

No. 661,494.

Patented Nov. 13, 1900.

C. E. CLARK & H. F. A. ULLRICH.

CURTAIN POLE.

(Application filed May 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

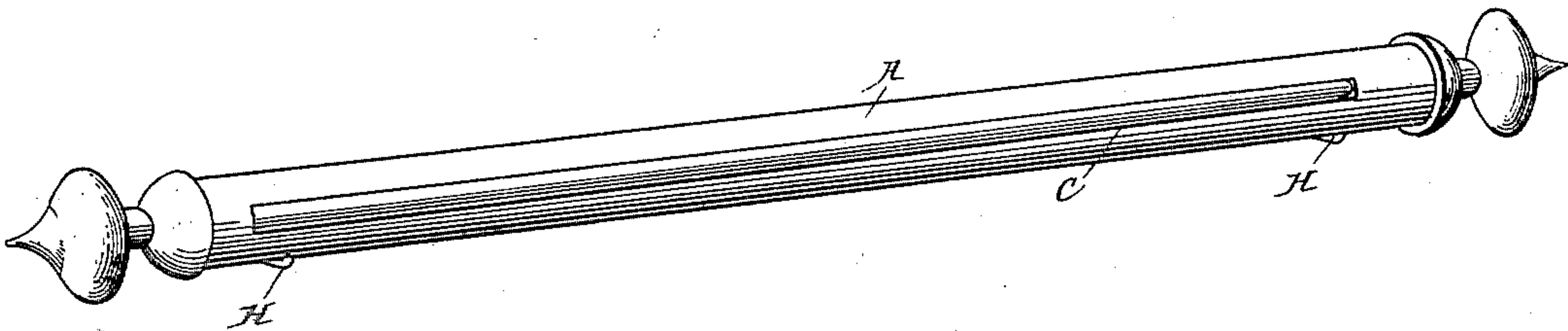


Fig. 2.

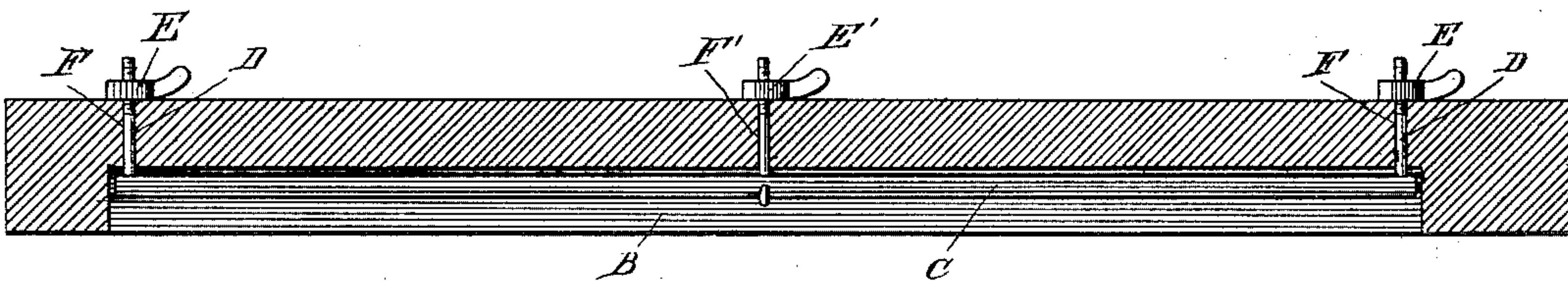


Fig. 3.

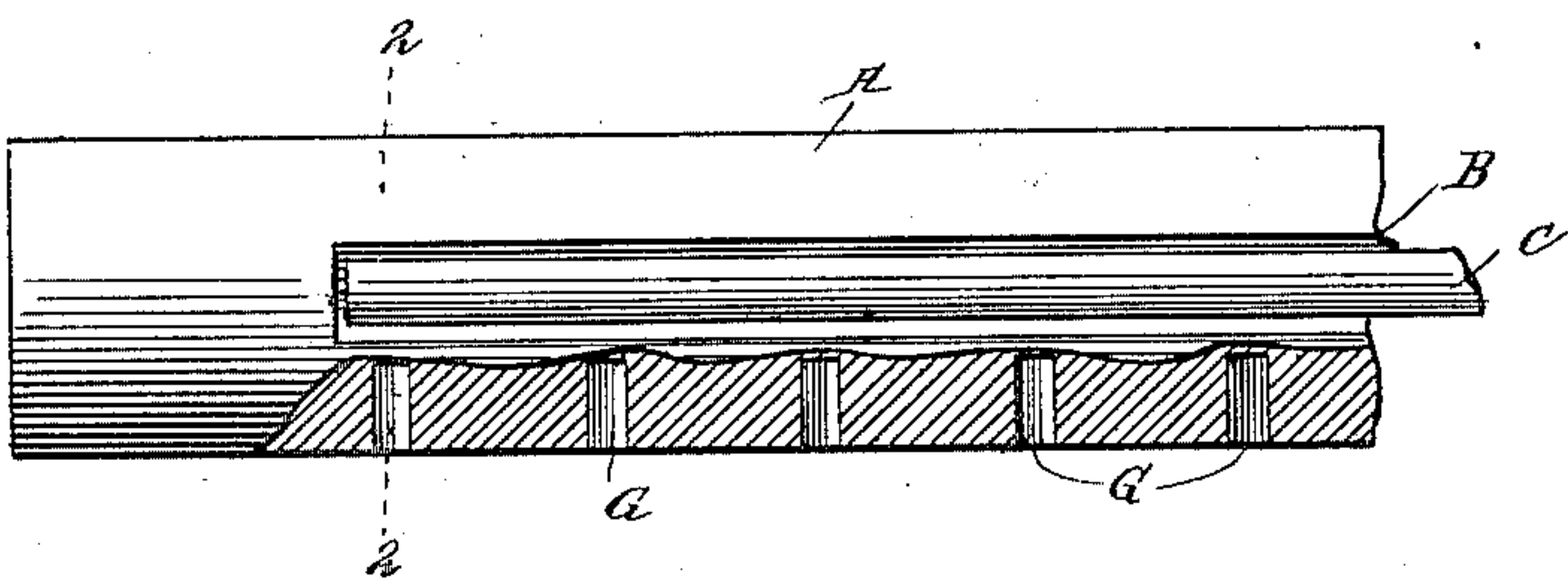
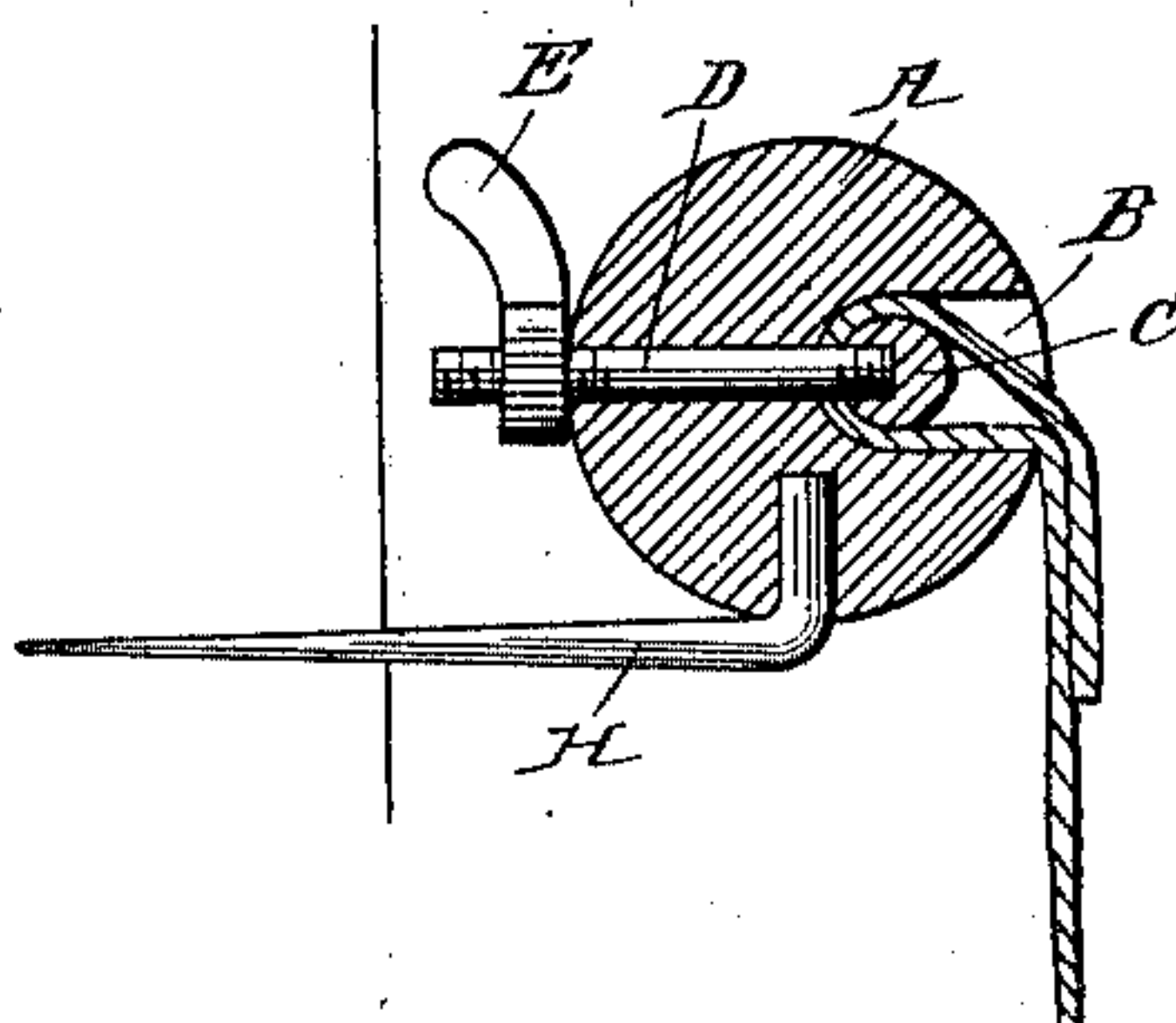


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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CURTAIN-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,494, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed May 23, 1899. Serial No. 717,918. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES E. CLARK and HENRY F. A. ULLRICH, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Poles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curtain-poles, and more particularly to an improved means for fastening the curtain to the pole, the object being to provide an exceedingly cheap and simple means for securing the curtain to the pole; and with this object in view the invention consists in the peculiar construction of the various parts and in their novel combination and arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, parts being broken away to show the engaging recesses by means of which the pole is secured to the bracket. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 2 2, Fig. 3.

In carrying out our invention we employ a pole A, provided with a longitudinal groove or slot B in the side thereof and extending nearly the entire length of the pole. At each end of the groove B is a right-angular aperture F, and intermediate these apertures is one or more similar openings F', as will be hereinafter referred to. Resting in the groove and running parallel with the side walls of the same is a curtain-securing rod C, provided at or near its ends with the inwardly-projecting extensions or pins D, passing through the apertures F and threaded to receive the thumb-nuts E, whereby the securing-rod can be adjusted to receive any thickness of fabric, from a lace curtain to the thickest portière. The rod C can be made of any desirable material, such as wood or metal, and can be provided with interiorly-threaded openings to receive the threaded ends of the pins D, or if the rod is made of metal these pins may be cast or otherwise made integral therewith.

In practice we have found that when very long poles are used—such as, for instance,

are used for partitioning off an entire room—the weight on the rod C will have a tendency to sag or bulge out in the middle. To obviate this, we provide one or more detachable and removable pins F', provided at one end with a hook adapted to engage the rod and at the other end threaded to receive a thumb-nut E', similar to the thumb-nut E, as clearly seen in Fig. 2. While we have shown only one of these hooked pins, it is obvious that as many more can be used as is found desirable.

On the underside of the curtain-pole proper and at right angles to the groove and the apertures F is arranged a series of openings or recesses G, by means of which the pole is adapted to be secured or fastened on the upward extension of the L-shaped brackets H, as most clearly seen in Fig. 4. It is of course understood that we provide a series of the recesses at each end of the pole, so that it will not be necessary to remove the brackets H every time a different-length pole is put up or every time a pole is placed in a new location. By locating the openings G in this manner the pole can be slipped on or removed from the brackets H and rigidly held with its grooved portion forward, so that after the curtain has been clamped in position the upper end of it will drop forward over the clamp, and thereby hide the same.

In operation the upper edges of the curtain or other drapery are first folded over the securing-rod, and after being adjusted the winged nuts or thumb-screws are tightened on the threaded ends of the pins D, so as to draw the rod into the groove, and thereby securely fasten the curtain or drapery. The pole can then be hung upon the brackets H or hung in any other suitable manner.

It will of course be understood that the rod can be loosened sufficient to permit of the ready insertion or withdrawal of the curtain or drapery.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a curtain-support, the combination, with a pole provided with a longitudinal groove extending nearly from end to end, and with perforations extending from the bottom of the groove through the pole, and with a

series of openings near each end in the under surface at right angles to the groove and the perforations, a clamp in the groove, the ends of which are provided with projecting pins, wing-nuts on the pins and L-shaped brackets.

2. In a curtain-support, the combination, with a pole provided with a longitudinal groove extending nearly from end to end, and with perforations extending from the bottom of the groove through the pole and with openings near each end in the under surface at right angles to the groove and the perforations, a clamp in the groove, each end of which is provided with a screw-threaded pin

which projects through the perforations in the pole, and the intermediate portion is provided with a perforation, a pin in said perforation, the outer end of which projects through a perforation in the pole, and is screw-threaded, a wing-nut on each screw-threaded portion, and L-shaped brackets, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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