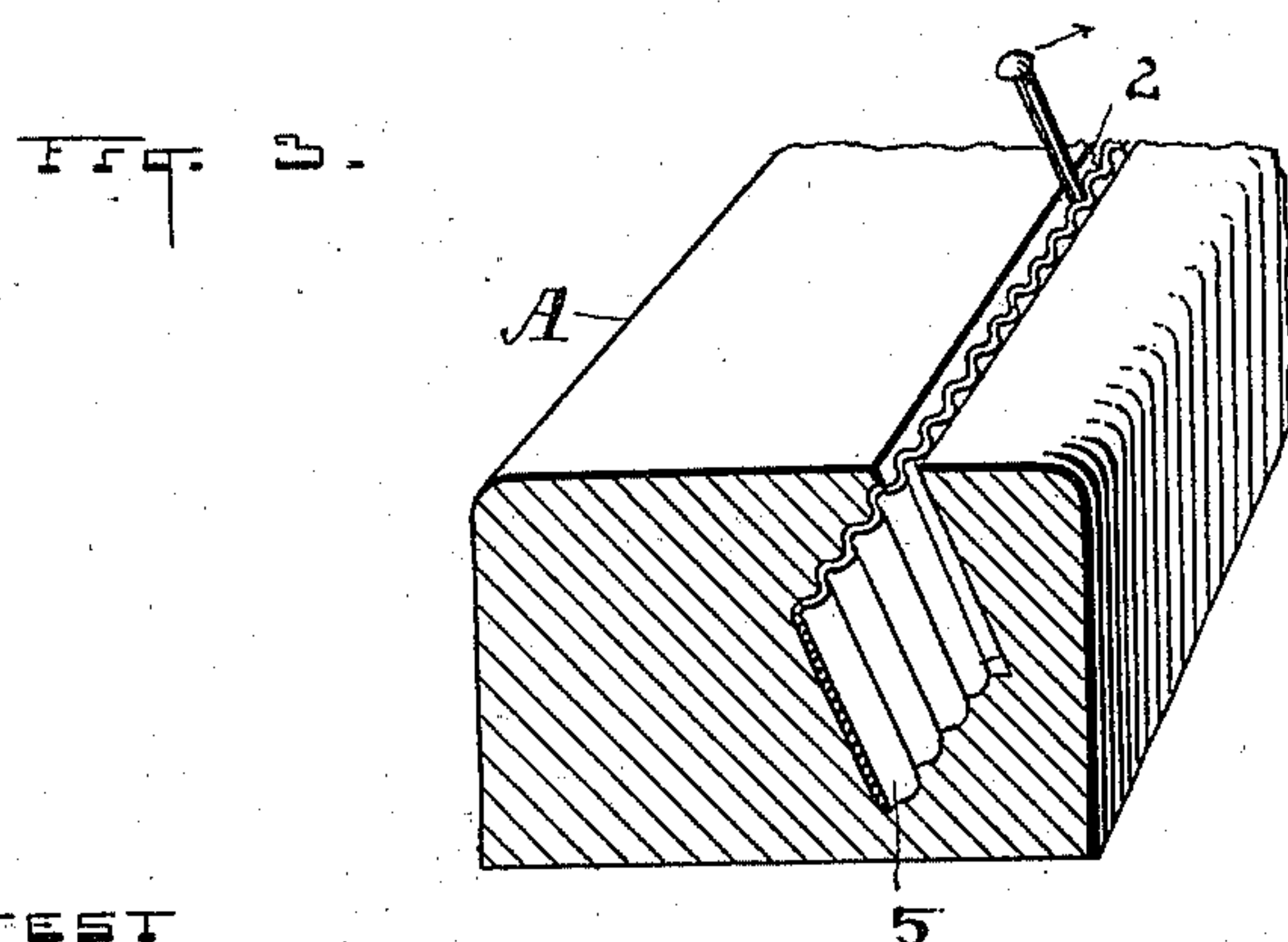
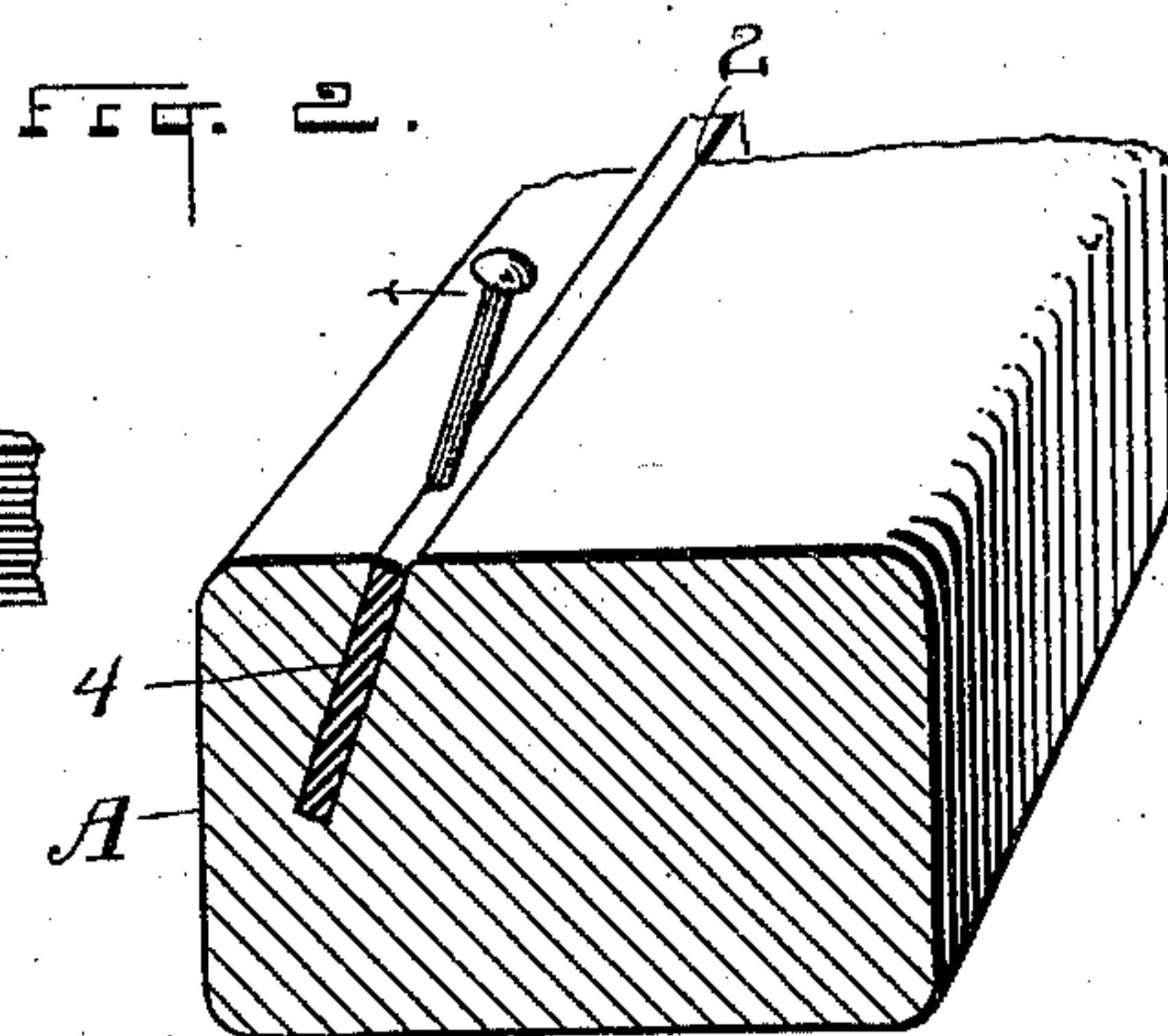
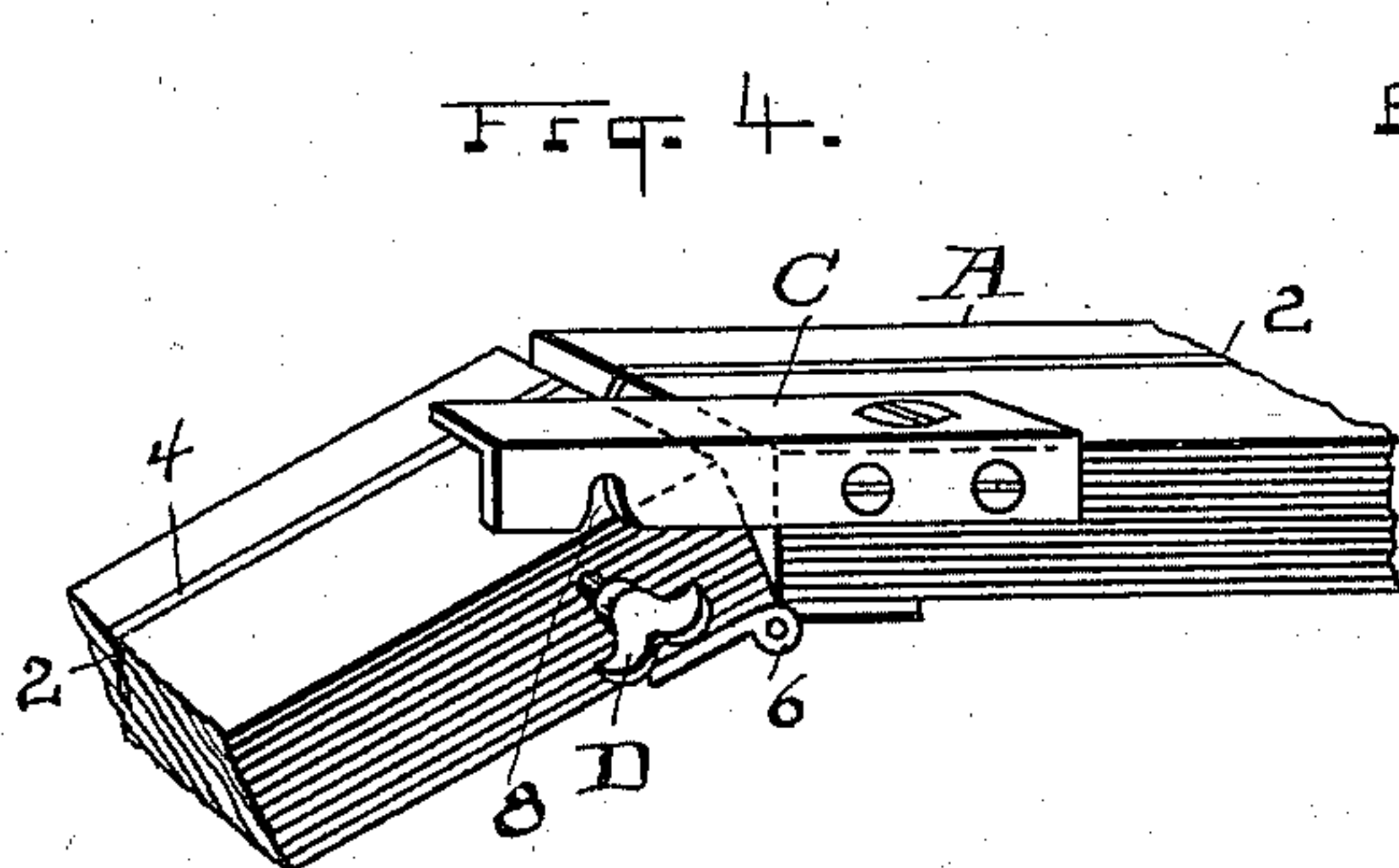
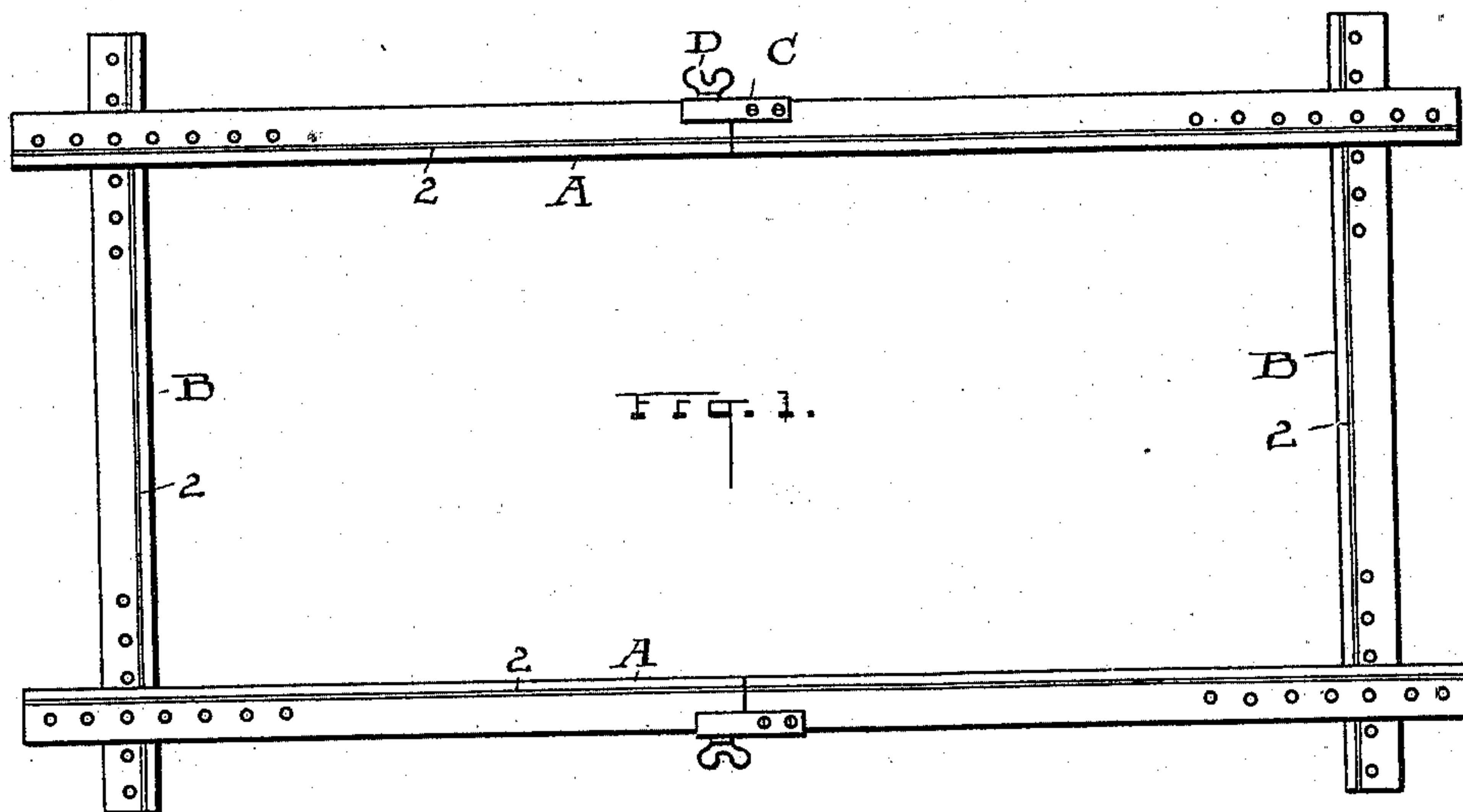


(No Model.)

R. S. CORLETT.
FRAME FOR DRYING LACE CURTAINS.

No. 578,970.

Patented Mar. 16, 1897.



ATTEST

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ROBERT S. CORLETT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FRAME FOR DRYING LACE CURTAINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,970, dated March 16, 1897.

Application filed July 6, 1896. Serial No. 598,111. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT S. CORLETT, 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 Frames for Drying Lace Curtains; 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 frames for drying lace curtains; and the invention consists in a frame having its bars formed with inclined slits of such character that the walls of the slits alone serve to sustain all the pull or draw on the pins with which the curtain is held in the frame, and in the construction and combination of parts substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one style of frame in which my invention is found and serving to illustrate the invention in so far as the frame is concerned. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective cross-section of one of the bars, showing the slit filled in this instance with some soft fabric and a pin therein as in use. Fig. 3 is a perspective cross-section of a frame-bar with a strip of very light corrugated metal set into the slit edgewise and showing a pin held in the slit, otherwise set the same as in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a section of the side bars of the frame, including a joint, and showing the means for locking the joint or hinge and making a rigid bar.

I am of course aware that I am not first and original in the use of loose pins for fastening curtains to frames and that frames have been made with longitudinal recesses in their edges, having some soft fabric or the like into which the pins are engaged and which serve to take all the strain or pull on the pins. I am also aware that bars have been cushioned on their sides with fabric and cushioning adapted to receive the pins, but in all and any such inventions which have come to my notice the material into which the pin is stuck to fasten the curtain has to take all the pull on the pin, and it must be of such strength and quality

as will withstand such pull and endure in a serviceable condition from year to year. This necessarily makes such frames expensive, and they are also of questionable value for long endurance. My invention therefore is designed to overcome these obvious objections to the old styles of frame and to produce a frame which cannot be worn out and which has all the advantages of use with pins that the best of other frames may possess.

To these ends I provide a frame with side bars A and end bars B, either in the form here shown or any other desirable form, the style of the frame not being material to this invention. This frame is provided with a more or less inclined slit 2 along its top longitudinally from end to end of the bars and of depth relatively about as shown, and adapted to the use of ordinary brass pins as commonly used in a family, or specially-made pins, if preferred. This slit necessarily is very narrow, and such as a light rip-saw would make is sufficient. In fact, if the slit were closer than this it would serve still better my purpose, because the peculiar and distinguishing feature of my bar is that I depend on the walls of the slit and not on the material in it to take all the pull and strain on the pins. Hence a slit which would comfortably admit a pin would be amply wide. However, the slits shown in Figs. 2 and 3 are somewhat wider than this, and yet so narrow that the slit serves all the purposes of the invention, and the fabric strip 4, which is set edgewise into the slit in Fig. 2, serves simply to support the pin laterally and hold it upright in the slit. Otherwise the said fabric has no purpose or function whatever, and it might be replaced with any other soft or penetrable material which would hold the pin upright and be within the spirit of this part of the invention. Fabric is used because it is convenient to insert and serves the purpose well.

In Fig. 3 I show a modification in which a strip of transversely-corrugated sheet metal 5 is substituted in the slit for the fabric in Fig. 2. The pin takes any one of the corrugations which hold it laterally, and the pull here, too, is against the side wall of the bar, as in the other views.

The side bars A are provided with hinges

in the middle, so that they may be folded, and these hinges 6 and the means for locking the parts rigidly when in use necessarily are removed from the inner edge of the bar, so
5 as to avoid any metallic exposure of the curtains and the consequent injury of the same by rust. Hence the hinges 6 are placed at the bottom of the bars, and the bars are then made rigid and braced at the joint by means
10 of the overlapping angle-iron brace-piece C, which is fastened to one section of the side bars A and along the outer top edge thereof by screws and locked on the other section across the hinge 6 by a thumb-screw D, en-
15 gaging in an open notch or recess 8 in the angle-iron brace C. When the bar-sections are thus locked at the joint, they are practically as rigid as if they were in a single piece and serve the same purposes.
20 It will be noticed that the slit 2 is located nearest the inner edge of the bar, and the inclination thereof is from the bottom outward, thus avoiding any tendency of the curtain when stretched to pull the pins out or to get
25 loose. A slit of this narrow kind has the further advantage of providing a straight line for setting the pins, so as to promote uniform stretching of the curtain. If a tapered pin, for example, of hard wood, were
30 used, it would fasten itself sufficiently in the slit without other lateral support.

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

1. A curtain-frame having bars with slits lengthwise on its top and inclined from bot- 35
tom to top from the inner side of the bar, said slits having their walls constructed to take all the pull on the pins for fastening the curtain, and containing material to hold the pins upright, in combination with pins set into 40
said slits and material, substantially as described.

2. The frame-bars having walled slits longitudinally in their top and flexible material in said slits to hold the pins in operating po- 45
sition and the said slits constructed to form bearings against the walls thereof for the curtain-fastening pins, substantially as described.

3. The bars substantially as described, pro- 50
vided with longitudinal inclined slits and a bracing material of fabric set into said slits between the walls thereof, said walls serving as bearings for the pins, substantially as described. 55

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

ROBERT S. CORLETT.

Witnesses:

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