

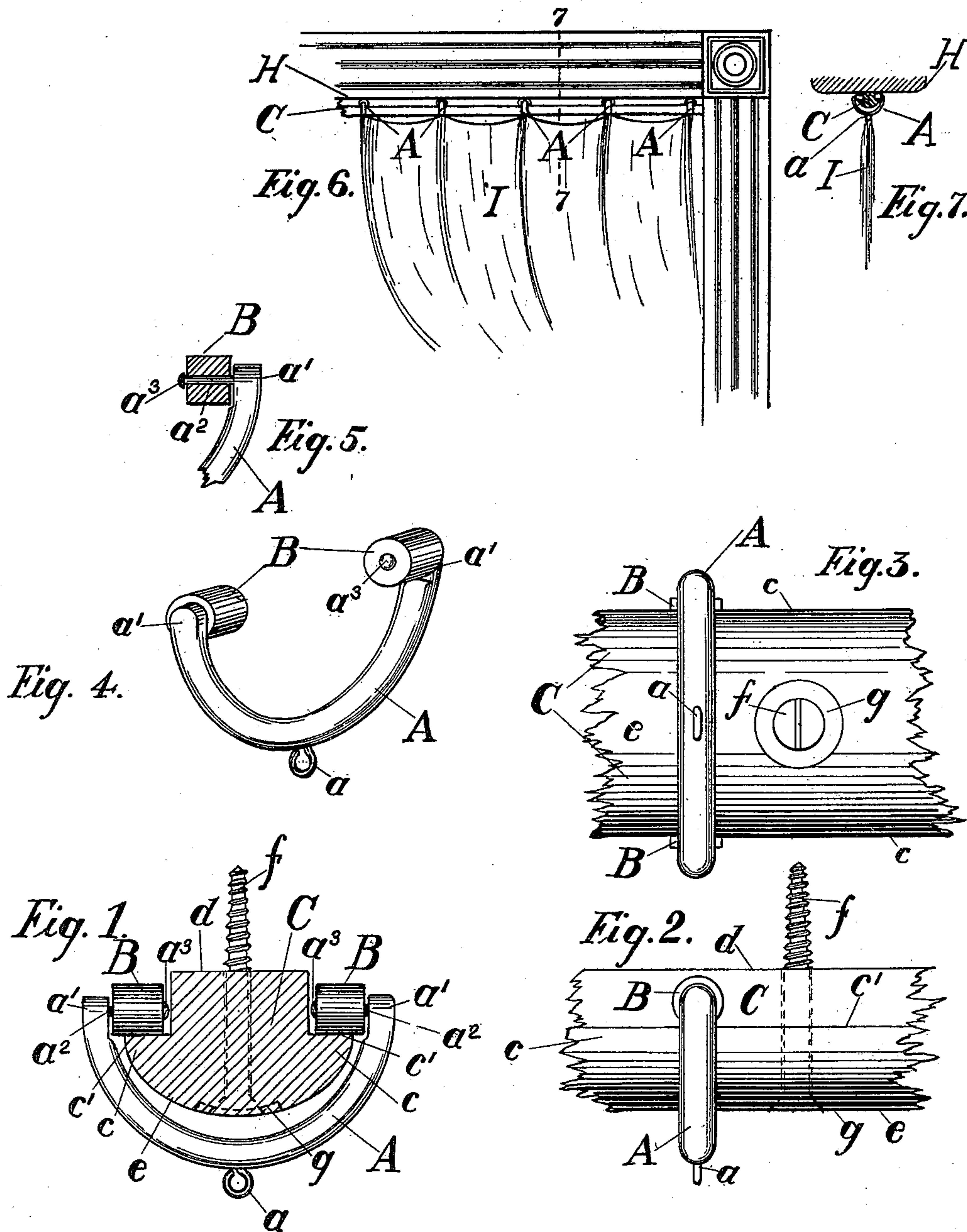
No. 632,343.

Patented Sept. 5, 1899.

T. A. ESSER.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

(Application filed Nov. 9, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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THEODOR AUGUST ESSER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,343, dated September 5, 1899.

Application filed November 9, 1898. Serial No. 695,917. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR AUGUST ESSER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fixtures for Curtains, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fixtures for curtains, especially of the kind called portières; and the objects of my invention are, first, to provide a pole, rod, or strip having tracks thereon for traveling hangers and of such construction that it can be fastened directly to a door-lintel or other supporting-framework without any intervening space between said pole, rod, or strip and such lintel, dispensing with end sockets or supports; second, to provide a hanger which will easily travel upon said pole and support the depending fabric, and, third, to provide the other details herein set forth. I attain these objects by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the rod in transverse section, showing the means of supporting the tracks thereon for the traveling hanger, and, further, showing the hanger in position thereon. Fig. 2 is a side view of my device, showing the pole, hanger, and means of fastening said pole to the lintel. Fig. 3 is a view from beneath the device when attached to the lintel, showing the pole, hanger, and means of fastening said pole to its supporting-frame. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of the hanger, showing the hanger-rollers and eyelet which furnishes means of attachment to the depending fabric. Fig. 5 is a view of a portion of the hanger, showing the pin which serves as a bearing for the hanger-roller, said roller being shown in longitudinal section thereon. Fig. 6 is a view of the mechanism in position, showing a portion of a lintel and depending portière. Fig. 7 is a view in transverse section, taken on the line 7 7, Fig. 6, with the hanger in position.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The hanger A, preferably of metal, resembles in general shape a half-ring or tore and has on its outside periphery, midway of its extremities, a projecting loop or eyelet a , to engage with a hook on the portière. Near the extremi-

ties $a' a'$ of the hanger A, and extending inward toward the center thereof and having their longitudinal axes in the same straight line, are the pins $a^2 a^2$, which serve as bearings for the hanger-rollers B B. Said pins $a^2 a^2$ are provided at their free extremities with heads $a^3 a^3$, which retain the rollers B B upon said pins $a^2 a^2$. The rollers B B are substantially cylindrical and rotate around their longitudinal axes upon their bearings $a^2 a^2$, above described.

The pole or strip C is made of any suitable material and has two flanges or ledges $c c$, which project laterally and extend throughout its entire length. The upper surfaces $c' c'$ of the flanges $c c$, which are flat, lie in a plane parallel to the length of said pole C and form tracks or treads upon which the hanger-rollers B B travel. Lying between and extending upward from the inner edges of the tracks $c' c'$ is a raised portion d , having a flat face designed to bear against the supporting frame or lintel H. The portion d of pole C is of such width as to provide clearance between said portion D and the adjacent extremities $a^3 a^3$ of said pins $a^2 a^2$ when hanger A is in position upon said pole C. The height of said raised portion d above the tracks $c' c'$ is somewhat greater than the diameter of the hanger-rollers B B, thus providing clearance between the bottom of the lintel H and the top of the rollers B B when traveling upon the tracks $c' c'$. The greatest width of the pole C is at the outer edges of the tracks $c' c'$, said width being somewhat less than the diameter of the hanger, thus allowing clearance between the edges of the tracks $c' c'$ and the hanger A. The under portion e of the pole C is preferably convex downward and so proportioned as to leave sufficient clearance between said portion e and the hanger A. The screw f , in connection with its washer g , serves as means for fixing the pole or strip C to the lintel H. Said washer g is countersunk to receive the head of said screw f and is also curved or otherwise properly shaped to conform to the under surface of the portion e of the pole or strip C.

The hanger A is so placed upon the pole C that the hanger-rollers B B bear upon the tracks $c' c'$ and the hanger A extends down-

ward in a direction away from the raised portion *d* of the pole C. There may be as many such hangers as are necessary to support the curtain. The upper surface of the part *d* of the pole or strip C is placed firmly against the under surface of the lintel H, and the pole C is then fastened to said lintel by means of the screws *f*, extending through the pole C and into the lintel H. The head of the screw F, exposed surface of the washer *g*, and surface of the under portion *e* of the pole C will form substantially a continuous surface. The fabric I is engaged by hooks or in any other suitable manner to the eyelets *a* in the hangers A and may then be easily drawn in either direction along the pole C. It is obvious that in this construction no space is left between the pole or strip and the lintel, and the pole or strip may be given a color corresponding to that of the lintel. Thus the pole or strip will have the appearance of being part of the lintel and adds a finished appearance thereto. The upper edges of the portière are also brought much closer to the lintel than in the construction formerly used, and as the hangers run upon rollers there is much less friction in drawing the curtain than where the hangers have only sliding contact with the pole.

30 In the construction herein described the fabric may be hung in such a manner that its upper edge will extend beyond the hangers to which it is attached, and as the distance from the hangers to the lintel is small the

35 fabric will by its own stiffness extend upward a distance sufficient to completely hide the hangers and pole. By this method of hanging the pole and hanger are not noticeable.

40 It is obvious that the shape of the lower portion of the strip or pole, as well as that of the hanger, may be varied without departing from my invention.

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

45 A fixture for suspending curtains, consisting of the combination of an inverted-T-shaped strip or pole, the upright central portion whereof is adapted to be directly attached to, and lie closely against the surface of a lintel or other supporting structure; ledges 50 upon said strip or pole protruding laterally one from each side of the central portion thereof, the upper surfaces of said ledges forming tracks or ways lying in the same horizontal plane; a depending hanger consisting of a 55 yoke, said yoke having at or near each extremity thereof, a pin which serves as a bearing for a roller; and a roller upon each of said pins bearing upon said tracks or ways, whereby said yoke is supported upon said 60 horizontal ledges in such manner that said yoke may vibrate in the direction of the length of said strip or pole.

THEODOR AUGUST ESSER.

Witnesses:

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