No. 649,705. Patented May 15, 1900.

P. J. PAULY, JR.

CURTAIN FOR CABINETS, DESKS, &c.

(Application filed Mar. 15, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

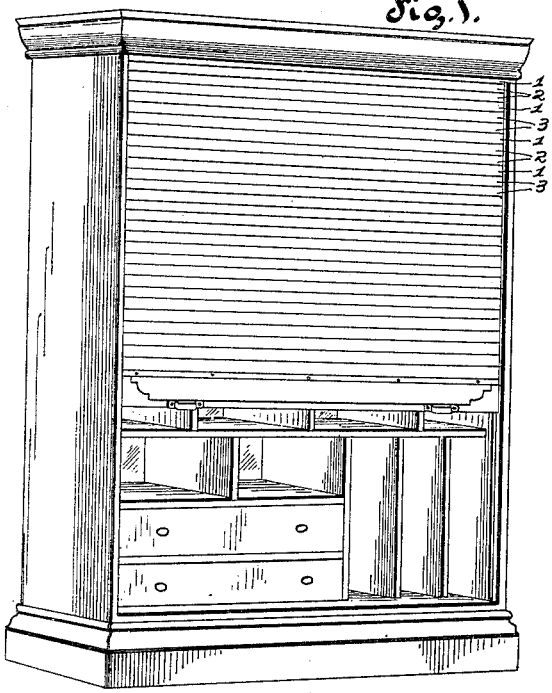


Fig. 2.

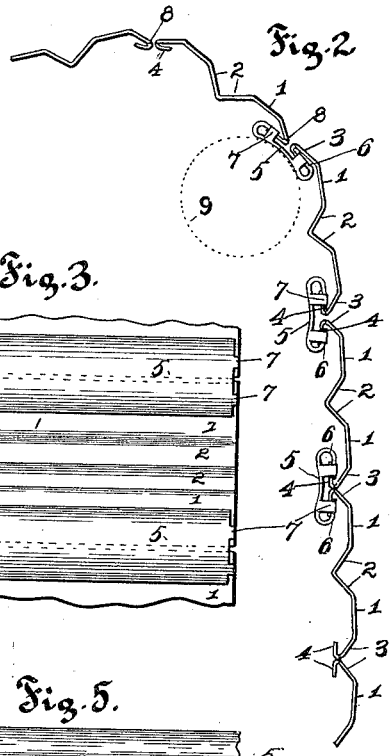


Fig. 3.

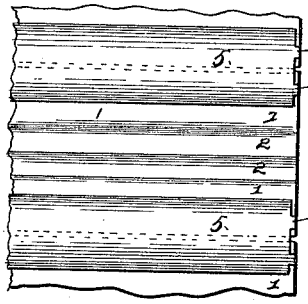


Fig. 4.

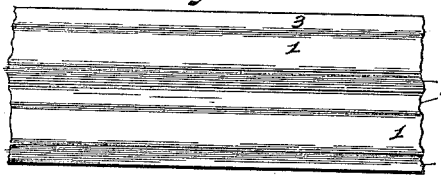


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

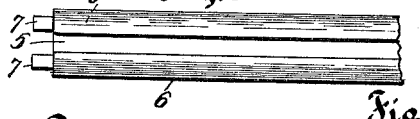


Fig. 7.

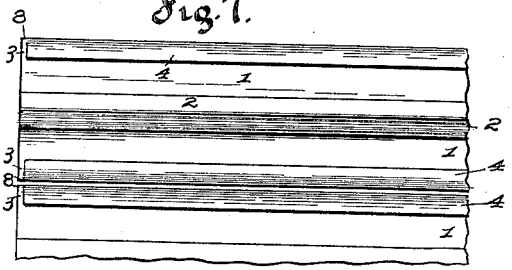


Fig. 8.

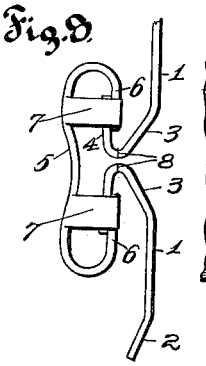
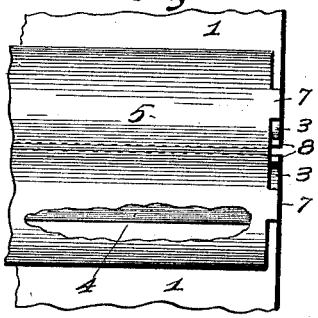


Fig. 9.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER J. PAULY, JR., OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

CURTAIN FOR CABINETS, DESKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,705, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed March 15, 1900. Serial No. 8,821. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER J. PAULY, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtains for Cabinets, Desks, and the Like, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in flexible curtains for cabinets, roller-top desks, and the like; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet, showing my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an end view of the curtain, showing a number of slats coupled together. Fig. 3 is a plan of the under side of the curtain, parts being broken away. Fig. 4 is a plan of the outside of one of the slats. Fig. 5 is a plan of the hinge-strip broken away, showing the tongues before they have been deflected. Fig. 6 is a similar view taken from the under side of the strip—that is to say, the side turned toward the slats. Fig. 7 is an under side view of two juxtaposed slats partly broken away, the hinge-strip being removed. Fig. 8 is an enlarged end view of one hinge-strip and the ends of two slats coupled thereto; and Fig. 9 is an under side view of Fig. 8, the parts being broken away.

The object of my invention is to construct a flexible metallic curtain for cabinets, desks, and the like, composed of a series of juxtaposed metallic slats which shall take the place of the prevailing wooden curtains composed of flexible jointed wooden strips or slats well known in the art. By the use of metallic slats the curtain may be made more durable, less liable to warp, less affected by moisture or changes in temperature, and, on the whole, it presents a more desirable and a superior article.

In detail the invention may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, I I represent the substantially-plane faces of the metallic slats of which my curtain is composed, the medial portion of each slat having the inwardly-inclined or reëntrant faces 2 2 and the outer portion having the diverging but inwardly-inclined faces 3 3, which terminate in the inward longitudinal folds or wings 4 4, disposed in substantially the same plane. The width of the faces 1 1 and the distance between the outer edges of the faces 2 2 are substantially equal, and the faces 3 3 are substantially the same dimensions as either of the faces 2 2, so that when a series of slats are jointed together the outer surfaces of the slats, collectively forming the curtain, appear to be built up of a series of strips of uniform width. The adjacent longitudinal edges of any two contiguous slats will of course have their marginal folds or wings 4 4 diverge in opposite directions, and each pair of such diverging folds is embraced by and interlocked with the inwardly turned or deflected folds of a hinge-strip 5. The folds of the hinge-strip are designated by the numeral 6 in the drawings, and, as clearly shown, they embrace or are folded over the contiguous wings 4 4 of each adjacent pair of slats. To retain the hinge-strip against longitudinal displacement after the same is once in place, I provide the terminals thereof with tongues 7 7 on either side of the longitudinal center thereof and clench the said tongues over the interlocked folds 4 and 6, and in order to make the tongues when once bent or clenched to come flush with the ends of the slats I incise each fold 4 along the line of fold a distance represented by the shoulder 8—that is, to a depth equal substantially to the thickness of the metal of the tongues. The body of the hinge-strip 5 is therefore shorter than the outer slat by a length equal to twice the depth of the shoulder 8, so that when the terminal tongues 7 7 are deflected and clenched into place the combined length of the body of the strip and the thickness of the tongues at each end will be equal to the full length of the slat.

Each hinge-strip 5 is outwardly concave, as shown, the object of this construction being to enable the curtain to conform to the curvatures of the roller 9, (shown dotted in Fig. 2,) over which it passes in folding around a corner, as would be the case on a cabinet such as represented in Fig. 1. The strip 5, as is obvious, acts as a hinge-pin, the slats

having a pivotal connection about the folds of the same, as is clearly seen in Fig. 2, where in passing over the roller 9 the surfaces of the folds 6 and the faces 3 fold over one another, the outer edge of the fold 6 serving as a hinge-line for the wing 4 of the slat.

I do not of course wish to be limited to the precise contour of the slats or hinge-strips, as the same may be departed from in a measure without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A curtain comprising a series of juxtaposed slats having inwardly-deflected folds or wings formed along their opposite longitudinal edges, and a hinge-strip having inwardly-deflected folds embracing the adjacent wings of each pair of slats, substantially as set forth.

2. A curtain comprising a series of juxtaposed slats having inwardly-deflected folds or wings formed along their opposite longitudinal edges, and a hinge-strip having inwardly-deflected folds embracing the adjacent wings of each pair of slats and forming a hinge connection between said slats, substantially as set forth.

3. A curtain comprising a series of juxtaposed slats having inwardly-deflected folds or wings formed along their opposite longitudinal edges, and a longitudinally-concave hinge-strip having inwardly-deflected marginal folds embracing the adjacent wings of each pair of slats, substantially as set forth.

4. A curtain comprising a series of juxtaposed slats each having two substantially-plane faces, two medial reëntrant faces, outer inclined faces, and marginal inwardly-deflected longitudinal folds or wings, a longitudinally-concave hinge-strip having inwardly-deflected marginal folds embracing the adjacent wings of each pair of slats, terminal tongues formed with the hinge-strip and clenched or folded over the interlocked folds of the slats and hinge-strips, the ends of the wings of the slats being cut or incised along the line of fold a depth equal substantially to the thickness of the tongues whereby the latter when folded over the parts specified shall be substantially flush with the ends of the slats, substantially as set forth.

5. A curtain comprising a series of juxtaposed slats having inwardly-deflected marginal folds or wings, a hinge-strip having inwardly-deflected folds embracing the adjacent wings of each pair of slats, and terminal tongues clenched over the ends of the folds and wings respectively, substantially as set forth.

6. A curtain comprising a series of juxtaposed slats having inwardly-deflected marginal folds or wings, a hinge-strip having inwardly-deflected folds embracing the adjacent wings of each pair of slats, and means for retaining the strip against longitudinal displacement, substantially as set forth.

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

PETER J. PAULY, JR.

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G. L. BELFRY.