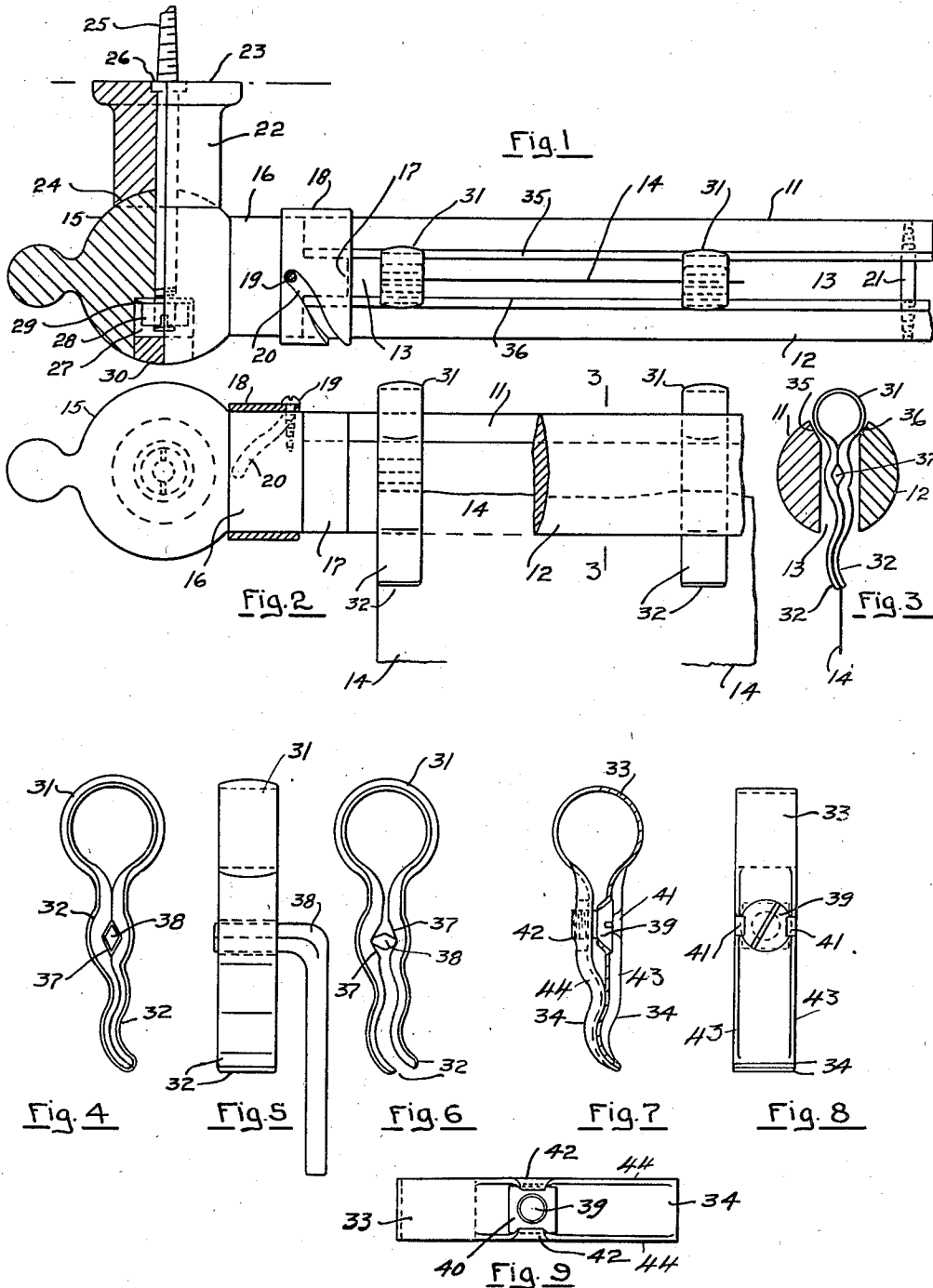


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CURTAIN POLE, BRACKET, AND CLAMP.
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CURTAIN-POLE, BRACKET, AND CLAMP.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NILS EMIL LARSON, a citizen of Sweden, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles, Brackets, and Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for suspending curtains, portières and draperies, and the object thereof is to provide implements of this character which will, first simplify the hanging of the curtain or like article, and secondly, facilitate its adjustment both vertically and laterally, in such a manner that it can be easily lengthened or shortened, spread out or gathered into folds, mounted close in or far out, and generally fitted to harmonize with the environment or to suit special occasions.

Referring to the drawing hereto annexed, which forms a part of this specification, and in which like numerals designate like elements wherever they occur, Figure 1 is a partial top view of the preferred form of the invention, portions thereof being in section. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same construction, partly broken and partly sectioned. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken from the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, looking in either direction. Fig. 4 shows the same form of clamp as is illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, but removed from the pole and indicating the opening device inserted between the jaws of the clamp. Fig. 5 is a face view of the construction shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but showing the clamp open. Fig. 7 is a side view, partly in section, of a modified form of clamp. Fig. 8 is a face view of the latter-named form of clamp; and Fig. 9 gives a rear view of the same.

The pole proper, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, consists of two parallel members 11 and 12, intended to be held at some distance apart one from the other, in order to maintain between them a vacant space 13, wherein the upper end of the curtain, portière or drapery, to be hung from the pole may be inserted, and slid edgewise after insertion. The numeral 14 represents, say, a curtain, to which reference will be made hereinafter to the exclusion of either portière or drapery, to avoid useless repetitions. The said pole members are made of wood,

preferably, in strips of equal length and thickness, and segmental in cross section, the flat sides whereof are designed to face each other.

Suitable means are provided to join the members 11 and 12 together at their opposite ends and at the same time to keep them at the required distance apart. The said means comprise each a spherical head 15, a cylindrical neck portion 16, and a tenon-like reduced portion 17, all of which are either made in one piece or rigidly interconnected. The latter-named portion fits, as within a mortise, between the opposite flat faces of the pole members 11, 12, at the ends thereof, and for that reason will be referred to hereinafter as the tenon. The said members are made to abut at each end against the base of the cylindrical neck portion, on the opposite sides of the tenon, and, it is understood, are separated to a greater or less extent according to the relative thickness or tenuity of the latter.

A sleeve 18 serves to keep the members 11, 12, united to the said head, neck and tenon, at each end of the pole. The said sleeve is conveniently made of brass and fitted so that it will either cover the cylindrical neck 16 alone, or extend partly over the base of this neck 16 and partly over the adjacent ends of the pole members abutting thereupon. In the latter position, the sleeve operates to press the opposed ends of the said members against the tenon, in each instance, and to hold these parts firmly united with one another. A screw 19, driven into one side of the neck 16, and engaging a helical slot 20 in the sleeve 18, prevents longitudinal displacement of the latter otherwise than by rotation, thereby precluding accidental disengagement of the tenon from the contiguous ends of the pole members, at least under normal conditions. It will be seen that in order to disengage the said parts from one another, the said sleeve must be purposely rotated to shift it from the position illustrated in Fig. 1 to that represented in Fig. 2, through co-action of the screw 19 and helical slot 20.

The interval between the pole members aforesaid may further be maintained uniform by means of a two-pointed screw 21, located between the two members, one point of the screw being driven into the flat inner face of each member, as indicated at the right-hand side of Fig. 1. By placing this

screw centrally of the pole, it will lie exactly at the dividing line between a pair of curtains.

A simple form of bracket is provided at 5 and for each end of the pole, the same constituting an integral part of the invention. Each bracket consists merely of a spacing block and means for fastening it both to the pole and to the wall, partition, molding, or 10 other support on which the pole is to be mounted. The numeral 22 designates the said spacing block, which may be of wood and is preferably made cylindrical as shown, with a flange 23, designed to bear upon the 15 support. The unflanged end of the block is hollowed out to receive the rear side of the spherical pole-head 15, which rests therein as at 24, Fig. 1. By reason of the dished or concaved recess (24) formed with the outer 20 end of the said spacing block 22, the pole-head 15 is self adjustably seated therein even if the support to which the device is attached is out of alinement. A headless screw 25 is run axially through the block 25 from its flanged end, and diametrically through the pole-head lying thereagainst, both said block and said pole-head being suitably bored on a straight line for that purpose. The said screw 25, next to the 30 point thereof, which is to be driven into the support, has a shoulder 26, socketed or countersunk in the flanged end of the block. Thence the shank of the screw runs inwardly through the juxtaposed block and 35 pole-head and terminates in a recess 27 provided in the outer side of the latter. A nut 28 is in threaded engagement with the shank of the screw at this end and bears against a washer 29 interposed between it 40 and the bottom wall of the said recess. The shoulder 26, nut 28 and washer 29, it will be seen, cooperate in holding the pole-head and its spacing block tight together, and the same taken in connection with the headless 45 screw constitute the fastening means that will hold the pole and bracket thereof to their mutual support. It will be further observed that the distance at which it may be desired to place the pole from the support 50 can be varied easily by using a spacing block 22 of appropriate length. The spacing block, if desired, could be made integral with the pole-head. A plug 30, conforming in outline to the spherical head 15, 55 is employed to cover up the recess 27 and parts lying within, thereby giving the pole-head a smooth surface and normal appearance.

Each curtain is held at its upper edge or 60 end, within the vacant space 13 between the separated members 11 and 12 of the pole, by means of two or more clamps, which may be of either of the forms illustrated in the drawings. The clamp shown in Figs. 1 to 65 6, inclusive, consists of a strip of spring

metal doubled upon itself to form a loop 31 and a pair of jaws 32 extending out therefrom. The clamp represented by Figs. 7 to 9 is made of like material and in a similar 70 manner, having also a loop 33 and jaws 34. With both forms of said clamps, the looped portion is considered as the upper end, which is designed to bear and slide upon the upper edges of the members 11 and 12 of the pole above described. These edges of said 75 members are beveled off as shown at 35, 36, in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, to afford a better bearing and slideway for the said looped portion of either form of clamp. In both forms of clamps also, the jaw portion is undulated, that the 80 jaws may have a firmer hold or stronger grip on the curtain, which is placed therebetween in the manner indicated in the figures last named. A diamond-shaped opening 37 is provided between the jaws 32 and the 85 looped portion, in the form of clamp first above mentioned, for the insertion of a key 38, with which these jaws can be spread apart to facilitate the operation of placing the curtain between them, or removing it. 90

In the second form of clamp mentioned above, the jaws are spaced from each other, as required, through the agency of a screw 39 and nut 40, arranged to press on opposite 95 sides of the clamp. The head of the screw is countersunk in the upper jaw, so to say, and lugs 41 of the latter are brought to bear on it, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. As to the nut, it is embedded in the lower jaw, which also has lugs 42 bearing thereon, as indicated in Figs. 7 and 9. These lugs 41 and 42 are formed integral with the ribbed sides 100 of the clamp, respectively 43 and 44.

Having described my invention what I desire to secure by Letters Patent and 105 claim is:

1. A curtain pole composed of a pair of parallel separate members, independent one from the other, means for keeping them a constant distance apart, whereby a uniform 110 open space extending all the way between their inner sides is provided, thereby affording a free passage for the insertion of the curtain from either top or bottom of the members while they are in a fixed position 115 and for sliding it freely lengthwise between the pole members, means for holding the curtain while the latter is being adjusted, and other means extending at right angles from a wall or other primary support for 120 detachably clamping the ends of the curtain carrying pole members in parallelism.

2. A curtain-pole comprising parallel members, distinct from one another and means for holding the same a constant distance 125 apart, thereby rendering the curtain independently movable and adjustable between said members, said means including a head directly attached to a support, a neck extending therefrom, a flattened tenon pro- 130

jecting centrally from said neck into the space between the members and a suitable device operating to hold both sides of opposed ends of said members simultaneously against the flattened tenons.

3. In a curtain-pole, the combination of a pair of parallel segmental strips, independent and spaced a constant distance from each other, a screw having threads at both ends holding said strips rigidly at their center, a head having a neck with a flattened central portion fitting between the strips, and means rotatably carried by said head adapted to slide over opposed ends of the strips to hold the latter against the flattened portion of the neck.

4. In a curtain-pole, the combination with two pole members spaced a constant distance apart and kept in parallelism, of heads constituting supports for said members, each head having a neck with a flattened central portion, said pole members being detachably secured independent of each other to opposite sides of the flattened neck portion, a rotatable sleeve mounted on the neck adapted to cover either said neck alone or both the neck and the adjoining ends of said pole members and a screw driven into the neck engaging a helical slot in said sleeve to prevent disengagement between the sleeve and the neck said slot operating to move the sleeve endwise of the pole members.

5. A curtain-pole comprising two parallel independent members having a uniformly open space therebetween, a sphero-convex head therefor having a neck with a flattened portion lodged between said members to keep them a constant distance apart, external means for holding the ends of said pole members upon the flattened neck portion, a spacing block having a sphero-concave seat adapted to receive said head constituting a self-adjustable bracket for the

united head and pole-members and means passing through said spacing block for holding the united elements to a suitable support.

6. In a curtain-pole, the combination of separate parallel members, a head adapted to keep said members in parallelism at the requisite distance apart to permit of a curtain being moved lengthwise therebetween, a spacing block hollowed out to receive a portion of said head, a headless screw passing through alined bores in said head and said block, said screw having one end designed for attachment to a suitable support and the other end concealed in said block, and means connected with the screw operating to press upon opposite sides of the spacing block and pole head.

7. In a curtain-pole, the combination with a pair of parallel independent members of substantially semi-circular cross section having an open space of uniform width between their inner sides, and means for holding the ends of said members apart upon a mutual support, said members having their upper corners beveled downwardly and inwardly, of one or more spring clamps having upper looped portions smoothly rounded both ways and adapted to slide on the beveled upper portions of said members, the jaws of said clamps passing entirely across and between the pole members and grasping the curtain by friction alone, and internal means between the jaws whereby they may be opened to release the curtain, the opening means being concealed between the members.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1910.

NILS EMIL LARSON.

Witnesses:

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