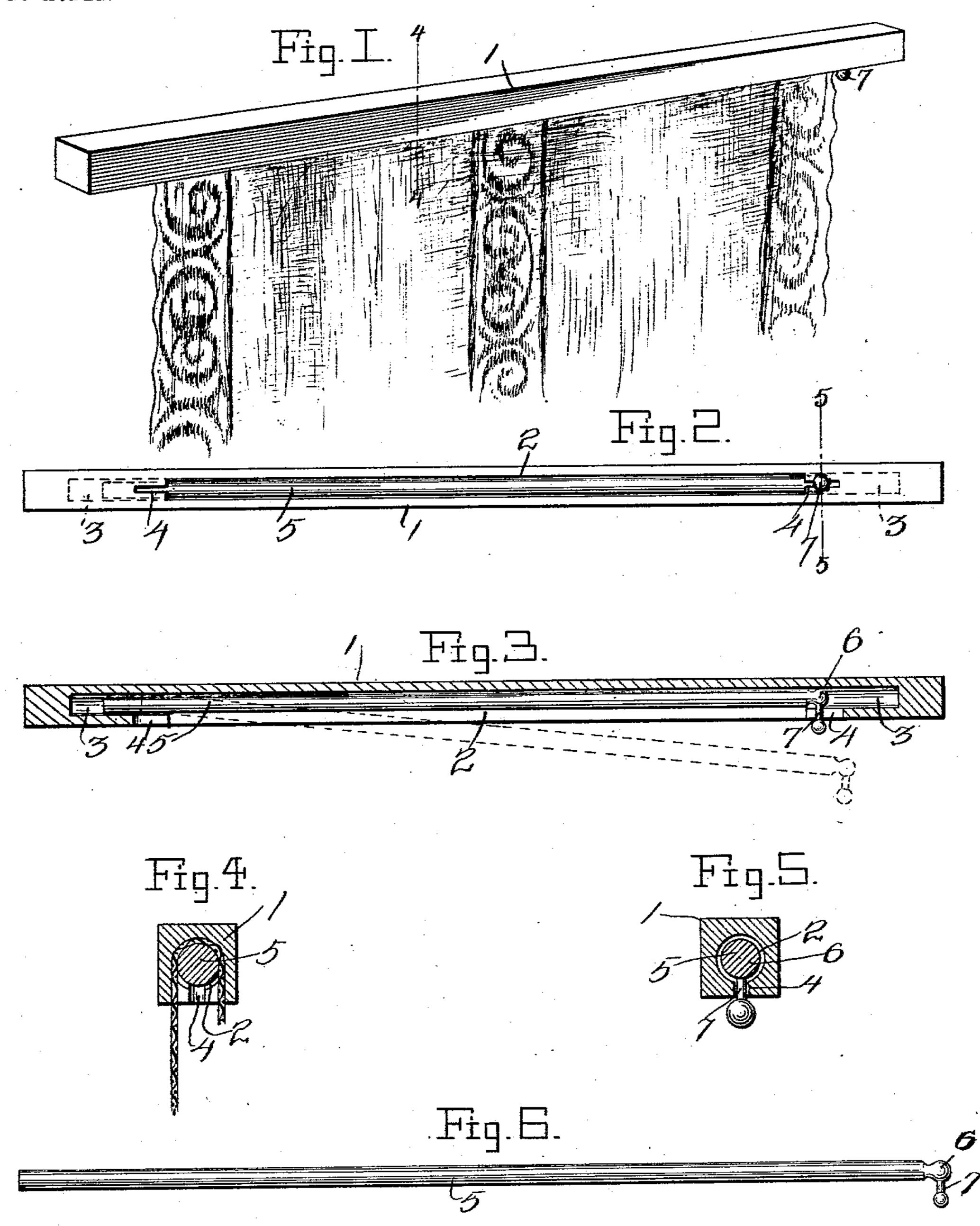
P. S. TRUXAL. CURTAIN POLE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Inventor

P.S. TRUXAL

Witnesses

C.K. Reichenbach.

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PAUL S. TRUXAL, OF LATROBE, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURTAIN-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,181, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed November 2, 1903. Serial No. 179,614. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Paul S. Truxal, a citizen of the United States, residing at Latrobe, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in

curtain-poles.

The object of the invention is to provide means for removably connecting a curtain to a pole without the use of pins or hooks.

A further object is to provide a pole of this character which will be simple in construction, strong and durable, and to which a curtain may be firmly and quickly attached and readily removed when desired.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pole, showing a curtain draped from the same. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the pole. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same, showing in dotted lines the position of the clamping-bar for removal. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, showing a section of curtain in place. Fig. 5 is a similar view on the line 5 5 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 6 is a detail view of the holding device removed from the pole.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the pole, which may be constructed of any suitable material and in any desired form or shape, the form shown in the drawings being square in cross-section.

In the pole, preferably on its under or lower side, is formed a longitudinally disposed groove or channel 2, which extends to near the ends of the pole or through so much of the pole as corresponds to the width of the window or door above which the same is supported.

In the ends of the pole and at each end of

the groove or channel 2 and communicating therewith are formed recesses or openings 3. In the lower walls of the recesses 3 are formed slots 4, the inner ends of which open or com- 55 municate with the groove or channel 2.

In the groove or channel 2 is arranged a longitudinally-disposed clamping rod or bar 5, the ends of which are adapted to engage and slide in the recesses 3 and to be supported 60 in the same. On one end of the rod 5 is formed a head 6, having a finger 7 projecting downwardly or at right angles to the same and adapted to engage and slide in one of the slots 4, thereby preventing the rod 5 from 65 turning in the channel 2 and also serving as a handle for sliding said rod in said channel.

The recesses 3 are of such length and size as to permit one end of the clamping-rod to be slipped back far enough for the opposite 7° end of the same to be disengaged from the recess at the opposite end of the pole and swung down for removal therefrom, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

In attaching a curtain to the pole the clamp- 75 ing-rod is swung to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3 or entirely removed from the pole. The end of the curtain is now laid across the channel or groove. One end of the clamping-rod is now inserted into one 80 or the other of the recesses 3 in the pole, and said rod is then forced down into the channel or groove 2 in said pole, taking with it the end of the curtain and securely clamping the same between itself and the walls of the chan-85 nel or groove 2. The clamping-rod is then slid along in the channel and the headed end of the same pushed into the recess in the opposite end of the pole, with the finger 7 entering the slot 4, which communicates with 9° said recess, thereby locking the clamping-rod against rotation and holding the curtain securely in place along its entire width, obviating the use of pins or hooks and lessening the liability of the curtain being torn. In apply- 95 ing the curtain to the pole the same may be arranged in plaits or "gathered" at the top in any suitable manner, the clamping-rod holding such plaits or "gathering" in place.

From the foregoing description, taken in 100 connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the inven-

tion will be readily understood without re-

quiring more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by

10 Letters Patent, is—

1. A curtain-pole having a longitudinally-disposed groove or channel formed in the lower side thereof, recesses formed in the ends of said pole and communicating with said groove or channel, and a clamping rod or bar arranged in said groove or channel, the ends of said bar entering said recesses, and means for preventing the rotation of said rod or bar, substantially as described.

2. A curtain-pole having a longitudinally-20 disposed groove or channel formed in the lower side thereof, recesses formed in the ends of said pole and communicating with said groove or channel, slots formed in the wall of said recesses, the ends of said slots opening into 25 said groove, a clamping rod or bar arranged in said groove or channel the ends of said rod entering said recesses, and a finger projecting from one end of said rod and entering one of said slots whereby said rod or bar is locked 30 against rotation, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL S. TRUXAL.

Witnesses:

VICTOR L. TRUXALL, LOYD R. HAYS.