No. 823,259. PATENTED JUNE 12, 1906.

J. F. BURNS.

CURTAIN POLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1906.

Fig. 1.

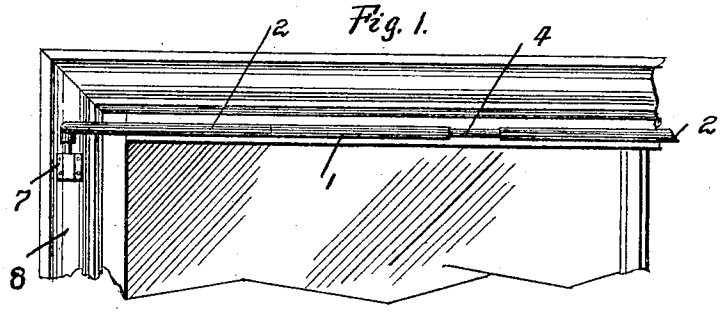


Fig. 2.

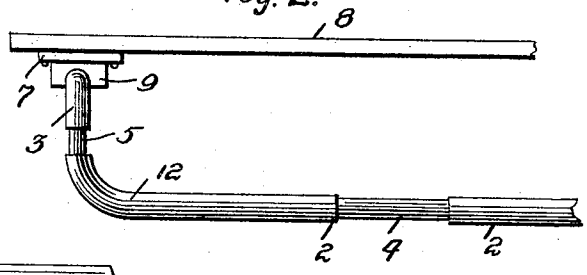


Fig. 3.

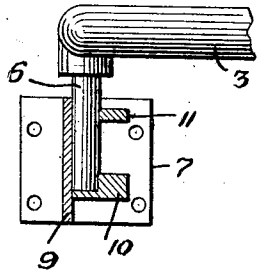


Fig. 4.

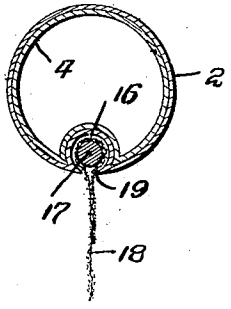
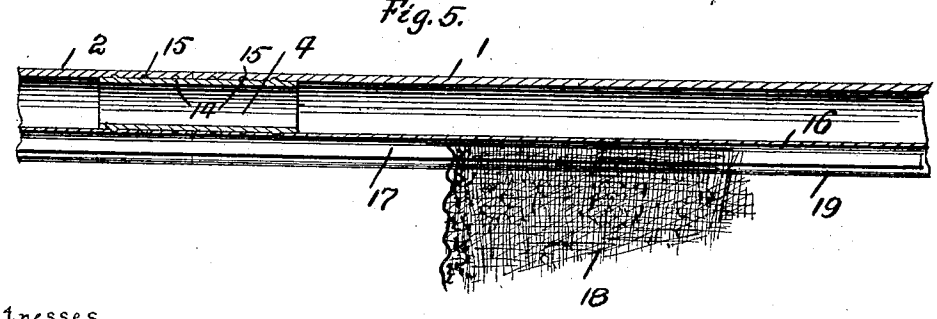


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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CURTAIN-POLE.

No. 823,259. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 12, 1906.

Application filed February 16, 1906. Serial No. 301,380.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. BURNS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in curtain-poles; and the invention has for its primary object to provide a novel form of adjustable curtain-pole to which one or more curtains may be adjustably connected without the use of pins or rings.

Another object of this invention is to provide a novel form of curtain-pole that can be adjusted for use in connection with various sizes of window-frames, also adjusted whereby the curtains supported by the pole may be arranged at any desired distance away from the frame to provide an alcove or a space between the curtains and the frame.

Briefly described, my improved curtain-pole is preferably constructed of metal and comprises a plurality of telescopic sections, the end sections being carried by brackets secured to a window-frame, while the remainder of the sections are adjustably connected together to support one or more curtains. The curtains are detachably mounted within the curtain-pole and are free from all danger of being torn or injured, as might be occasioned by the use of rings or pins in connection with the pole.

The detailed construction entering into my invention will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and, referring to the drawings accompanying this application, like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of a window-frame equipped with my improved curtain-pole. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of a bracket used in connection with the window-frame, showing the one end of a curtain-pole mounted therein. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the curtain-pole; and Fig. 5 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view of the same, illustrating a portion of the curtains mounted therein.

To put my invention into practice, I construct my improved curtain-pole of a plurality of sections, said sections consisting of a central section 1, end sections 2 2, and supporting-sections 3 3, all of which are tubular in form. The central section 1 is adjustably connected to the end sections 2 2 by short tubular sections 4 4, while the end sections are connected to the supporting-sections by similar tubular sections 5 5.

The supporting-sections are angular in form and have their depending portions 6 extending into brackets 7 7, carried by the window-frame 8. The brackets 7 7 are secured to the window-frame near its top, and each bracket consists of a casing 9, containing a socket 10 and a pierced plate 11, which is positioned above the socket to brace the depending portion 6 of a supporting-section when mounted within a bracket, the lower end of the depending portion 6 seating in the socket 10, while the depending portion is embraced by the pierced transverse plate 11.

The end sections 2 2 have their outer ends curved, as at 12, whereby said end sections may be adjustably connected to the supporting-sections by the tubular sections 5. By arranging the supporting-sections to extend outwardly from the brackets 7 7 the end sections 2 2 and the central section 1 of the curtain-pole will be supported a slight distance away from the window-frame, whereby when curtains are suspended from said sections they will form an alcove between the curtains and the window-frame. To retain the sections in the position to which they may be adjusted upon the tubular sections 4 4 and 5 5, I provide the tubular sections with small lugs 14, adapted to engage in indentations 15, formed in the inner walls of the telescopic sections at their ends, thereby preventing the telescopic sections from freely sliding upon the tubular sections while the curtain-pole is being handled.

The tubular sections 4 4, together with the central section 1 and the straight ends of the end sections 2 2, are formed with longitudinally-disposed tubular recesses 16, the recess of one section being adapted to longitudinally aline with the recess of another section, whereby a rod 17 can be placed within the recess 16 to support one or more curtains 18. The upper ends of the curtains 18 are placed around the rod before the same is in-

serted in the recesses, this being accomplished by first placing the one end of the rod 17 in part of the sections of the curtain-pole before placing the other sections in engagement with the first-mentioned sections.

The formation of the recesses 16 forms a narrow slot 19 within the curtain-pole the entire width of the window-frame, and as the rod 17 is of greater diameter than the width of the slot 19 it will be impossible for the rod 17 to become separated from the curtain-pole except when the sections are taken apart. The rod 17 will thus be supported within the recess 16 and will prevent the curtains 18 from becoming detached from said rod when the curtain-pole is once supported by the brackets 7.

The arrangement of the rod 17 within the recess 16 permits of the curtains being draped upon the pole or arranged in a plaited form, it of course being understood that the curtains are arranged upon the rod before it is placed within the sections of the curtain-pole.

The various sections of the curtain-pole are preferably formed of light and durable metal which can be easily rolled and reamed to form the tubular sections having recesses formed therein, while the rod 17, used in connection with the pole, may be made of light and durable wood, as very little stress or strain is brought to bear upon said rod after it has once been mounted in the curtain-pole.

I do not care to confine myself to the number of sections used in connection with the pole, and such changes as are permissible by the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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

1. A curtain-fixture comprising angular supporting-sections, the upper ends of which are hollow and extend outwardly from a window-frame, hollow end sections having their outer ends curved inwardly to aline with the outer ends of the angular supporting-sections, connecting-sections telescoping into the outer ends of the supporting-sections and the outer ends of the end sections, and joining said end sections to the angular supporting-sections, a hollow central section, connecting-sections telescoping in the ends of the said central section and into the ends of said end sections, and joining the latter to the central section, the said end sections and the central sections having a recess to receive a curtain-pole, and said pole, substantially as described.

2. In a curtain-fixture, the combination with brackets having sockets and pierced plates above said sockets of angular supporting-sections having depending portions extending through said pierced plates and seating in said sockets, hollow end sections having inwardly-curved ends, telescopic connections between said end sections and said supports, a central section and telescopic connections between said central section and said end sections.

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

JOHN F. BURNS.

Witnesses:
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