

No. 780,166.

PATENTED JAN. 17, 1905.

C. G. FOSTER.
CURTAIN POLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1904.

Fig. 1.

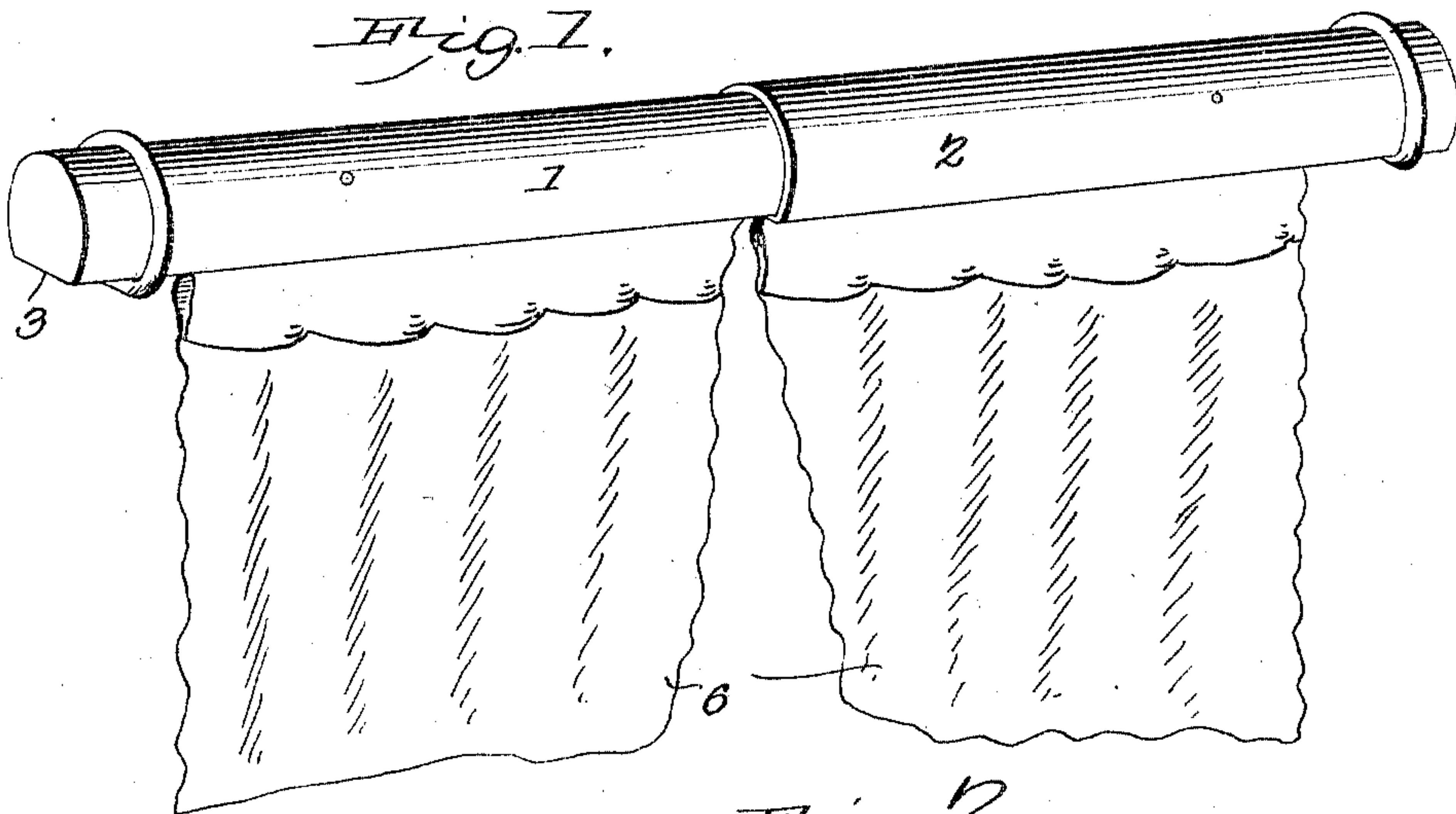


Fig. 2.

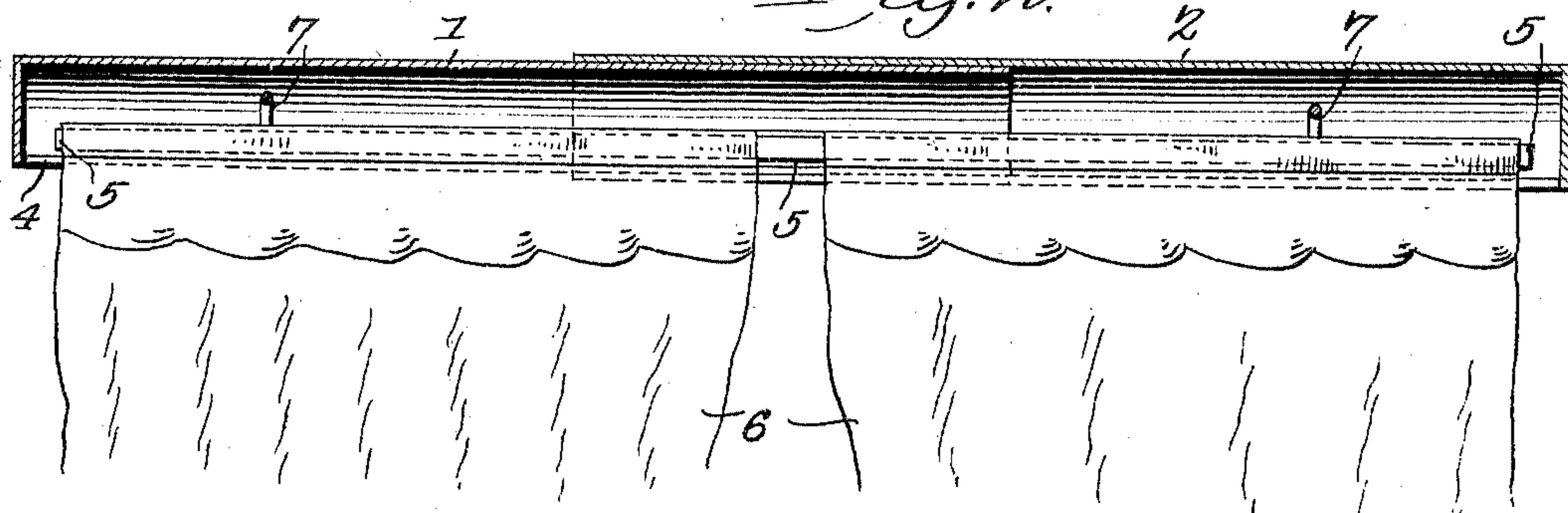


Fig. 3.

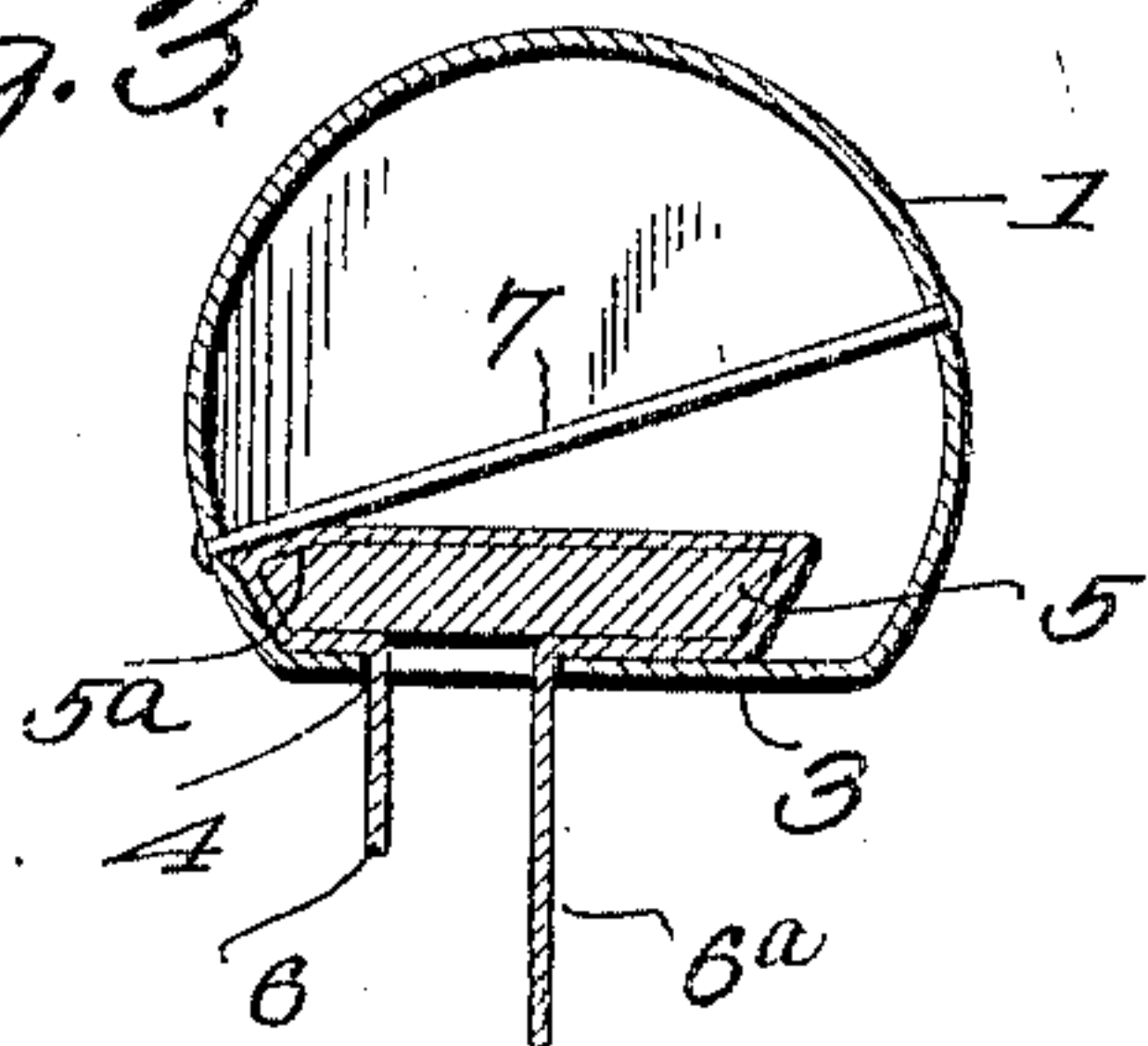


Fig. 4.

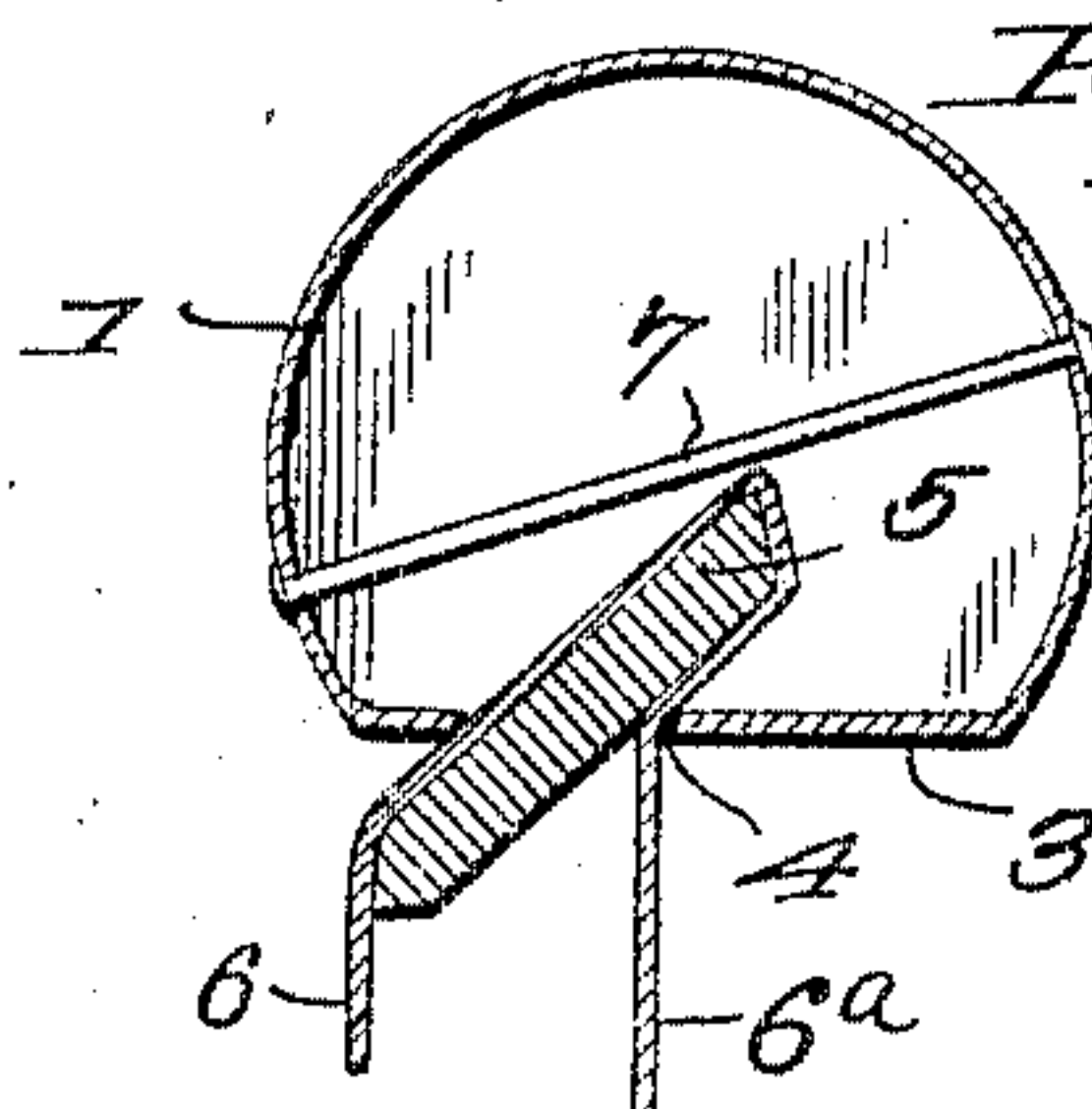


Fig. 5.

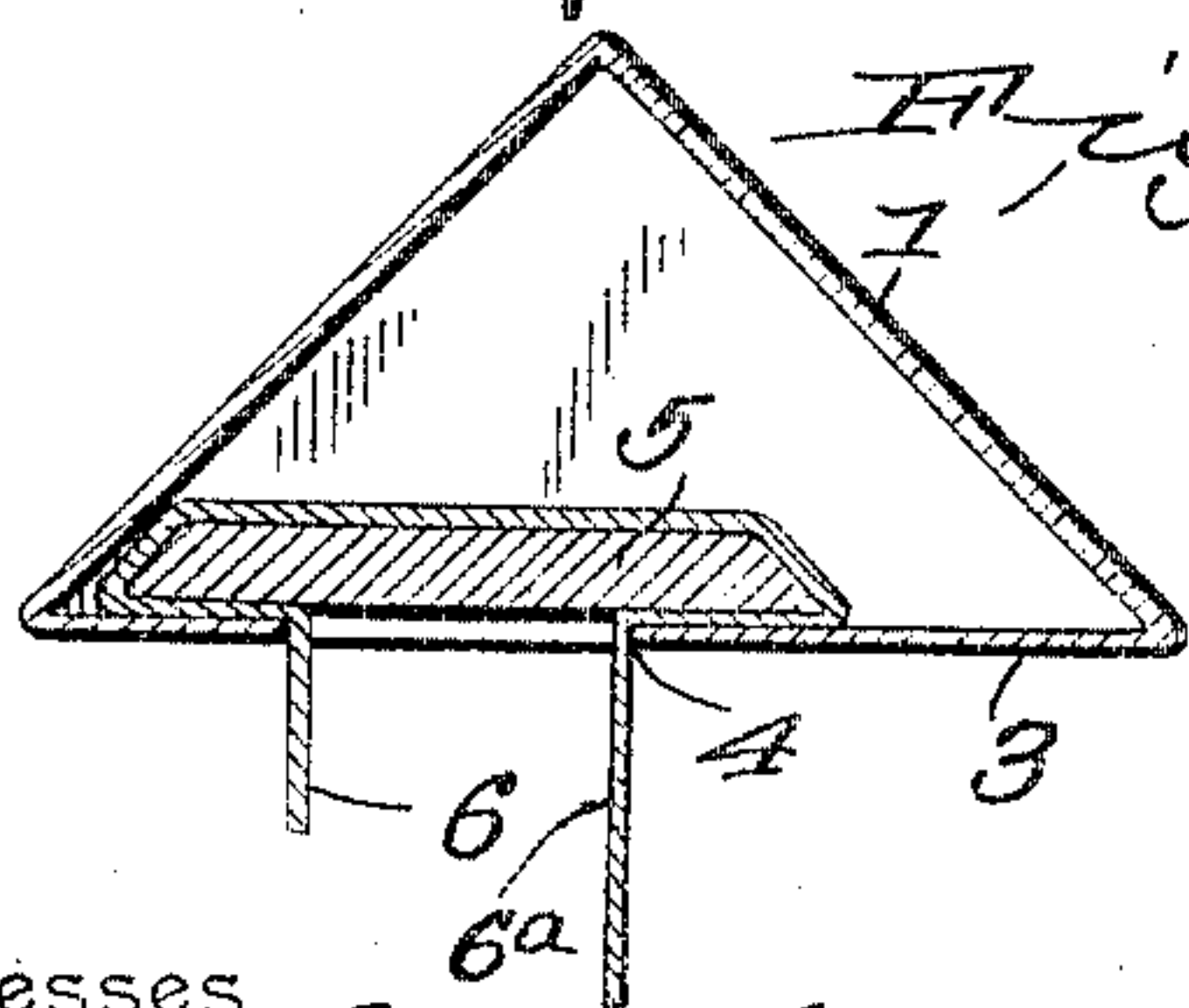
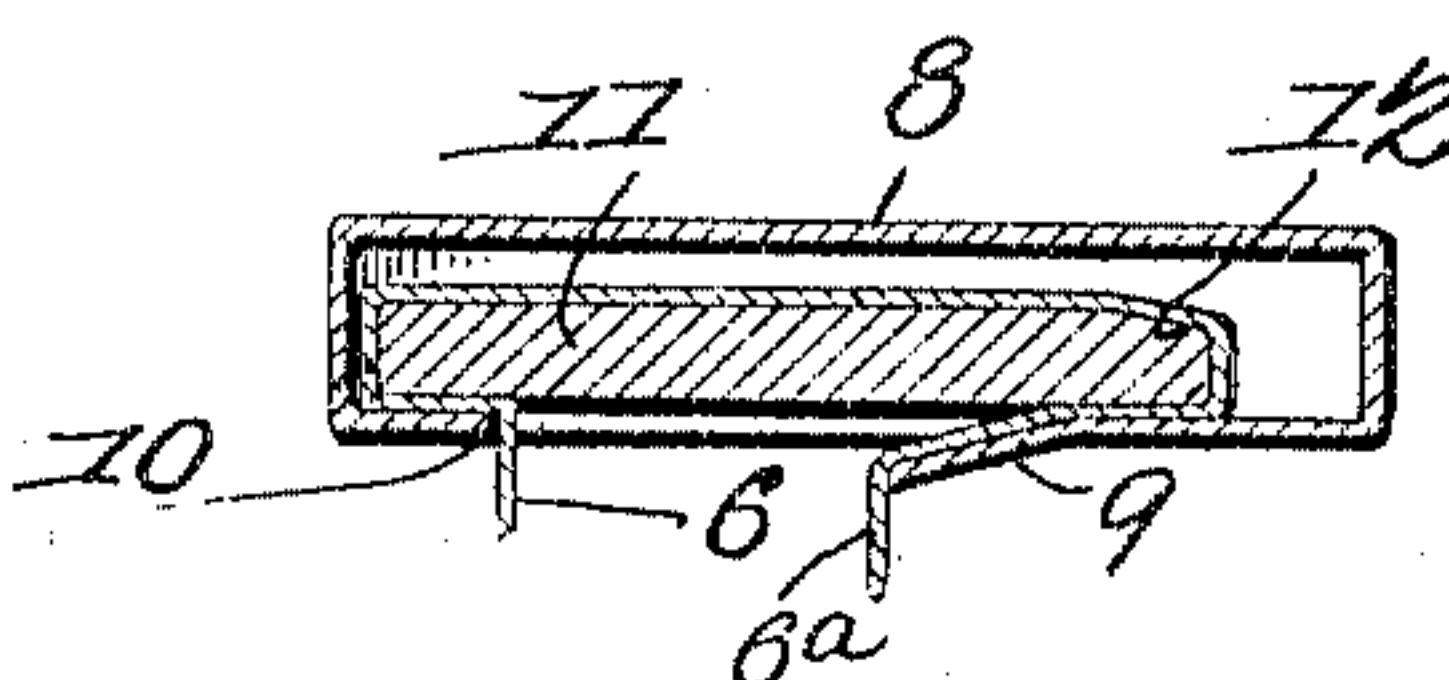


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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CURTAIN-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,166, dated January 17, 1905.

Application filed June 1, 1904. Serial No. 210,717.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. FOSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at North English, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Curtain-Pole, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curtain-poles of that class which embodies an outer tubular member and an anchor member to clamp a curtain between the members, and has for its object to facilitate the assembling of the members to grip the curtain between the members by the weight of the curtain, and thereby to obviate extraneous clamping means operating upon the anchor member to prevent tilting and loosening of the anchor member under the strain of the weight of the curtain and to prevent slipping of the curtain from between the pole and the anchor members.

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 a perspective view of a curtain-pole embodying the features of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view thereof. Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating a step in the manner of assembling the pole members. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a modified form of pole. Fig. 6 is a similar view of another form of pole.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each and every figure of the drawings.

Referring at first more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, of the drawings, it will be seen that the present pole is made up of a pair of telescoped tubular members 1 and 2, respectively, each of which is closed at its outer end, as best indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The tubular pole members may

vary considerably in shape, as indicated in the several figures of the drawings, the shape shown in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, being substantially cylindrical, with its lower side flattened, as indicated at 3. A longitudinal slot 4 is formed in the flattened under face of each tubular member, with its outer end closed by the outer closed end of the pole member and its inner end intersecting the inner end of the pole member in order that the inner end portions of the slots of the two members may register throughout the overlapped portions of the members. It is preferred to have the slot 4 located at one side of the longitudinal center of the flat under face of the tubular pole member for a purpose that will be hereinafter described. The anchor member 5 is in the form of a flat rod or bar of a thickness to permit of the same being passed through the slot 4 and of a width to project at opposite sides of the slot and close the same when fitted within the tubular pole.

In assembling the pole and anchor members the upper portion of a curtain 6 is passed over the anchor-bar member 5, and then the bar, with the curtain embracing the same, is inserted in an edgewise direction through the slot and into the interior of the tubular member and then adjusted to overlap the opposite edges of the slot, with the opposite portions of the curtain embracing the edges of the bar and passing downwardly through the slot. It will now be understood that the slot is formed at one side of the longitudinal center of the under flattened face of the tubular member in order that the bar may be conveniently forced into the tubular member without engaging the opposite side thereof before the bar has been entirely inserted into the member. After the bar has been placed within the tubular member the opposite portions of the curtain are of course drawn downwardly, so as to snugly embrace the bar, and then the longer portion of the curtain (indicated at 6 in Figs. 3 to 6, inclusive) is drawn downwardly, so as to shift or slide the anchor-bar across the slot until stopped by engagement with one of the upright walls of the tubular pole member, after which the weight of the curtain is sufficient to hold the anchor-bar

against said wall of the tubular pole with the curtain wedged between the pole and the anchor device sufficiently to prevent slipping of the curtain from between the pole and the anchor device. Furthermore, the curtain is also wedged between the anchor device and the edges of the slot through which the curtain depends.

It will here be noted that the looseness or play of the anchor member transversely across the slot 4 is a very important feature of this device in that it permits of the anchor device being moved to wedge the curtain between one edge of the anchor-bar and the tubular pole and also permits of the anchor-bar being moved out of engagement with said upright side of the pole and then tilted so as to be withdrawn through the slot when it is desired to remove the anchor-bar and the curtain from the pole.

When the pole member is triangular in shape, as shown in Fig. 5, the upstanding wall of the pole against which the anchor-bar grips the curtain overhangs the bar sufficiently to form a stop to prevent tilting of the bar under the weight of the long portion 6^a of the curtain, wherefore the anchor-bar cannot be accidentally tilted and displaced through the slot 4.

Should the shape of the tubular member be such as not to effectually prevent tilting of the anchor-bar under the action of the weight of the curtain—as, for instance, in the tubular form shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive—one or more pins 7 are passed through the pole at an inclination to the vertical transversely across the top of the anchor-bar, with the lower end portion of each pin disposed in position to engage the upper portion of the bar at that edge thereof which is held in contact with the adjacent side of the pole under the action of the weight of the curtain, thereby to form the desired stop to prevent accidental tilting of the anchor-bar. If desired, that edge portion of the anchor-bar which is drawn into engagement with the pins 7 may be beveled, as at 5^a, to secure a broad bearing against the pin and produce a wedging action upon the curtain between the beveled edge of the anchor-bar, the pins, and the upstanding side of the curtain-pole.

In Fig. 6 there has been shown another modified form of tubular pole member 8, which is substantially oblong in cross-section with the wider flange 9 at one side of the slot 10 inclined downwardly and inwardly to accommodate the flat bar 11 in inserting and removing the same, and one of the upper edges of the bar is beveled, as at 12, to also facilitate the entrance of the bar through the slot. These changes are necessary in view of the comparative shallowness of the tubular member, which necessitates the insertion of the bar member at a sharper inclination than is

necessary in a tubular member of cylindrical or triangular shape.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the present device embodies a tubular pole and an anchor member only, and these parts are so constructed as to effectually grip a curtain between the same under the strain of the weight of the curtain without any extraneous clamping means whatsoever. Moreover, these parts are so constructed and arranged as to permit of their convenient assembly and attachment for hanging and taking down curtains, and the latter are not damaged as when the ordinary curtain-pins are employed, for the reason that each curtain is gripped throughout its entire width between the pole and the anchor member, and therefore is neither punctured nor torn in the operation of putting up and taking down the curtain.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a slot for the projection therethrough of a curtain, and an anchor device spanning the slot and capable of free movement within the pole transversely of the slot into engagement with one wall of the pole to grip a curtain between the anchor member and said wall of the pole under the strain of the weight of the curtain.

2. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a slot therein for the projection therethrough of a curtain, and an anchor device spanning the slot and movable transversely across the same within the pole and capable of being moved transversely across the slot under the action of the weight of the curtain to grip the latter between the anchor device and one of the adjacent walls of the pole, the pole having a part overlapping that portion of the anchor device which grips the curtain against the pole and constituting a stop to prevent tilting of the anchor device under the strain of the weight of the curtain, the opposite portion of the anchor device being capable of being tilted.

3. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a longitudinal slot for the projection therethrough of a curtain, and an anchor device freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and of a width to span the slot when located within the pole and capable of being moved transversely across the slot to grip a curtain between one edge of the anchor device and the adjacent wall of the pole and held in this position under the strain of the weight of the curtain, the pole having a part overlapping that edge of the anchor device which grips the curtain against the pole to constitute a stop to prevent tilting of the anchor device

under the weight of the curtain, the opposite edge of the anchor device being free and capable of being tilted to permit of the anchor device being removed in an edgewise direction through the slot.

4. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a flat longitudinal portion provided with a longitudinal slot for the projection therethrough of a curtain and located at one side of the longitudinal center of the flat portion, and an anchor device freely movable within the pole transversely across the slot and of a width to span the slot when moved into engagement with the wall of the pole which is nearer the slot to wedge a curtain between said wall and the anchor device under the strain of the weight of the curtain.

5. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a flat under side provided with a longitudinal slot located at the front of the flattened portion, and an anchor device freely movable transversely across the slot within the pole and capable of being moved into engagement with the front upright wall of the pole to grip a curtain between said wall and the anchor device under the strain of the weight of the curtain, said anchor device being of a width to span the slot when in engagement with the front wall of the pole.

6. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole provided with a longitudinal slot, and an anchor member freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and of a width to overlap the opposite edges of the slot and engage one of the walls of the pole when fitted within the pole.

7. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a longitudinal slot in its under side and disposed at one side of the vertical center of the pole, and an anchor member freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and of a size to overlap the opposite edges of the slot and engage one of the walls of the pole when fitted within the pole.

8. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a flat underside which is provided with a longitudinal slot located at one side of the vertical longitudinal center of the pole, and an anchor member freely movable within the pole and of a size capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and to overlap the opposite edges of the slot and engage one of the walls of the pole when fitted within the pole.

9. A device of the class described comprising a hollow substantially cylindrical pole provided with a longitudinal slot, an anchor member freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and of a

size to overlap the opposite edges of said slot when fitted in the pole, and a stop device carried within the pole in cooperative relation with one edge only of the anchor member to prevent tilting thereof in one direction.

10. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a slot, an anchor member capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and of a size to overlap the opposite edges of said slot when fitted in the tubular member, and a pin piercing the pole and set at an angle across the slot to prevent tilting of the anchor member in one direction.

11. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a longitudinal slot in the under side thereof and at one side of the vertical longitudinal center of the pole, an anchor member capable of being inserted and removed through the slot in the pole and of a size to overlap the opposite edges of said slot when fitted in the pole, and a pin piercing the pole and set at an inclination to the vertical across the slot, the lower end of the pin being disposed to engage with the upper side of the anchor member and constitute means to prevent accidental tilting of the inner pole member.

12. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a longitudinal slot therein for the projection therethrough of a curtain, and an anchor device freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed through the slot and movable transversely of said slot into engagement with one of the walls of the pole to grip a curtain between said wall and the anchor device, said anchor device being of a width to span the slot when moved into engagement with one of the walls of the pole.

13. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a longitudinal slot in the under side thereof and located at one side of the vertical center of the pole, and an anchor device freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and movable transversely across said slot into engagement with that upright wall of the pole which is immediately adjacent the slot to grip a curtain between said wall and the anchor device, said anchor device being of a width to span the slot when engaged with said upright wall of the pole.

14. A device of the class described comprising a hollow pole having a longitudinal slot for the projection therethrough of a curtain, and an anchor device freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slot and movable transversely across said slot into engagement with one of the walls of the pole to grip a curtain between said wall and the anchor device, said anchor device being of a width to overlap the slot when engaged

with said wall, the pole having a part overlapping the wall-engaging side of the anchor device to prevent tilting of the same under the weight of the curtain.

- 5 15. A curtain-pole comprising telescoped tubular sections having longitudinal slots formed therein, and an anchor member freely movable within each pole-section and capable of being moved transversely across the slot
10 thereof into engagement with one of the walls of the section to grip a curtain between said wall and the anchor device, the anchor device being of a width to span the slot when engaged with said wall of the pole-section.
15 16. A curtain-pole comprising telescoped tubular sections having longitudinal registered slots in their under sides, the slots being closed at their outer ends and open at their inner ends to communicate with one another,
20 and an anchor member freely movable within the pole and capable of being inserted and removed in an edgewise direction through the slots of the tubular sections and of a width to

overlap the opposite edges of the slots and engage one of the upright walls of the pole. 25

17. The combination of a hollow curtain-pole having a longitudinal slot in the under side thereof and adjacent the front of the pole, a curtain having a bight portion introduced through the slot, and an anchor member within the bight of the curtain and freely movable within the pole, said anchor member being of a width to span the slot with one side in engagement with one of the upright walls of the pole, and the short portion of the curtain being wedged between the anchor member and said upright wall of the pole by the weight of the long portion of the curtain. 30 35

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses. 40

CHARLES G. FOSTER.

Witnesses:

E. D. BAIRD,
RAE L. DEAN.