

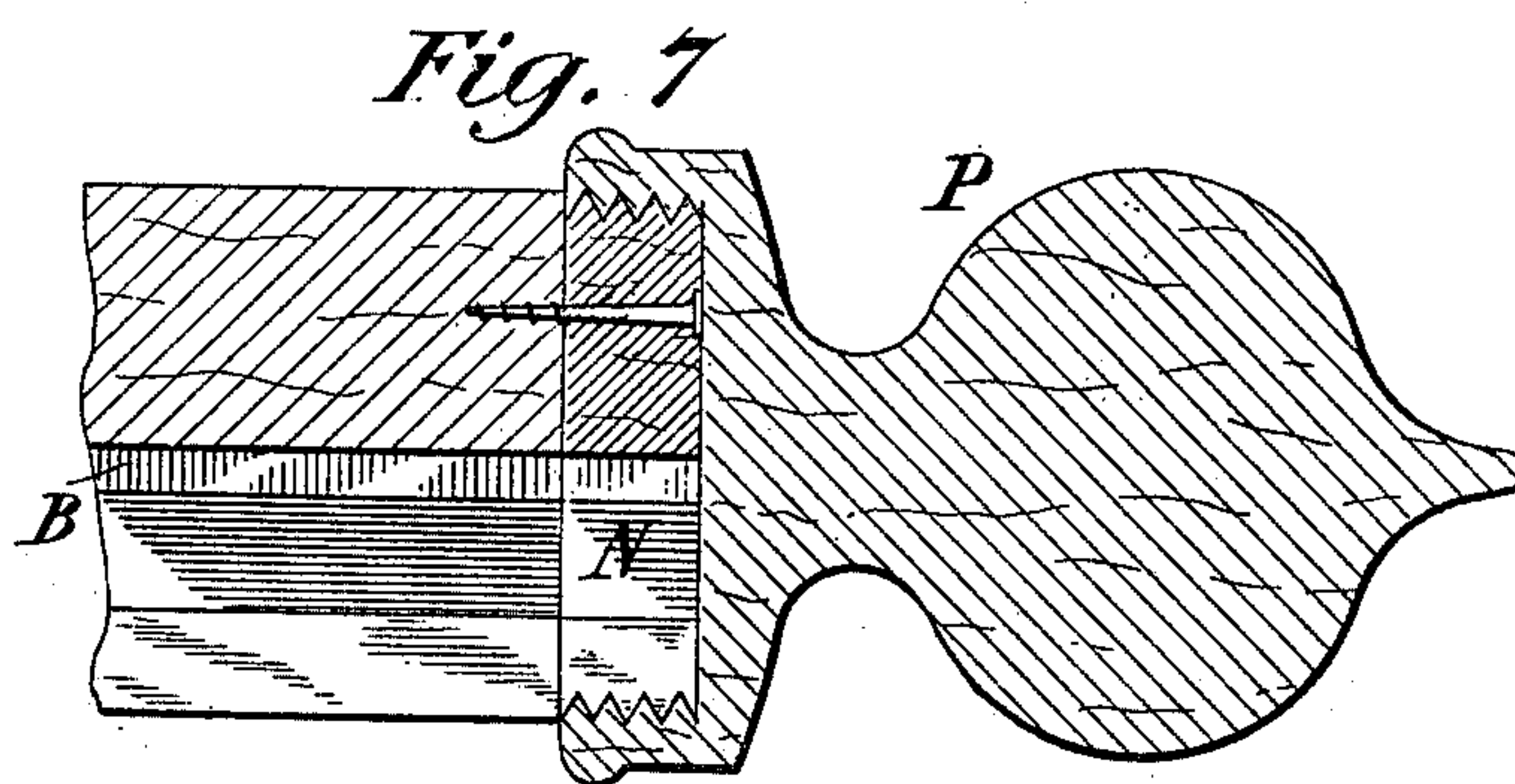
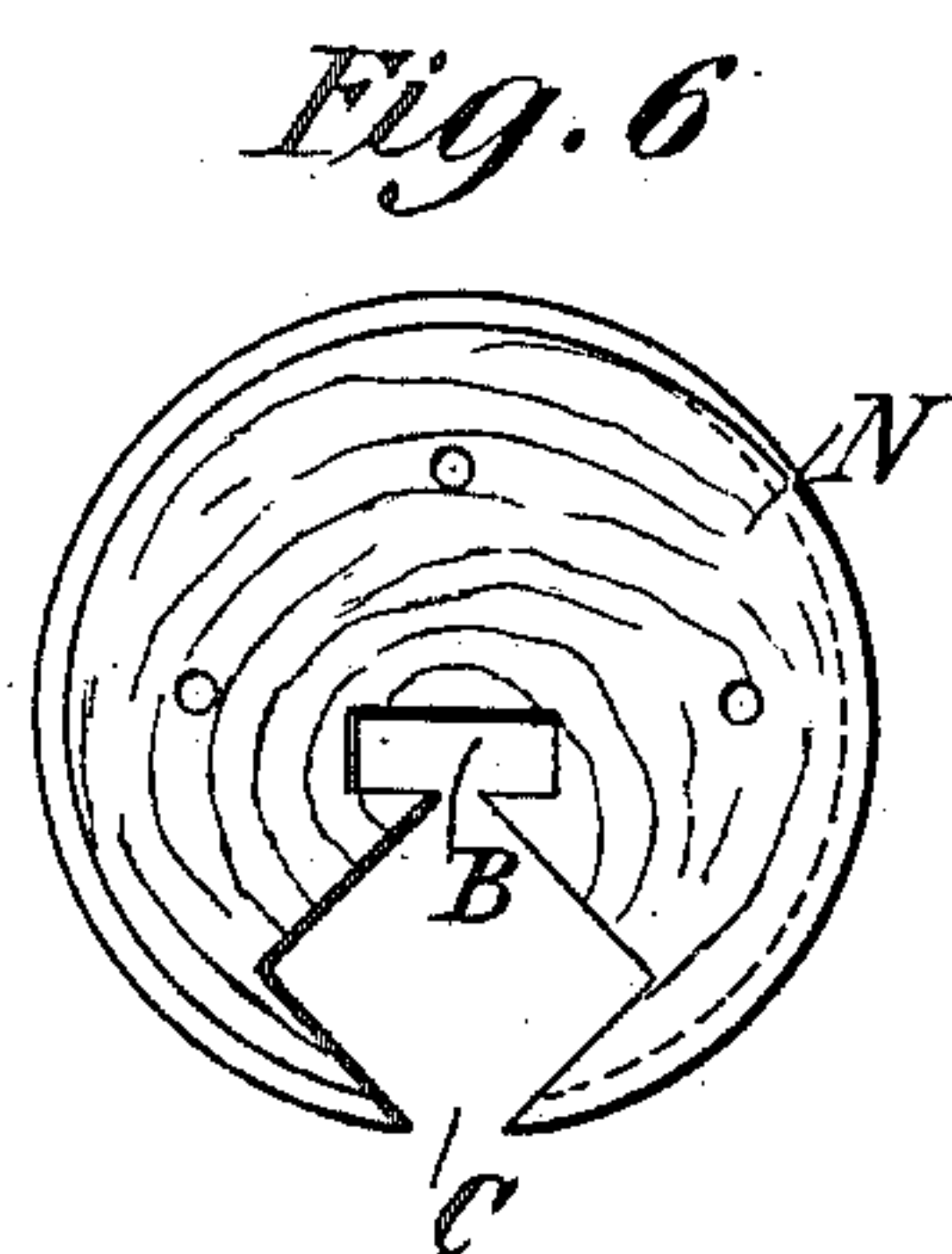
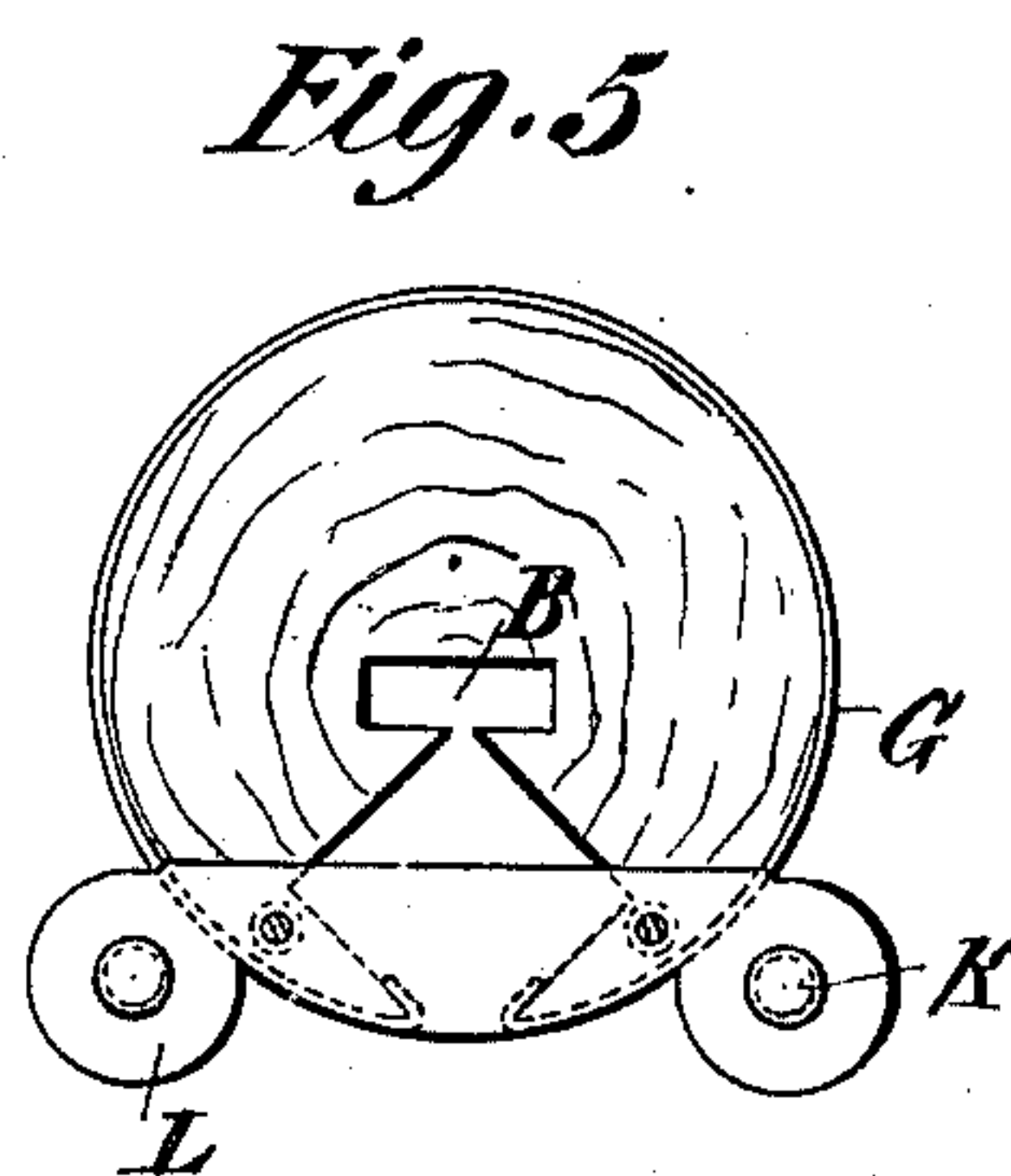
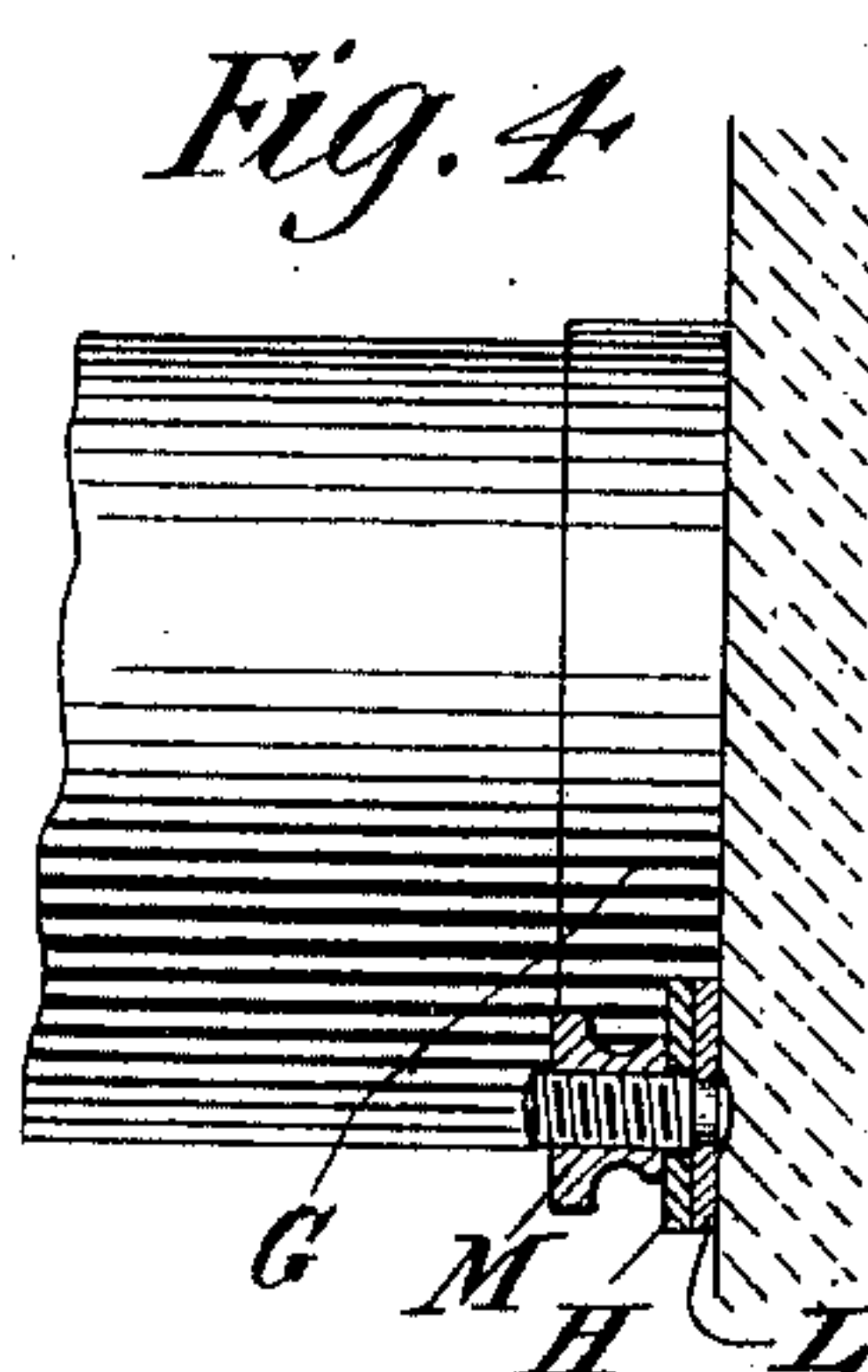
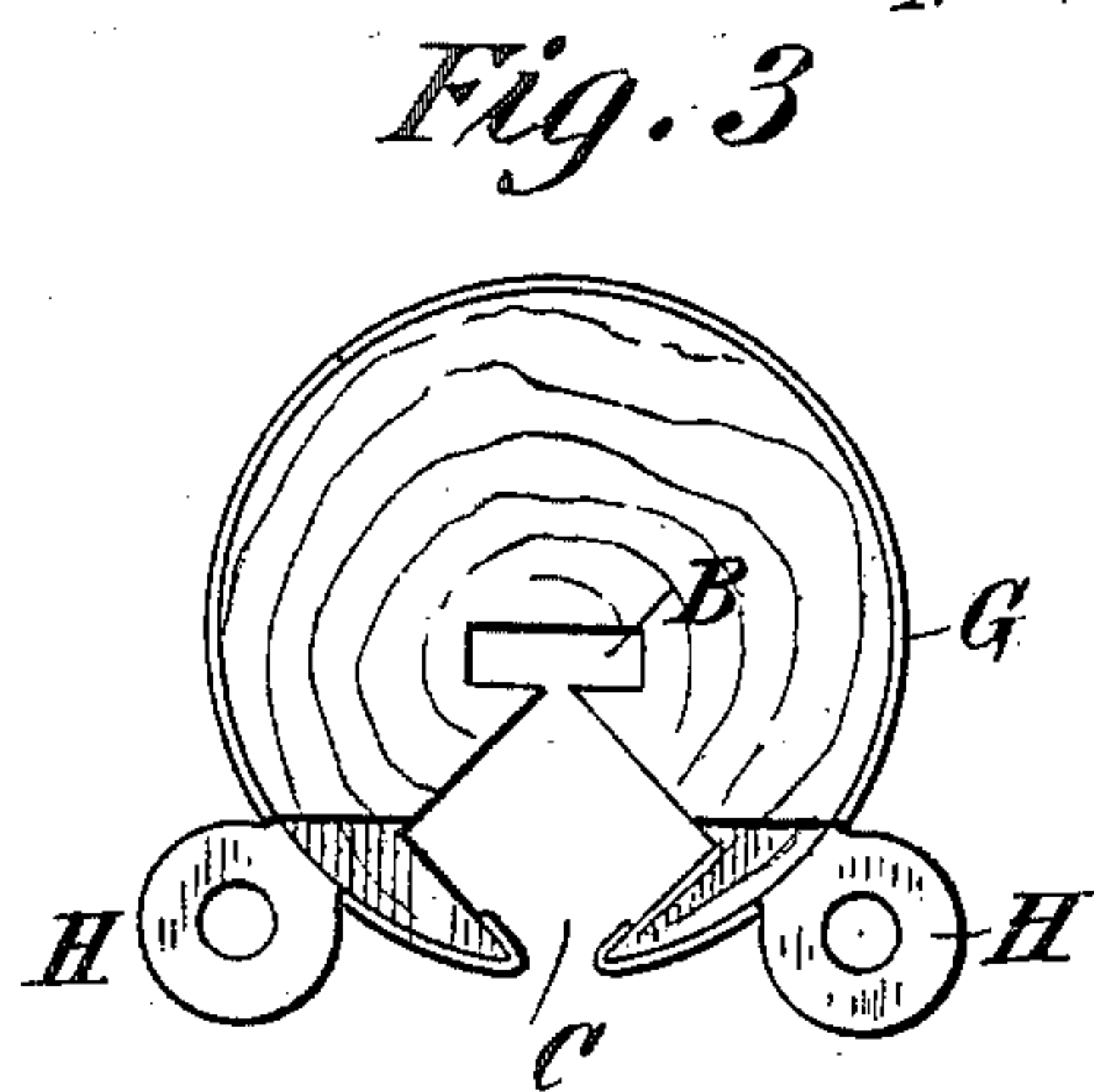
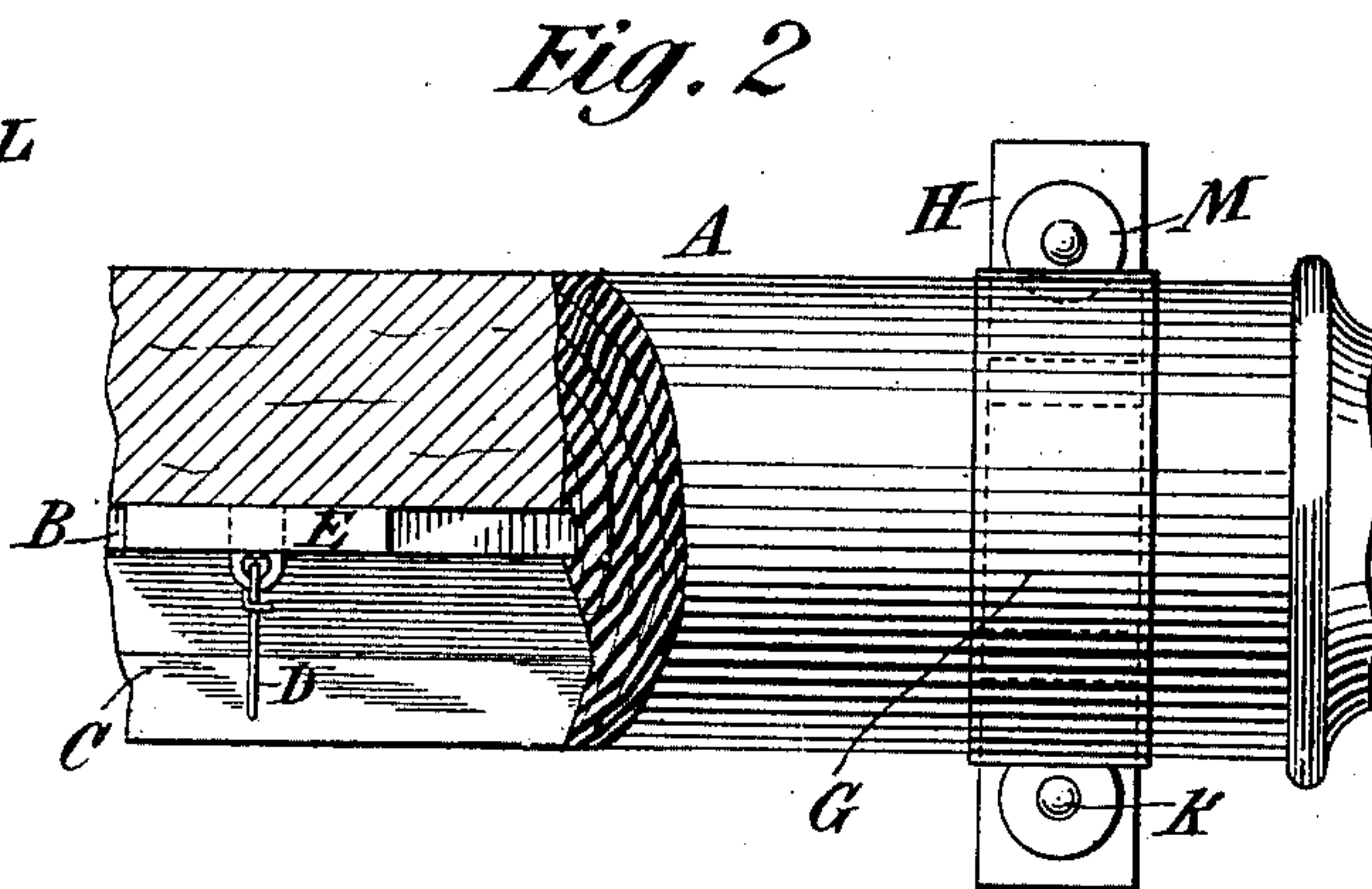
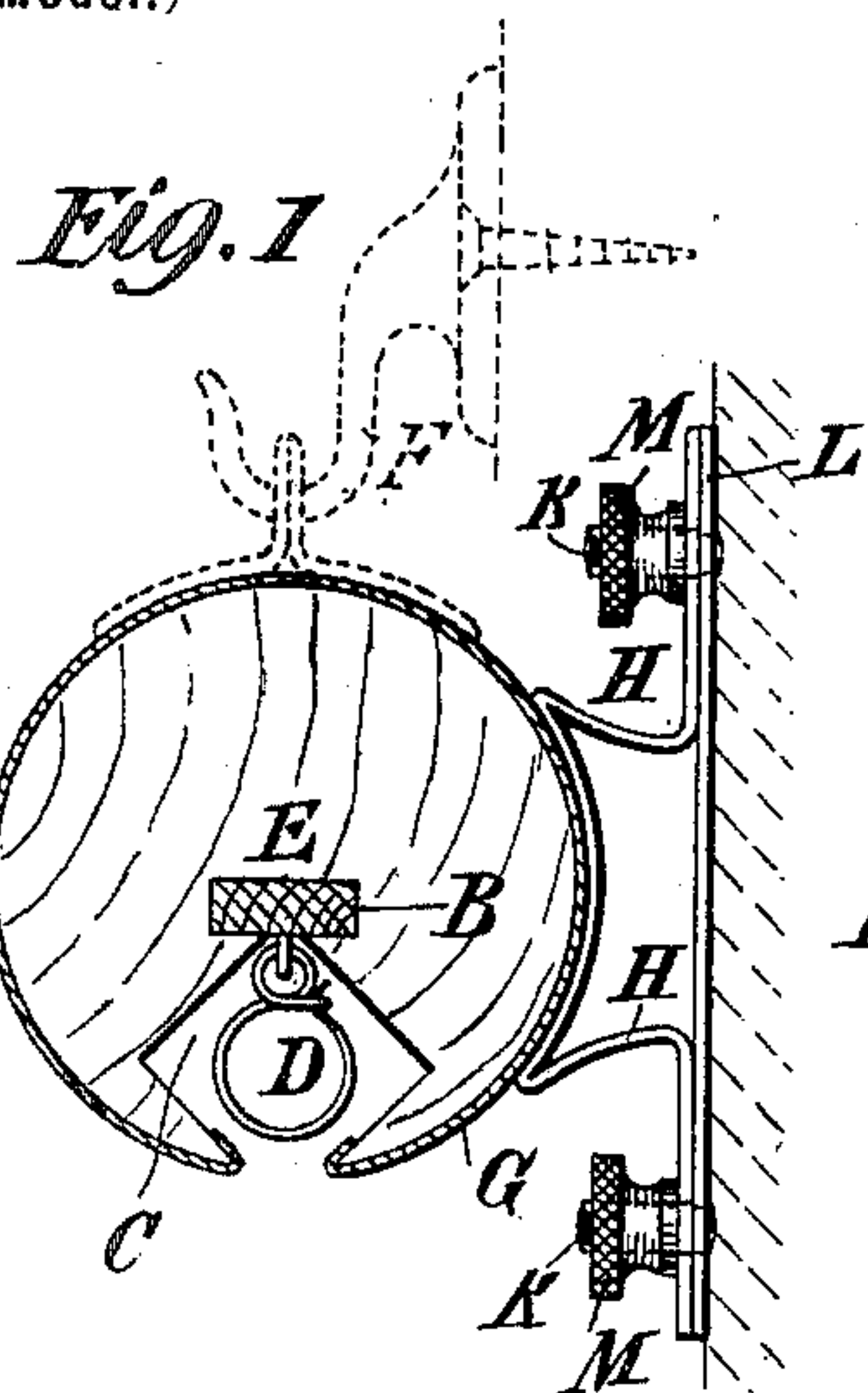
No. 630,028.

Patented Aug. 1, 1899.

L. BUGG.  
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

(Application filed Dec. 20, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO BUGG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,028, dated August 1, 1899.

Application filed December 20, 1897. Serial No. 662,508. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEO BUGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, (Brooklyn,) in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

10 The invention which forms the subject of my present application for Letters Patent is an improved curtain-fixture or device for suspending a curtain, portière, or the like; and which has for its primary object to provide a  
15 simple, cheap, and artistic means for the purpose.

I employ a wooden pole containing a longitudinal groove of sufficient depth to contain and conceal a series of hooks or pins, by  
20 means of which the curtain is supported. These hooks are suspended from or attached to independent blocks, which are adapted to slide in what may be considered as the upper portion of the groove on ways formed therefor, or what in reality is an independent  
25 groove or passage through the rod communicating with the first through a slot.

In order to permit the ready insertion of the supporting-blocks and at the same time  
30 confine them in the pole when the curtain is drawn to the sides, I have devised detachable ends of special construction.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

35 Figure 1 is a cross-section of the pole, showing the means of support therefor in elevation. Fig. 2 is a side view and part section of the end of the pole. Fig. 3 is an end view of the pole, showing one part of a modified  
40 support. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same. Fig. 5 is a view of the part of the said support adapted for attachment to a door-jamb. Fig. 6 is an end view of a piece for attachment to the end of the pole. Fig. 7 is a part  
45 sectional view of the end of the pole with an ornamental head or cap.

The curtain-pole A is of wood and is formed with a longitudinal passage or bore B, of suitable shape and size, at or near its axial cen-

ter. An open groove or recess C is also formed 50 in the body of the pole, which communicates with the bore B throughout its entire length. The said groove or recess C should be of sufficient depth to contain and conceal the pins or hooks D used for suspending the curtain, 55 and it should be sufficiently spacious to conceal the curtain along the line of attachment of the pins or hooks, so that when the curtain is suspended from the pole the means for and nature of its support will not be visible. The 60 groove C is arranged wholly within the circumference of the pole and opens outward at its lower portion through a contracted slot. The hooks or pins D are suspended from blocks E in any proper manner, and 65 the latter are in cross-section approximately the shape and size of the passage B, so as to slide freely therein. The hooks and blocks are preferably attached to the edge of a curtain and the blocks then passed into the pas- 70 sage from the end of the pole.

The pole may be supported in the usual way, as by hooks F; but I prefer to use a special form of bracket for window-curtains and a modified form of the same for portières 75 or door-curtains. These are illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5.

G is a metal strap or plate which is caused to encircle the pole near its ends and which is bent up at its ends over the edges of the 80 open groove or recess C. To the said strap are soldered or otherwise permanently secured feet H, with perforations therein, which receive threaded pins K, set in a plate L. The latter is fixed, by screws or otherwise, to 85 the window or door frame, and the curtain is secured in place by nuts M, which clamp the feet H to the plate L.

When it is desired to hang the curtain between the two sides of a door or window frame, 90 the straps G are secured to the ends of the pole and are formed with ears H, which are clamped to the plates L by nuts, as shown in Fig. 4. It will be understood that the pole may be cut to any length desired to fit win- 95 dows or doors of different sizes.

When the pole is supported so as to expose its ends, it is necessary while permitting the



curtain to hang or to slide freely to the extreme ends of said pole to prevent it from becoming withdrawn or detached from the same, and for this purpose I use the following device.

N is a section, usually of wood, of the same diameter as the pole and similarly formed with the groove C and passage B. In its periphery, however, a thread is cut, and after the pole has been cut to the desired length this section N is secured to the end, as by screws. One end only of the pole requires this section, as the opposite end may be threaded to receive a cap.

The ends of the pole are covered by caps P, of metal or wood, which fit over and engage with its threaded ends. These caps close the recess and passage in the pole and prevent the blocks from being drawn out.

A curtain-fixture may be constructed as above described very readily and cheaply. It is highly ornamental and serviceable and provides for the cutting of poles to any desired lengths.

I am aware that curtain-poles have been formed with a groove or passage through them to receive a series of sliding blocks from which the curtain is suspended; but my improvement in this respect is in the special character of the groove and the relation of the other parts whereby the hooks or pins

are contained and entirely concealed within the pole.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A solid wooden curtain-pole substantially circular in cross-section, having a longitudinal passage B formed in the body of the pole near its axial center, and a groove C of sufficient size to receive and conceal the folds of the curtain formed below the passage B and within the circumference of the pole, communicating with the passage and opening outward at its lower portion through a narrow slot, in combination with blocks E fitting within the passage B and adapted to slide therein, and the hooks or pins attached to the said blocks and arranged wholly within the groove C, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a curtain-pole formed with a passage B and groove C therein, and suspension-blocks adapted to slide in the passage, of a screw-threaded section N adapted to be secured to the end of the pole provided with an aperture similar in cross-sectional shape to the said passage and groove in the pole, and a screw cap or head adapted to be secured to the section, substantially as set forth.

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