

July 12, 1938.

P. E. BAGINSKI

2,123,622

MASTER CURTAIN LIFTER

Filed April 29, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

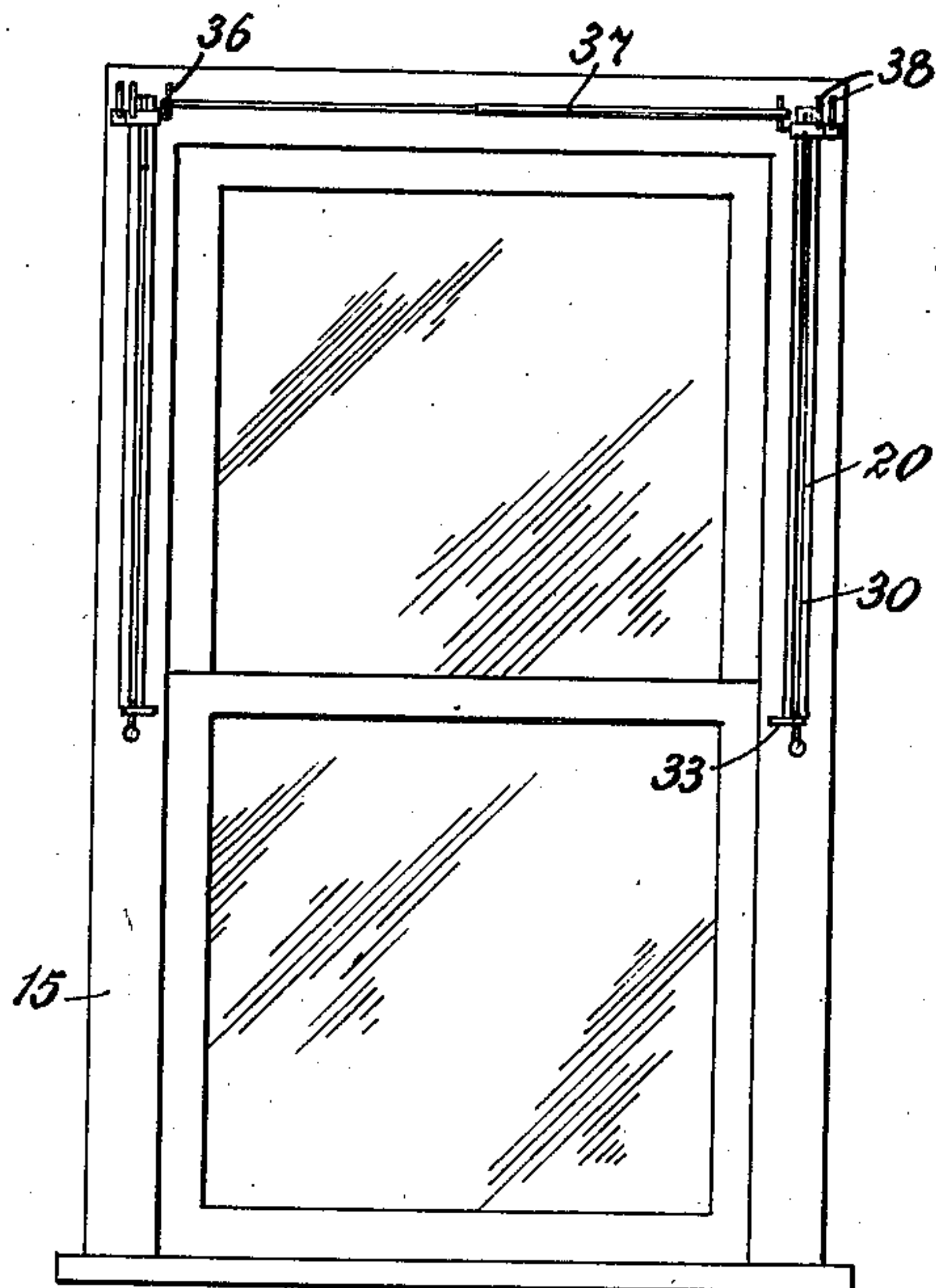


Fig. 1

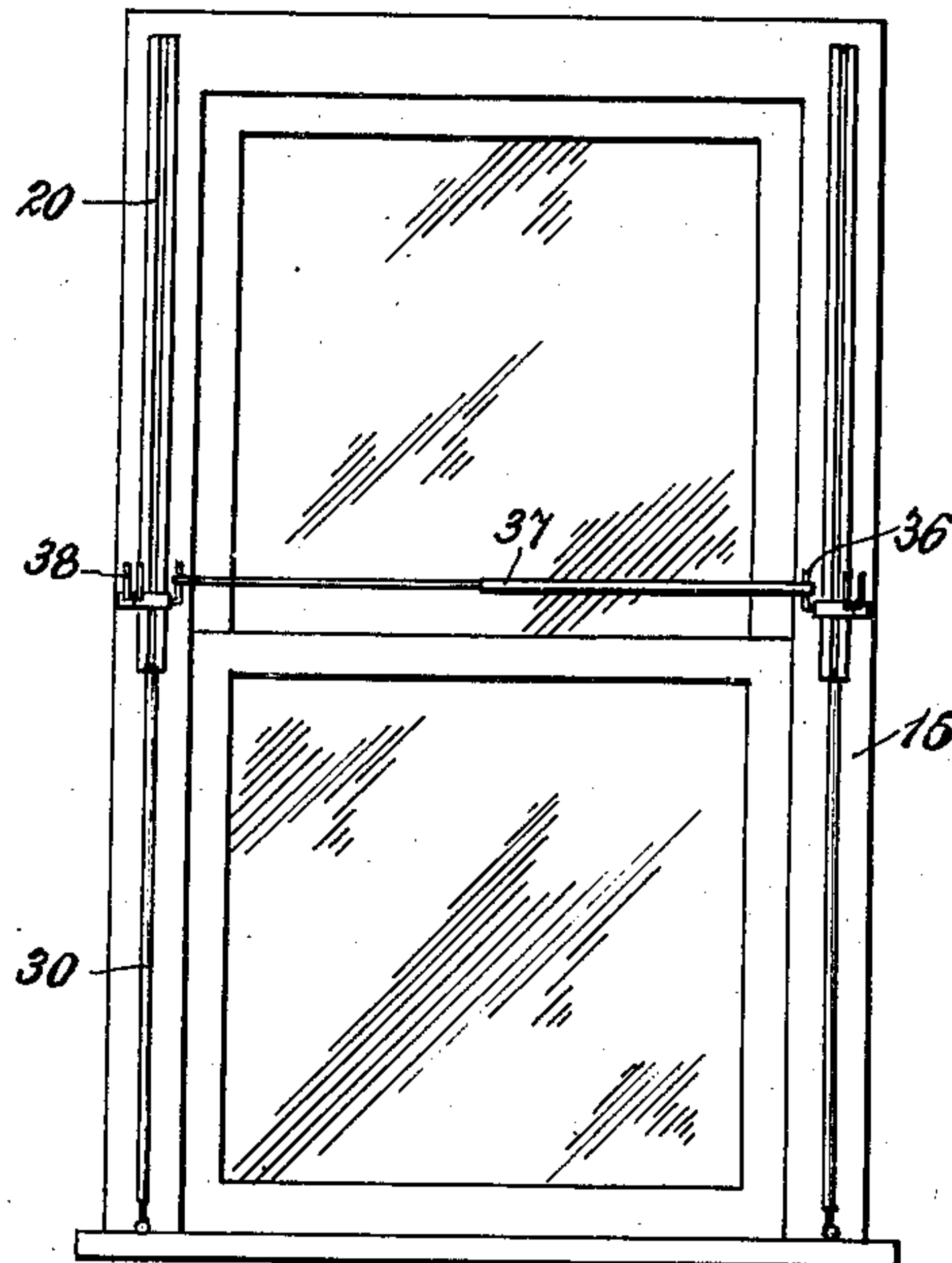


Fig. 2

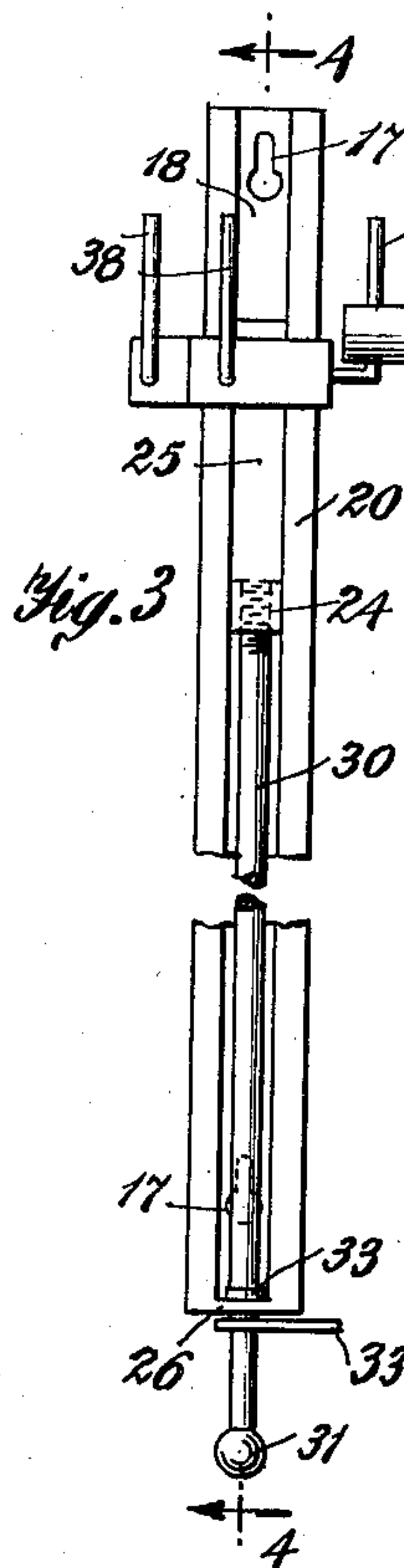


Fig. 3

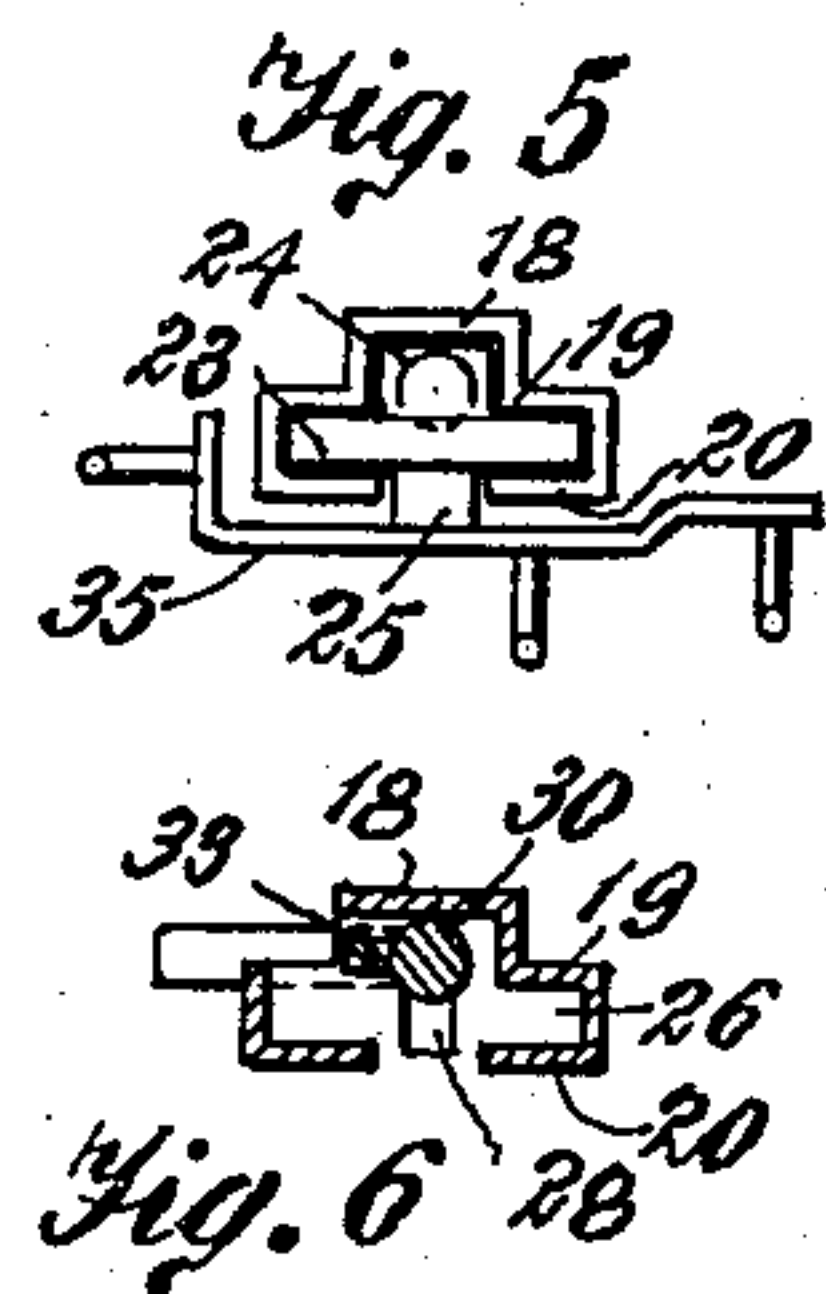


Fig. 5

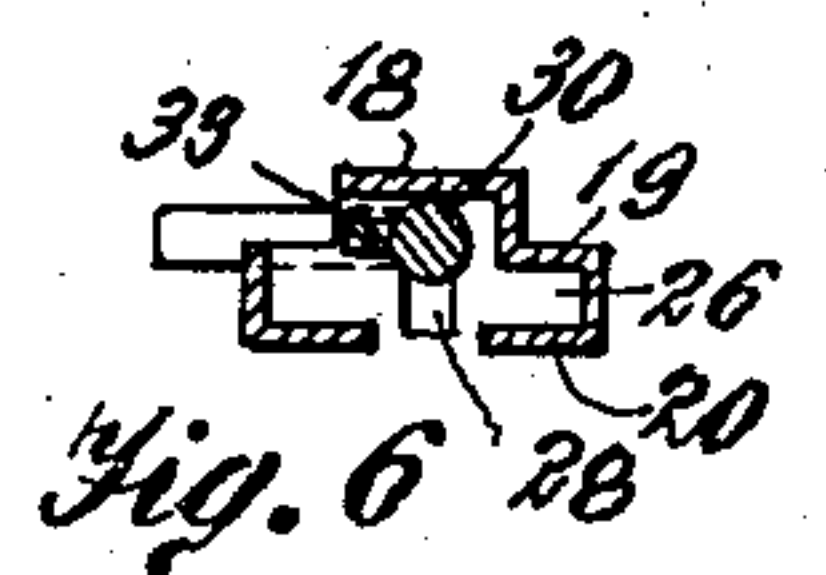


Fig. 6

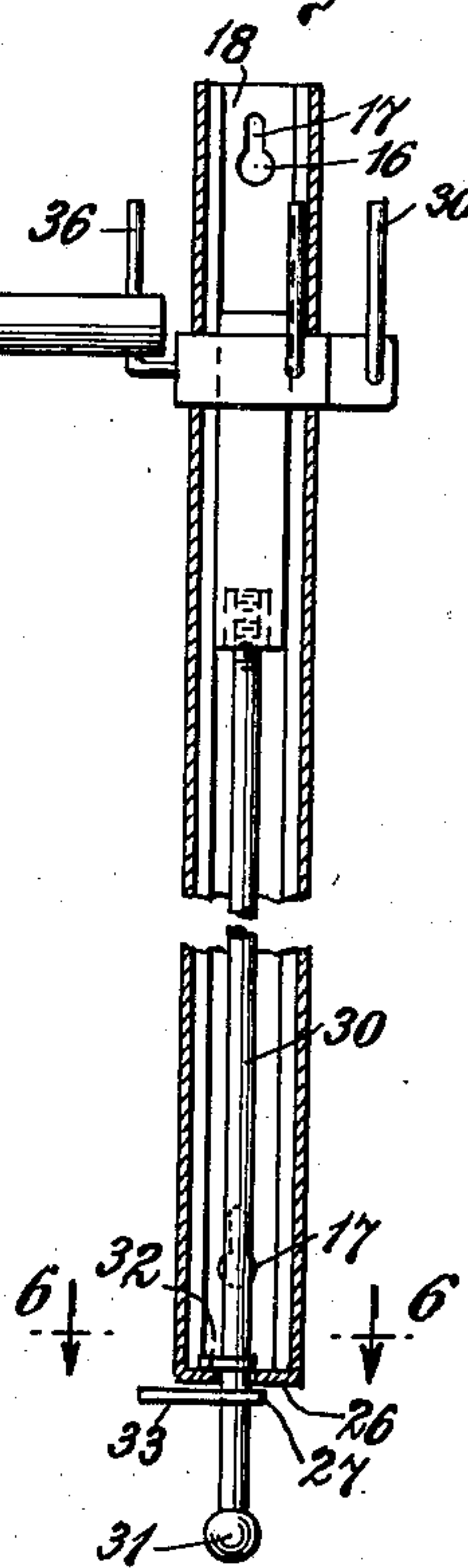


Fig. 4

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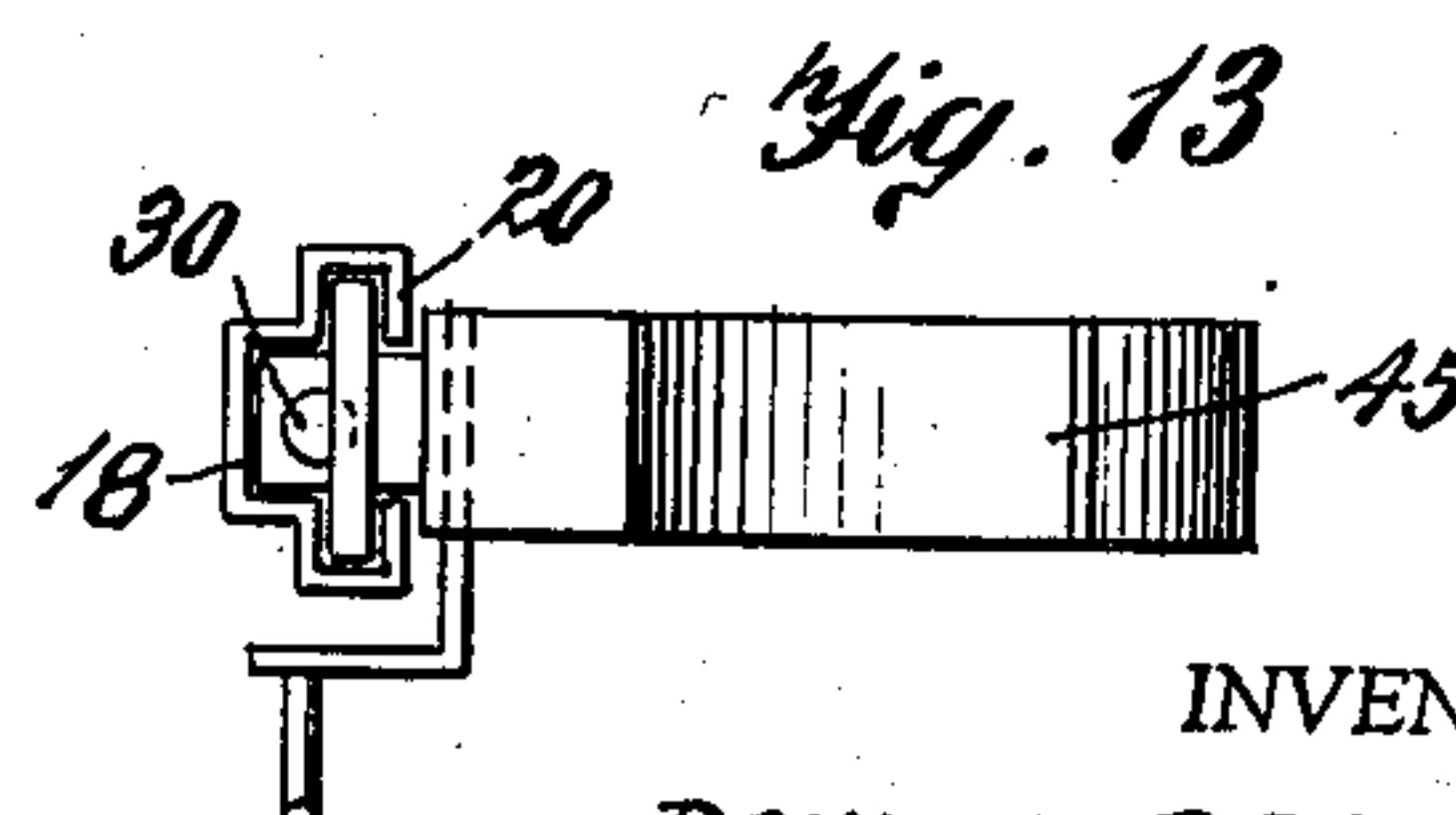
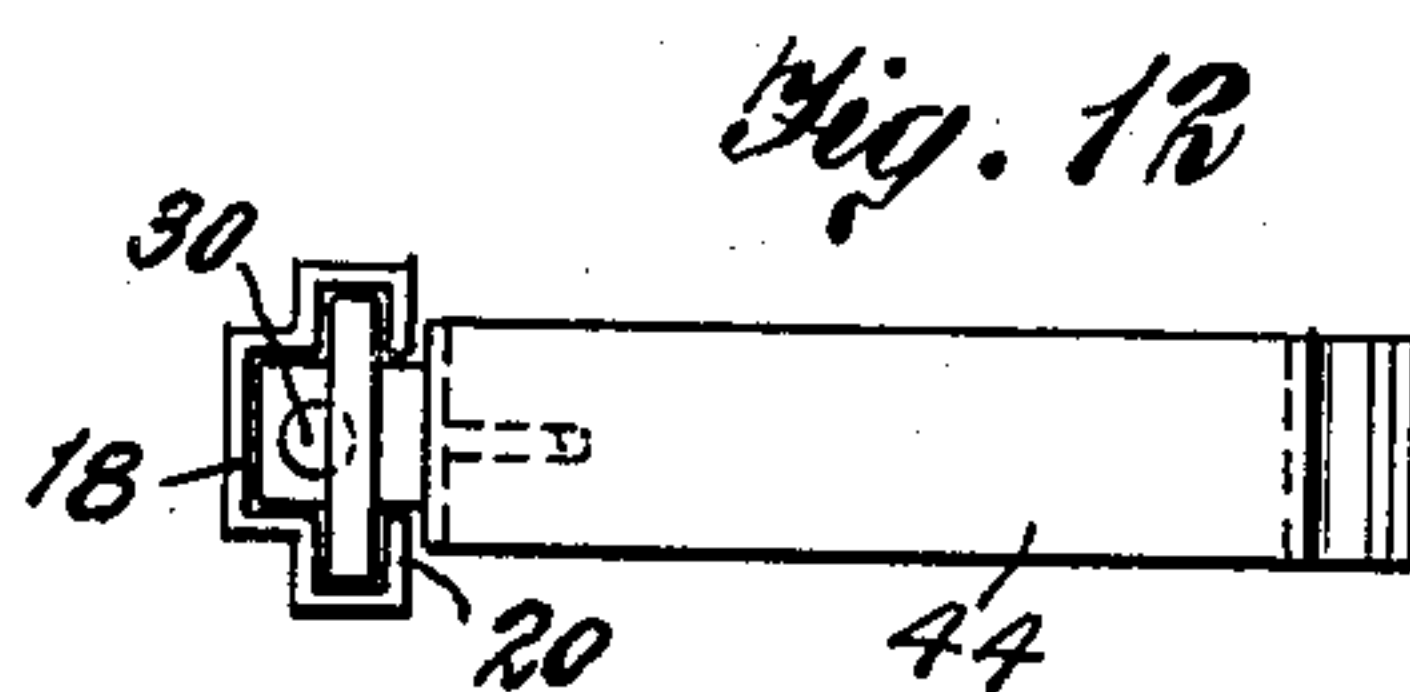
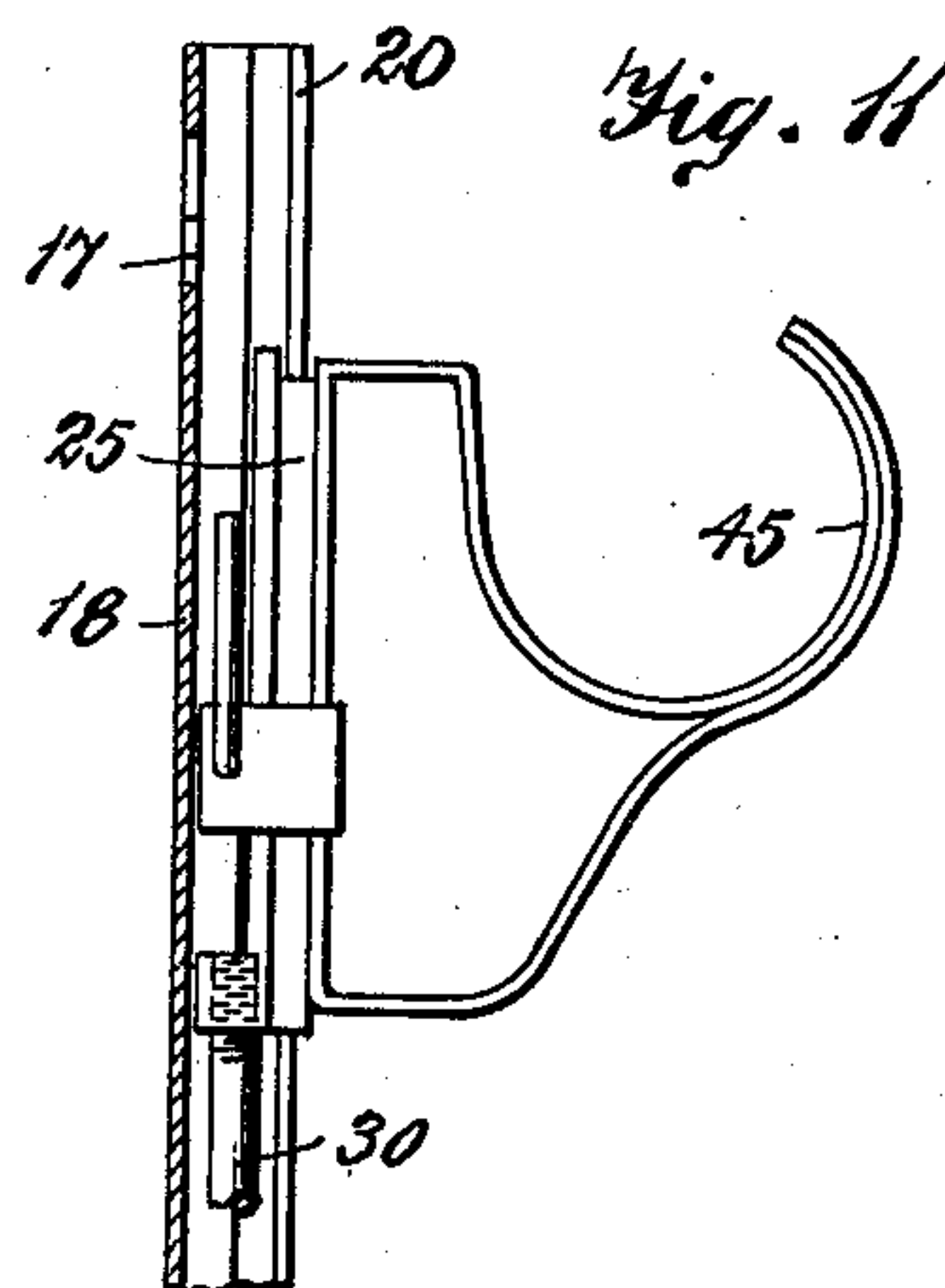
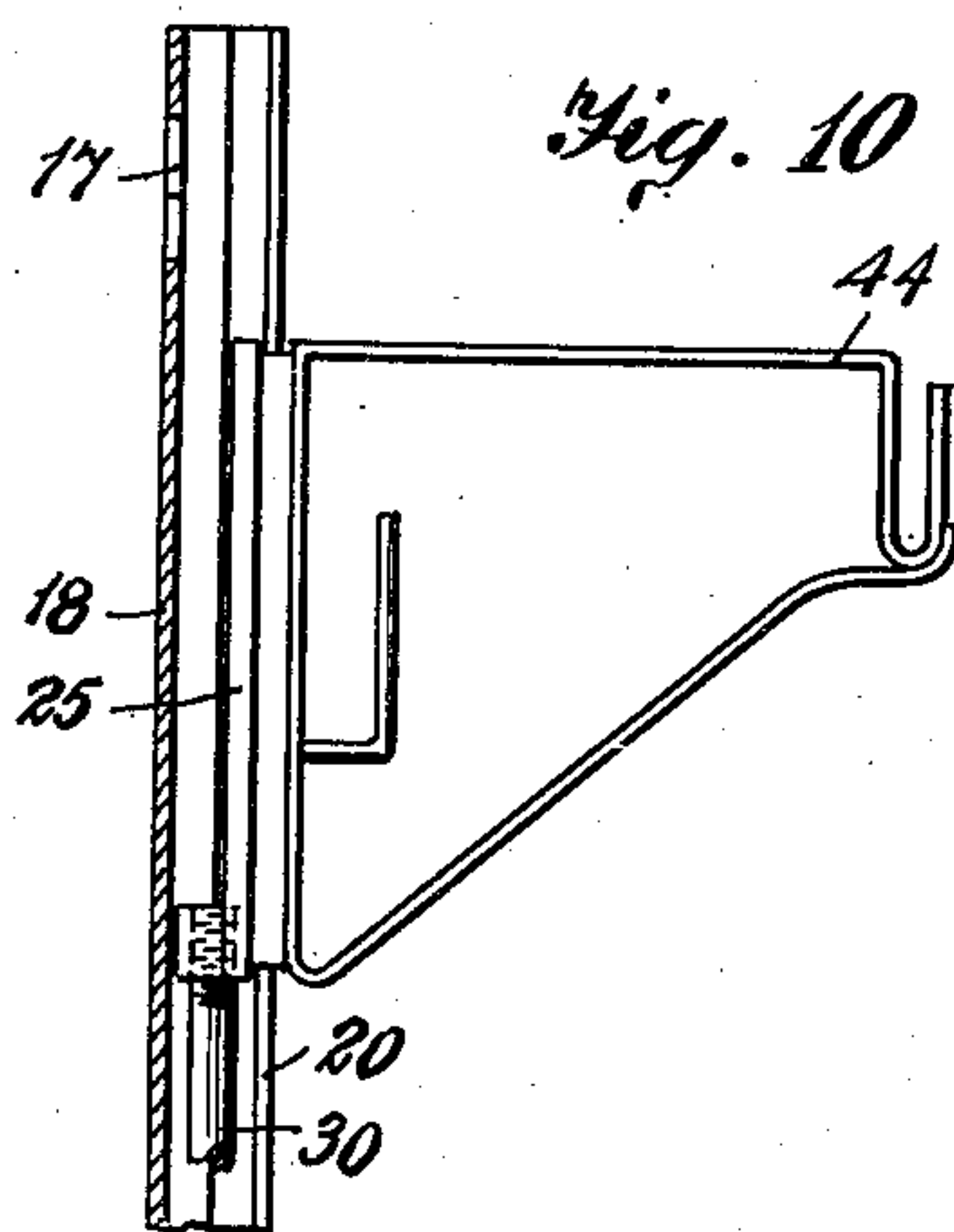
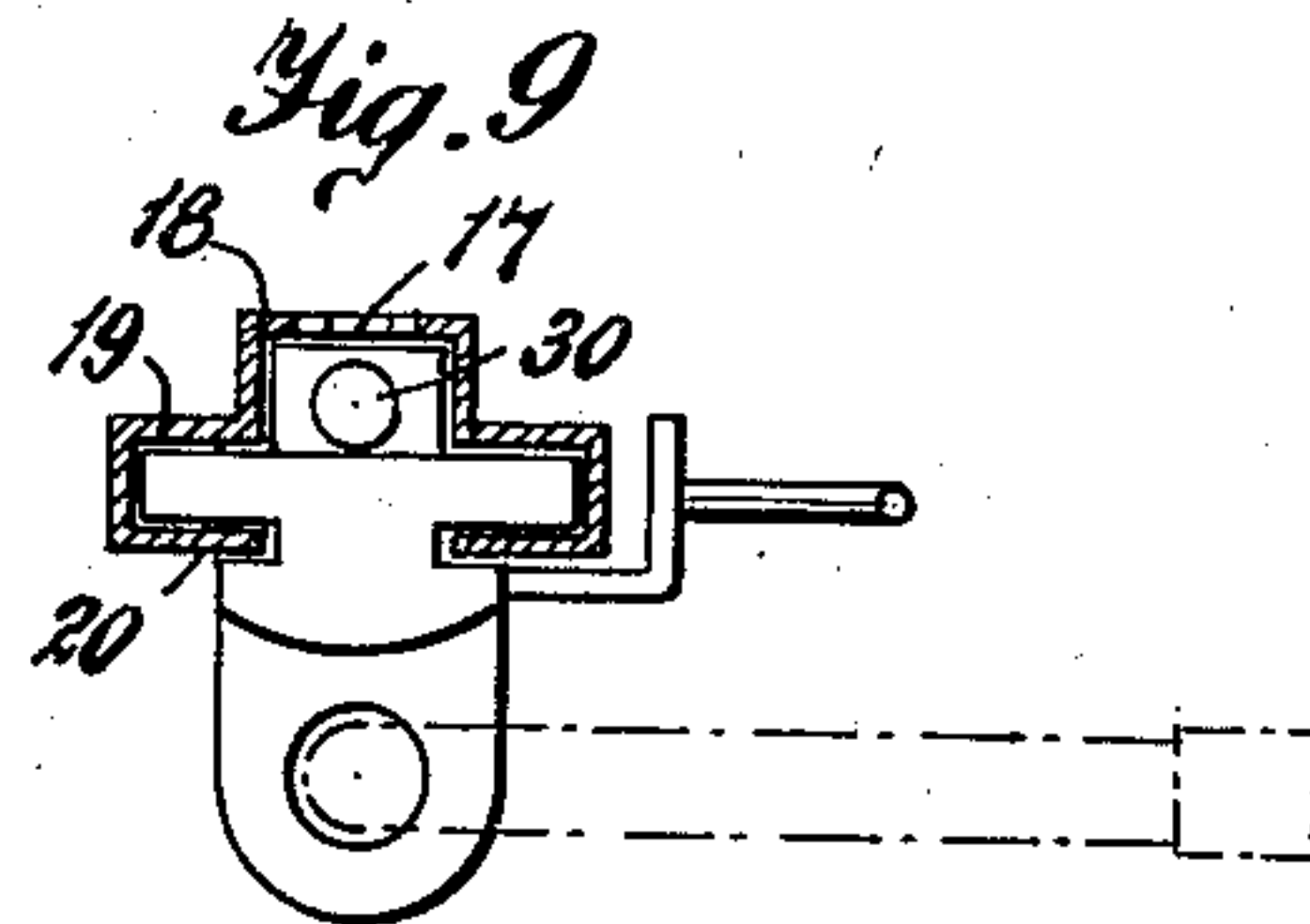
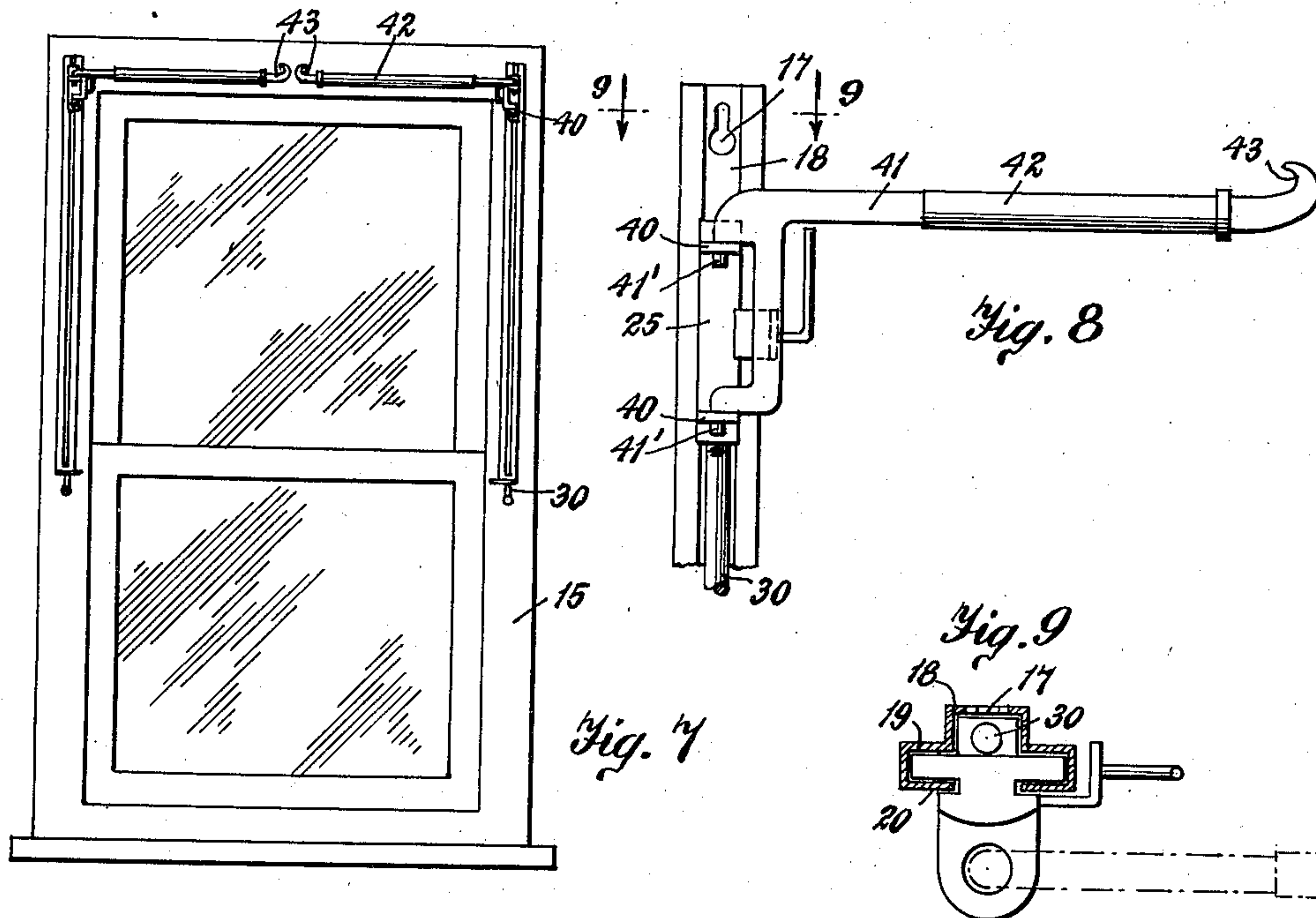
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,123,622

MASTER CURTAIN LIFTER

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Application April 29, 1937, Serial No. 139,652

1 Claim. (Cl. 156—27)

This invention relates to curtain, portiere, drape, shade and valance fixture supports as used in connection with windows, and more particularly to appliances for raising, lowering and adjusting the supports.

An object of the invention is to provide means for adjusting the height of such fixtures from the floor of the room in which the window is located without the use of ladders or the like.

A further feature is in the provision of means readily accessible for raising and lowering such fixtures in an easy and convenient manner.

Another aim is to produce such adjusting appliances in forms easy of application to window frames of common construction and which can be removed or replaced at will without injury or defacement.

These meritorious objects are accomplished by the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, constituting a necessary component of this disclosure, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of an embodiment of the invention showing the fixtures as in normal raised position.

Figure 2 is a similar view of the same but showing the fixtures lowered.

Figure 3 is an enlarged front elevational view of the supports, one being in longitudinal section.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a top plan view of one of the fixture supports.

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a front elevational view showing a modified form of construction.

Figure 8 is an enlarged fragmentary view of one of the supports.

Figure 9 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 9—9 of Figure 8.

Figures 10 and 11 are fragmentary sectional views showing different styles of supports.

Figures 12 and 13 are plan views respectively of Figures 10 and 11.

Referring in greater detail to the drawings, the numeral 15 designates generally a conventional type of window frame looking from the inner side and showing the usual sill and sashes.

Set in the sides of the frame, at points near the top and midway their length, are screws 16 having heads extending outwardly and adapted to engage in key-hole-like slots 17 formed in the rear member 18 of guideways 19 having opposed,

inreaching front walls 20, extending from the top of the frame to approximately the top of the lower sash.

Slidable in these guides are elongated blocks 23 having, at their lower ends, rear reaching extensions 24 and at their upper ends forwardly or outreaching extensions 25.

The lower extremities of the guides are connected, as at 26, and have circular openings 27 having narrow forwardly reaching slots 28.

Round rods 30 are threaded at their upper ends into the extensions 24 and pass slidably through the openings 27 to spherical terminals 31 which answer the purpose of handles.

Fixed on the rods 30 are keepers 32 which normally retain the rods in raised position, by reason of the keepers resting on the guide bottoms 26, but upon turning the rod into position to permit the keepers to pass through the slots 28, the rods may be lowered, together with the blocks 23, this being conveniently accomplished by lever-like handles 33 fixed on the rods above the knobs 31.

Secured to the upper outstanding block projections 25, in opposed relation are cross strips 35, that may be formed into any preferred shape and, as shown in Figures 1 to 5, are provided with upstanding pins 36, with which portiere pole 37 may be removably engaged.

The remaining pins 38 can be used for attaching such other fixtures as may be required.

In Figures 7, 8 and 9 the slide blocks 25 are engaged by the actuating rods in the manner before described, and have outstanding lugs 40 pierced to receive pintles 41' on swinging arms 41 carrying sleeves 42 that terminate in hooks 43 to which draperies may be attached and which may be turned outwardly at will.

In Figures 10 and 12 the blocks carry curtain fixtures 44 and pole supports 45 and are shown as fixed on the blocks in Figures 12 and 13.

In operation, when it is desired to lower any of the fixtures carried by the blocks, the handle 33 is turned to permit the detent to become disengaged, whereupon the fixtures and articles supported by them are lowered by proper manipulation of the knobs, care being taken that the sliding elements are moved evenly and uniformly.

If the entire structure is to be removed from the window frame, it is only required to raise the guides on their supporting screws until the screw heads clear the slots therein.

Having thus described the invention and set forth the manner of its construction and applica-

tion, what is claimed as new and sought to secure by Letters Patent, is:

In a curtain fixture adjuster, a pair of upright channel guides open lengthwise at their fronts and having means for detachable engagement at 5 their rear, said guides having narrow rear portions and relatively wide front portions, blocks slidable in the wider portion of said guides, said blocks having their upper parts extending out- 10 wardly through the spaces in said guides and their lower parts movable in the narrow rear portions of the guides, upstanding offset pins carried

by the parts of the blocks extending through the spaces in said guides, rigid rods threaded into the lower narrower parts of said blocks, plates fixed in the bottoms of said guides, said plates having key-hole shaped openings through which said rods 5 freely pass, keepers fixed on said rods normally resting on said plates, and handles fixed on said rods whereby they may be turned into position permitting said keepers to pass through the key-hole shaped openings in said plates to allow said 10 blocks to move downwardly.

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