(No Model.)

J. G. BROTHWELL & F. K. PHILLIPS.

EXTENSION CURTAIN ROD AND BRACKET.

No. 502,654. Patented Aug. 1, 1893.

Fig. 1.

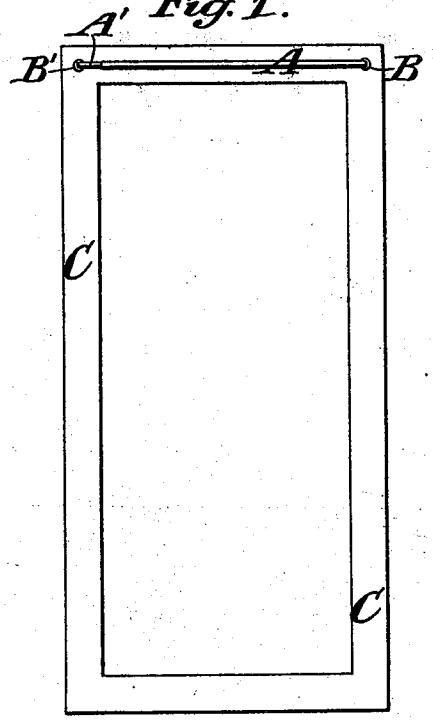


Fig. 2.

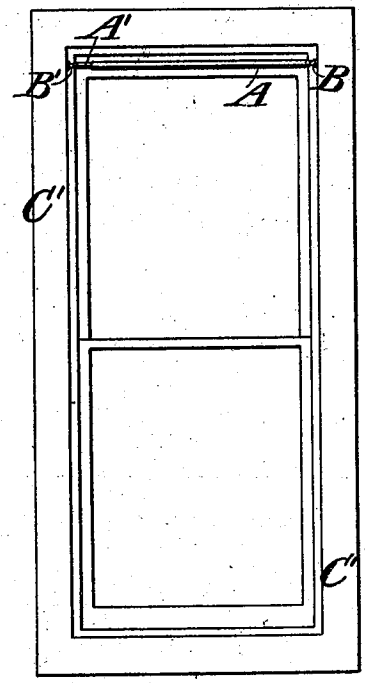


Fig. 3.

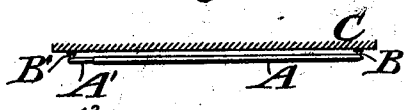


Fig. 4.

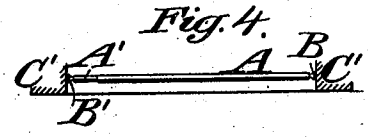
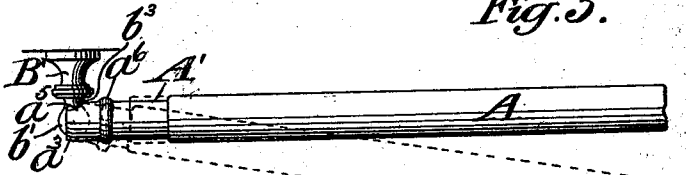


Fig. 5.



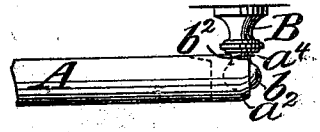
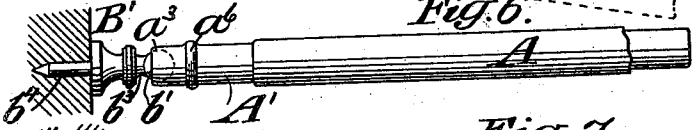


Fig. 6.



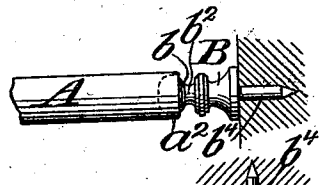
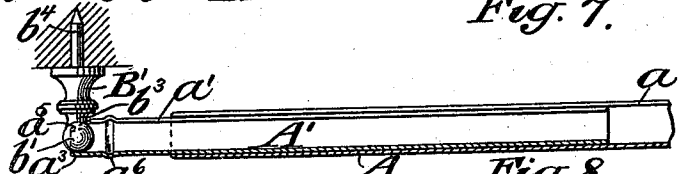


Fig. 7.



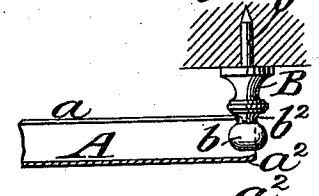
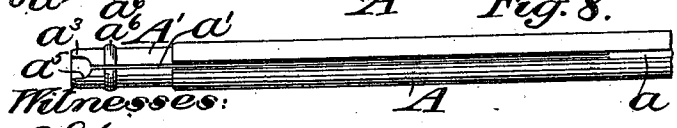


Fig. 8.



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George Barry.

Inventors:
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Frederick K. Phillips
by attorneys Brown & Seward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BROTHWELL, OF TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT, AND FREDERICK K. PHILLIPS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE TURNER & SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND H. L. JUDD & COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EXTENSION CURTAIN-ROD AND BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,654, dated August 1, 1893.

Application filed April 12, 1892. Serial No. 428,776. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN G. BROTHWELL, of Torrington, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, and FREDERICK K. PHILLIPS, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Extension Curtain-Rods and Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in extension curtain rods in which provision is made for attaching the extensible rod to its supports whether the supports be set at an angle to the rod or in the same axial alignment therewith.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 represents the rod attached to the front of a casing and occupying a position at an angle to its supports. Fig. 2 represents the rod attached to the inside opposite faces of a casing, the rod being arranged in axial alignment with its supports. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a rod in the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the rod in the position shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an enlarged top or bottom plan view of the rod and its supports. Fig. 6 is an enlarged front view of the rod and its supports, the latter being represented in axial alignment with the rod. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the rod, and Fig. 8 is a back view of the rod.

The rod consists of two telescoping sections A and A', the sections being provided with longitudinal slits a and a' for the purpose of allowing them to spring apart to receive the heads of the supports. One end of the section A and the opposite end of the section A' are slightly contracted, as shown at a^2 and a^3 for the purpose of conforming to some extent to the heads of the supports, and in proximity to the slits a and a'. The ends are provided with cut-away portions a^4 and a^5 to receive the necks of the supports when the rod is turned at an angle thereto. The section A' is further conveniently provided with an annular bead a^6 struck up therefrom to limit its sliding movement within the section A.

The supports are represented by B and B' respectively the said supports being quite similar in their general conformation, but the head b of the support B being somewhat larger than the head b' of the support B', because of the greater diameter of the female section of the telescoping rod. The heads b and b' of the supports are preferably of round shape as shown, and are connected with the standards by means of contracted necks b^2 and b^3. The bases of the supports have conveniently projecting therefrom spikes or prongs b^4 for fastening the support to the casing. It is obvious that the prongs might be screw threaded if so desired. When the supports B and B' are set in the front face of the casing C, as shown in Fig. 1, the rod may be adjusted thereto by slipping the contracted end of one of the sections over the head of one of the supports into the position shown clearly in Figs. 5 and 7, and then drawing out the rod until its length is sufficient to permit the end of the opposite section to be swung over the head of the opposite support. When in this position the recesses a^4 and a^5 in proximity to the ends of the slits in the sections will partially embrace the necks b^2, b^3 of the supports and thereby permit the contracted ends of the sections to retain their positions embracing more than one-half of the heads and at the same time the slits in the sections will be on the side of the sections toward the casing and hidden from view. When the supports are secured to the opposite faces of a casing C', as shown in Fig. 2, the ends of the sections A and A' may be sprung over the heads of the supports into the position shown in Fig. 6, the slits being turned toward the back out of view. The frictional grip of the one section upon the other is intended to be sufficient to prevent the parts from sliding one upon the other unless an intentional effort is made in that direction.

The rod as above described forms a simple and convenient support for sash-curtains, door-curtains and for a numerous variety of uses to which a light ornamental rod is commonly devoted and may be supported at an angle to its supports or in alignment there-

with without requiring a new set of supports and may be removed and adjusted at pleasure without disturbing its supports.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with the supports having round heads, of an extensible rod having contracted hollow ends, the walls of the said ends being formed of resilient material to allow the ends to expand and receive the heads, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the extensible rod having hollow contracted ends slit longitudinally and cut away in proximity to the ends of the slits, of the supports having round heads adapted to be received within the contracted ends of the rod and necks adapted to seat within the recessed or cut away portions of the ends of the rod, substantially as set forth.

JOHN G. BROTHWELL.
FREDERICK K. PHILLIPS.

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F. M. TRAVIS.

Witnesses to signature of Frederick K. Phillips:

EDWD. H. HOOD,
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