No. 827,000. PATENTED JULY 24, 1906.

M. E. DINSMORE.

CURTAIN FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1905.

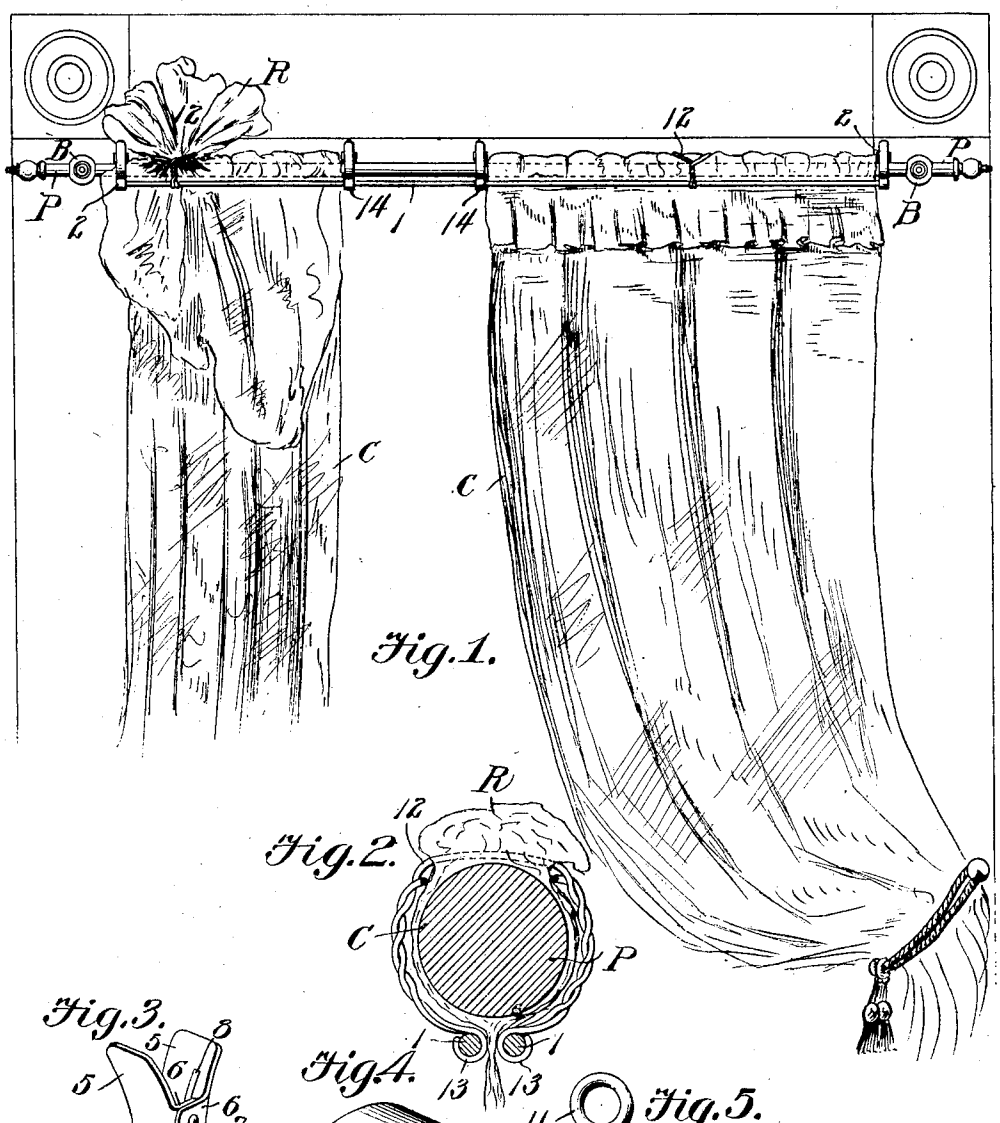


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

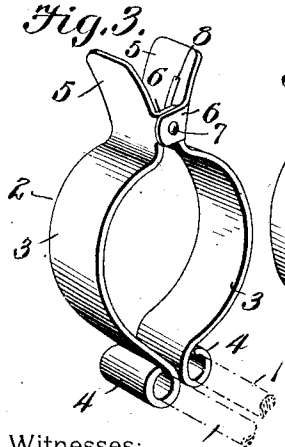


Fig. 4.

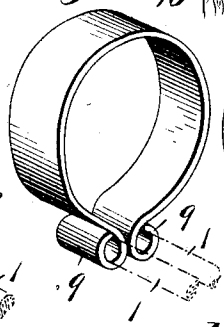


Fig. 5.

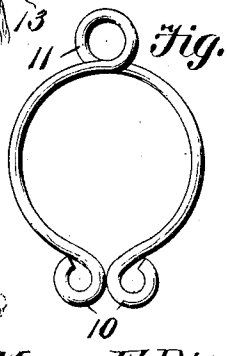
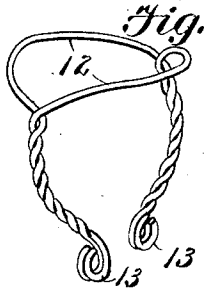


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

No. 827,000. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 24, 1906.

Application filed September 6, 1905. Serial No. 277,226.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY E. DINSMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waynesburg, in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Curtain-Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curtain-fixtures and draperies.

The object of the invention is to provide a novel and useful form of lace-curtain, drapery, or portière holder, in the use of which the ordinary rings and pins employed for attaching the curtain, portière, or drapery to the pole are dispensed with, and in lieu thereof novel means is provided not only for positively holding the article in position, but also for exerting pressure on opposite sides thereof throughout its entire width, whereby the retention of puffing or puckering of the article that might be employed to enhance its beauty and increase the artistic effect desired will be assured, even though the article be subjected to such strains as would under ordinary conditions be sufficient to disturb or destroy the ornamentation produced.

A further object of the invention is in a novel and practical manner to facilitate the removal of a curtain, portière, or drapery from a pole, so that the labor incident to such procedure as is common with the ordinary curtain-fixture is overcome.

A further object is to provide means adjunctive to the curtain, portière, or drapery holding means and combined therewith whereby at intervals throughout the length of the pole added puffs or puckerings may be formed and maintained for ornamental drapery.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a curtain-fixture or drapery as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in elevation exhibiting a portion of a window-casing with a curtain-pole and curtain combined therewith by the device of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view through the pole and a portion of the curtain. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail views of different forms of clips that may be employed in conjunction with the curtain-fixture. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail view at an attachment to be used in conjunction with the fixture for securing added ornamentation to the curtain.

Referring to the drawings, P designates a curtain-pole which may be of the ordinary construction and is secured to the window-casing W in the usual or any preferred manner and is adapted to support curtains, portières, or draperies C, which may be double, as shown, or single, and to obviate repetition in the further description of the invention the term "curtain" will hereinafter be emplyed to comprehend either a lace curtain, a portière, or drapery, and the term "curtain-fixture" to comprehand a device to be used in connection with either of the above-named articles of interior decoration.

The present invention resides in a novel form of attachment for holding curtains combined with a pole without the employment of ordinary rings and pins such as are in common use. This result is secured by the employment of a pair of rods or bars 1, the length of each of which is somewhat less than that of the pole in order to lie within the supporting-brackets B. These rods, which constitute curtain-clamping elements, have secured to their terminals clips 2, the form shown in connection with the applied device being exhibited in detail in Fig. 3 and consists of two curved spring members 3, which are of a diameter when assembled to encircle the pole, one terminal of each being provided with an eye or collar 4, in which is secured the end of one of the rods 1 in any preferred manner, as by soldering. The other terminal of each member is provided with an outward diverging finger-hold 5, each of which is formed with a pair of ears 6, the two pairs of ears being secured together by a rivet to permit pivotal movement of the parts relatively to each other. To hold the eyes and rods normally in contact with each other, a spring 8 is employed, which is of the style generally used in connection with clips of this character.

Instead of employing the form of clip shown in Fig. 3 that shown in Fig. 4 may be adopted, which is constructed on the lines of an ordinary trousers-guard—that is, of a single piece of resilient metal the terminals of which are formed into eyes 9, in which one end of each of the rods 1 is secured. In the two forms of clips thus described the material of which they are made is of flat spring

metal; but, if preferred, a length of ordinary steel or brass spring-wire may be employed, as shown in Fig. 5, the terminals of which are formed into eyes 10 to receive the rods 1 and the crest of which is provided with a loop or coil 11 to impart added clamping qualities to the device. The various forms of clips herein shown are a few of many that may be employed for the purpose, and as it will be obvious that many other constructions might be utilized for the same purpose detailed illustration of any further modifications is deemed unnecessary.

In the use of the fixture, irrespective of which form of clip is employed, the curtain is first draped around the pole, and the clips are then sprung around the end portions of the pole adjacent to the brackets, the curtain being engaged by the rods 1 and pinched therebetween and held firmly against slipping. Generally it will be preferred to position clips as shown in Figs. 1 and 2—that is, to cause them to inclose the pole; but, if preferred, the rods may be caused to bear against the pole and clamp the curtain thereagainst. When the clips are positioned in the manner first described, the rods by being disposed in opposite alinement will effectively engage and pinch the curtain between them, so that danger of slippage will be obviated, and, further, when it is desired to pucker or puff the drapery in order to give an artistic effect and also to hide the rods 1 the ornamentation thus secured will be positively held against being disturbed by the coaction between the rods 1.

As additional means for producing an artistic effect of the curtain with relation to the draping there may be combined with the rods any desired number of drapery-holding elements, one of which is shown in detail in Fig. 6 and is exhibited as consisting of an approximately elliptical loop 12, formed by two wires the terminals of which are twisted together and terminate in eyes 13, that are loosely mounted upon the rod 1. As the wire from which the elements 12 are constructed is resilient, they will act conjunctively with the clips in accentuating a pinching or clamping action between the rods and the drapery. As herein shown, there are but two of the drapery-holding elements exhibited, one in operative position relatively to the curtain and the other idle; but it is to be understood that as many additional ones may be combined with the fixture as may be found necessary or desirable and still be within the scope of the invention.

In addition to the terminal clips 2 intermediate clips 14 may be employed, which are slidably mounted upon the rods and may be adjusted thereon to hold the curtains separated when desired to effect which they will be disposed upon the pole in such manner as to cause the inner edges of the portion of the curtain encircling the pole to bear against them.

The improvements herein described may be employed in connection with curtain-poles that are already erected without requiring any change whatever in their structural arrangement. Owing to the fact that the puckering or puffing of the drapery will tend to hide the rods and the elements 12, these parts may be made of cheap material, such as ordinary steel wire, and thereby materially reduce the cost of their production.

The manner in which the festooning elements 12 operate is shown in Fig. 1, where in one rosette R is exhibited, it being understood that as many of these rosettes or festoons may be produced as there are elements for the purpose.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A curtain-fixture embodying a pair of curtain-clamping rods, and a plurality of resilient elements adapted to encircle a curtain-pole, certain of the elements being rigid with the rods and others slidable thereon.

2. A curtain-fixture embodying a plurality of resilient members adapted to encircle a curtain-pole, a plurality of curtain-clamping rods having their terminals secured to certain of the members, and curtain-festooning devices carried by the rods.

3. A curtain-pole fixture embodying a plurality of resilient members adapted to encircle a curtain-pole, a plurality of curtain-clamping rods having their terminals secured to the members, and resilient curtain-festooning devices slidably mounted upon the rods.

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

MARY E. DINSMORE.

Witnesses:
J. Ross Colhoun,
C. E. Doyle.