No. 769,715. PATENTED SEPT. 13, 1904.

C. A. ROTH.

CURTAIN FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1903. RENEWED FEB. 2, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

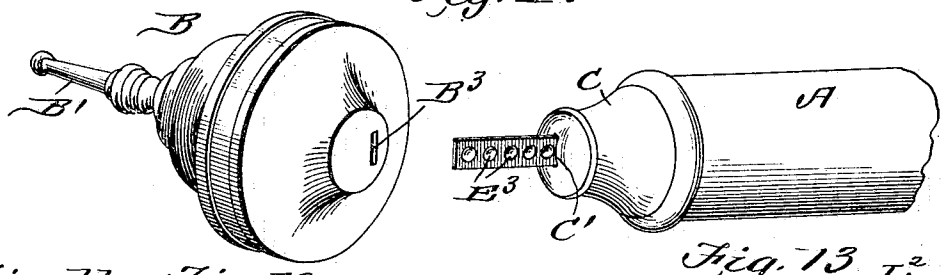


Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

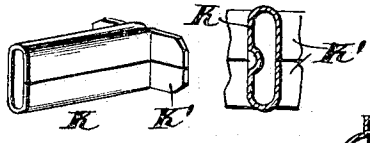


Fig. 2.

Fig. 13

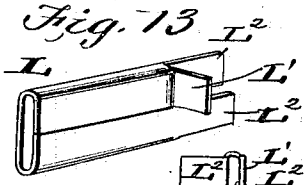
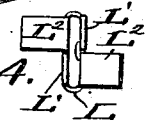


Fig. 14.



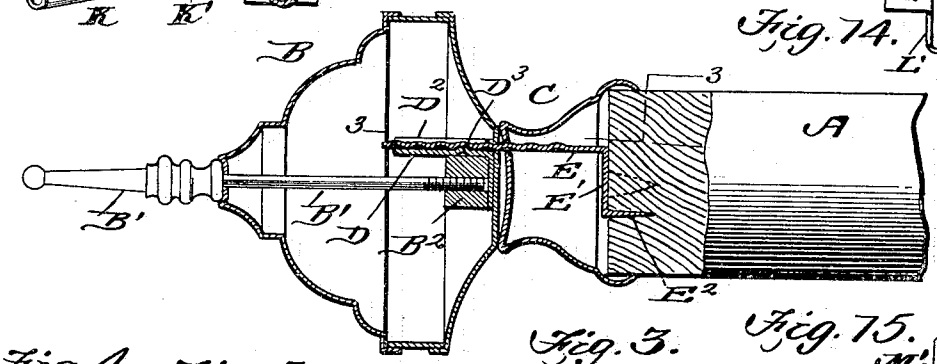


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4. Fig. 5

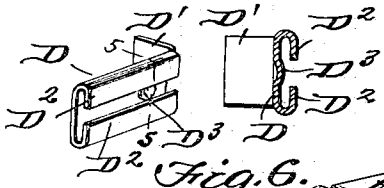


Fig. 15.

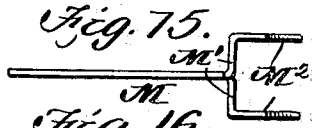
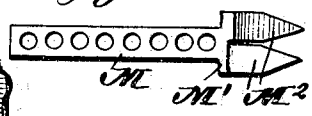


Fig. 16.



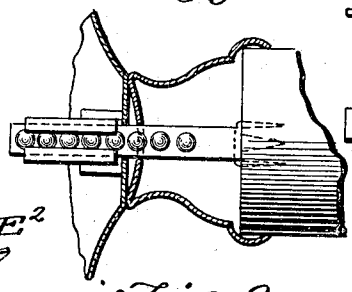


Fig. 8.

Fig. 6.

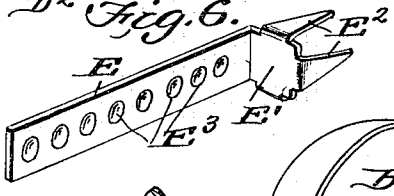


Fig. 9.

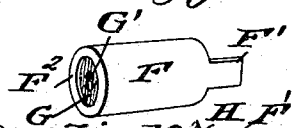


Fig. 10.

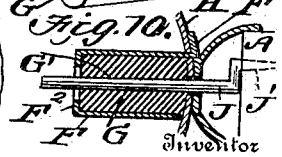
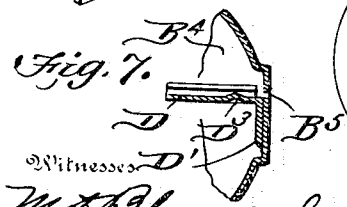
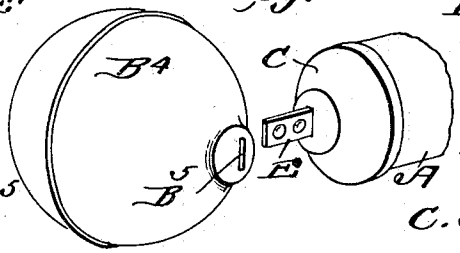


Fig. 7.





Witnesses
M. L. Boudel,
C. Shaw

Inventor
C. A. Roth.

By Thurston & Brock
Attorneys

No. 769,715. Patented September 13, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS ROTH, OF ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,715, dated September 13, 1904.

Application filed March 28, 1903. Renewed February 2, 1904. Serial No. 191,756. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES AUGUSTUS ROTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Altoona, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Curtain Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in means for securing ornamental knobs to curtain-poles; and the object of my invention is to provide a device of this character by means of which the ornamental metal knobs in ordinary use can be quickly attached to the ends of the poles without the use of nails or screws, and when so attached can be as quickly detached.

A further object is to construct a fastening means which will hold the knob firmly in place, the ordinary screw frequently fitting so loosely as to permit the knob to hang at an angle with the pole, thereby detracting greatly from its appearance as an ornament.

Briefly stated, my invention consists in securing to the end of the pole a straight flat bar having a plurality of indentations stamped into one face of it and a sleeve carried by the ornamental knob, the bar fitting in the sleeve.

The details of my improvement are hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims, and are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the knob detached. Fig. 2 is a detail view, partly in section and partly in elevation, showing the knob attached to the pole. Fig. 3 is a section about on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the fastening-sleeve. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the fastening-bar. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view showing the construction of the sleeve. Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the device in use with a cheaper form of knob. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a slight modification. Fig. 10 is a sectional view of the form shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a perspective view showing a slightly-modified form of sleeve. Fig. 12 is a cross-section through same, showing inwardly-projecting knob. Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a sleeve having split ends. Fig. 14 is a cross-section through Fig. 13. Fig. 15 is an edge view of a form of foot. Fig. 16 is a face view of the form shown in Fig. 15.

In the above drawings, A represents a common form of curtain-pole, and B a metal knob of the usual construction. The knob is formed in two parts, held together by the rod B′, threaded adjacent its inner end and working in a threaded perforation formed in a metal block B^2, soldered in the knob B. A bell-shaped cap C fits over the end of the pole, the outer end of the cap fitting against the inner face of the knob B.

The sleeve D comprises a plate having a reduced portion D′, bent at right angles to the non-reduced portion, while the sides of the latter are bent over to form guide-flanges D^2. A semicircular knob D^3 is struck up from the plate, projecting outwardly toward and intermediate of the flanges. A straight flat bar E has a foot E′ formed at its inner end, carrying claws E^2. This bar is formed with a plurality of indentations E^3. The sleeve D is firmly secured in any suitable manner within the knob adjacent its inner end by soldering, if desired, and a slot B^3 is formed in the end of the knob, registering with the guideway formed by flanges D^2. A similar slot is formed at C′ in the cap C. The claws of the foot E′ are driven into the end of the curtain-pole, the bar E projecting through the slot C′. To fasten the knob in position, the bar is passed through the slot B^3 and slides in the sleeve D beneath the flanges D^2, the knob D^3 engaging the indentations E^3. The knob D^3 seats itself in the indentations successively in a step-by-step manner, and when so seated the knob B is held firmly against either movement along the bar and against rotation. In Fig. 8 I have shown a cheaper form of knob in the form of a ball B^4. This is a very common form of knob and is slotted at B^5. The sleeve is arranged within it as in the knob B.

In Figs. 9 and 10 I have shown a slight modification, in which F is a brass sleeve having a split reduced portion at one end F′ and an inward-turned flange F^2 at the other. A

rubber sleeve G is secured within the brass sleeve, the whole is placed within the knob H, and the parts F′ bent at right angles to the sleeve, forming a flange on the outer side of the knob. The rubber sleeve is perforated at G′. The arm J has the foot and claw J′ and fits within the rubber sleeve, the flange F^2 preventing the sleeve G from slipping inward out of the sleeve F.

In Fig. 11 I have shown a sleeve K, differing only from that shown in Fig. 4 in that the parts equivalent to D^2 in the latter figure meet in the form shown in Fig. 11 and that it has the double flanges K′. Fig. 13 shows a similar sleeve L, the ends being split and the flanges L′ fit on the inside of the knob or ball B, and the parts L^2 are then turned at right angles to the sleeve, the parts L^2 being on the outside of the ornamental sleeve. In this form soldering is not required.

Figs. 15 and 16 show a slight modification in the construction of the bar and foot. In these figures M represents the bar split at its inner end, and the two members M′ thus formed are bent at right angles to the bar and in opposite directions, each having the claw M^2. Apertures M^3 are formed in the bar, adapted to be engaged by the projecting knob D^3, carried by the sleeve.

To prevent confusion, the knob D^3 will be termed a "projection" in the following claims.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a curtain-pole, of a bar having an offset foot portion secured to the end of the pole, a knob, a sleeve secured in said knob parallel with and to one side of the axis of the knob and adapted to receive the bar, and means for locking said bar in the sleeve.

2. The combination with a curtain-pole, of a flat bar secured thereto, a knob, a flat flanged sleeve secured in the knob, said knob being slotted on its inner end, the said bar being adapted to slide through the slot and beneath the flanges of the sleeve.

3. The combination with a curtain-pole, of a bar having indentations formed in it secured to the pole, a knob slotted at its inner end, a sleeve secured therein registering with the slot and adapted to receive the bar, and a hemispherical projection formed in said sleeve adapted to seat itself in said indentations.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS ROTH.

Witnesses:
HARRY W. HUGHES,
H. L. MURRAY.