

(No Model.)

W. S. GRANT.
CURTAIN ROD SUPPORT.

No. 565,075.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.

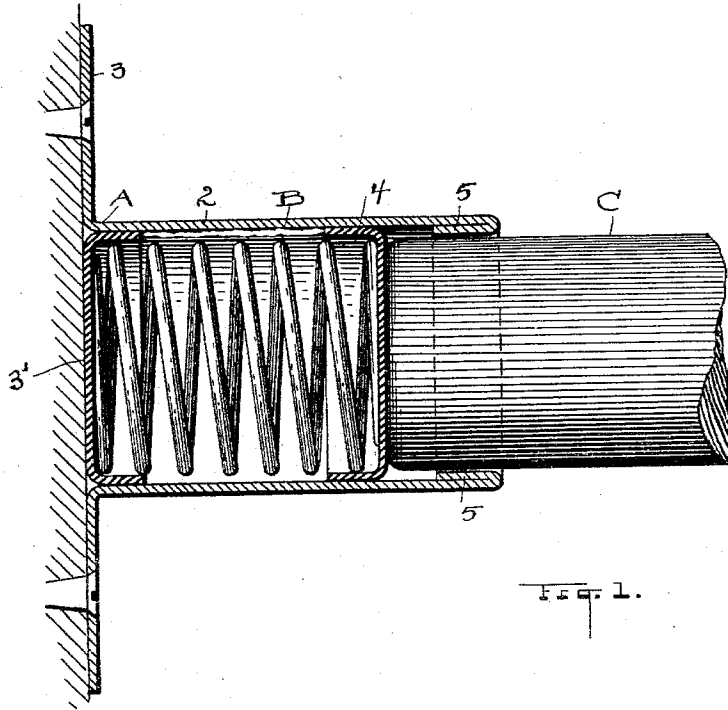


FIG. 1.

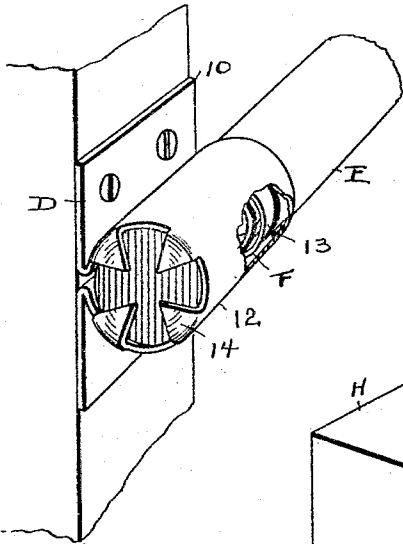


FIG. 2.

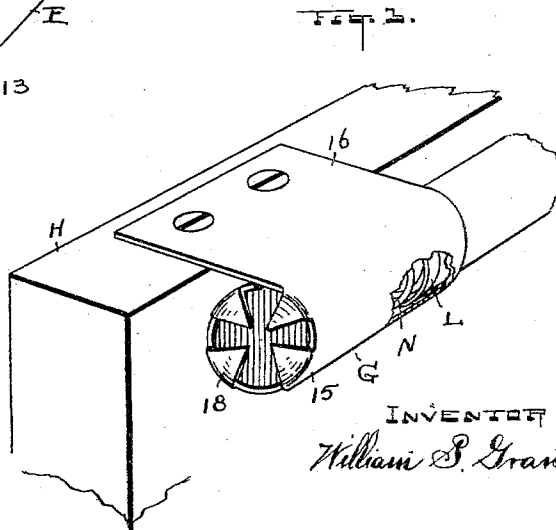


FIG. 3.

ATTEST
R. B. Moore
H. E. Mydra

INVENTOR
William S. Grant

By H. J. Fisher ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CURTAIN-ROD SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,075, dated August 4, 1896.

Application filed April 3, 1896. Serial No. 586,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. GRANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Rod Supports; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to curtain-rod supports; and the object of the invention is to provide a support which is more especially adapted to the class of supports designed to be used for curtains which cover, usually, the lower sash or part of the window and have to be changed for washing. However, it is to be understood that the invention may be used wherever it is usable, whether on one part of the window or another, or for other places.

The invention therefore consists in the construction substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central sectional elevation of one form of my improved bracket-support. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views of modifications thereof, as hereinafter fully described.

Referring first to the form of bracket or support A shown in Fig. 1 we have a tubular socket portion 2 and a flange 3 at its base adapted to be fastened to the inside of the window-casing by small screws or nails. This fastening, however, is designed in any case to be permanent, so that when once put up the bracket remains in place and is not disturbed when the curtain is changed. Now to make this style of bracket available I employ a fairly stiff spiral spring B of suitable size to occupy substantially all the space within the socket 2 when pressure thereon is released, and this spring is permanently confined in said socket. One way of confining the spring is shown in Fig. 1, in which I show two cups or caps 3' and 4. The cap 3' is located in the base of socket 2 and rests against the window-casing, thus protecting the casing and forming a bearing for the inner end of the spring. The cap 4 is located in the outer end of socket 2 and is adapted to slide therein and forms the outer bearing for the spring B.

Hence the said spring is located between said caps, which are shown here as alike and interchangeable. The cap 4 is shown in this instance as being confined by the inturned extremity 5 of the socket, and the inner edge of this inturned portion forms the limit of the outward-sliding movement of the cap 4. This leaves a limited depth of socket within the portion 5 into which the end of curtain rod or pole C can be projected without contacting with spring B and facilitates the insertion of said rod or pole. Usually the part C is a comparatively slight brass rod not exceeding a quarter of an inch in thickness, and is cut in length to suit the width of the window. Obviously one or both sides of the window may be similarly equipped, and the usual practice is to put corresponding brackets on the two sides. If the bracket be assembled in the factory, the cap 3' is soldered or otherwise fastened after inserting cap 4 and spring B. Otherwise the parts are assembled when they are put up for use. In any case it is designed that the engagement of rod C at its ends shall not exceed an inch or thereabout, and the tension of the spring is sufficient to hold it in working place, so that there is no danger of its coming out and falling down during any manipulations of the curtain if ordinary care be exercised. When the curtain is removed, the rod can be easily restored and the whole device shows manifest convenience and advantage.

In Fig. 2 I show a modification of brackets D with a side flange 10 instead of rear flange, as in Fig. 1. The barrel or socket 12 in this case, as in Fig. 1, has an outer bearing-cap 13 for the rod E and a spring F, and said parts are confined by the inwardly-bent spurs or prongs 14, two or more, as may be needed, to confine said spring. Obviously a cap might also be used in this case, as at 3', Fig. 1, if preferred, the cap necessarily being fastened in place after the parts are assembled; but for several reasons I prefer the construction as shown in Fig. 2 rather than with a cap.

In Fig. 3 I show a still further modification. In this instance the bracket G is formed by rolling up a portion of a plate to form the socket 15, leaving a flat portion of the plate constituting a side flange 16 projecting later-

ally from the top thereof and adapted to be fastened on the top of bottom sash H. This affords a way of securing the bracket which is desirable, because it removes from
 5 view the place where the fastening-screws enter the sash, and, as in Fig. 2, fixes the curtain-support to the sash instead of the window-casing, so that the sash and curtain will be raised and lowered together. There
 10 can be no objection, either, in this case to possible defacement or injury by reason of the screw or nail holes for securing the brackets. The cap L and spring N are the same here as in the foregoing views, and spurs or
 15 projections 18 at the end of the socket serve to confine the spring.

Still other forms of construction than those shown might be suggested, but these serve to show the nature and scope of the invention.

20 What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The support formed of sheet metal and bent to form a cylindrical socket and a flat flange on the socket, a fixed cap in the outer
 25 end of the socket and a sliding cap in the inner end of the socket, the said socket having its inner portion bent inward to confine said

cap, and a spiral spring between said caps, in combination with a curtain-rod bearing against the inner cap, substantially as described. 30

2. The support having a cylindrical body and two lateral flanges in the same plane and formed in the same piece with said body and extending the full length of the socket, a
 35 spiral spring in said socket, a fixed stop for said spring in the outer end of the socket and a sliding part confined in the inner end of the socket and bearing against said spring, substantially as described. 40

3. A curtain-support, formed of sheet metal bent into a cylindrical socket and having a flat flange integral therewith, a fixed stop in the outer end of the socket and a sliding stop in
 45 the inner end of the socket, a spiral spring between said stops and the ends of the socket constructed to confine said stops, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 24th day of March, 1896.

WILLIAM S. GRANT.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,
 R. B. MOSER.