

It will be comprehended by reference to Fig. 2 the positions of the slots and perforations h' i' are such that the rollers are supported so that their shades can hang in relatively different vertical planes, ample clearance being afforded for the free individual operation of the rollers and avoidance of mutual interference of the shades. The shade F can serve as a blind-curtain. The shade G from the upper outer roller can be used as a general window-shade, while the curtain D' serves as a drapery-curtain. If desirable, the shade F can be opaque and the shade G translucent for obvious purposes. The hooks b b' of the fixtures will engage the upper ledge presented by the projecting top of the part A of the window-framing, the engagement being particularly positive where said top is in the form of a rounded beading.

I attach importance to the rod-perforations c' in their peculiar relation with respect to the roller-bearings and coactive features of the fixture, as such arrangement provides a direct laterally-braced connection for the upper roller-bearing, as well as the pole-bearing, with the inner vertical part a by way of the arm c , while a similar laterally-braced connection is established for the lower roller-bearing by way of the strut and rear portion of said arm c . Moreover, the rod connection is interposed between the lower and upper bearing on the one hand and the inner vertical part a on the other hand, said rod connection being in vertical alinement with the lower

roller-bearing, and also in a lower horizontal plane than are the upper roller and curtain bearings, thus concealing the rod when the curtains are in position.

The fixtures are simple, durable, and highly efficient. They can be produced and marketed at comparatively low expense, and involve little or no trouble in their application.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A curtain-fixture comprising a single piece, a rear vertical part provided at its upper end with an inverted hook, a forwardly-extending arm having an upper perforated ear adapted as a roller-bearing, a diagonal brace extending from the lower end of the rear vertical part to a point contiguous to the forward end of the arm, said arm and brace being vertically extended and connected to form a pole-bearing, a vertical strut connecting the arm and brace, the fixture at the intersection of the strut and brace adjacent to the inner lower end of the latter having a roller-bearing, and at the intersection of the strut and arm, containing a brace-rod perforation in vertical alinement with the lower roller-bearing, the lower and upper bearings and the pole-bearing all located in relatively different vertical planes and in different horizontal planes, successively from the inner lower bearing to the outer upper pole-bearing.

Signed at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, this 23d day of June, A. D. 1903.

FRED BELOIN.

Witnesses:

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