(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. LOBDELL.

CURTAIN STICK.

No. 306,024. Patented Sept. 30, 1884.

Fig. 1.

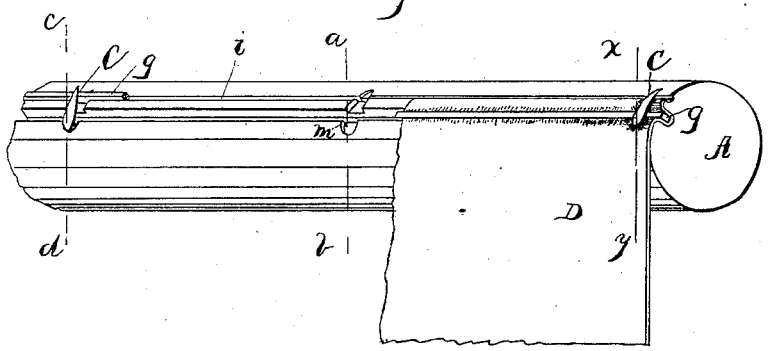


Fig. 2.

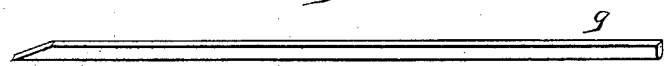


Fig. 3.

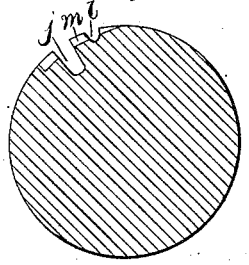


Fig. 4.

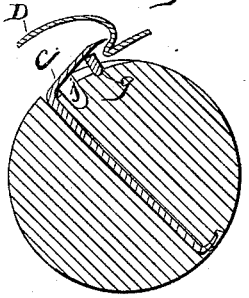


Fig. 5.

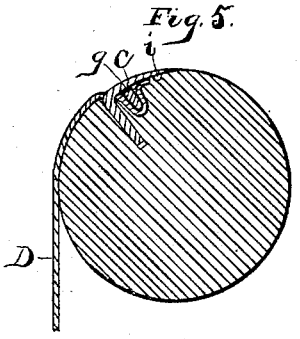


Fig. 6.

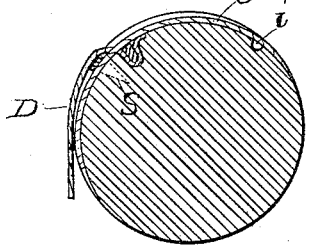
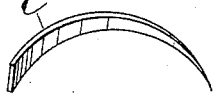


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

W. M. Hollister Jr.

John T. Booth

Inventor.

H. Lobdell

by Geo. A. Mosher

Atty.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. LOBDELL.

CURTAIN STICK.

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Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

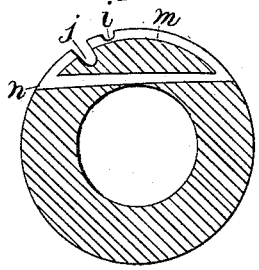


Fig. 10.

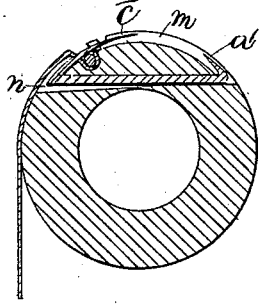


Fig. 11.

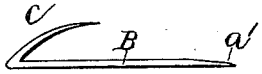


Fig. 12.

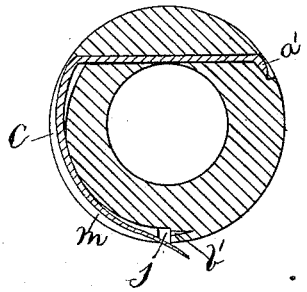


Fig. 13.

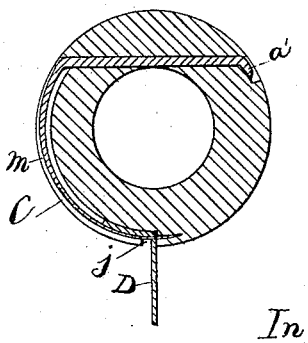
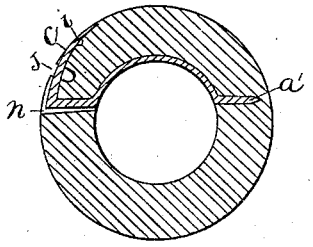


Fig. 14.



Witnesses:

John F. Booth

W. M. Hollister Jr.

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H. Lobdell.

by Geo. A. Mosher

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY LOBDELL, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

CURTAIN-STICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,024, dated September 30, 1884.

Application filed March 4, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY LOBDELL, a resident of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Sticks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

My invention relates to improvements in curtain-sticks; and it consists in providing the sticks with spring-fasteners arranged in a row extending longitudinally of the stick, the fasteners having points adapted to pierce a curtain and secure it upon the stick; also with longitudinal grooves adapted to receive a rod or slat, and with transverse grooves adapted to receive the ends of the fasteners.

The object of my invention is to provide a curtain-stick to which a curtain may be easily and quickly secured, and from which the curtain may be released without removing the fasteners from the stick.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view in perspective of my improved curtain-stick, with fasteners and curtain attached. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of retaining-slat. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken at broken lines *a b* in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section taken at broken line *c d* in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a cross-section taken at broken line *x y* in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a cross-section showing modified form of fastener. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of fastener shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of modified form of retaining-slat. Fig. 9 is a cross-section of spring-roller, showing grooves. Fig. 10 is a cross-section with curtain attached. Fig. 11 is a side elevation of fastener before the same is inserted in the curtain-stick. Fig. 12 is a cross-section showing method of attaching a curtain without the use of any retaining-slat, the curtain being unattached. Fig. 13 is same with curtain attached. Fig. 14 is a cross-section of spring-roller, showing the fastener bent around the place of the spring.

A represents the curtain stick or roller, provided with two longitudinal grooves, *i* and *j*, and transverse grooves *m*. The groove *m* is adapted to receive the pointed spring-fastener C, which pierces the curtain D and presses a portion thereof down into the groove, thereby securing the curtain to the stick. When desired, a slat, *g*, or rod *g'*, may be inserted between the springs and the curtain, to press the latter into the groove J, which more evenly distributes the strain upon the curtain, transferring it from the fasteners to the slat or rod, thereby preventing any danger of tearing the curtain from the fasteners. The fastener B, (shown in Fig. 11,) provided with spring C and annealed point *a'*, is inserted in the stick in such a manner that the spring C rests in the groove *m*, as shown in Figs. 5 and 10.

The shank of the fastener when used in a solid stick may be long, as shown in Fig. 4, or short, and driven into the stick, as shown in Fig. 5; but when used in a spring-roller is preferably made of sufficient length to project through the stick, and provided with an annealed point, *a'*, to be bent up, as shown in Fig. 10. The annealed point so bent serves to prevent the withdrawal of the fastener when in use, and in case the spring breaks the curtain may be secured by hooking the same upon the annealed point and bending the same down closely upon the stick within the groove *m*.

To attach the curtain to the stick by the springs, the slat or rod, wedge-shaped at one end, as shown, is forced beneath the points of the springs along the smaller groove *i*, which throws the points of all the springs up out of the grooves, as shown in Fig. 4. The edge of the curtain which it is desired to attach to the stick is then drawn taut before the points in the position shown in Fig. 4, and all the points inserted at once. The slat is then withdrawn, and the curtain drawn forward to the shank of the fasteners. The same slat is then forced beneath the springs again, between the same and the curtain, forcing the latter down into the deeper groove J, where the same is securely held by the springs.

To secure the curtain, it is only necessary to withdraw the slat and draw the curtain back over the points of the springs, from which it appears that I am able to easily and quickly

adjust and readjust the curtain upon its stick without injuring or withdrawing the pointed fasteners.

It is not necessary that the fasteners should be provided with a shank or any spur to pierce the stick. It may be a simple pointed spring-band, *c'*, as shown in Fig. 1, and secured to the stick by a screw or staple, S, as shown in Fig. 6. When the spring C is made sufficiently long to give it considerable flexibility, the slat *g* may be dispensed with, and the end of the spring allowed to rest upon and project above the ledge formed by the longitudinal groove J at the end of its own groove *m*, as shown in Fig. 12. The curtain is then attached to the projecting points, as shown in Fig. 4, and the points of the fasteners inserted in small apertures *b'* in the side of groove J, as shown in Fig. 13. When attached as last above described, the strain of the curtain bears principally upon the abrupt ledge of the groove J, which permits of a light flexible spring.

By the term "curtain-stick" I intend to include curtain-roller, curtain-pole, and curtain-slat. The grooves *m* and J are all preferably made of depth to permit the outer surface of the springs to rest in a position nearly flush or even with the outer surface of the stick. When desired, the fasteners may be bent to one side in a spring-roller before the spring is inserted sufficiently to permit the spring to be inserted and operate freely, as shown in Fig. 14.

Instead of slat *g*, a cord or tape may be inserted in groove *i*, to project the points of the fasteners upward, and withdrawn and thrown away after the curtain has been fixed upon the points.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A curtain-stick provided with a plurality of pointed spring-fasteners ranged in a row extending longitudinally of the stick, said fasteners being adapted to pierce a curtain and hold the same upon the stick, substantially as described.

2. A curtain-stick provided with a plurality of fasteners ranged in a row extending longitudinally of the stick, said fasteners being provided at one end with a spring-point and at the other with an annealed point adapted to secure a curtain to said stick, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of February, 1884.

HENRY LOBDELL.

Witnesses:
GEO. A. MOSHER,
W. H. HOLLISTER, Jr.