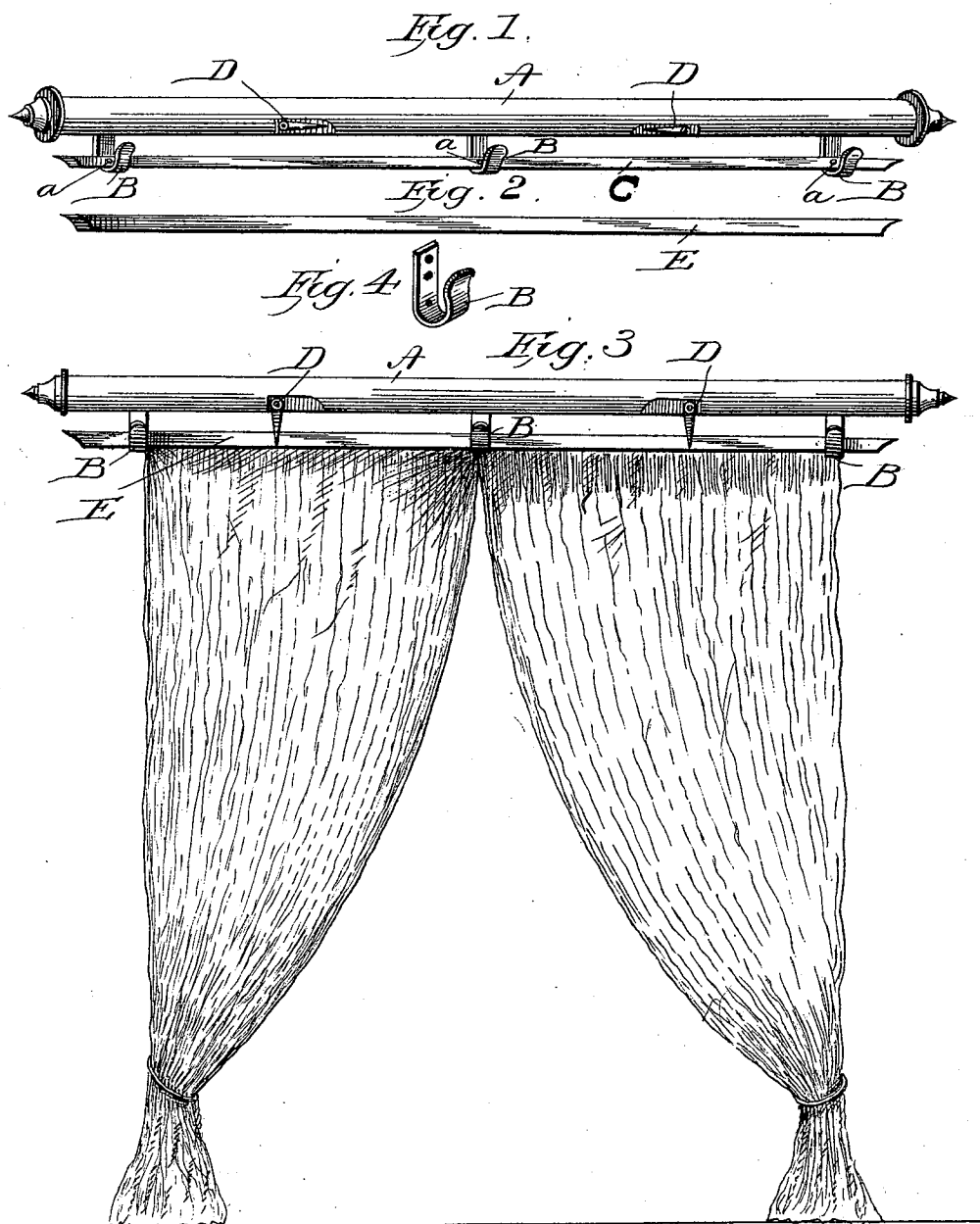


(No Model.)

W. K. McCOY.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 546,743.

Patented Sept. 24, 1895.



WITNESSES
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CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 546,743, dated September 24, 1895.

Application filed June 11, 1895. Serial No. 552,419. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WASHINGTON K. MCCOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in curtain-fixtures which are adapted to be attached to a door or window frame to support lace curtains, curtains, portières, or draperies connected therewith in a neat, substantial, and graceful manner. The means now most commonly employed for this purpose consists of a number of pins provided with hooks, the pins being fastened to the top edge of the curtain and the hooks then inserted in rings formed or sliding upon the curtain pole or rod. There are serious objections to connecting the curtain to the pole in the manner indicated. As the curtain is supported only at certain points along its upper edge, the intermediate or unsupported points will sag, and thereby present an unsightly appearance. Moreover, the edge of the curtain frequently becomes frayed or torn by the use of pins, since it requires a strong indirect pull to force the curtain aside. By my method of attachment all these objections are avoided, and the use of pins and rings is dispensed with.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the main pole or rod. Fig. 2 is a view of the auxiliary fastening-pole. Fig. 3 is a view of the invention applied, and Fig. 4 shows the form of the depending support.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents the large or main pole for the support of the curtain, which is attached or fastened to the frame-work of the window or door in any suitable manner. This pole is provided with dependent spring-supports B and spring-clasps D, pivoted in recesses in said pole. The spring-supports B are fastened to the pole A by screws or any other well-known means of attachment, and are preferably made of steel or any other suitable

material. These supports are formed with the hook portion turned upward and inward, its terminal point being beveled and extended outward, as shown in Fig. 4. These supports can be made of any desired size and strength, to suit the purpose intended, as can all the parts which compose my complete fixture.

C and E represent smaller auxiliary poles, by means of which the curtain is fastened and held in place. The rod C, if desired, may be removably secured in place by screws, fastening the same to the elastic supports B, as seen in Fig. 1, or it may be separate and be placed in position whenever the curtain is hung. The rod E is always separate and removable, ready for use whenever required. These rods C and E are rectangular in cross-section and can be made of any desired size and length. The width of space between the rods A and C will depend largely on the nature of the fabric to be inserted in said opening. When the rod A is fastened to the framework and everything is in readiness to hang the curtain, it is inserted in the opening between the poles A and C, and the rod E is then sprung into place in front of rod C, and the curtain is tightly held between these two rods by reason of the elastic clasps or supports B. The springs B of themselves in ordinary hangings might be sufficient to retain the same in place; but to guard against any possible escape of the rod E from its place for any reason whatever the spring-clasps D are turned down, thereby securing all the parts from possible accidental displacement. Whenever an undivided curtain is used, only two spring-supports B, one at each end, will be necessary.

It will readily be seen that by my method of fastening the curtain the entire upper edge is firmly and securely held, thereby preventing all sagging of any portion of the same. The length of the exposed part of the curtain can be adjusted as the height of window or door may require. Should a shorter curtain be desired, a longer length may be inserted between the poles A and C and allowed to hang down behind the front part of the curtain out of sight. If desired, the curtain can be removed at any time and its length adjusted to the requirements of a larger door or window. The dependent supports B being

springy, the curtain is held securely in place without injury to the fabric. This is an important feature, as curtains are often made of lace or other delicate material, which is
5 comparatively easily torn or soiled. The poles or rods may be made of wood susceptible of receiving a fine finish or polish, and they may be tipped with brass, if desired, or ornamented in any other pleasing and artistic manner.

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

1. In curtain fixtures, the main pole provided with dependent spring supports curved
15 upward and outward, thereby forming an enlarged space at the bottom of the curve, and

carrying a pole in said space, an auxiliary pole sprung into place and held in contact with the pole in said space by the elasticity of said spring supports, as set forth. 20

2. In curtain fixtures, a main pole provided with dependent spring supports carrying an inner auxiliary pole, an outer auxiliary pole held in place by said spring supports, and spring clasps pivoted in said main pole, all
25 arranged and combined as set forth.

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

WASHINGTON K. MCCOY.

Witnesses:

SAM'L. A. DRURY,
E. F. CAVERLY.