No. 641,115.

Patented Jan. 9, 1900.

# W. L. ISBILLS.

## CURTAIN HOLDER.

(Application filed Sept. 23, 1898.)

(No Model.)

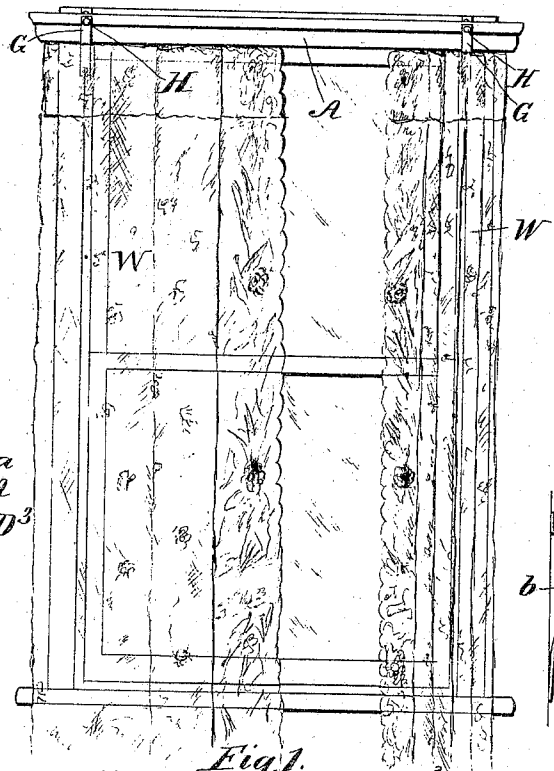



Fig. 1.

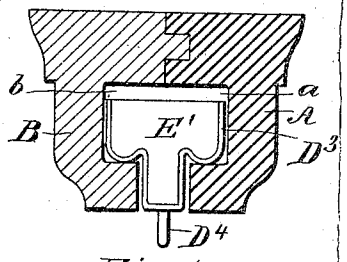



Fig. 4.

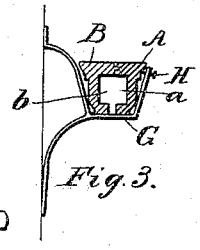



Fig. 3.

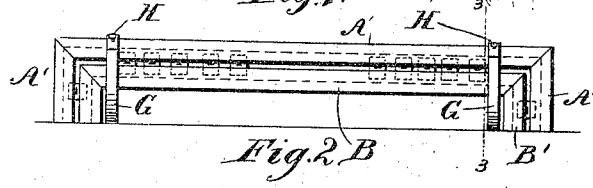



Fig. 2.

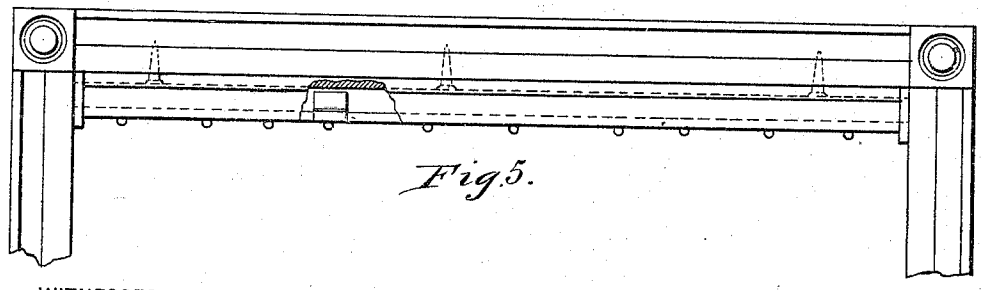


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

O. C. Wingo.

J. B. Clautice

INVENTOR

William L. Isbills

BY

Thomas Drew Stetson

ATTORNEY

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. ISBILLS, OF BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

## CURTAIN-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,115, dated January 9, 1900.

Application filed September 23, 1898. Serial No. 691,676. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. ISBILLS, of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to curtain holders and runners; and it consists in the improved construction hereinafter set forth, whereby a simple and efficient arrangement of parts is presented and a highly satisfactory curtain-holder produced.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is an interior view of a window provided with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the curtain-holder in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2 on a somewhat larger scale. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the curtain-pole. Fig. 5 is a side view, partly in section, showing the invention applied to the interior door of a building and arranged to support what are ordinarily termed "portières."

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they appear.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A and B are two parts of the curtain-poles, each being not only shaped on the exterior, but also smoothly cut on its inner face to afford half of the cavity *a b*. It will be observed that in all the forms the cavity is narrow at its lower edge and larger above. This would be a difficult form to produce in a single piece by machinery; but before the parts are applied together it is easy to run the wood for each part through an ordinary molding-machine provided with sharp knives of the proper form and to thus excavate the portion of the cavity which is required to be formed in that part. I have shown the parts as also tongued and grooved at the portions above this cavity, believing that this aids the glue in holding the parts not only reliably and stiffly together, but also insures their being in true positions.

D is a piece of sheet-brass which may be rectangular, forming a shell with a small circular hole in the center, receiving a screw-eye D′, which is introduced through it into the correspondingly-shaped piece of wood E and with it constitutes the runner to be traversed longitudinally in the interior of the pole. The metal D should be elastic and left of a form to cause it to spring together and maintain a close contact with the inclosed wood, even if the wood should shrink.

The curtain or portière W being secured by hooks or other ordinary means to the several eyes D′, if properly held up may be extended by a simple pull in one direction and withdrawn by a pull in the opposite direction.

The exteriors of the curtain-pole may be finished with any degree of elaboration. I have shown them as plain moldings. The parts A B may be made and united permanently together in any convenient lengths and sawed off and properly finished of the required dimensions. The ends are sawed at a miter-bevel, as shown in Fig. 2, and short pieces of a corresponding material are glued thereto, as indicated by A′ B′. The runners are introduced in the main part A B before the ends are glued on. One or more corresponding runners may be introduced in the angular parts A′ B′ at any subsequent period before the pole is put up.

G G are brackets, of brass or other suitable material, screwed or otherwise firmly secured to the window-frame at the proper height, receiving and supporting the curtain-pole in the manner shown in Fig. 3.

H is a pinching-screw which may be used to tighten the hold.

It will be noticed that one portion A is darker than the other portion B. I attach importance to this two-part construction, as I can make either the dark wood rich and place it in front or the lighter wood rich and reverse the position and present it to the eye.

It is desirable to have friction to hold the curtain in any position in which it is left. I attach importance to the swelled or beaded form of the bearing-surfaces by which the runner is supported in the recess in the pole, because it relieves the inner edge of the bearing-surface—that adjacent to the slot—from any strain or wear and insures only a gentle and just sufficient and uniform friction.

In Fig. 4, $D^3$ refers to the metal shell, $D^4$ the depending eye, and E′ the filling-block. $D^5$ designates the shell, and $D^6$ the screw-eye.

Modifications may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

Fig. 5, showing my pole applied to support a portière, represents the pole held by screws introduced through the cavity *a b* from below and set firmly and closely under the upper portion of a door-frame. A narrow screw-driver should be used in order to turn freely in the narrow portion of the aperture below.

I claim as my invention—

The combination with a curtain-pole having a cavity *a b*, and narrower slot below, of runners each comprising a block, an incasing shell of metal presenting the plane parallel vertical sides having sufficient length to prevent turning and provided with parallel bearing portions extending longitudinally of the travel of the runner, and a depending screw-eye, the screw of the latter arranged to perform the double function of holding the block to the metal and supporting a curtain, substantially as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM L. ISBILLS.

Witnesses:
J. B. CLAUTICE,
M. F. BOYLE.