

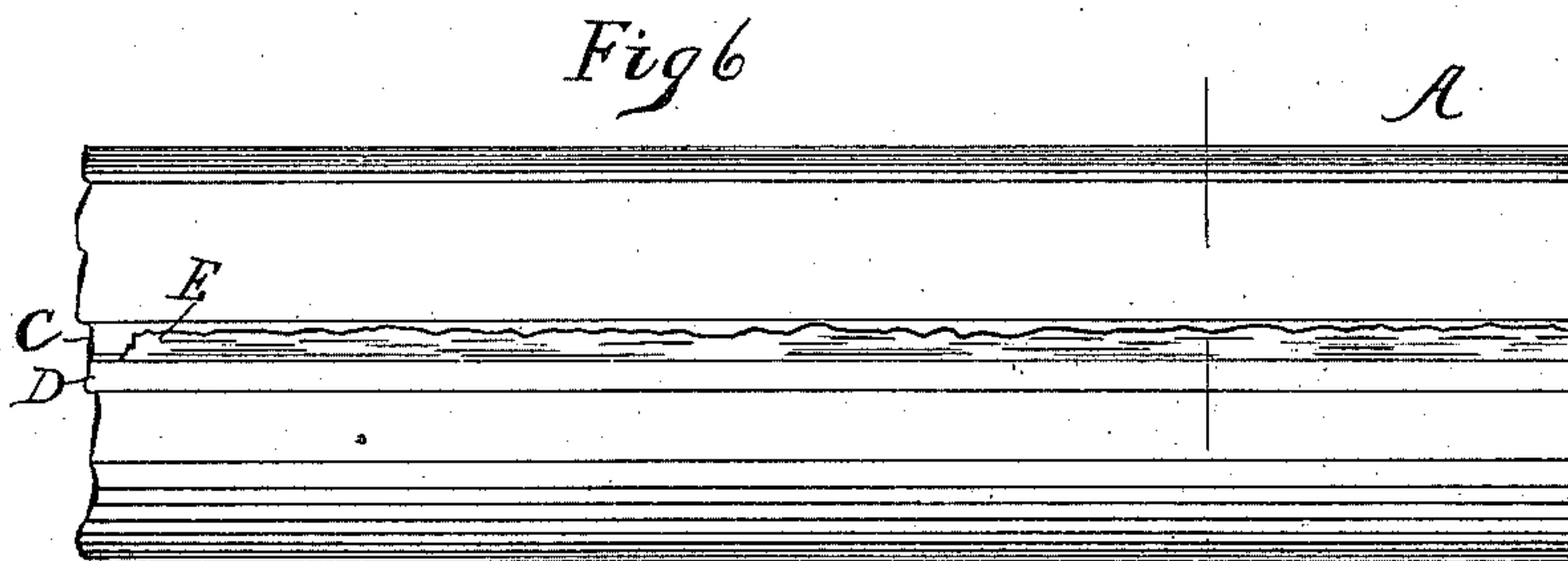
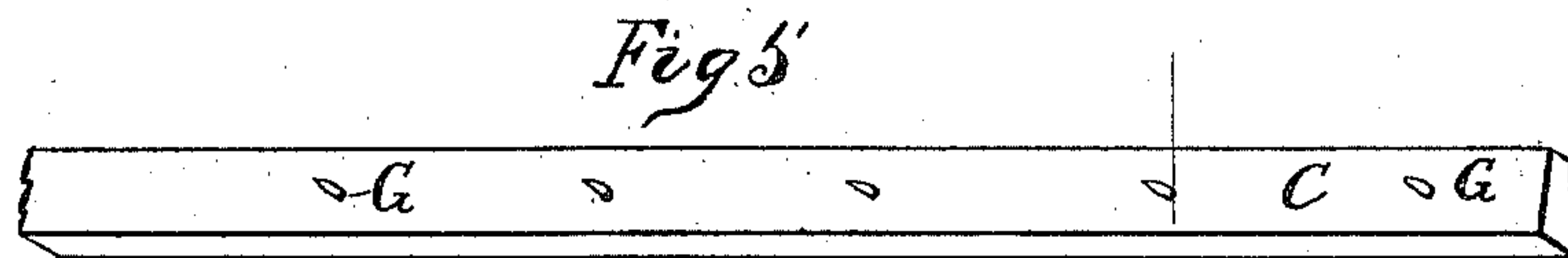
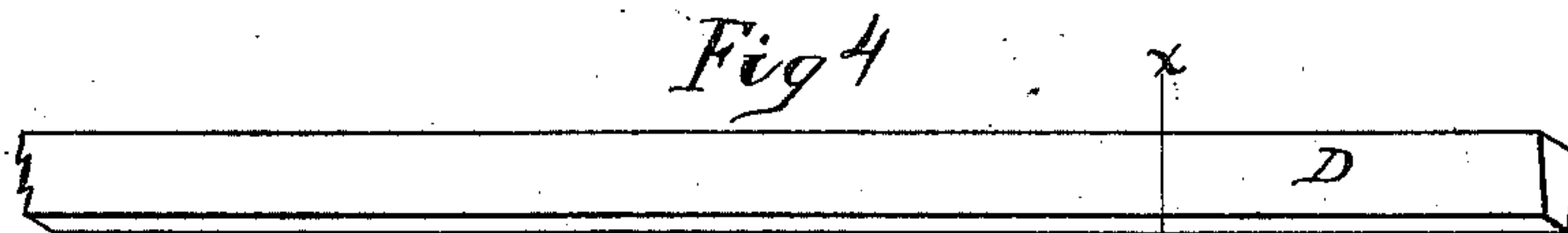
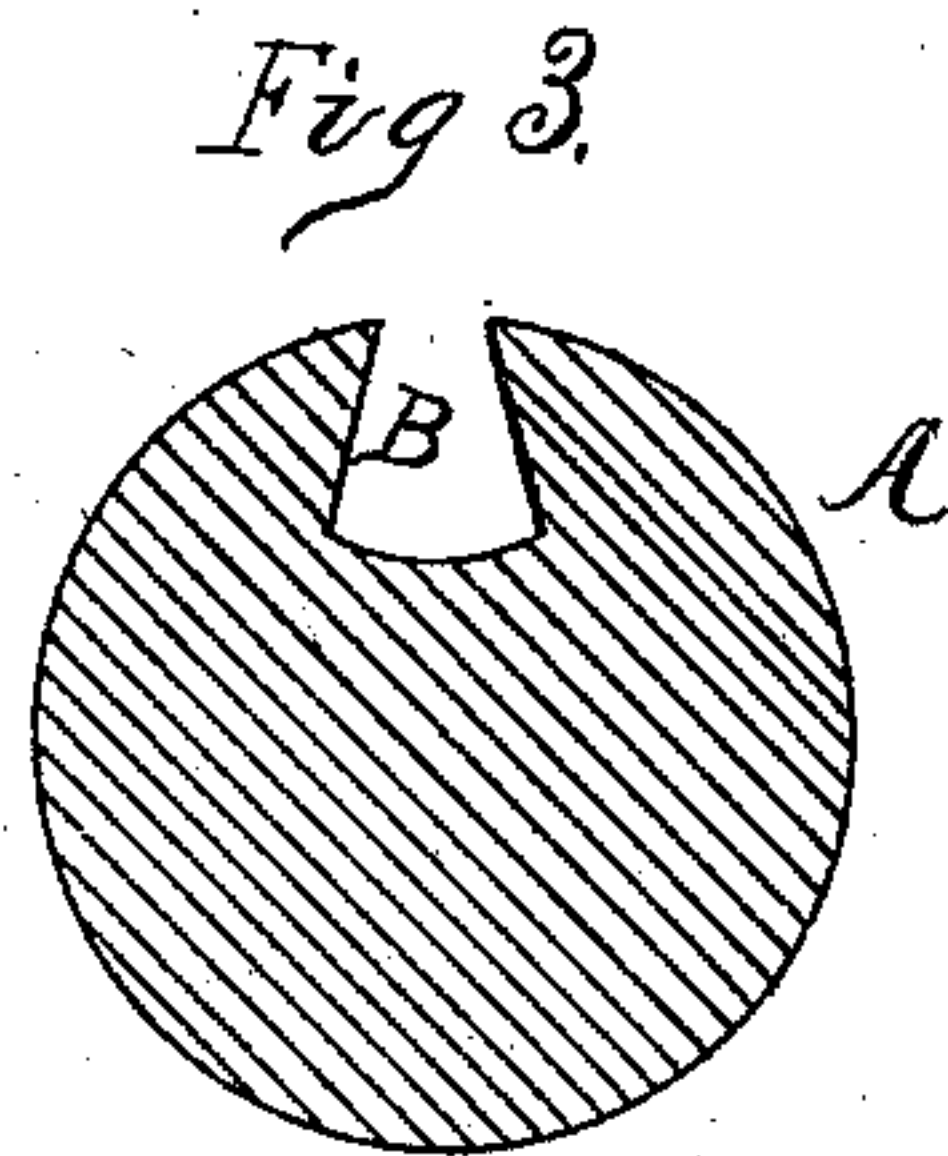
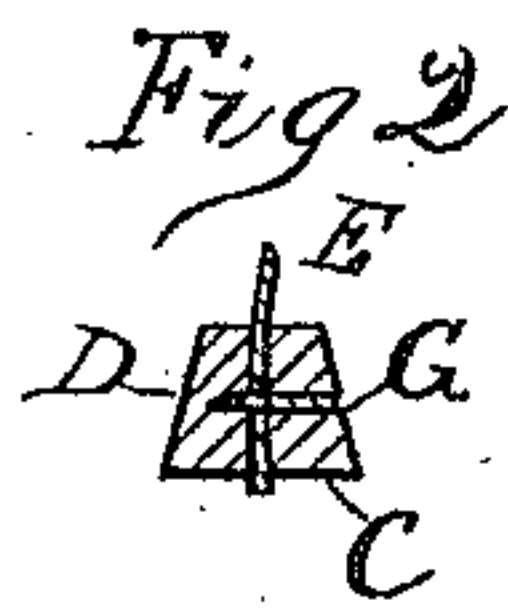
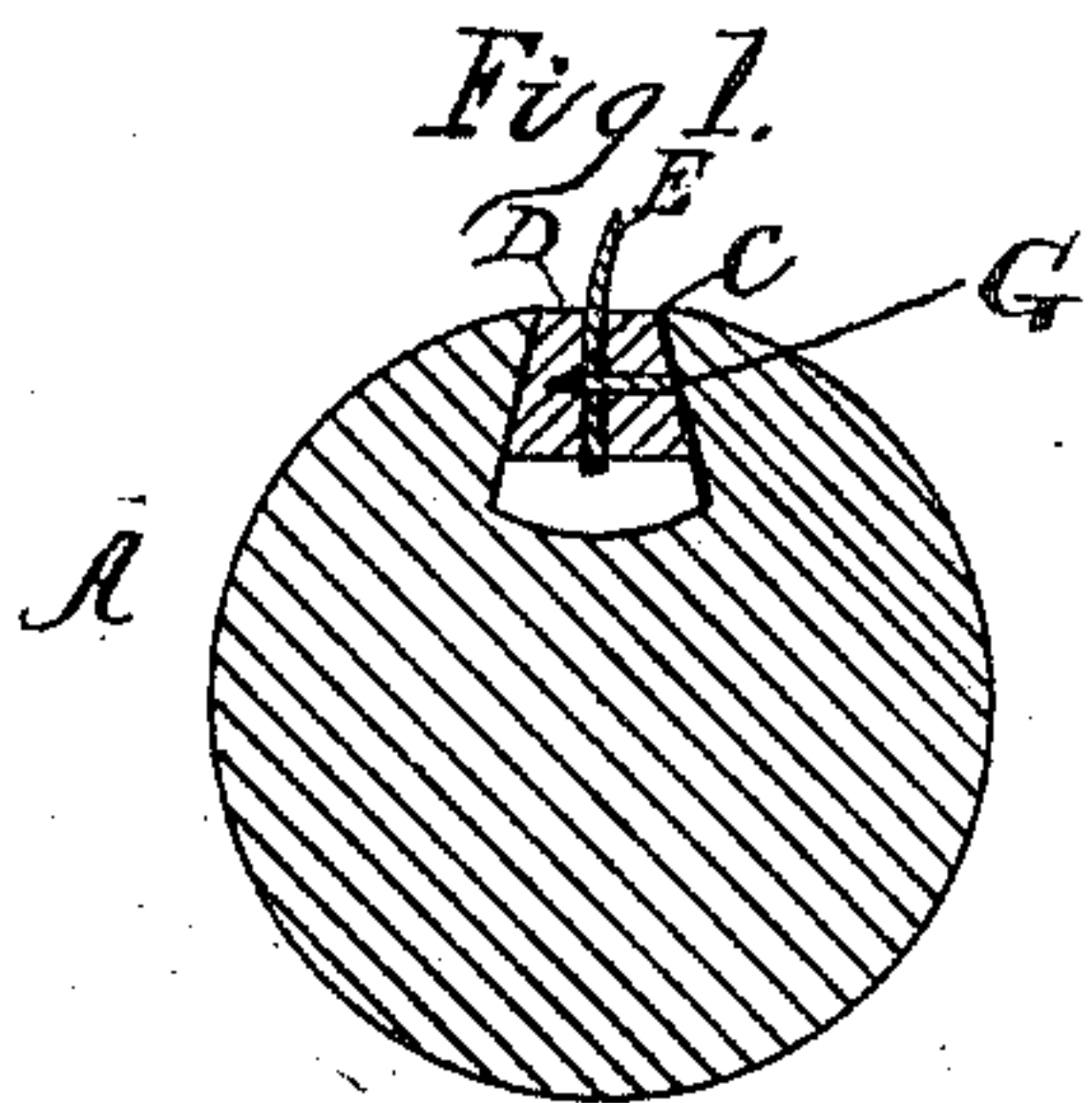
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. LOBDELL.
CURTAIN ROLLER.

No. 286,027.

Patented Oct. 2, 1883.



Witnesses.

Wm. H. Hallister Jr.
John T. Booth

Inventor.

H. Lobdell
by Geo. A. Mosher
Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. LOBDELL.
CURTAIN ROLLER.

No. 286,027.

Patented Oct. 2, 1883.

Fig 7.

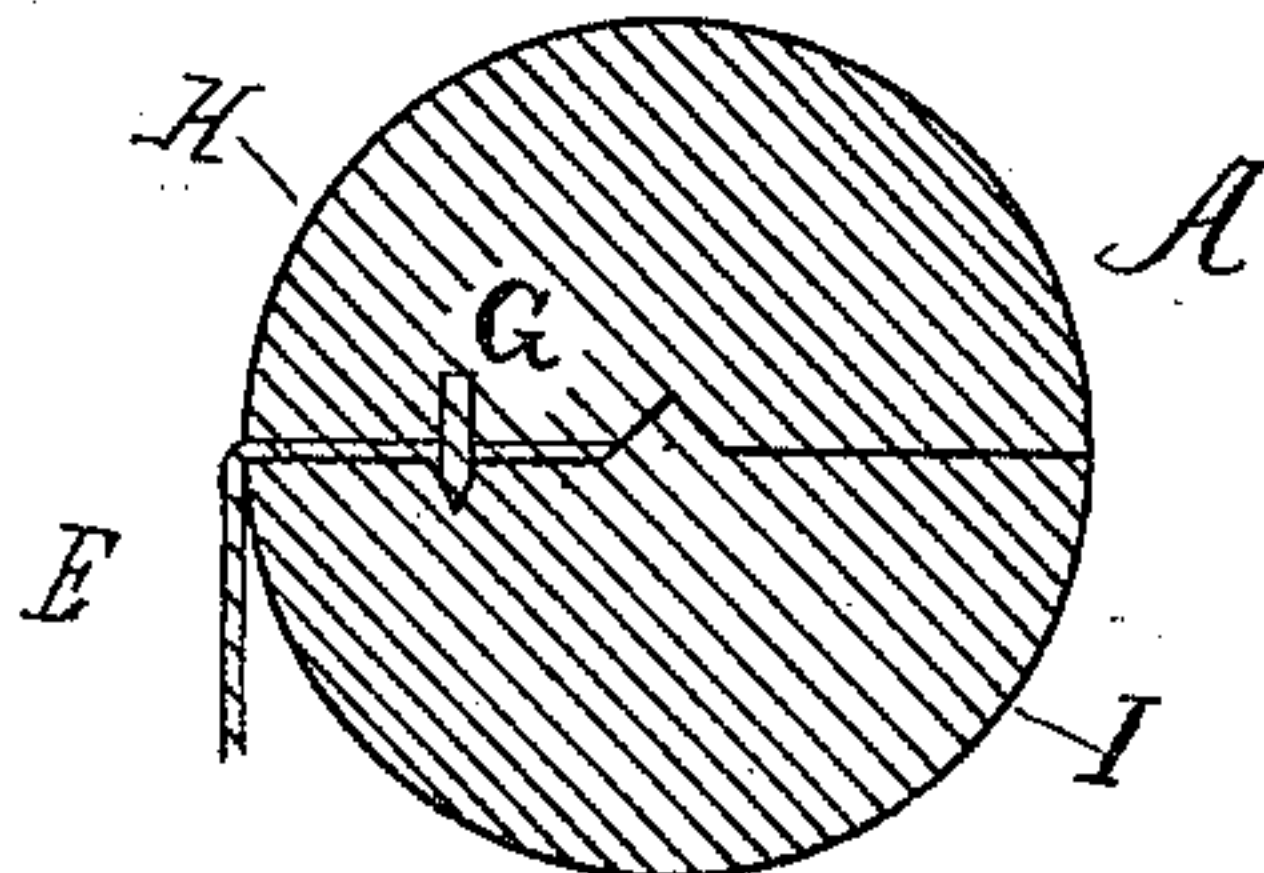


Fig 8.

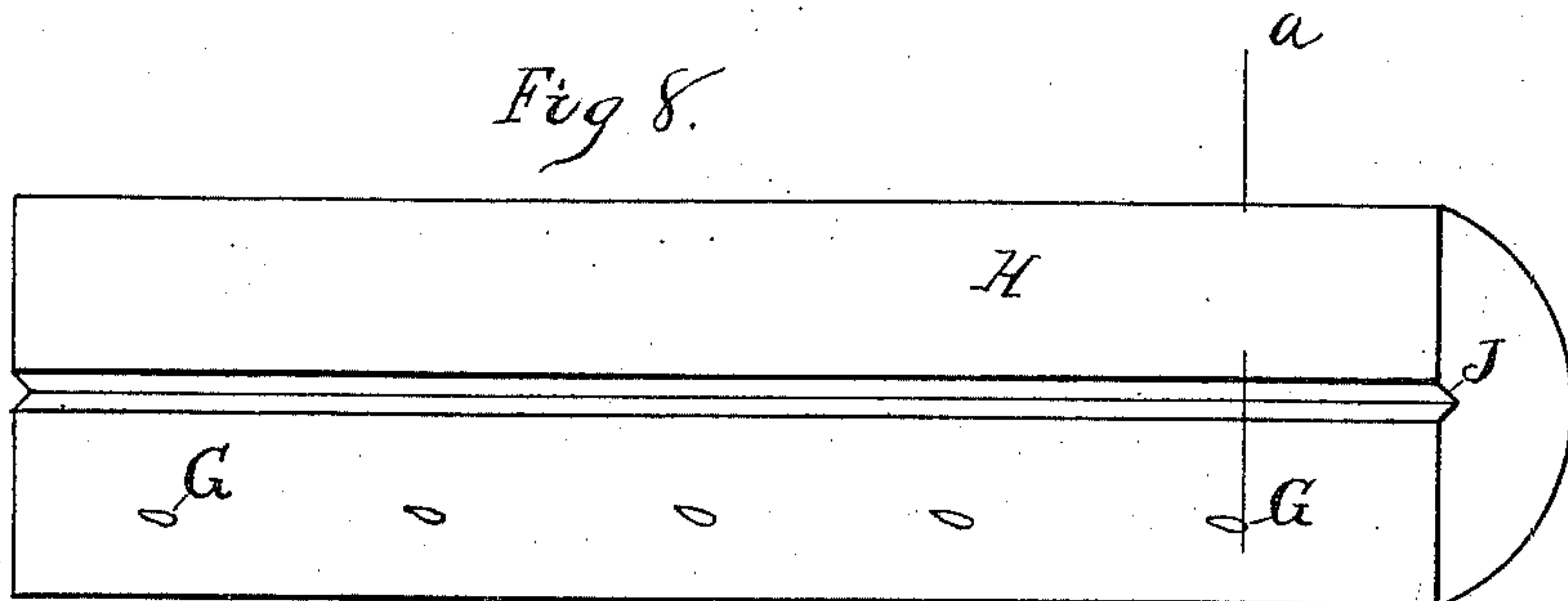
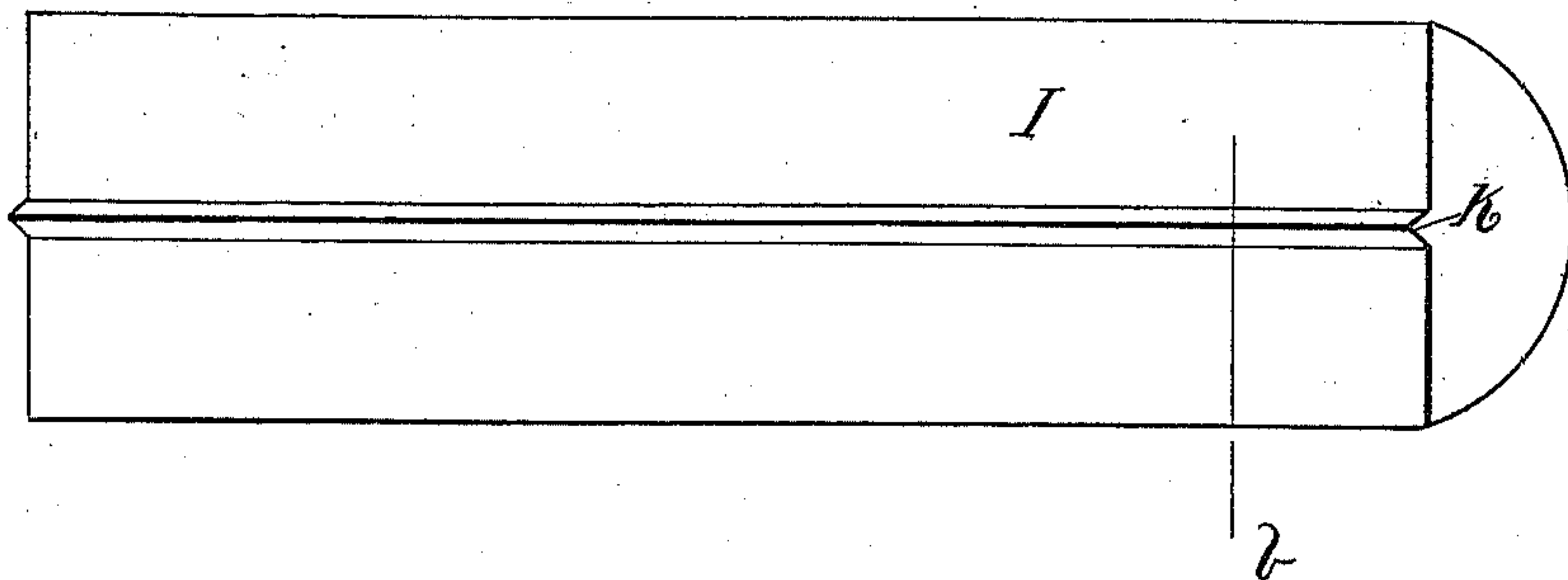


Fig 9.



Witnesses.

John A. Booth
Wm. H. Hallister Jr.

Inventor.

H. Lobdell
by Geo. A. Mosher
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY LOBDELL, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

CURTAIN-ROLLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,027, dated October 2, 1883.

Application filed August 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY LOBDELL, of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Rollers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

My invention relates to improvements in curtain-rollers and the methods of securing curtains thereto; and it consists in providing the roller with inverted stationary tacks adapted to pierce and hold the curtain in place.

The object of my invention is to provide a curtain-roller upon which a curtain may be quickly and securely adjusted and readjusted.

Figure 1, Sheet 1, of the drawings is a cross-section of the roller and a portion of the attached curtain, taken at the broken line *xy*. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a cross-section of a portion of the curtain and slats removed from the roller. Fig. 3, Sheet 1, is a cross-section of the roller as it appears without the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4, Sheet 1, is a perspective of one of the two slats between which the curtain is secured. Fig. 5, Sheet 1, is a perspective of the other slat, showing the retaining-tacks. Fig. 6, Sheet 1, is a plan view of a portion of the roller and curtain in place. Fig. 7, Sheet 2, is a cross-section taken at broken line *ab*, showing a modified form of my improvement. Fig. 8, Sheet 2, is a perspective view of one of the two parts of a sectional roller with retaining-tacks. Fig. 9, Sheet 2, is a perspective view, showing the other part.

A represents the roller, and E the curtain. The roller is provided with the groove B, which extends the whole length of the roller and has its opposite sides, or one of them, inclined inward, so that the mouth of the groove or opening is narrower than the end or side of the groove nearest the center of the roller.

C is a beveled slat provided with the inverted stationary tacks G, the points of which

project from one side of the slat. The tacks are arranged at suitable intervals in a straight line lengthwise of the slat, which is preferably of the same length as the roller.

The method of attaching the curtain is as follows: First, lay the curtain down upon one of its sides, then place the slat C upon the end to be attached to the roller, with the points of the tacks downward and in such a position that the slat or line of tacks will extend across the curtain in a line at right angles to the longitudinal line of direction of the curtain. Then press the tacks into or through the curtain, after which the slat, and with it the curtain, is rolled over and the other slat laid upon it and pressed down upon the tacks until both slats are in close contact, with the curtain occupying the relative positions shown in Fig. 2. The slats are then slid into the groove B, where they are firmly held by the beveled shape of the parts, as before described, and shown in Fig. 1.

A modified form of roller is shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9. The roller A is made of two sections, H and I. One of the sections is provided with the inverted tacks G, arranged in a straight line, as shown. The method of attaching the curtain is precisely the same as the one just described for attaching the curtain to the slats C and D. One of the slats may be provided with the projecting rib K and the other with the corresponding recess, J, the one fitting into the other to facilitate the proper union of the sections. After the sections have been put together with the curtain between, as shown in Fig. 7, they may be fastened together in the ordinary manner, or with screws, rings, or caps.

By my improved method of ranging inverted tacks in a straight line longitudinally of the roller and permanently fixing them thereto it is comparatively easy to properly adjust and fix a curtain upon its roller. If the curtain is not properly adjusted to hang vertically it will roll up to one side, which necessitates a readjustment of the curtain upon the roller. With my improved construction and arrangement of tacks this is easily done without removing or injuring any of the tacks, and the tacks are in no danger of being lost when the curtain is removed for the purpose of washing.

I employ the term "sectional roller" to include all rollers not made of one solid cylinder.

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

5 1. A curtain-roller provided with a row of fixed projecting points or tacks extending longitudinally of said roller, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

10 2. A sectional curtain-roller, one of the sections or parts of which is provided with a row

of fixed projecting points or tacks extending longitudinally of said roller, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of August, 1883.

HENRY LOBDELL.

Witnesses:

W. H. HOLLISTER, Jr.,
GEO. A. MOSHER.