

W. B. MILLER.
CURTAIN ROD.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1912.

1,035,989.

Patented Aug. 20, 1912.

Fig. 1.

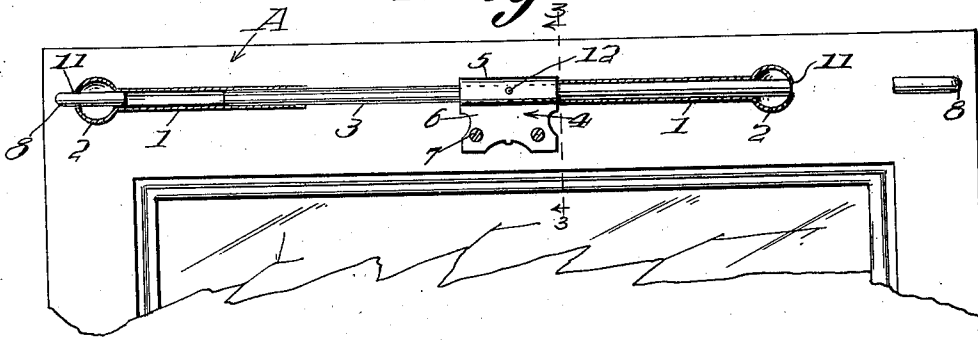


Fig. 2.

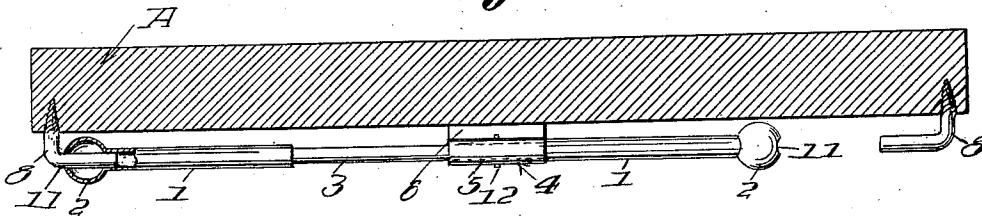
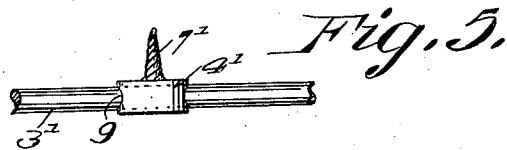
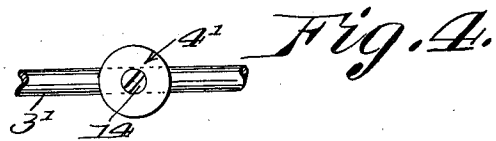
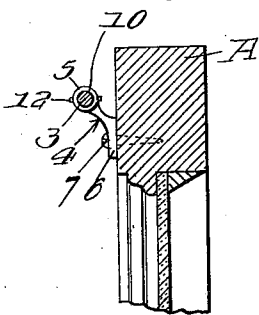


Fig. 3.



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CURTAIN-ROD.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Altoona, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Rods, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in curtain rods, more particularly intended for sash curtains, but may be applied to any form of curtain which is to be supported on a window or window frame.

A further object of my invention is to make a curtain rod which can be permanently fastened to the sash or the window frame and at the same time permit the quick placing or removing of a curtain and avoid the objectionable feature of the rod being moved off the hooks and dropping down.

A further object of my invention is to make a curtain rod which is firmly supported in the middle and also at the ends, so that there is no sagging of the curtain.

I attain these objects by the combination and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 shows the curtain rod with the telescoping portion in section. Fig. 2 shows a plan view of the same applied to a window sash. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line "3—3" on Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 4 is a front view of a modification. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the same.

Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts throughout the drawing.

The mechanism consists of a central support "4", as shown in Fig. 1, which is rigidly fastened to the sash by means of screw "7" passing through the lower flat portion "6". The upper portion "5" of this support "4" is round and preferably made integral with the part "6". Through this portion "5" is an opening for receiving the rod "3". This rod "3" is centrally supported in the portion "5" and is held in place by means of a rivet or pin "12". Any other means of fastening may, of course, be used. Upon each end of the rod "3" is slidably supported a tube "1" preferably having a ball "2" at its end, which ball is intended to facilitate the placing and removing of the curtain. In the end of the ball "2" is an opening "11", preferably of the same size as the rod "3". The curtain rod

can be used with this structure alone, which of course would leave the free ends unsupported, but I preferably employ end supports "8" which are bent in substantially an L shape and have a screw formed on one end so that they can be readily fastened to the sash, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These end supports are preferably of the same thickness as the rod "3", and the free end is of sufficient length to pass through the ball "2" and enter the tube "1". Thus it will be seen in Fig. 1 that when the telescoping portion "1" is slid outward to place, the end support "8" firmly holds it in position and prevents sagging, as well as the accidental removal of the curtain. From this description it will readily be seen that this form of curtain rod can be used with any width of sash, as the sleeve "1" can be slid outward more or less to the full extent of the combined length of the rod and sleeves. The use of this rod, of course, contemplates the use of a curtain which is in two parts so that each part can be slid separately over one side of the rod. When the curtain is to be put on or taken off the tube, it is slid into the position shown on the right hand side of Figs. 1 and 2, and after the curtain has been put over the rod the tube "1" is slid into the position shown on the left hand side of the same figures.

By referring to Fig. 3 it will readily be seen that the support "4" is so formed as to allow sufficient space back of the portion "5" for the curtain to slide freely and without interference with the sash. The support "4" may be modified, as shown in Fig. 4 at "4'", and it may be held by means of one screw "14" which passes through an opening in the center of the support "4". In this case it is preferable to have slight projections on the side of the support "4" which rests against the wood so that it will grip the rod and prevent accidental rotation. This screw may also be formed integral or fastened rigidly to the support "4" as is shown in Fig. 5.

What I claim is—

1. In a curtain rod the combination of a central support, a rod fastened to said support and projecting on either side of the same, telescoping members slidably supported on said rod, and end supports for said telescoping members, substantially as described.

2. In a curtain rod the combination of a central support, a rod rigidly fastened in said support and projecting on either side of the same, telescoping members on either
5 end of said rod, knobs fastened to the outer ends of said telescoping members, openings in the outer ends of said knobs, supports on either end of the frame or sash adapted to enter said openings when the rod is extended, substantially as described.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
