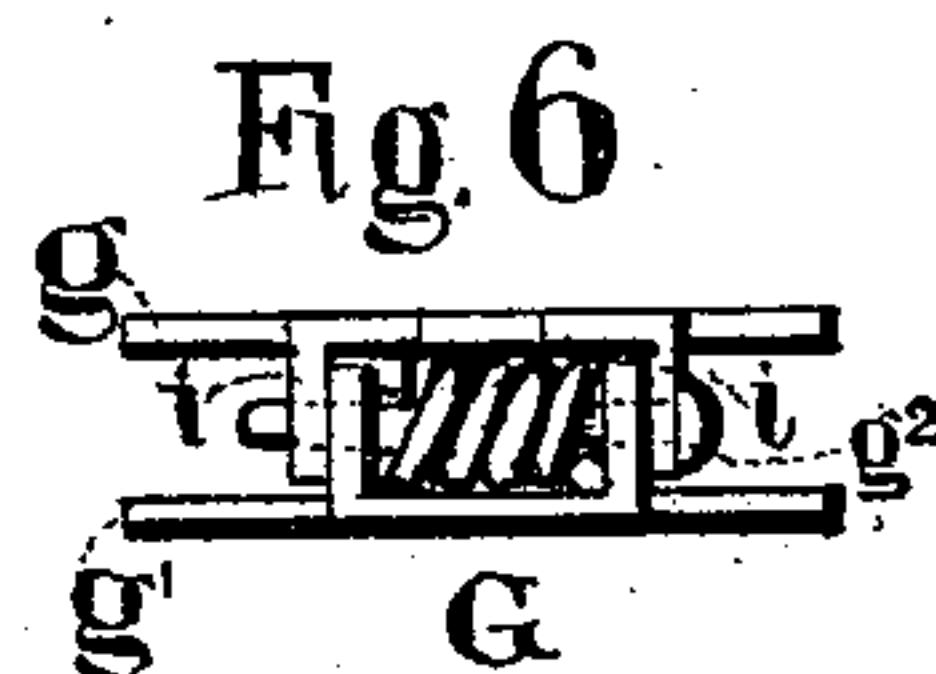
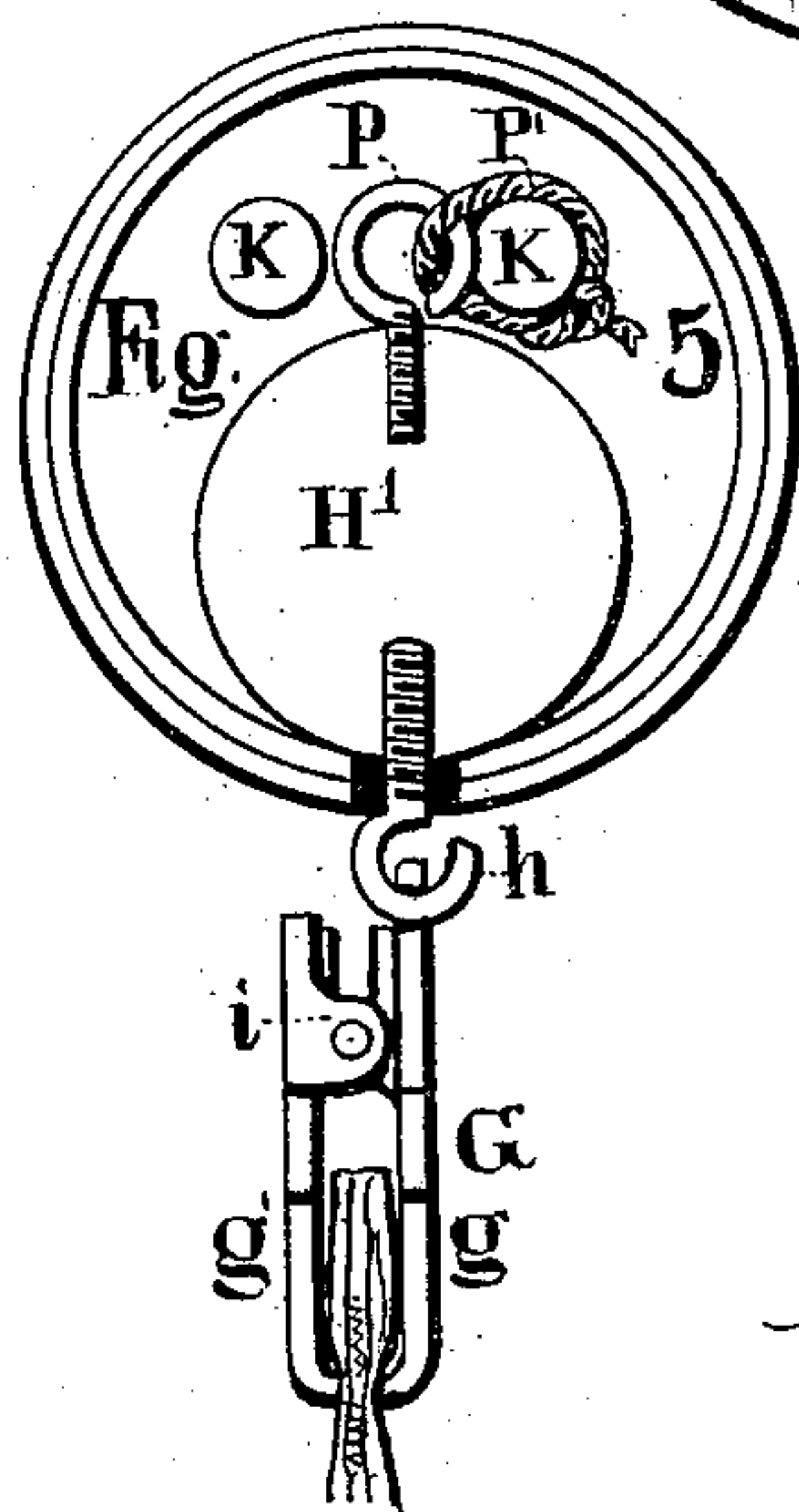
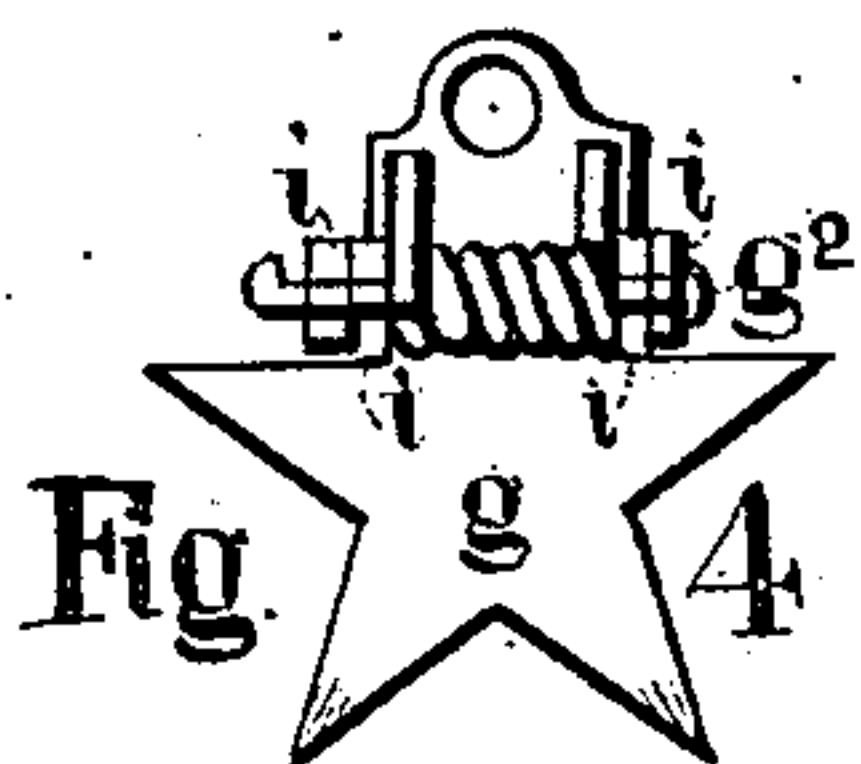
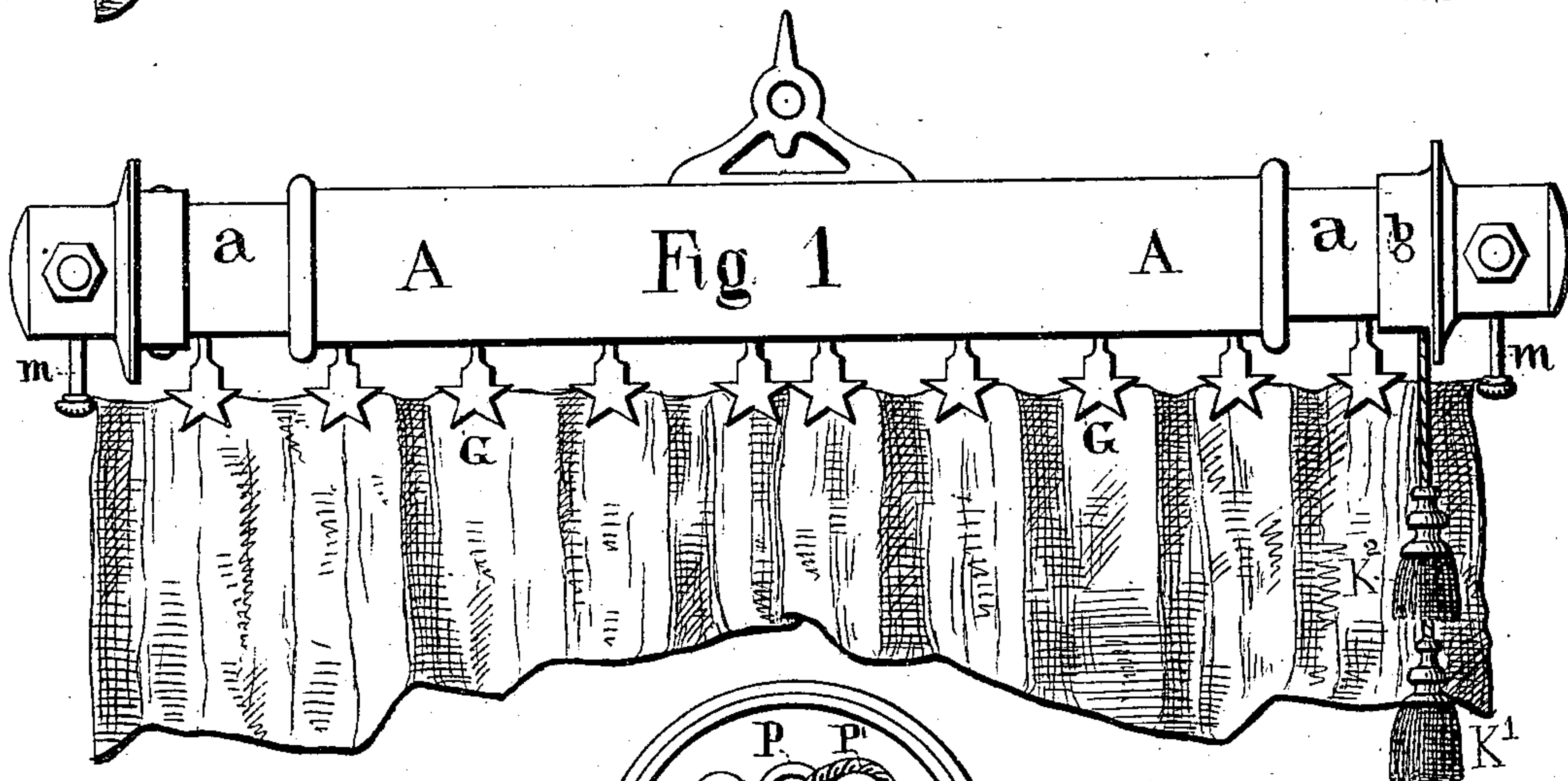
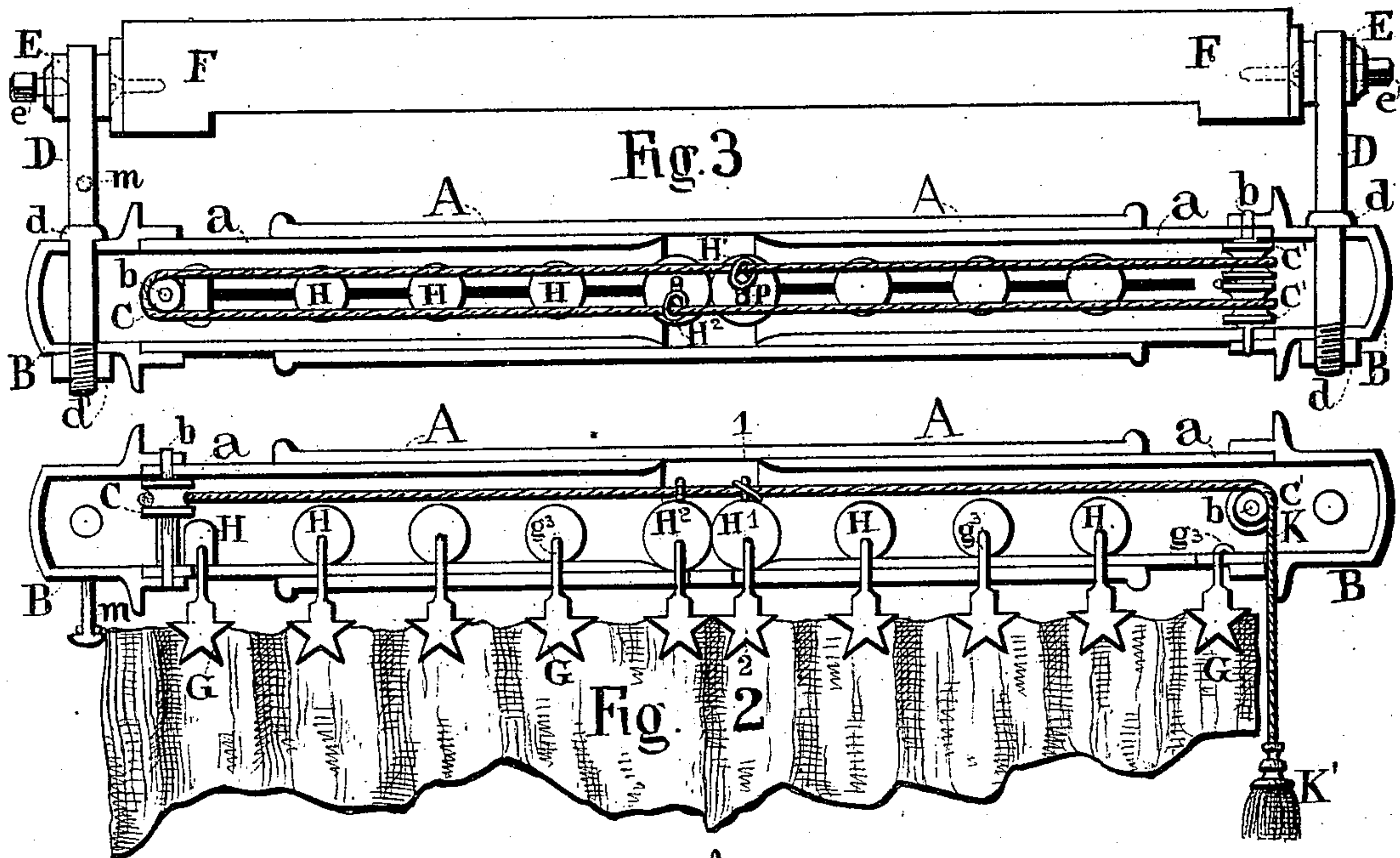


2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.



Inventors:
Louis Page & Louis Weber
per Robert Kreuzbaux.
Attorney.

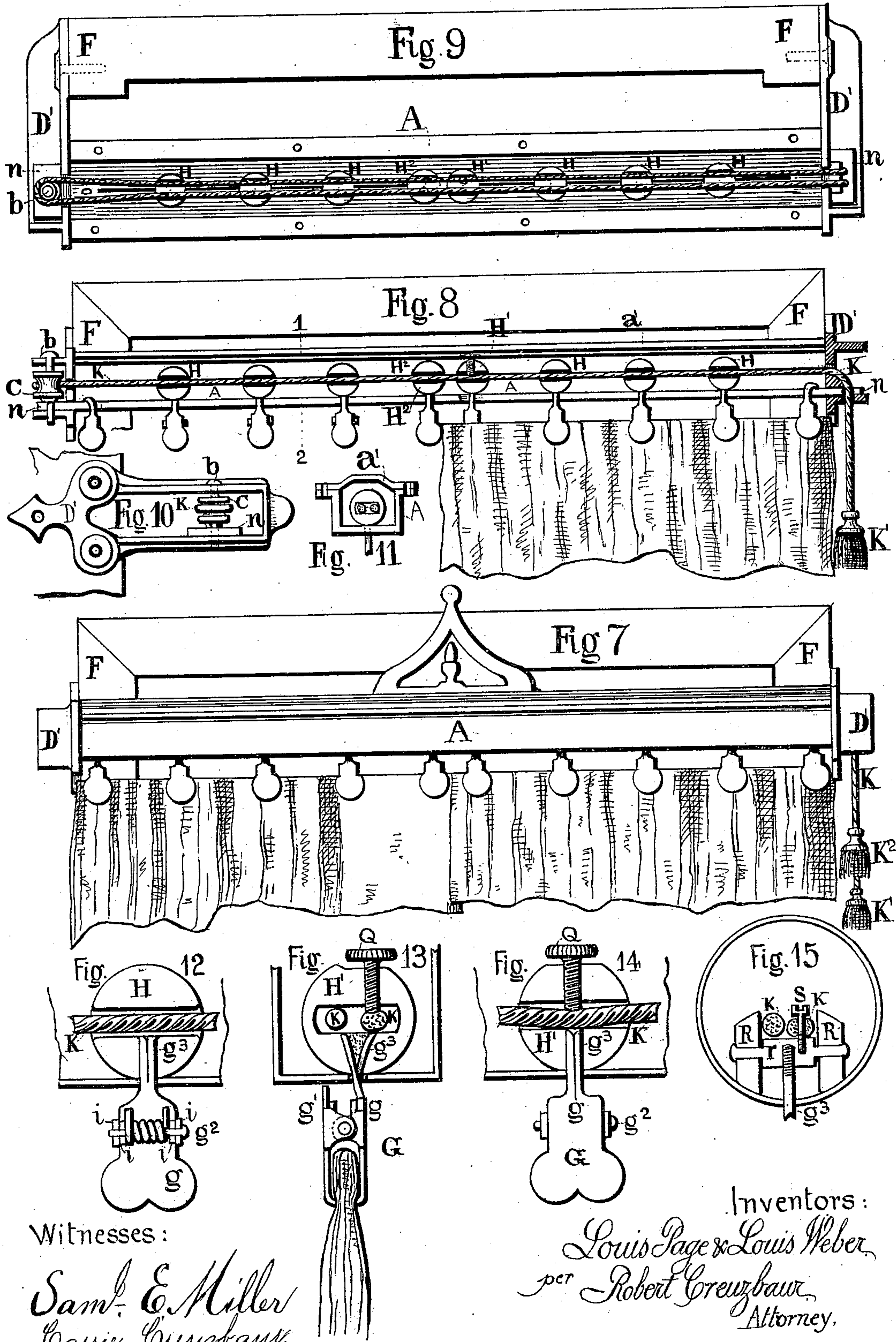
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. PAGE & L. WEBER.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 291,928.

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.



Witnesses:

Sam^l. E. Miller
Carrie Greubauer.

Inventors:
Louis Page & Louis Weber
per Robert Greubauer
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS PAGE AND LOUIS WEBER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 291,922, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed February 1, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS PAGE and LOUIS WEBER, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Brooklyn, E. D., in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to curtain-fixtures, consisting, in a general way, of a horizontal bar, upon which the curtain is suspended, so that it can be drawn aside or returned into place by a cord connected to detachable curtain-clamping devices, which slide endwise along such bar.

The devices heretofore used for clamping and holding the curtain were not self-clamping, but required manual operation to cause them to close upon the curtain. Our invention provides self-clamping curtain-suspending devices. It also provides for making such curtain-bar adjustable lengthwise, so as to conform to curtains of various widths, and for other details, which will appear in their proper connection in the following specific description, illustrated by the accompanying drawings on two sheets, in which—

Figures 1 and 7 are front elevations of curtains and fixtures arranged to operate according to our invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are vertical and horizontal sections centrally through the curtain-bar represented in Fig. 1. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are enlarged detail views of the curtain-grasping device shown in Figs. 1 and 2, through the center, from the side, and from the top. Fig. 5 also shows an enlarged cross-section of the rod at 1 2, Fig. 2. Figs. 8 and 9 are vertical and horizontal sections through the curtain-bar represented in Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is an end view of the bracket of the bar, Fig. 7, by which it is fastened to the jamb. Fig. 11 is a cross-section of the bar at 1 2, Fig. 8. Figs. 12, 13, and 14 are enlarged detail views of Fig. 7, showing the curtain-grasping devices centrally, endwise, and from the front, with corresponding views of their suspending-balls and of the passage through and attachment to these balls of the cord. Fig. 15 represents rollers, instead of a sliding ball or knob, to which the curtain-clamping devices are attached.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, represent our invention as applied to a cylindrical curtain-bar formed of two end pieces, *a a*, which slide in the central main piece, *A*, all three pieces, *a a A*, being slotted at the lower side, either throughout their whole length or leaving the piece *A* uncut in the center, and the end pieces, *a a*, uncut at their outer ends, as shown, so as to give them more rigidity.

The drawings show the extension end pieces, *a a*, as housed to nearly the least length of the curtain-bar. The end caps, *B B*, slide into or over the ends *a a*, and are secured in place by pins *b b*, which also serve as arbors to the pulleys *c* and *c' c'*. The brackets *D D* each pass through the respective cap *B* to a shoulder, *d*, and are secured by a nut, *d'*. At the opposite end each bracket enters an eye-piece, *E*, and is secured therein by a set-screw, *e*, the eye-piece *E* being attached to the window-jamb *F* by screws passing through wings of such eye-piece in the usual way.

The curtain-grasping devices *G* are represented on Sheet 1 in the shape of a star, and on Sheet 2 of a fancy shape representing bangles, which may be varied in numerous ways. It is our intention to apply for design patents thereon. The two parts *g g'* each have two ears or lugs, *i i*, through which they are pivoted together, as shown, by pin *g²*, which passes through a spiral spring, the ends of which extend upward and bear one upon the part *g* and the other upon the part *g'*, forcing their upper ends apart, and thereby their lower ends together, thus causing them to grasp the curtain, which is inserted, while the upper ends of *g g'* are pressed together. Upon their release the lower ends automatically close upon the curtain and hold it. This automatic closing action of these devices *G* may be attained in various equivalent ways. A shank, *g³*, of part *g*, Sheet 2, may extend up through the slot of the bar into the suspension ball or knob *H*, which is inside of and rests upon the lower or slotted part of the bar, as shown on Sheet 2, or the part *g* may hook onto a hook, *h*, attached to the ball *H*, as shown in Fig. 5. Thus the curtain is suspended by a number of such clamps *G* and balls *H*. The outer clamp,

G, at each outer end of the curtain-bar, presuming that the curtains are to slide outwardly, is permanently fastened to the bar or bracket in any manner—for instance, by passing the hook *h* or the shank *g*³ through the unslotted end of bar-pieces *a* and bending it over on the inside, as shown in Fig. 2; or the outer ends of the curtains may be fastened upon a pin, *m*, as shown on the left in Figs. 1 and 2. Otherwise, the clamps G, with their balls or substitutes, glide endwise along the slotted parts of the bar.

The position of the curtains is controlled by a cord, K, commencing with a tassel, K', from which it passes into the bar on the right over a roller, C', as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or simply over a rounded smooth pathway for it formed on the piece D', Fig. 8. On its passage to the left-hand end of the bar this cord is fastened to the central master-ball, H', of the right-hand curtain. It then passes to the extreme left and returns around a roller, C, or smooth curved pathway, toward its entrance on the right, being fastened to the master-ball H² of the left-hand curtain. On the right the cord passes out over an independent roller, C', or over a smooth pathway to tassel K². The connection between the cord K and the master-balls H' H² can be made in various ways. On Sheet 1 it is represented as being made by a loop, P, driven into the top of a ball, H', to which the cord K is attached by twine *p*', as shown in Fig. 5. On Sheet 2 the cord K is brought closer to the slot of the bar which is the line of resistance by passing it through the balls H, as shown in Figs. 12, 13, and 14, in which case the master-balls H' H² are fastened to the cord K by a set-screw Q (Figs. 13 and 14) or similar device. In case the curtains are unusually heavy, and when the cord is to operate the curtains with the least resistance, the knobs or balls H are substituted by rollers R, Fig. 15, running loosely upon their axle *r*, into which the shank *g*³ or hook *h* is screwed. The cord K is in that case fastened to the master-rollers, which take the place of master-balls H' H² by a screw, S, passing through the cord K into axle *r*. On pulling down on tassel K' the curtains are thus withdrawn to the right and left hand ends of the bar A *a a* or A; and by pulling down on the tassel K² the curtains will be restored into position. These tassels should not be alike. When there is only one curtain, the cord returns after passing the master-ball H' or substitute, which in such case is near the left-hand end of the bar.

Sheet 2 represents the bar A, in one piece,

open on the top, and covered by a lid, *a'*, which gives it stiffness. Sheet 2 also shows the bracket D and eye-piece E (Fig. 3) substituted by a bracket, D', abutting on the end of bar A, Figs. 8 and 9. The lower part of bar A forms a tongue, *n*, which passes through a slot in piece D', as shown, and is secured in place by pin *b*, which serves as arbor for rollers C C' C' when used. This bracket D' is attached to jamb F by screws, as shown, without the intervention of an eye-piece, E.

The curtain-bar might be slotted both on the top and on the bottom, with an uncut portion in the center and on the ends, and the knobs to which the curtain-grasping devices are attached might ride upon the top of the bar, with the connecting-stem to the clamp passing through both slots without defacing the polish and ornaments on the front portion of the bar.

Instead of using a spiral spring for pressing asunder the upper ends of the clamp-pieces *g g'*, a loop-spring may be used, hanging by its central bend upon hook *h*, Fig. 5, the outwardly-bent ends of such spring entering eyes formed in the upper ends of the clamp-pieces *g g'*.

We do not confine ourselves to the precise details represented and described, which can be modified in a variety of ways.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A curtain-bar formed of two or more sections telescoping into or sliding upon each other, so as to admit a change of length of such bar, in combination with curtain-supporting devices arranged to travel along or within such extension-bar endwise of the bar in the act of withdrawing or replacing curtains suspended therefrom, substantially as set forth.

2. A curtain-bar formed of two or more sections telescoping into or sliding upon each other, in combination with curtain-supporting devices arranged to travel endwise along such bar, such curtain-supporting devices being operated through cords, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a curtain and its supporting-bar, of curtain-grasping clamps formed of two jaws hinged together and closing automatically at their lower edges through the action of a spring tending to separate their upper ends, substantially as set forth.

LOUIS PAGE. [L. S.]
LOUIS WEBER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

RICHARD KAMYFE,
HENRY FR. KOCH.