

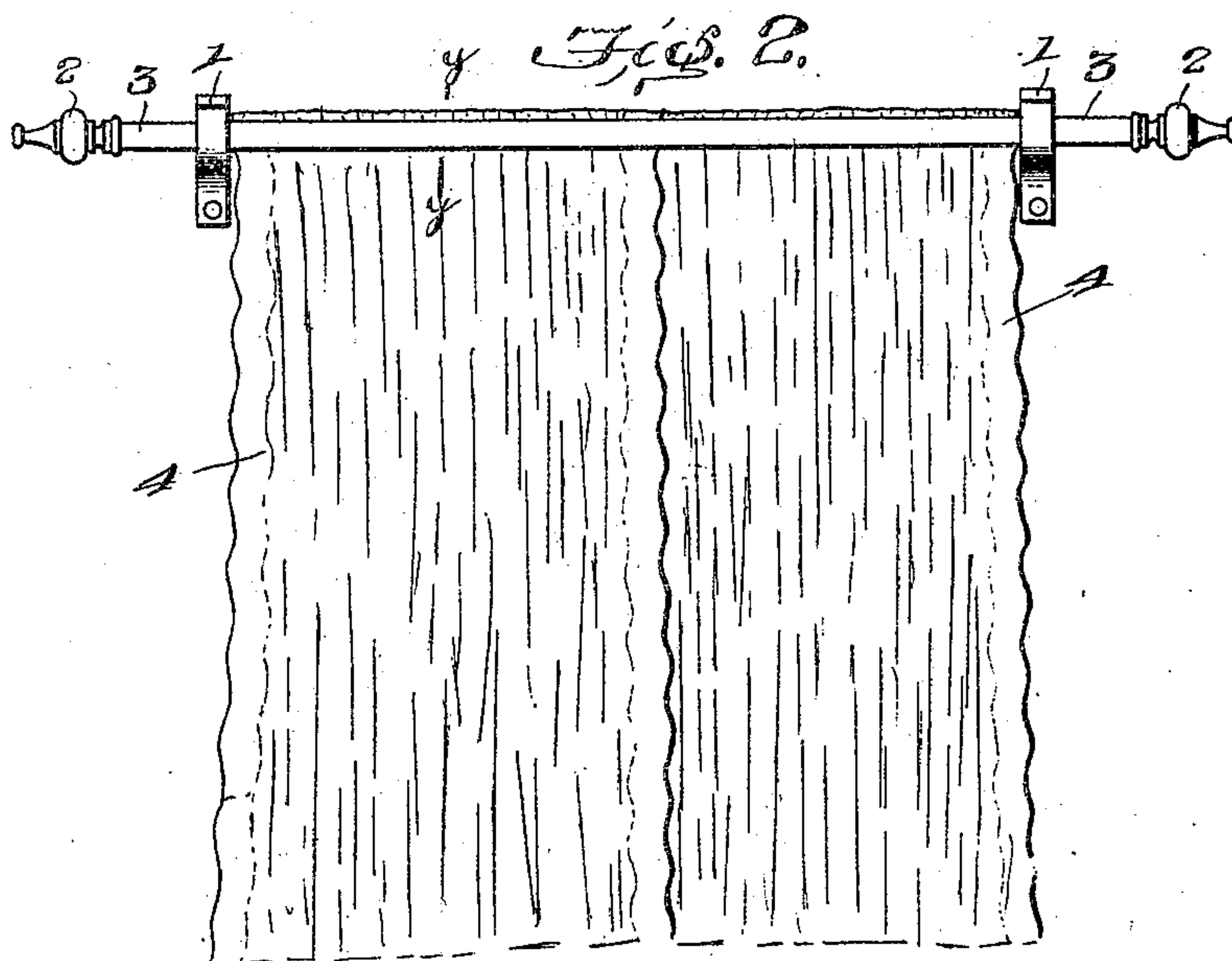
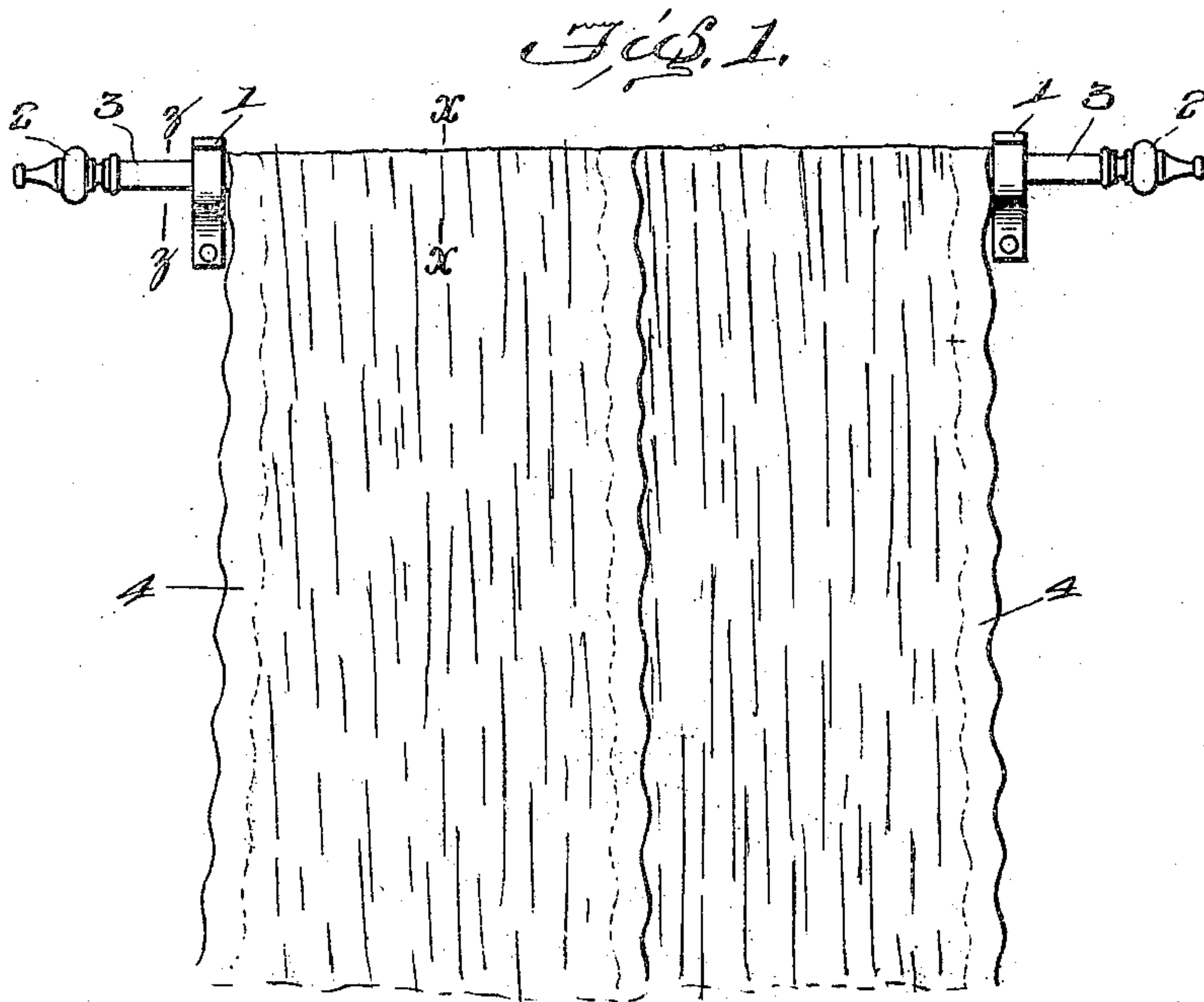
No. 819,399.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

J. M. BARB.  
CURTAIN POLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 11, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

John M. Barb,

Witnesses

G. Howard Walmley,  
Irvine Miller.

By *H. A. Toulmin,*

Attorney

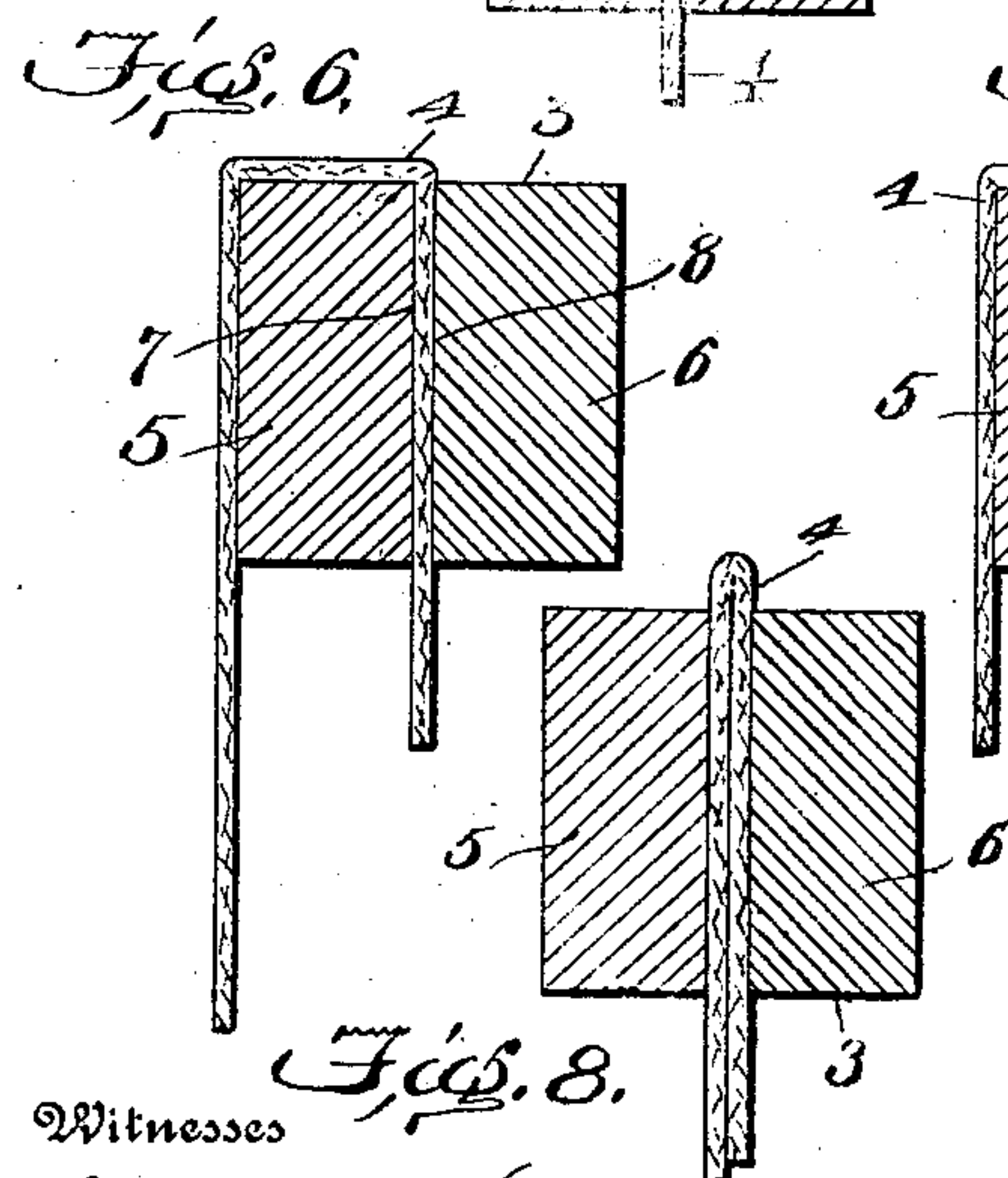
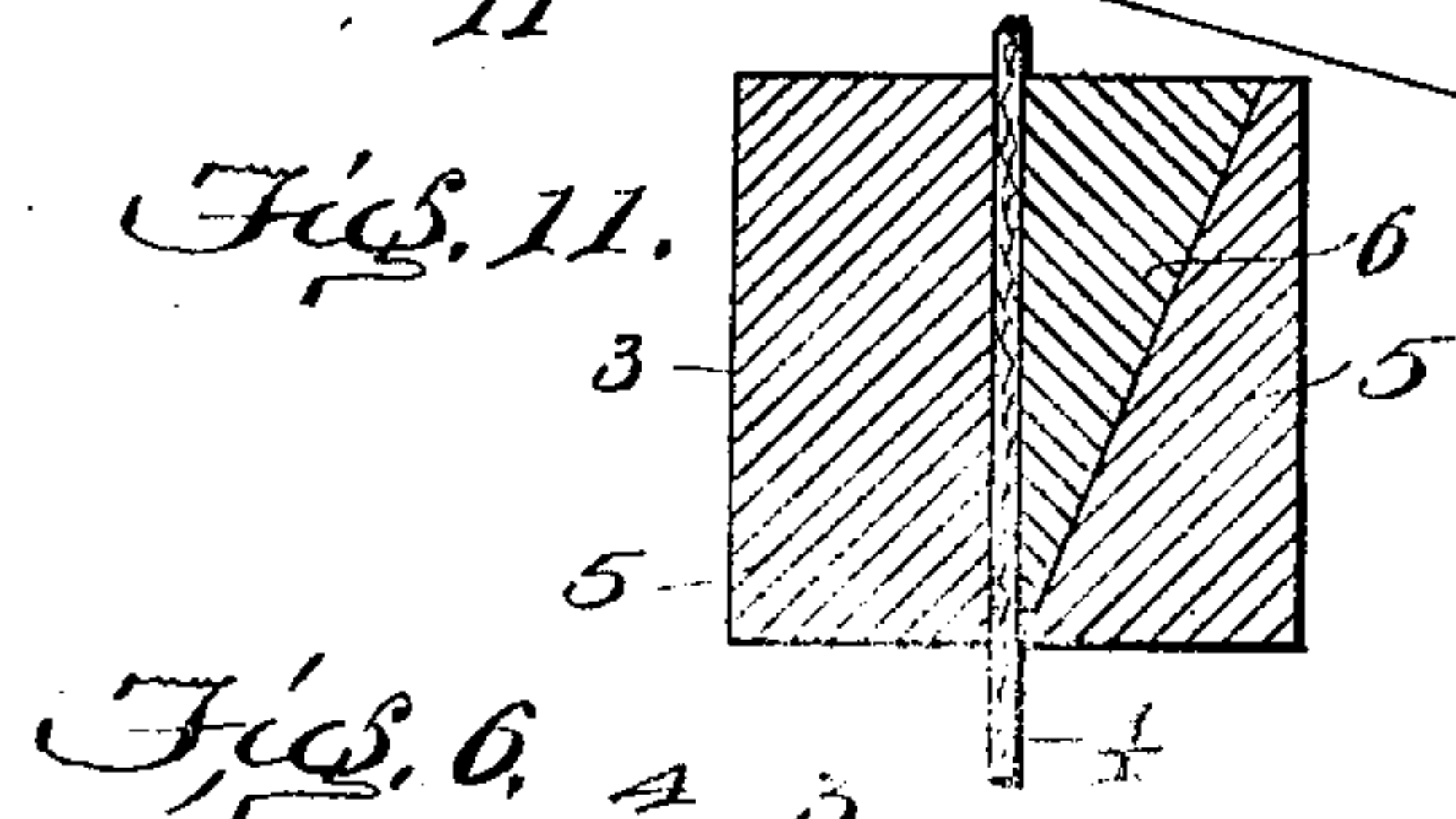
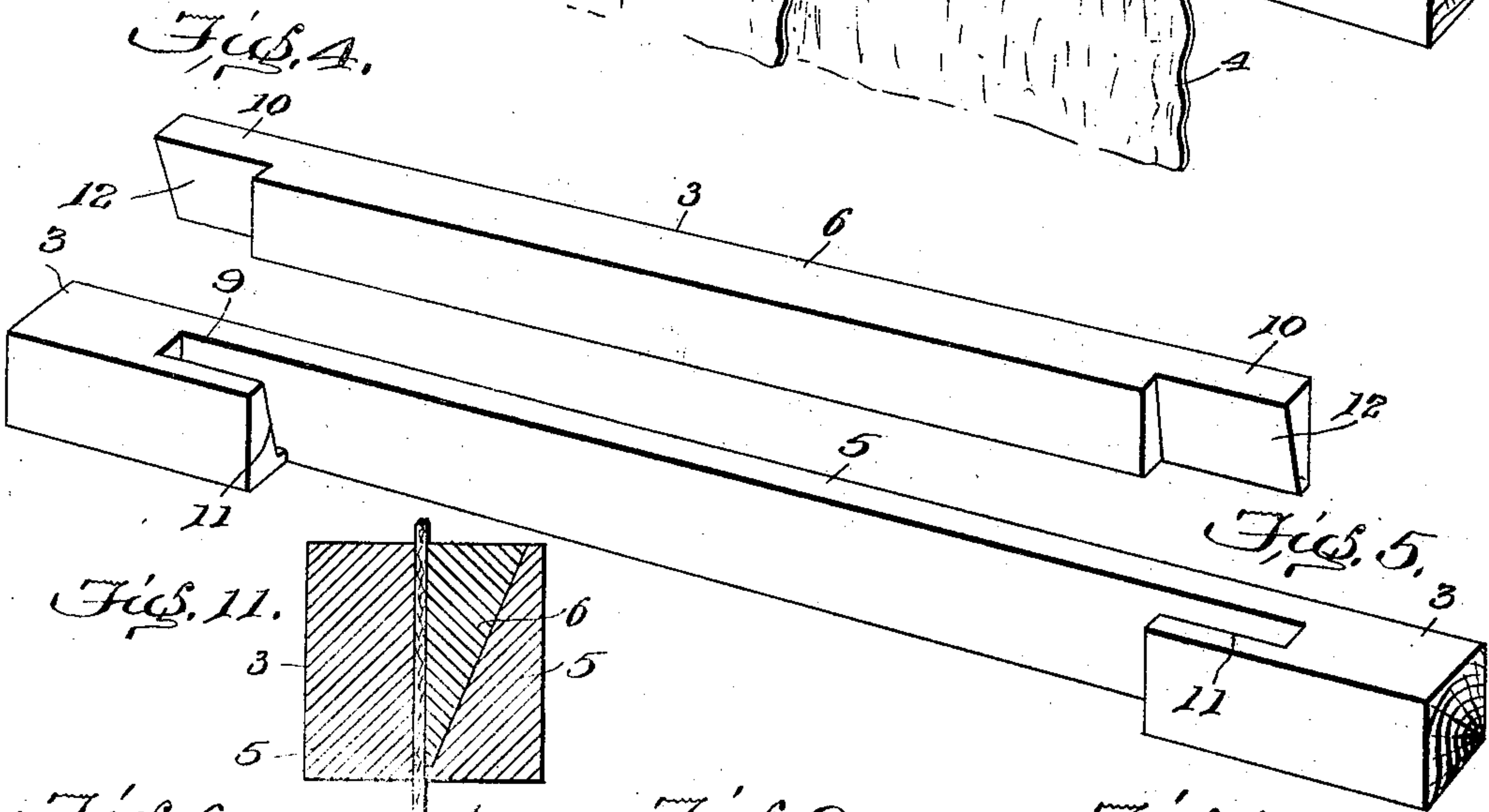
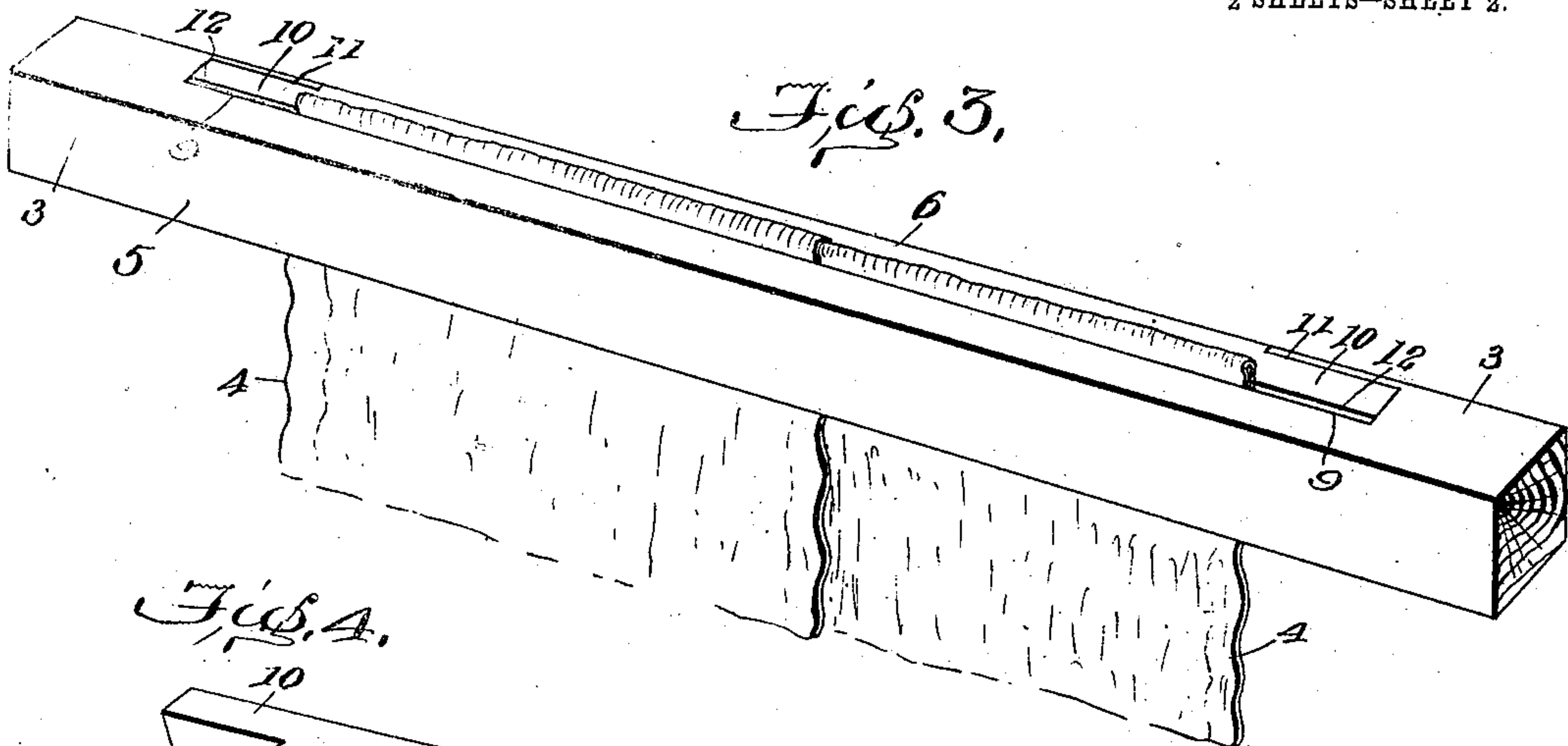
No. 819,399.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

J. M. BARB.  
CURTAIN POLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 11, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses  
G. Howard Walmsley,  
Irvine Miller.

Inventor  
John M. Barb,  
By *L. A. Toulmin*,  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MINNIS BARB, OF BELLEVUE, OHIO.

## CURTAIN-POLE.

No. 819,399.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed October 11, 1905. Serial No. 282,226.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN MINNIS BARB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellevue, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to curtain-poles, and has for its object to provide a simple, effective, and inexpensive structure of this character by means of which the curtain may be directly connected to or disconnected from the pole without the employment of any rings or other extraneous fastening devices of any kind.

To these ends my invention consists in certain novel features which I will now proceed to describe and will then particularly point out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing a curtain-pole embodying my invention in one form and having a pair of curtains draped thereon in one way. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the curtains draped in a different way. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the curtains draped in yet a different way. Figs. 4 and 5 are two perspective views showing the two parts of the curtain-pole slightly separated, the same being viewed from the rear. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view, on an enlarged scale, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a similar view taken on the line *yy* of Fig. 2. Fig. 8 is a corresponding sectional view taken with the curtain draped or clamped in the manner shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 9 is a similar sectional view illustrating yet another mode of draping the curtain. Fig. 10 is a detail sectional view taken on the line *zz* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 10, illustrating a modification.

In carrying out my invention I construct my improved curtain-pole of any suitable material, preferably wood, of a length sufficient to extend somewhat beyond the space to be curtained, the pole being supported in suitable brackets 1 and provided with suitable terminal ornaments 2.

The pole is designated as a whole by the reference-numeral 3 and the curtains by the reference-numeral 4. Referring to the particular construction of the pole itself, which is best illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings, the same is divided longitudinally into two parts 5 and 6, 5 indicating the main

or body part and 6 the complementary or locking part. The division is vertical, and there results from it two vertically-opposed clamping-surfaces 7 and 8, Fig. 6, between which the curtain is clamped. The main or body portion 5 is longer than the complementary or locking portion 6, extending beyond the latter at each end, and said extended portions being of a size equal to the combined size of the central or main portions of the two pole members. The main or body portion 5 of the pole is provided in each of these enlarged end portions with a socket or seat 9 to receive corresponding tenons 10 on the ends of the locking member 6. These sockets are open at their tops and at their inner ends, and their rear walls (indicated at 11) are inclined downward and forward, as shown. The rear walls of the tenons 10 are correspondingly inclined, as indicated at 12. It results from this construction that when the locking member 6 is engaged with the body member 5 by a downward movement, which introduces its tenons 10 into the sockets 9, said locking member will be forced bodily forward by the contact of the inclines 11 and 12, so that the clamping-face 8 of the locking member 6 will be forced against the clamping-face 7 of the main or body member 5. It will therefore be readily understood that when the two members are separated, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the curtain may be readily draped over the body member 5 or over that portion thereof lying between the enlarged terminal extensions thereof, and after the curtain has been so draped it may be firmly clamped in position by engaging the locking member 6 with the body member 5 in the manner just described, such engagement forcing the clamping-surfaces 7 and 8 toward each other in such a manner as to firmly grip the curtain between them. The tenons and sockets being wedge shape in cross-section, the frictional contact between the parts and between the curtain and clamping-surfaces 7 and 8 will be sufficient to firmly hold the parts in engagement and prevent accidental separation thereof, either through the pull of the weight of the curtain or through any strains to which the structure may be subjected in ordinary use. The curtain may be instantly released, however, by pressing upward and removing the locking member.

I have illustrated various ways in which the curtain or curtains may be draped in con-



nection with my improved pole, it being understood that the pole is preferably so placed in the supporting-brackets that the main or body portion 5 thereof is at the front. In Figs. 1 and 6, for instance, the curtains are so draped that the main body thereof falls forward over and conceals the body of the pole, only a single thickness of the curtains being held between the two members and the short end of the curtains depending between the two pole members. In Figs. 2 and 7 of the drawings I have shown another arrangement in which only a single thickness of the curtains is clamped between the two members, the main body of the curtains depending between the two members and the short end being thrown over and depending from the rear or locking member 6. In Figs. 3 and 8 I have shown two thicknesses of the curtains clamped between the two pole members, both the short and long ends of the curtains depending directly between them, while in Fig. 9 I have illustrated what may be considered a reversal of the form of hanging shown in Figs. 1 and 6, the short ends of the curtains hanging over the front or body portion 5, while the main body of the curtain depends directly from between the two clamping members. In all of these arrangements except that shown in Figs. 1 and 6 any pull upon the longer or depending portions of the curtains tends to strengthen the grip of the two members of the pole upon the curtains.

The sockets 9 may be closed at their under sides, as shown more particularly in Figs. 5 and 10; but where it is desired to accommodate a curtain or curtains of greater width than can be conveniently accommodated by that portion of the structure lying between the enlarged end portions of the body 5 these sockets may be cut through at their lower ends, as shown more particularly in Fig. 11.

It will of course be understood that the essential features of my invention are independent of the particular mode of supporting the pole or draping the curtains, the various modes illustrated being shown merely for the

purpose of indicating the wide range of use of the structure, nor do I wish to be understood as limiting myself to the precise details of construction hereinbefore described, and shown in the accompanying drawings, as it is obvious that these details may be varied without departing from the principle of my invention.

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

1. A curtain-pole divided longitudinally to form a body member and a locking member having parallel clamping-surfaces, the body member being provided with sockets having inclined walls, and the locking member having its ends adapted to enter said sockets, the inclined walls whereof serve to force the locking member toward the body member to grip the curtain between them, substantially as described.

2. A curtain-pole divided from top to bottom longitudinally to form a body member and a locking member having parallel clamping-surfaces, the body member having enlarged end portions of the full size of the complete pole, provided with sockets open at their tops and inner ends and having downwardly and forwardly inclined rear walls, the locking member being provided with terminal tenons adapted to enter said sockets and having corresponding inclined rear walls, substantially as described.

3. A curtain-pole comprising a body member and a locking member having opposed clamping-surfaces, the body member being provided at its ends with sockets wedge shape in cross-section, and the locking member having end tenons correspondingly shaped in cross-section, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN MINNIS BARB.

Witnesses:

C. A. WILT,  
E. M. BARB.