No. 671,469. Patented Apr. 9, 1901.

T. J. CLOUD.

CURTAIN HANGING APPARATUS.

(Application filed Oct. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

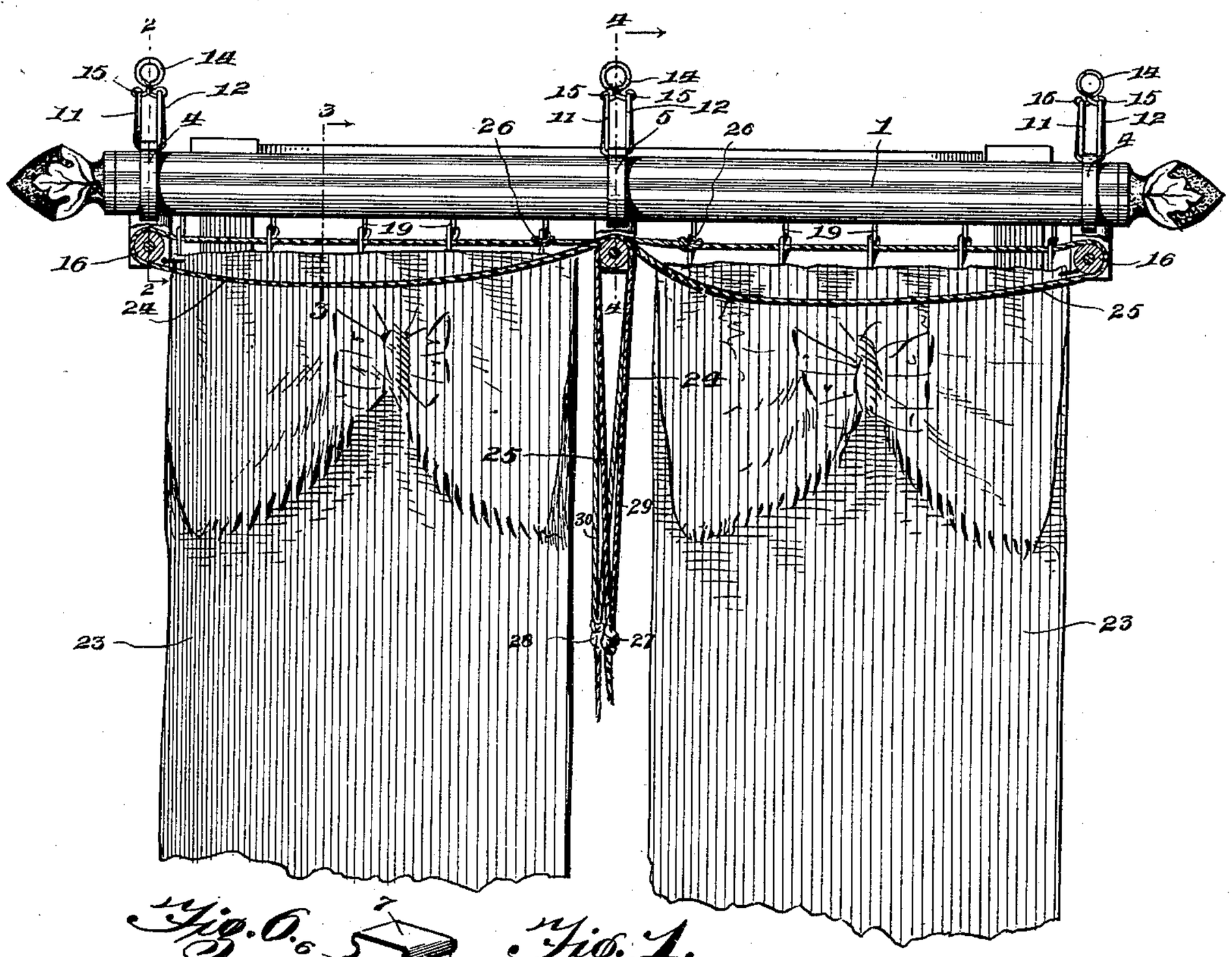

Fig. 6.

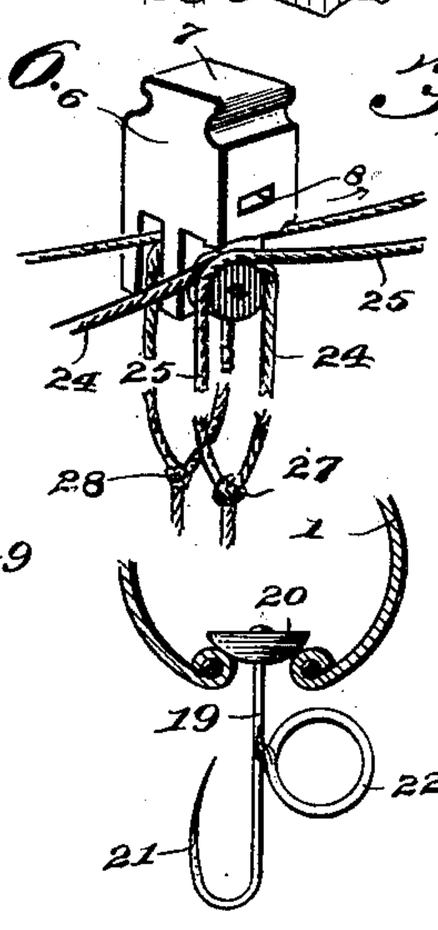

Fig. 1.

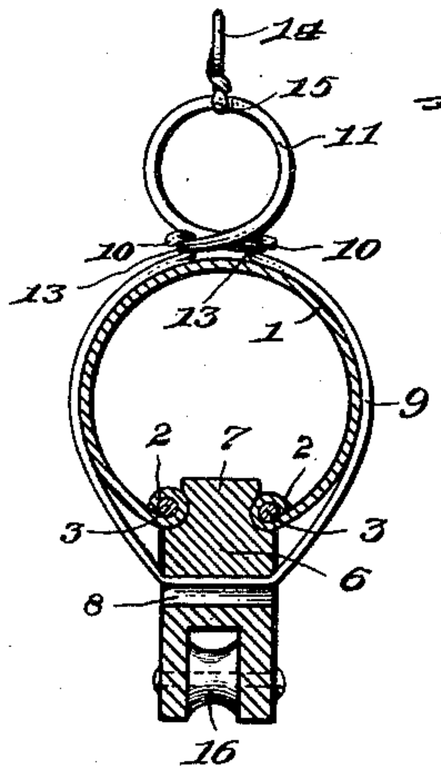

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

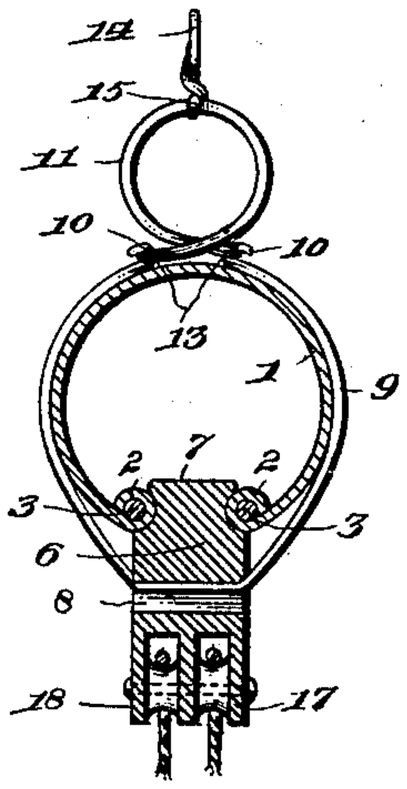

Fig. 4.

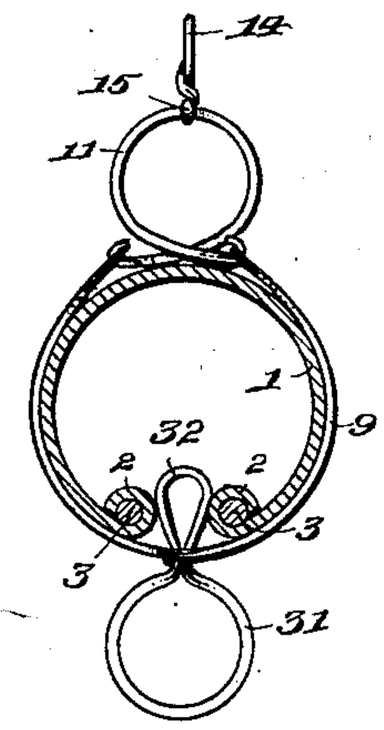

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
Leo. B. Dondero.
H. J. Shepard.

T. J. Cloud Inventor
by C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. CLOUD, OF KILLEEN, TEXAS.

CURTAIN-HANGING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,469, dated April 9, 1901.

Application filed October 20, 1900. Serial No. 33,752. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. CLOUD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Killeen, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Curtain-Hanging Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for hanging curtains in pairs, and has for one object to provide an improved apparatus of this character which is especially designed for adjustably suspending the curtains from a pole, so that they may be simultaneously moved in opposite directions to open and close the same. It is furthermore designed to provide improved means for adjustably connecting each curtain to the supporting-pole, and also to provide improved means for hanging the pole, so that it may be conveniently put up and taken down.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a curtain-hanging apparatus constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, parts being broken away to show the mounting of the curtain-operating cords. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail transverse sectional view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1 and showing one of the adjustably-slidable connections between the curtain and the pole. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1 and through the intermediate guide for the curtain-cords. Fig. 5 is a similar cross-sectional view showing a modified form of terminal pole-hanger and curtain-cord guide. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view illustrating the manner of reeving the curtain-cords through the intermediate guide therefor.

Corresponding parts are designated by like characters of reference in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the curtain-pole, which is preferably tubular in form and provided with a longitudinal slot in its under side. This pole may be of wood, but is preferably formed of sheet metal, having the opposite edges of the slot bent inwardly into beads 2, which tightly embrace suitable stiffening and strengthening rods 3. This pole is hung from any suitable brackets or fastening devices secured to the wall or ceiling of a room by means of the end and intermediate hangers 4 and 5, respectively, which are shown in detail in Figs. 2 and 4. Each of these hangers comprises a frame or body 6, provided with a dovetailed top projection 7, which forms a rib that is received through the slot of the pole, so as to be firmly gripped by the opposite spring edges of said slot. An intermediate slot 8 is formed transversely through the body of the block and is disposed transversely of the pole. A pole-embracing band 9, formed from a single strap of flat spring metal, has its intermediate portion received within this slot or opening, while its opposite portions embrace the pole. The opposite terminals of this band are bent outwardly in opposite directions, so as to form the terminal hooks 10 for engagement with the opposite ends of the spring-clamp 11, so as to removably bind the band upon the pole. As best indicated in Fig. 1, this spring-clamp is formed from a single piece of wire, which is bent intermediate of its ends into the opposite spring-coils 12, which have their corresponding portions extended and connected, so as to form hooks or loops 13, which engage the hooks upon the pole-embracing band. One side of the clamp and the corresponding side of the band have their hooks connected against separation, so as to form a pivotal or hinged connection for the clamp, while its opposite hook forms a spring-catch to snap into the adjacent hook of the band.

A suspending-eye 14 is provided for the clamp by means of a wire twisted intermediate of its ends into an eye and having its opposite ends extended laterally outward in opposite directions and formed into hooks 15, which engage the respective coils of the clamp, so that the hanger may be suspended from any character of bracket or fastening device.

The lower end of the body of each end hanger is provided with a longitudinal bifurcation or is forked for the reception of a grooved pulley 16, while the intermediate hanger is provided with a pair of parallel rings or pulleys 17 and 18.

The means for connecting the upper edge of the curtain to the pole comprises a straight shank 19, having its upper end provided with a head or button 20, that is convex upon its under side and is received within the tubular pole, so as to travel upon the opposite edges of the slot therein. The shank depends through the slot and is provided with a lower terminal sharpened hook 21 and an intermediate ring or eye 22, located opposite the hook and arranged in the plane of the shank and the hook. It is preferable to form the curtain-hook from a single piece of wire, which is bent at one end into the hook and twisted intermediate of its ends to form the eye or ring.

In hanging the curtains the end and intermediate hangers are applied to the pole, as hereinbefore described, and the suspending rings or eyes 11 engaged with suitable brackets or fastening devices secured to the wall or ceiling of the room. It will of course be understood that the curtain-pins have been previously fitted to the pole from either end thereof. The upper edge of each curtain 23 is then engaged with the curtain-hooks at corresponding sides of the intermediate pole-hanger, so that they may be slid in opposite directions upon the pole through the medium of the slidable suspending-pins. The curtains are then provided with the respective operating-cords 24 and 25, each of which has its intermediate portion passed through the adjacent end pulley 16, with its lower portion passing over the outer intermediate pulley 17, and thence downwardly. The upper portion of the cord is passed inwardly through the guide rings or eyes of the curtain-hooks and over the inner intermediate pulley in the same manner as the lower portion of the cord. The innermost suspending-pin of each curtain is secured to the adjacent portion of its respective cord by having the latter tied to the guide-eye, as indicated at 26. At suitable distances below the intermediate cord-guides the ends of the corresponding cord portions are connected, as indicated at 27 and 28, so that by pulling upon the combined cord portions 29 the curtain-pins, which are connected to the opposite cord portions, will be drawn outwardly in opposite directions, thereby opening or separating the curtains. By pulling downwardly upon the other combined cord portions 30 the curtains will be drawn inwardly in opposite directions, so as to close the same.

A modified form of pole-hanger is shown in Fig. 5, in which the band is formed of wire instead of a metal strap and instead of a wooden block. The intermediate lower portion of the band is formed into a pendent ring or eye 31 and an opposite upwardly-projecting loop portion 32, forming a guide projection similar to the projection 7 of the block.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination with a curtain-pole, of a hanger therefor, comprising a split pole-embracing band having its opposite ends located at the upper side of the pole, and provided with terminal hooks, and a suspending split spring-band having its opposite end portions crossed and provided with terminal hooks detachably engaged with the respective hooks of the pole-embracing band.

2. The combination with a curtain-pole, of a hanger therefor, comprising a pole-embracing split band, having its opposite ends located upon the upper side of the pole, and a detachable suspending-band having its opposite ends constructed for engagement with the respective ends of the pole-embracing band, the suspending-band being elastic and also sprung into engagement with the pole-embracing band.

3. The combination with a curtain-pole, of a hanger therefor, comprising a split pole-embracing band having its opposite ends located upon the upper side of the pole, and one end formed into a hook, and a suspending split spring-ring, having its opposite end portions crossed, one of said end portions having a hinged or pivotal connection with the adjacent end of the pole-embracing band, and the opposite end having a detachable engagement with the hook of the band.

4. The combination with a curtain-pole having a longitudinal slot in its under side, of a combined pole-hanger and curtain-cord guide, comprising a pole-embracing band, having an upper suspending device, an upstanding guide projection rising from the lower side of the band and slidably projected into the slot of the pole, and a curtain-cord guide pendent from the band.

5. In a curtain-hanging apparatus, the combination with a curtain-pole, of opposite end curtain-cord guides, an intermediate guide, opposite groups of curtain-suspending devices located between the intermediate guide and the respective end guides, and slidable in opposite directions upon the pole, and opposite curtain-cords, having their intermediate portions engaging the respective end guides, and their corresponding end portions passed inwardly in opposite directions through the intermediate guide and pendent therefrom, the corresponding ends of the opposite cords being connected.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS J. CLOUD.

Witnesses:
J. W. DOCKRAY,
J. M. HUBBARD.