

(No Model.)

W. H. EDSALL.
CURTAIN ROD.

No. 519,840.

Patented May 15, 1894.

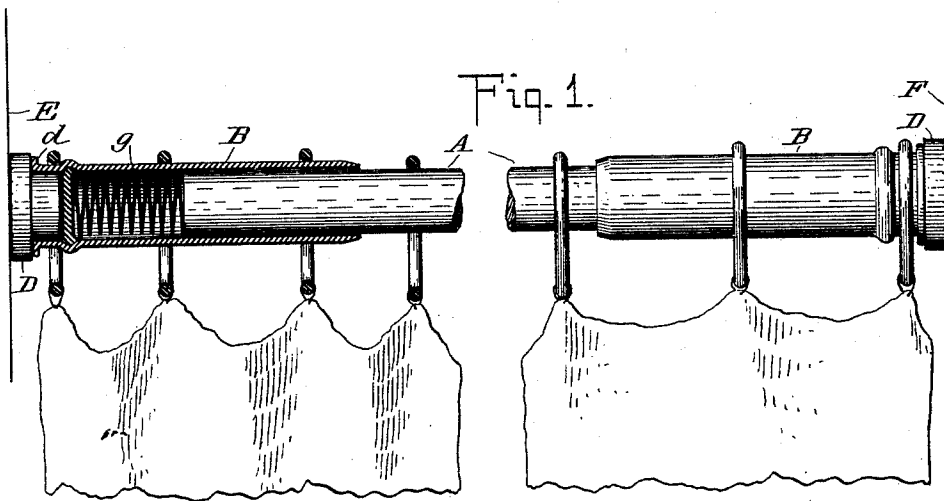


Fig. 3.

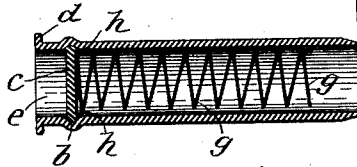
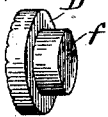


Fig. 2.

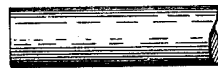


Fig. 4.

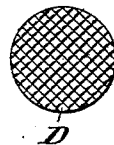


Fig. 5.

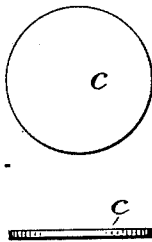


Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.

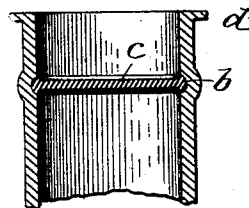
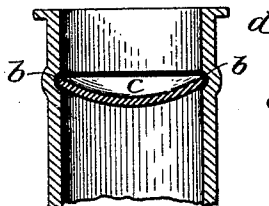


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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CURTAIN-ROD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,840, dated May 15, 1894.

Application filed March 5, 1894. Serial No. 502,312. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. EDSALL, residing in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Curtain-Rod, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of curtain-rods which are longitudinally expansible and designed to be held suspended, self-sustaining between two opposing surfaces by the friction of the ends of the rod bearing upon the two surfaces.

To this end my invention consists in the construction herein set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, forming part hereof,—Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevation, partly in transverse vertical section, of one form of my invention, showing the same in position. Fig. 2 is a central transverse vertical section of an end of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are elevation and face views respectively of a form of elastic button that may be used with my improved structure. Figs. 5 and 6 are views of a form of partition forming part of my improved curtain-rod, as will hereinafter appear. Figs. 7 and 8 are sections of an end of my curtain-rod on a larger scale than Figs. 1 to 4, the same serving to illustrate a method of securing the partition in place.

A is a suitable rod or tube having fitting over one or both ends thereof a tubular section B, which may be tapered as shown at *a*. At some point in the length of the tubular section is formed a suitable internal circumferential depression or groove *b*, in which is seated a suitable partition or cross-piece as *c*, and the end of the tube may be formed with a flange or shoulder *d*, as shown.

D is a suitable elastic button having a plug *f* slightly larger than the bore of the tube B so as to be retained therein by its elasticity when forced into the end of the tube. This button may be seated in the end of the tubular section as shown in Fig. 1 and will serve to prevent abrasion of the surface against which it is placed. The partition in the tubular section may be of any desired form or construction, but in Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 I have shown a method of forming and seating a partition in the annular groove of the tubular

section. I take a disk of a diameter slightly greater than the inside diameter of the tubular section, as shown in Fig. 5, and dish it as shown in Fig. 6, in which form it may be readily entered into the tubular section. I then force the same into the tubular section until it rests within the groove *b*, as shown in Fig. 7, and by means of suitable tools straighten the disk. This tends to expand the same to its original diameter and its edges become entered into the groove *b* and the disk becomes firmly seated in the groove (see Fig. 8) and becomes practically an integral part of the tubular section. Within the tubular section in the space between the rod A and the partition is interposed a suitable spring *g*, preferably a coiled spring, as shown, and which may have its end *h* of slightly enlarged diameter in order to bear frictionally upon the inner circumference of the tubular section in order that the same may be retained in the tubular section when the rod is removed and the tubular section is sold without the rod. One of these tubular sections is carried by one or both ends of the rod A, as shown, and the interposed spring serving to permit the rod to be compressed in the direction of its length, the rod and the tubular section or sections telescoping. The device may be applied to any desired use between two opposing surfaces.

In Fig. 1, I have shown the curtain-rod as self supporting between two opposing surfaces E, F, the rod being slightly longer than the distance between E and F, and being longitudinally compressed and sprung therein and held in place by the friction of its ends upon the surfaces E F, the expansive force of the spring or springs *g* serving to press the ends against the opposing surfaces.

I do not limit myself to the precise construction and arrangement of devices herein shown, as it is obvious that the device may be greatly varied without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. In a curtain-rod, the combination of a tubular section having therein a partition, secured positively from lateral movement in one direction a spring in the tubular section bearing against the partition, together with a rod

entering the tubular section and bearing against the spring, substantially as described.

2. In a curtain-rod, the combination of a tubular section having an internal circumferential groove therein, a partition seated in said groove, a spring within the tubular section and bearing against the partition together with a rod entering the tubular section and bearing against the spring, substantially as described.

3. A tip for curtain-rods, the same consisting of a tube having therein a partition intermediate of its length, a spring seated in the tube and bearing against the partition, and an elastic button seated in the end of the tube

on the side of the partition opposite to the spring, substantially as described.

4. In a curtain-rod, the combination, of a tubular section having a partition secured therein intermediate of the length of the said tubular section, a spring in the tubular section bearing against the partition, together with a rod entering the tubular section and bearing against the spring, substantially as described.

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