

(No Model.)

F. C. SCHASTEY.
CURTAIN POLE AND FIXTURE.

No. 365,203.

Patented June 21, 1887.

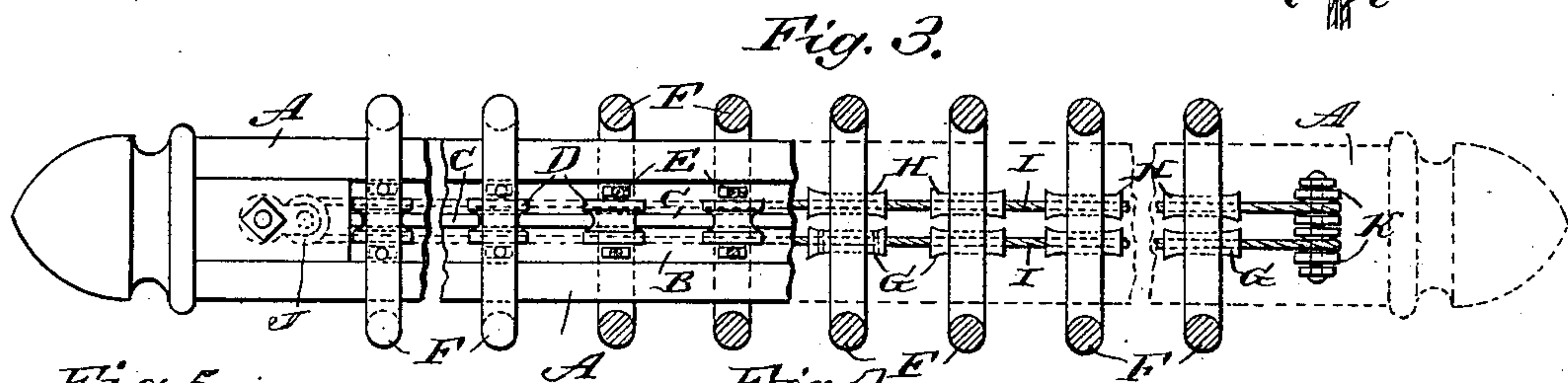
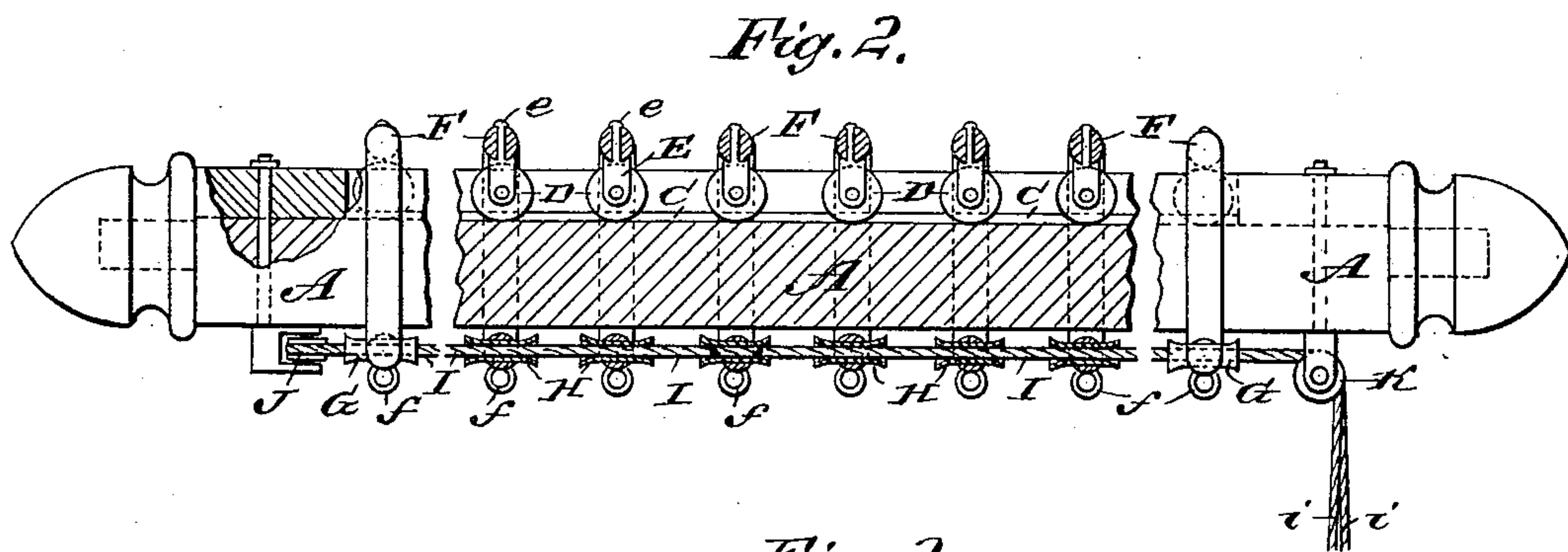
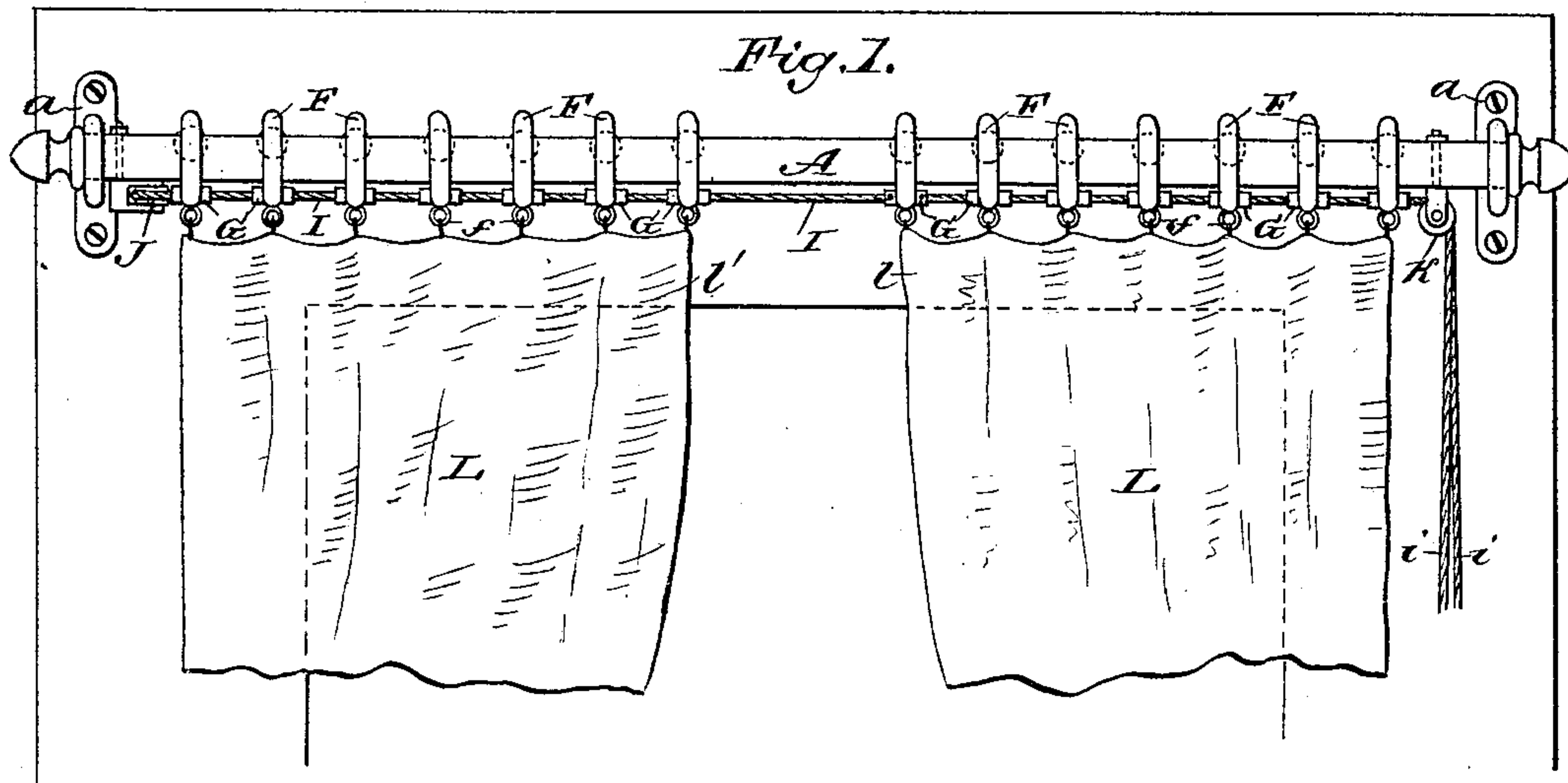
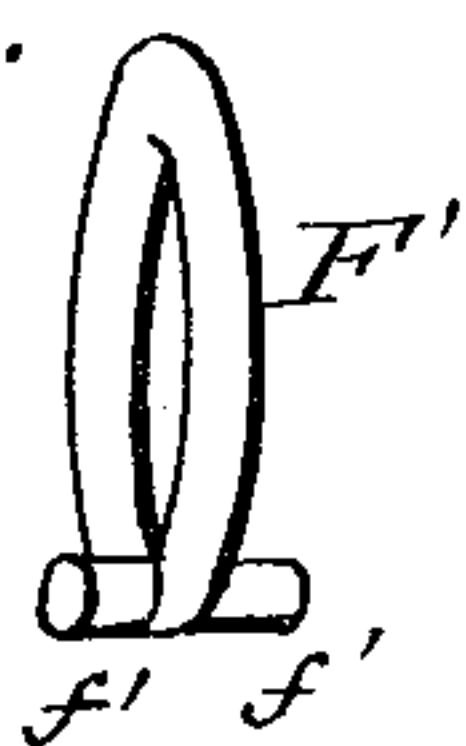


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:
Wm. B. Dyer
to bedgwick

Fig. 4.

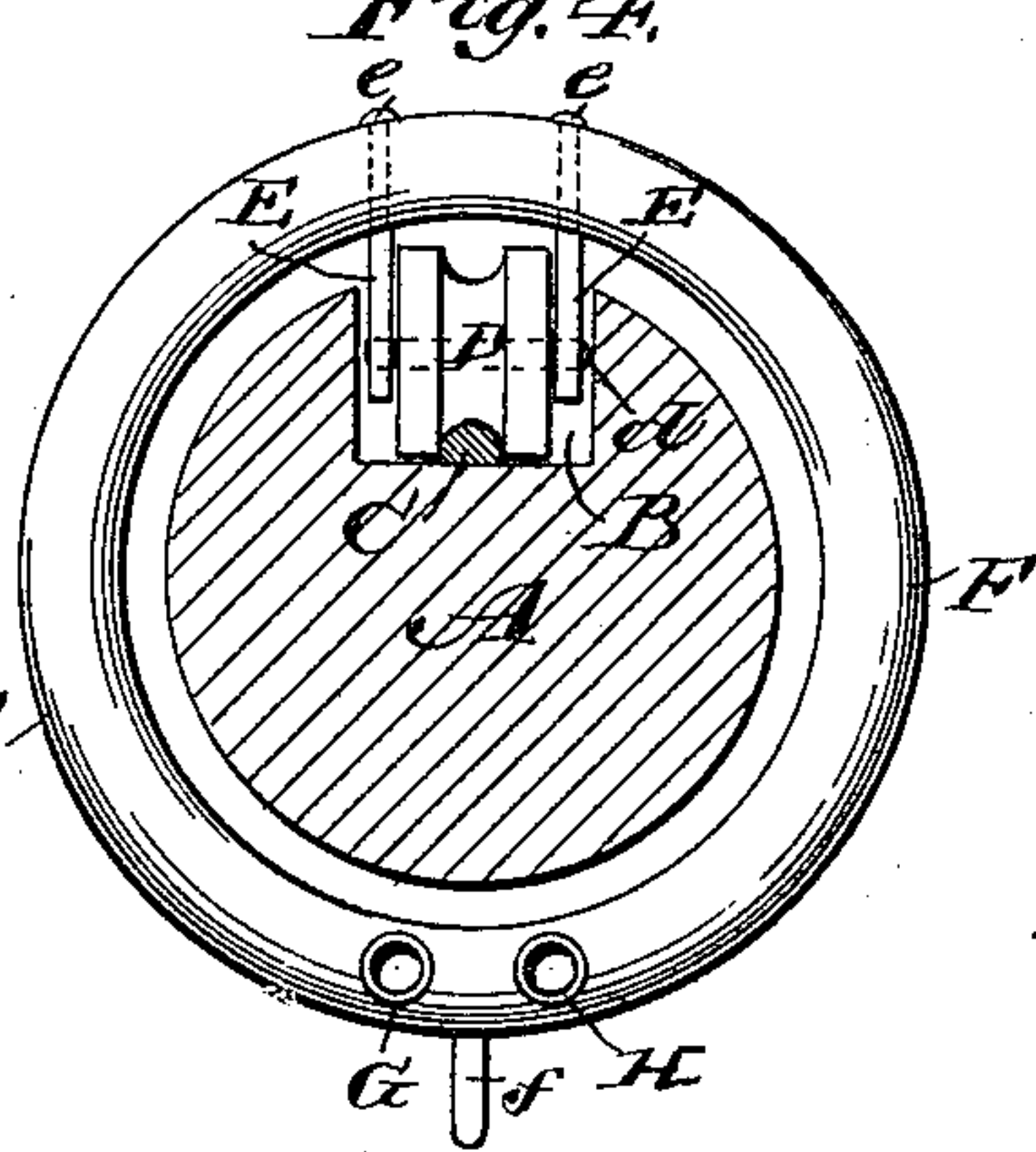
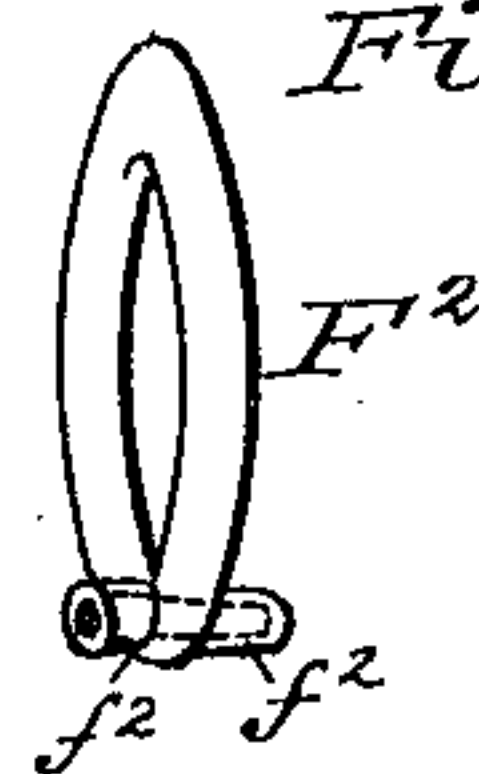


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURTAIN POLE AND FIXTURES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,203, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed August 24, 1886. Serial No. 211,740. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK CHARLES SCHASTEY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved
5 Curtain Pole and Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to curtain-hanging poles and fixtures, and has for its object to provide simple, inexpensive, and efficient devices in connection with the pole and curtain-rings, whereby the curtains may be opened or closed without contact of the rings with the pole and with very little noise or friction.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts of the curtain pole and fixtures, all as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate
20 corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a curtain pole and fixtures attached to a doorway, and the upper parts of a pair of curtains hung
25 from the pole, all in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional elevation of the pole and fixtures, partly broken away and drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a plan view, also broken away and in section. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the pole
30 and a face or side view of one of the curtain-rings and its carriage, and drawn to a still larger scale; and Figs. 5 and 6 show modified forms of curtain-rings drawn to a smaller
35 scale.

The curtain-pole A may be supported at the ends in brackets *a a* of any preferred design fixed to the casing of a doorway or window-frame, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

40 In the top of the pole A there is formed a central longitudinally-ranging groove, B, on the floor or base of which is laid or secured a track, C, preferably made of smoothly-polished metal and half-round in cross-sectional form.

45 On this track C peripherally-grooved rollers D fit nicely, so as to run with little or no lateral play, and the axles *d* of these rollers are journaled in pendent lugs or hangers E E, one at each side of each roller, and fixed to a
50 curtain-ring, F, which encircles the pole A. I prefer to fix the roller-hangers E to the ring F by forming stems *e* on the hangers, which

pass through perforations in the ring and are clinched or set down on the top of the ring, as most clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4 of the
55 drawings; but any other approved means of attaching the hangers to the rings may be adopted.

In the lower part of each curtain-ring F there are fixed two tubes, G H, respectively, preferably one at each side of the vertical diameter of the ring, and these tubes are preferably flared at opposite ends to allow the curtain-operating cord I to pass quite easily through them and allow all the tubes except
60 two to slip on the cord, as presently explained. The tubes G H are longer than the diameter of the roller which supports the ring to which the tubes are fixed; hence the rollers can never come in contact as the curtains are opened and closed, and the rings are moved along the pole
65 by contact of the cord-tubes with each other.

To the under side of the pole A at one end there is held a pulley, J, which rotates on a vertical axis and round which the center of
70 the curtain-operating cord I passes, and the two side parts of the cord, after being passed through the entire series of ring-tubes G H, are run over separate wheels of a double pulley, K, turning on horizontal axes at the other
75 end of the pole, and the ends *i i* of the cord hang down within reach of a person for opening and closing the curtains by pulling the cord, as presently described.

Each curtain-ring F has an eye, *f*, to which
80 the curtain L may be hooked or otherwise attached, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The tube G of the curtain-ring F, at the parting-edge *l* of one of the curtains L, is made
85 fast to the operating-cord I by a screw or otherwise, and the diagonally-opposite tube H of the curtain-ring F, at the parting-edge *l'* of the other curtain L, is fixed to the opposite strand of the cord I, which passes through it.
90 Consequently, by pulling on the opposite pendent ends *i i* of the cord, the curtains will be simultaneously moved to open and close them as the rings travel along the pole. As the curtains are opened the tubes G H of the two
95 central curtain-rings, F F, will strike the tubes of the next outer rings and the successive outer rings will be moved along the pole on their rollers by contact of the tubes of the ad-
100

vancing rings with them to open the curtains as far as desired; and when the curtains are being closed, the two center rings, F F, as they approach each other will cause the curtain-fastenings at *f* to draw the outer rings to proper places along the pole, as will readily be understood.

It will be noticed that the fit of the ring-roller D on the pole-track C prevents lateral or twisting movement of the roller on the track, and as the roller fits quite nicely between its opposite hangers E E, and as these hangers are fixed to the curtain-ring, which is quite a little larger inside than the diameter of the pole, the ring cannot twist or swing against the sides of the pole, but will always run entirely free from the pole. Furthermore, no part of either the ring-roller or hangers which constitute the carriage for the ring comes in contact with the walls of the pole-groove B; hence the only friction incident to the travel of the rings is that of their rollers on the track, which is very trifling. Consequently, the curtains may be opened and closed very quickly and easily and with little noise compared with that caused by pole and curtain fixtures of other construction.

I wish it to be understood that a curtain-ring provided with side lugs, which form stops to the rings as the curtain is opened, and whether the rings are provided with rollers or not, forms a part of my invention, as these stop-lugs space the bunched rings on the pole and cause the rings to mutually support each other and move more steadily on the pole. Such a ring, F', provided with stop-lugs *f'*, is shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings. I wish it also to be understood that a curtain-ring having tubes for the passage of a curtain-operating cord, and whether the ring is provided with rollers or not, also forms a part of my invention, the advantage over the common rings being that the passage of a pull-cord through the tubes holds the tubes steady horizontally, and consequently steadies the ring on the pole; and such a ring, F², provided with stops *f*², forming tubular operating cord-guides, is shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings. These rings, with either side stop-lugs or with cord-tubes forming side stops, are cheaper than rings having the anti-friction rollers, and hence will meet the wants of a large class of trade requiring quite inexpensive goods.

I am aware of constructions in which curtain-rings surrounding a pole have been hung loosely from forked jaws held to carriages traveling in a groove of a pole, and also of carriages arranged in this way and having end stops preventing contact of the rollers of adjacent carriages which carry loose rings; but the loosely-held rings swing freely flatwise, and will not only be noisy in operation, but will bind on the pole, while my construction with rings having fixed bearings in which the carriage-roller is journaled obviates these difficulties, and curtains hung from the rings may be opened and closed easily and quietly.

I am also aware that carriages having clips to which the curtains are hung have been mounted on tracks and inside of a pole; but this construction makes the curtain-supports difficult of access for adjustment or repair, while with my construction with rings surrounding the pole all parts are easily accessible.

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

1. In a curtain pole and fixtures, the combination, with the pole and curtain-rings surrounding the pole and mounted on rollers adapted to travel along the pole, of stops fixed to the rings and made longer than the diameter of the rollers, substantially as shown and described, whereby the rollers cannot come in contact as they are moved along the pole, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a curtain pole and fixtures, the combination, with the pole and rings surrounding the pole and mounted on rollers traveling along the pole, of tubes fixed in or to the rings and adapted to receive a curtain-operating cord, said tubes being made longer than the diameter of the rollers, to form stops preventing contact of the rollers, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

3. In a curtain pole and fixture, the combination, with a pole, A, grooved at B, of a track laid in the groove, a roller fitting the track, and curtain-rings surrounding the pole and having fixed bearings in which the roller is journaled, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

4. In a curtain pole and fixture, the combination, with a pole, A, grooved at B, and a track, C, in said groove, of a roller, D, fitting the track, a curtain-ring, F, surrounding the pole and having fixed hangers E E mounted on the axis of the roller, and cord-tubes G H, held in or to the ring and made longer than the diameter of the roller, substantially as shown and described.

5. A curtain-ring adapted to surround and run along a pole, and provided with fixed side stops which strike like stops of adjacent rings as the curtains hung from the rings are opened, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

6. A curtain-ring adapted to surround and run along a pole and provided with fixed laterally-projecting tubes for the passage of an operating-cord, said tubes forming stops which strike the cord-tubes of adjacent rings as the curtains hung from the rings are operated, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

7. A curtain-holding ring and carrier comprising a ring, as at F, adapted to surround a pole, hangers E E, fixed to and projecting within the ring, and a roller, as at D, journaled to said hangers, substantially as shown and described.

8. A combined curtain-holding ring, carrier, and operating-cord guide, comprising a

ring, as at F, adapted to surround a pole, hangers E E, fixed to and projecting within the ring, a roller, D, journaled to said hangers, and tubes G H, fixed in or to the ring, substantially as shown and described.

9. In combination, a curtain-pole, A, grooved at B, a track laid in the groove, rollers fitting the track, curtain-rings surrounding the pole supported clear of it from hangers fixed to the rings and to which the rollers are journaled, tubes G H, fixed in or to each

ring, pulleys J K, held to opposite ends of the pole, and a cord, I, passed around pulley J, and through the ring-tubes G H, and over the pulley K, and said cord fixed to diagonally-opposite rings G H at the parting edges of a pair of curtains, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

FRANK CHARLES SCHASTEY.

Witnesses:

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C. SEDGWICK.