(No Model.)

P. PFEIL.

CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 452,282. Patented May 12, 1891.

Fig. 3.

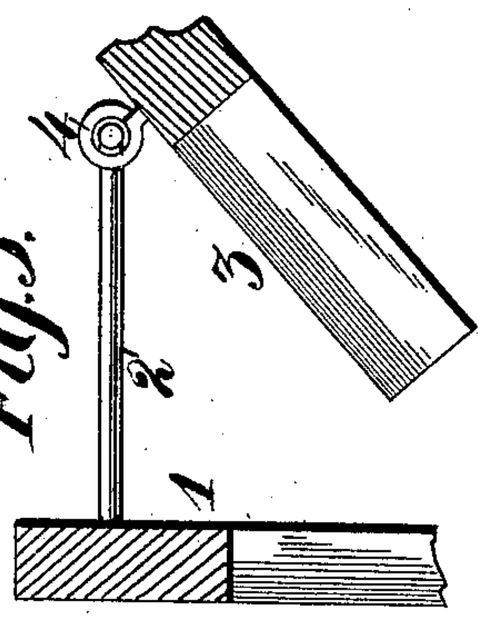

Fig. 4.

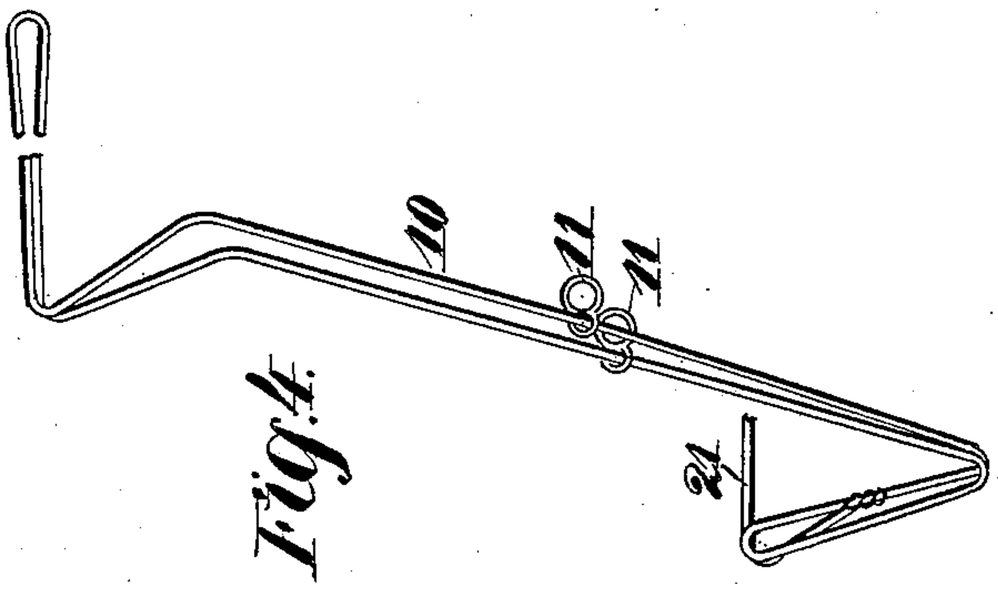

Fig. 2.

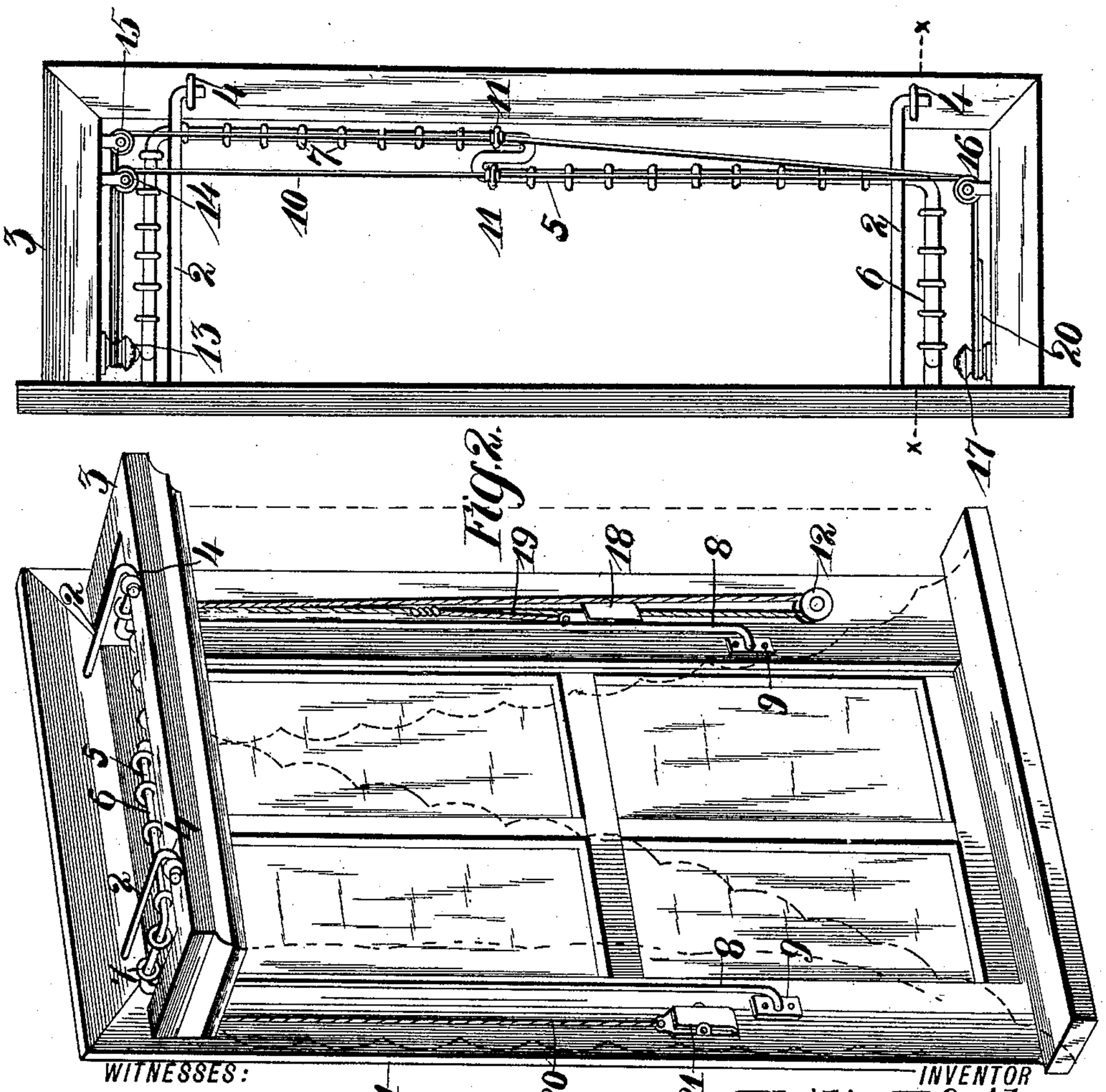

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP PFEIL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO GRACIE PFEIL, OF SAME PLACE.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,282, dated May 12, 1891.

Application filed January 5, 1891. Serial No. 376,778. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP PFEIL, of the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has for its object to provide a novel construction in curtain-fixtures; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described, and designated in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention as applied to a window, showing the lace curtains in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an enlarged top plan view. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *x x* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a perspective of the cord employed in carrying out my invention, showing the shape which it assumes when attached to the remaining parts of the device.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a window-frame to which my invention is easily and effectively applied.

To the upper end of the window-frame 1 are fastened two projecting bars 2 2, the free ends of which are bent at right angles and in the same direction, the object of which will be hereinafter stated.

3 represents a curtain frame or fixture generally applied to windows at the top thereof where lace or other flexible curtains are used in order to present a neat and attractive appearance. In this respect my invention differs materially in that it may be detached from the window at any time and with very little inconvenience, carrying with it the curtains attached thereto.

The curtain-frame 3, as above stated, in its outward appearance resembles that of the ordinary construction and is provided with two screw-eyes 4, which receive the free or bent ends of the rods 2. In attaching the curtain-frame 3 to the window the projecting ends of the rods are inserted in the screw-eyes 4, and the said frame raised at its free end until it comes in contact with the front surface of the window-frame, whereby it is held in a horizontal position by contact therewith. It will be observed that the distance between the screw-eyed or pivotal point and the swinging ends of the curtain-frame is of such a length that it will jam or tightly press against the window-frame when elevated.

5 represents a curtain-pole made of a single piece of wire of suitable size and dimensions and so bent as to carry out the principal feature of my invention. This pole runs parallel with the front face of the curtain-frame, the center of which is bent in the form of an **S**, and the object of which is to allow the edges of the lace or other curtains which may be applied thereto to slightly pass each other, or, in other words, to permit the edges to overlap and thereby present a finished appearance to the curtain, which is very desirable.

6 6 represent two right-angle extensions of the curtain-pole, by which means the ordinary rings 7 may also encircle and allow the curtain to pass around the sides of the curtain-frame 3.

8 8 represent two vertical guide-rods, which also form a part of the curtain-pole and which are made integral therewith, the ends of which are connected to fastening-plates 9, which plates secure the same rigidly to the side of the window-frame 1, the object of which will be hereinafter stated.

10 represents an endless cord, to which is attached two rings 11, and to which rings the ends of the curtain are attached, by means of which the curtains are moved to and from each other when the said cord is operated. The curtain-cord 10 passes over the pulley 12, attached to the lower surface of the window-frame, thence upward and over a stationary knob 13, after which the cords part, one portion thereof passing over the pulley 14 and the opposite portion over pulley 15, each of which portions is attached, as previously described, to the end rings 11 of the curtain. When the two portions of the curtain-cord reach the opposite end of the curtain-frame 3, they meet again and pass over pulley 16, where they are again divided by the knob 17, which provides means for holding the cord in its proper position and at the same time affords means around which the cord may pass. When the curtains are in a closed position,

as shown in Fig. 2, and desired to be open at the top, it is only necessary to pull on the core 10, near the pulley 12, and when wished to be closed the said cord may be pulled in an opposite direction. When it is desired to remove the curtains entirely from the curtain-pole, cord 10 is operated, causing the curtains to part in the center, and by further pulling on the said cord the rings 7 are caused to pass down the vertical rods 8, whereby the curtains are in easy reach, and with very little inconvenience the said curtains may be removed from the rings, this being necessary where lace curtains are employed. Between the knob 13 and the pulley 12 to the cord 10 is attached a short cord 19, to one end of which is attached an ordinary spring-clasp 18, and to the said curtain-cord 10, between the pulley 16 and the knob 17, is attached another short cord 20, to the end of which is attached a similar clasp 21.

The object of the clasps 18 and 21 is for the purpose of elevating the lace curtains when the same are open at the top and only employed when sweeping the room in order to remove their lower ends from the floor and carry them out of the way.

The spring-clasps are attached to the curtains in the well-known manner by opening their jaws and inserting the material between them.

It will be observed from the foregoing description that the cords 19 and 20 are so attached to the curtain-cord 10 that they will rise when the said curtain-cord is operated in one direction, and vice versa.

My invention is especially applicable where lace or other ornamental curtains are used, and is designed to operate them without the necessity of a step-ladder or other contrivance to open same at the top, which is very desirable when more light is needed in the room.

By the use of the detachable curtain-frame 3 the curtains and the operating device may be entirely removed from the window-frame and replaced with but very little inconvenience.

Further, I dispense with the usual nails or screws generally employed to attach curtain-frames of this character to the window-frame, which generally disfigure the same, and, further, may be easily removed when the curtains are not in use.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a curtain-fixture, the combination of a curtain-pole 5, the guide-rods 8, forming a part thereof, the endless operating-cord 10, adapted to be attached to the ordinary curtain-rings, pulleys for guiding the said operating-cord, and a pulley 12, attached to the window-frame, around which the cord also passes, substantially as described.

2. In a curtain-fixture, the combination of the curtain-pole 5, the center of which is bent in the form of an **S**, rings 7 and 11, adapted to move thereon, and an endless operating-cord 10, attached to the said rings 11, and suitable pulleys over which the said cord passes for operating the curtain, substantially as described.

3. In a curtain-fixture, the combination of the curtain-pole 5, the center of which is formed in an **S** shape, the rings 7 and 11, adapted to move thereon, an operating-cord 10, attached to the rings 11, and short cords 19 and 20, provided with spring-clasps 18 and 21, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PHILIP PFEIL.

Witnesses:
C. T. A. MUELLER,
C. F. KELLER.