

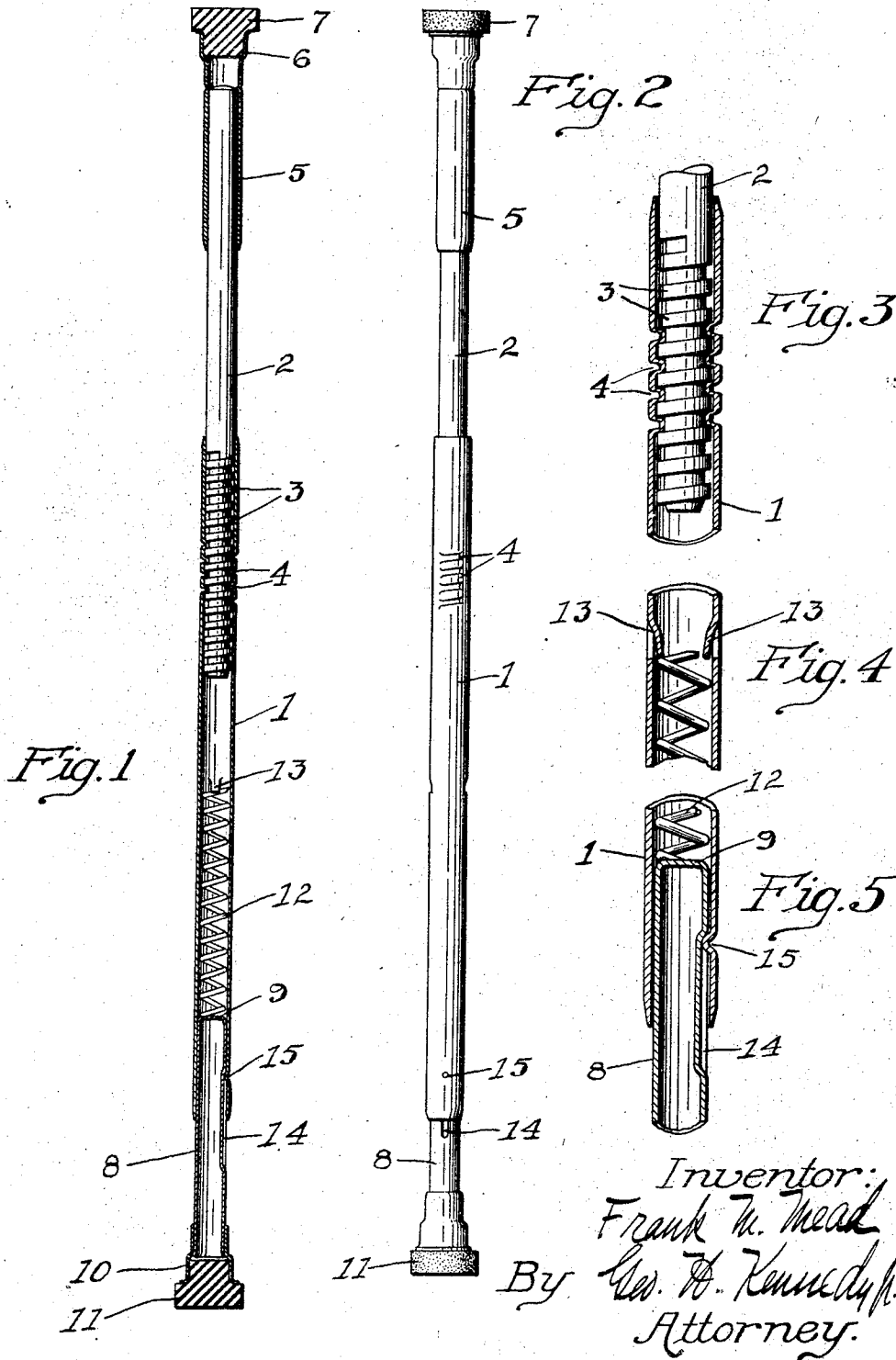
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F. M. MEAD

CURTAIN ROD

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CURTAIN ROD.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK M. MEAD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boylston, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Curtain Rod, of which the following, together with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to telescoping curtain rods of the type in which the ends of the rod are adapted to be held against the opposing surfaces of a door or window casing by the pressure of a compression spring embodied in the rod.

The object of my invention is to provide certain improvements in the arrangement and construction of the parts of the rod, whereby the compression spring becomes substantially an integral part of the rod after it has once been assembled so that it is impossible for the compression spring to become detached from the rod while applying it to or removing it from the casing of a door or window.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a curtain rod embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the rod shown in Fig. 1.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are enlarged fragmentary sectional views taken at different points along the length of the rod in order to show the details thereof.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures.

Referring to the drawings, the rod comprises a tubular section 1 within which is received a rod 2, one end of which is provided with a plurality of screw threads 3 coacting with a plurality of depressions 4 formed on the section 1. The other end of the rod 2 is provided with a tip 5 which fits over the end of the rod and is formed with a cup-shaped portion 6 for receiving a washer 7, preferably formed of rubber or any other suitable frictional and somewhat compressible material. It is obvious that the section 1 and the rod 2 may be of any desired length to correspond to the width of average door or window casings, and that slight adjustments in the over-all length of the rod may be obtained by screwing the rod 2 into or out of the casing 1.

In curtain rods of this general type as

heretofore constructed, it has been customary to provide the other end of the rod with a second tip similar to the tip 5, and to also provide a compression spring inclosed within the tip 5 and acting against the end of the rod 2. The object of this spring is to permit the rod to be slightly compressed before applying it to the casing of a door or window, so that the washers 7 will clear the sides of the casing while the spring is compressed and will engage the casing firmly when the pressure on the spring is relieved. It is obvious that the tip 5 must be slidable on the rod 2 in order to allow for compression of the spring, and it has been found that after the rod has been in use a while, the tip 5 is liable to come off and the spring be lost.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved construction whereby the spring becomes a substantially integral part of the rod so that it cannot be removed therefrom. To this end a second tip 8 is adapted to fit within the section 1, the tip 8 either being tubular in form with its end closed, as indicated at 9, or being made as a solid piece. The other end of the tip 8 is provided with a cup shaped portion 10, within which is received a washer 11. A compression spring 12 is located within the section 1, one end of which is in engagement with the closed end 9 of the tip 8 and the other end of which is in engagement with ears 13 projecting inwardly from the wall of the section 1. As best shown in Fig. 4, the ears 13 may readily be formed by punching in or otherwise compressing a portion of the section 1.

In order to limit the movement of the tip 8 within the section 1, a longitudinal groove 14 is formed on the tip 1, which is adapted to be engaged by a depression 15 extending inwardly from the wall of the section 1 near its open end. This construction is clearly shown in Fig. 5, from which it is apparent that both the groove 14 and the projection 15 may be readily formed by pressing after the parts have been assembled, although it is obvious that various other means may be employed for limiting the amount of movement between the tip 8 and the tubular section 1.

From the foregoing it is apparent that I have provided an improved curtain rod in which it is impossible for the compression

spring which holds the end washers in engagement with the sides of the casing to become detached from the rod after the parts of the rod have been once assembled.

5 While I have shown my invention as applied to a particular arrangement of parts, it is not so limited but is susceptible of various modifications within the scope of the appended claim.

10 I claim,

A curtain rod comprising a tubular section provided with spaced projections on

the inner wall thereof, a tip adapted to slide within said section and provided with a groove adapted to receive one of said wall 15 projections, and a spring confined within said tubular section between the other of said wall projections and the end of said tip, the pressure of said spring tending to hold the first named wall projection in en- 20 gagement with the end of said groove.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1921.

FRANK M. MEAD.