(No Model.)

G. H. GRIMM.

CURTAIN POLE.

No. 259,531. Patented June 13, 1882.

Fig. 1.

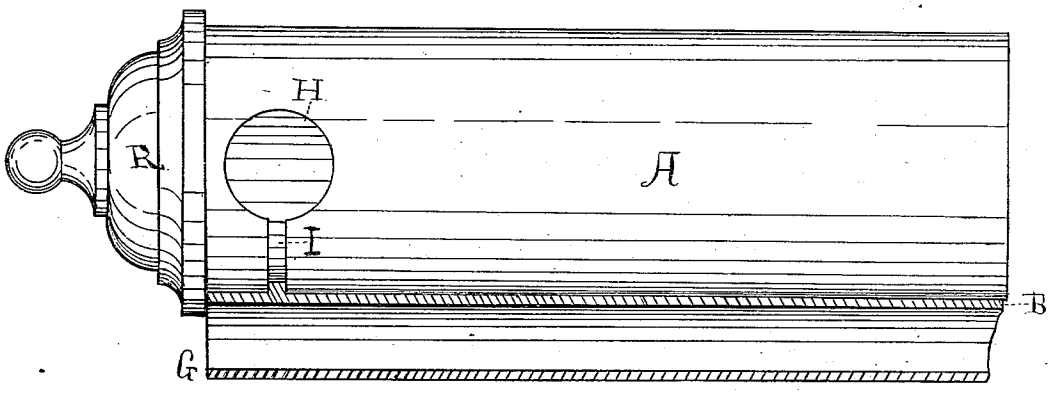


Fig. 2.

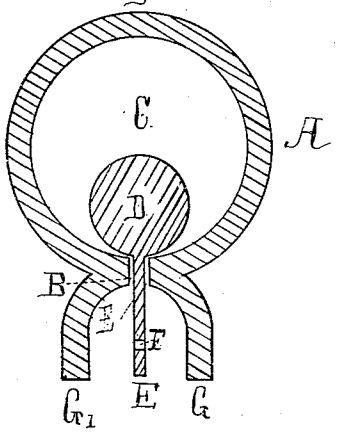


Fig. 3.

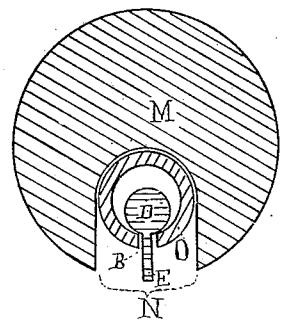


Fig. 4.

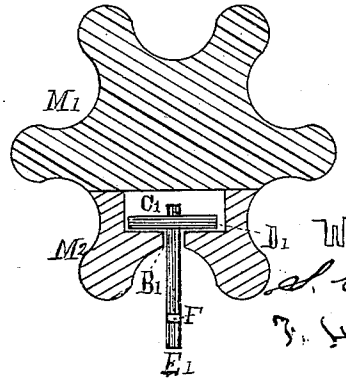


Fig. 5.

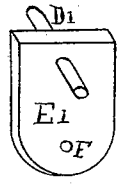
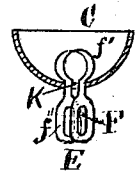


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE H. GRIMM, OF HUDSON, OHIO.

CURTAIN-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,531, dated June 13, 1882.

Application filed January 30, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE H. GRIMM, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Hudson, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable those familiar with the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to the class of curtain-fixtures known as "curtain poles and rings," whereby curtains may be so hung that upon being pushed aside they shall cause the device by which the curtain is attached to its support above to slide upon that support, which in the common form consists of a cylindrical rod or pole fastened at its extremities in or to the casement of the window or doorway, and otherwise separated from contact with the casement by a sufficient space to allow the passage to and fro along the rod of the rings, which, loosely encircling the pole, are attached at intervals to the upper edge of the curtain.

The difficulties experienced in the use of this common form of the device and the objections to it are as follows: First, the curtain in being pushed aside, being of necessity grasped at a point considerably below the pole, draws obliquely upon and so assumes an oblique position about the pole, from which it results that unless the rings are very much larger than the pole they become "cramped" thereon and refuse to slide, causing undue strain upon the curtain and its fastenings to the rings; second, if the rings are made large enough to overcome this difficulty the space between the pole and the upper edge of the curtain (which must be attached at the lower arc of the rings) is made so great as to diminish seriously the effectiveness of the curtain as a screen; third, whatever the size of the rings there must be space enough left above the pole for the thickness of the rings to pass, to that extent preventing the complete closing of the opening which it is the purpose of the curtain to screen; fourth, the value and effectiveness of the entire fixture—pole and rings—as an ornament are diminished by the fact that the sliding of the rings on the pole has a tendency rapidly to mar the finish of its surface and render necessary frequent repolishing or otherwise ornamenting at considerable expense.

I overcome these difficulties and secure further advantages, as hereinafter set forth, by means of the device shown in the annexed drawings, viz:

Figure 1 is a perspective of portion of curtain-pole, showing an orifice leading to an interior longitudinal cavity, a rift narrower than but longitudinally coextensive with such cavity, and an overhanging lip or rigid curtain springing from the edge of such rift; Fig. 2, a transverse section of same pole, showing in the interior cavity a knob having a stem protruding through the rift; Fig. 3, a transverse section of a wooden pole having embedded in it a smaller metal pole or tube, such as shown in Fig. 2, except as to the rigid lip or curtain; Fig. 4, a transverse section of pole, in which the interior cavity is not cylindrical and the knob and stem have changed form to correspond. Fig. 5 is a perspective of knob and stem as employed in form of device shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an additional form of knob and stem.

In Figs. 1 and 2, A is a cylindrical tubular rod or pole, having a longitudinal rift, B, extending through the entire length of the pole, opening from the interior cavity, C, through to the outer surface of the pole.

D is a knob, preferably spherical, of diameter less than the space C and greater than the width of the rift B. Said knob is introduced into the cavity C either at the end of the pole, the cap R being removed for that purpose, or through the orifice H, provided for that purpose at any convenient point in the length of the pole and at a point in the circumference of the pole removed from the rift B, with which, however, it is made to communicate by means of the slot I, which is of the same width as the rift B. Said knob D has a stem, E, of such size as to pass freely through the slot I into and along in the rift B. The stem E terminates at a short distance outside of the pole A in an eyelet, F, as shown, or in a hook, clamp, spur, or other means of attaching thereto a dependent curtain.

G G′ are two lips or rigid curtains, formed of one piece with or permanently attached to the pole A, springing from the two edges, respectively, of the rift B and extending the en-

tire length of the pole, designed to overhang and conceal the upper edge of the curtain which may be attached to the stems E, and close any aperture which might otherwise exist between the pole and curtain.

In hanging curtains by means of the above-described fixture any desired number of the knobs D are attached by means of their respective stems E at intervals along the upper edge of the curtain to be hung; and said knobs, being then introduced successively, either through the orifice H or at the end of the pole, into the cavity C, their stems passing through the rift B, carry the edge of the curtain into and sustain it in the space between the overhanging lip G G′, or when only one such lip is employed, as shown in Fig. 1, then behind such lip.

The orifice H permits the removal of the curtain without detaching the pole from its supports. The position of the orifice H, removed from the rift B, prevents the accidental escape of any one or more of the knobs D.

When the pole is of wood it may for cheapness be made as shown in Fig. 3, wherein M is a section of the wood composing the body of the pole. N is a longitudinal channel in such pole, in which is embedded in any secure manner a metal tube, O, having the rift B, the knob D, with its stem E, constructed and operating substantially as the similarly-described parts in Figs. 1 and 2. In this form of the device the projecting lips of the channel N serve the purpose of the lips G G′ in Figs. 1 and 2.

My invention may be given the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5, wherein the cavity C′ is not cylindrical, but has its floor—*i. e.*, the side in which is the rift B′—made a plane instead of a curved surface. The knob D and the stem E may then take the forms, respectively, D′ and E′, Fig. 5, in which the stem E is expanded into the flat tongue E′, thinner than the width of the rift B through which it extends, and having its breadth in the direction of the length of the rift; and the knob D is diminished to an axis, D′, at or near the upper edge of the tongue E′, and having its length transversely to the rift B′ and bearing and sliding on both sides of the rift B′ upon the bottom of the cavity C′. The breadth of the flattened stem E′ prevents the axial knob D′ from being turned lengthwise of the cavity C′, and so escaping through or becoming wedged into the rift D′.

In Fig. 6 is shown a form of knob which I find best adapted to use in the form of pole shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the knob C being a hollow cylindrical segment formed most cheaply from sheet metal by a die, and the stem E being also cut by a die from sheet metal and folded, as shown in the figure, and inserted through the hole K, so that the loop f' is within the knob and the lugs f'', having the eyelets F, are outside the knob, the curtain being designed to be secured between the lugs by rivet or stitch through the eyelet F.

I am aware that tubular poles provided with interior sliding cylindrical rollers or buttons have heretofore been used for purposes similar to that to which my invention is adapted. I do not therefore claim broadly such pole or knobs; but

I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A tubular curtain-pole having depending lips, rooted in or part of its body, overhanging and screening the edge of the curtain hung to such pole, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A tubular curtain-pole wherein the wooden body M, having embedded in it the metal tube D, forms overhanging lips to screen the edge of the curtain hung to such pole, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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