

(No Model.)

C. DE QUILLFELDT.
CURTAIN POLE ANGLE PIECE.

No. 274,572.

Patented Mar. 27, 1883.

Fig. 1.

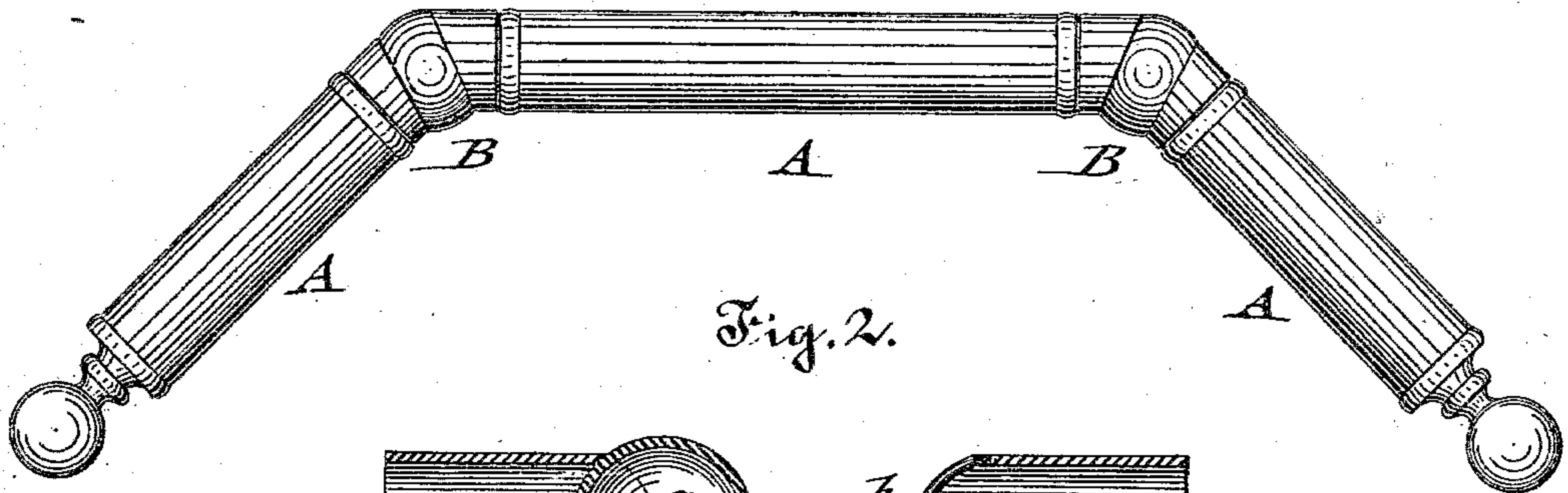


Fig. 2.

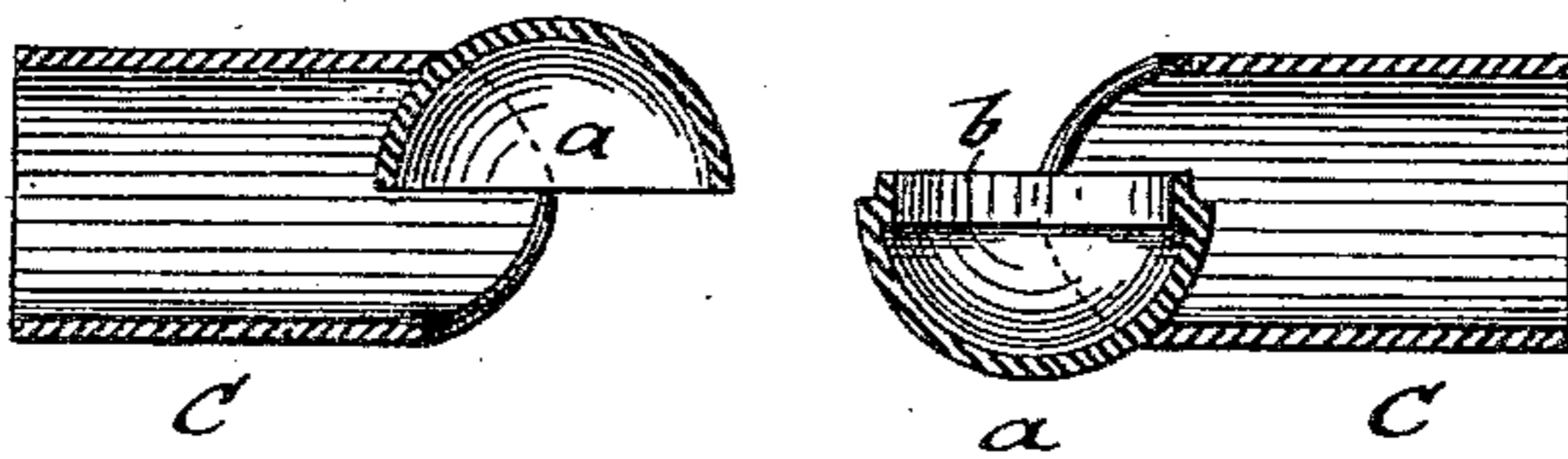


Fig. 3.

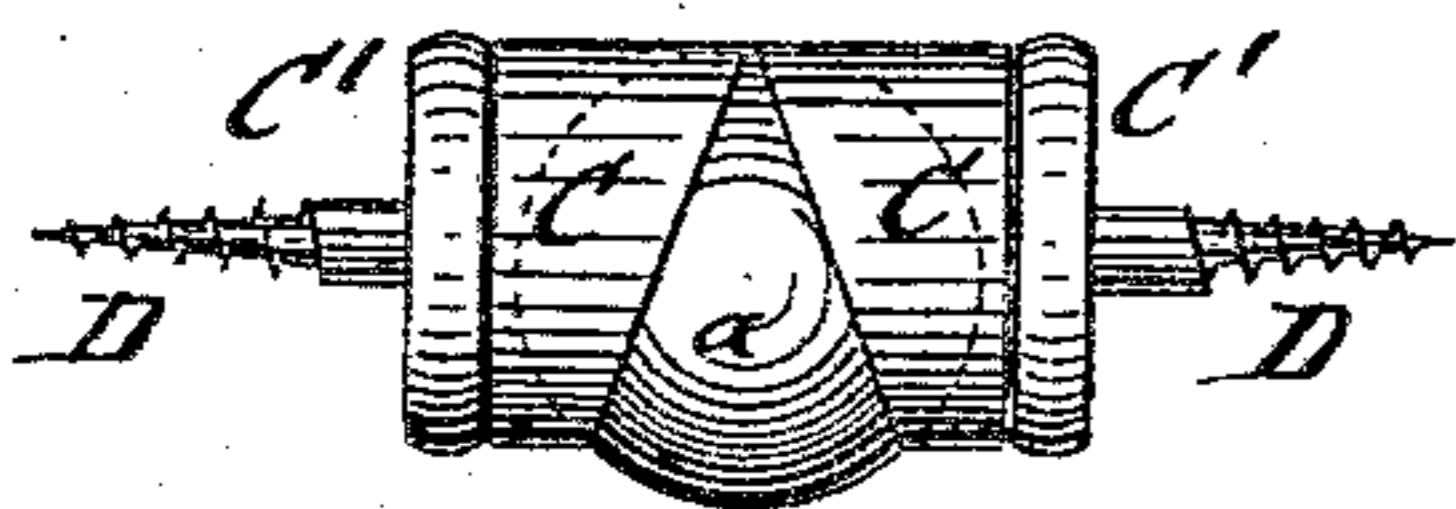


Fig. 4.

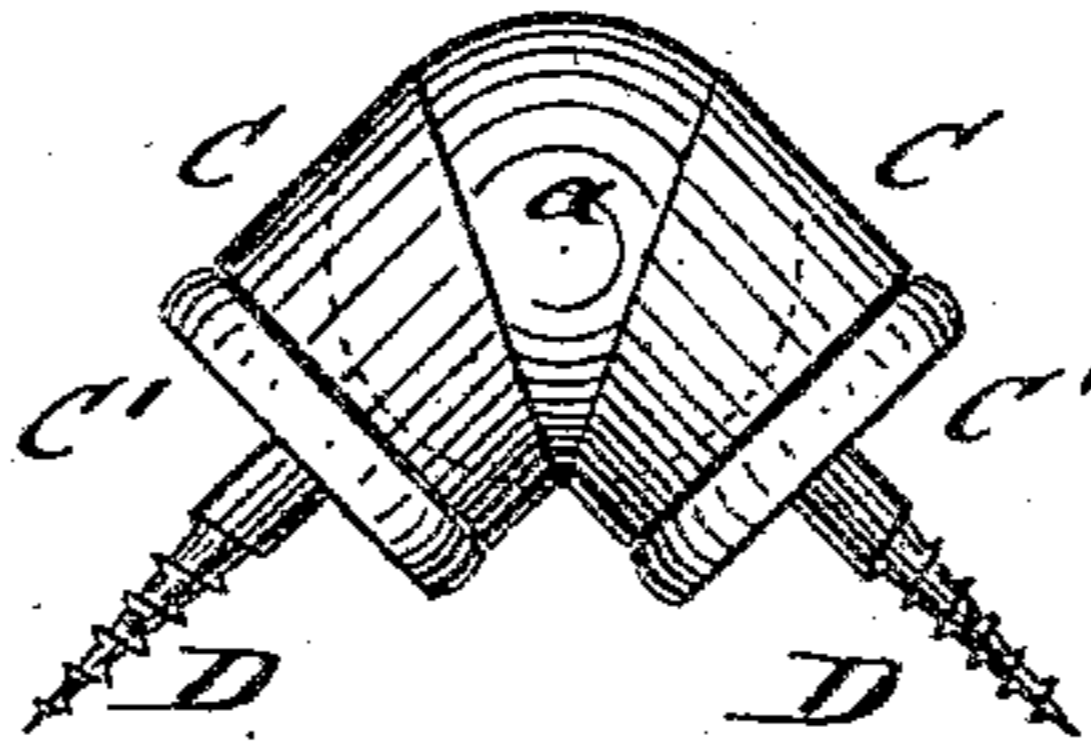


Fig. 5.

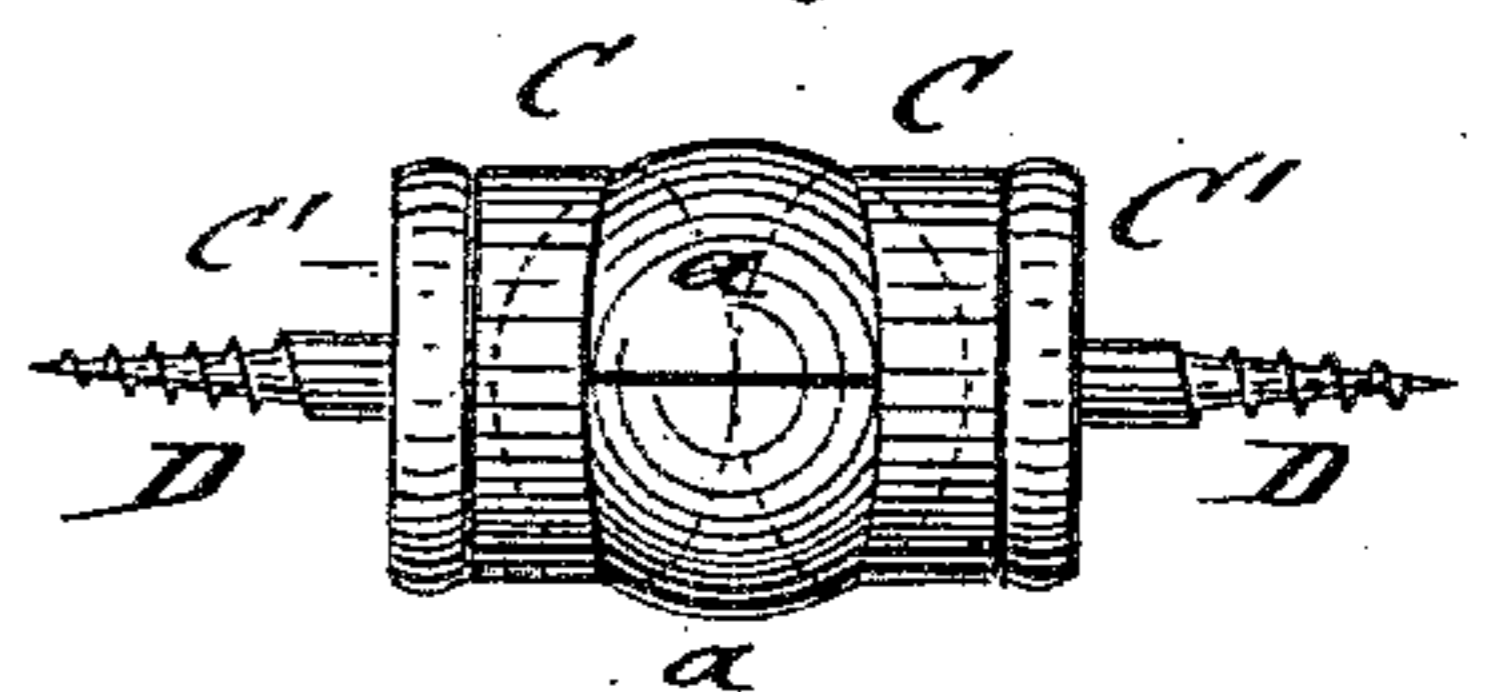


Fig. 6.

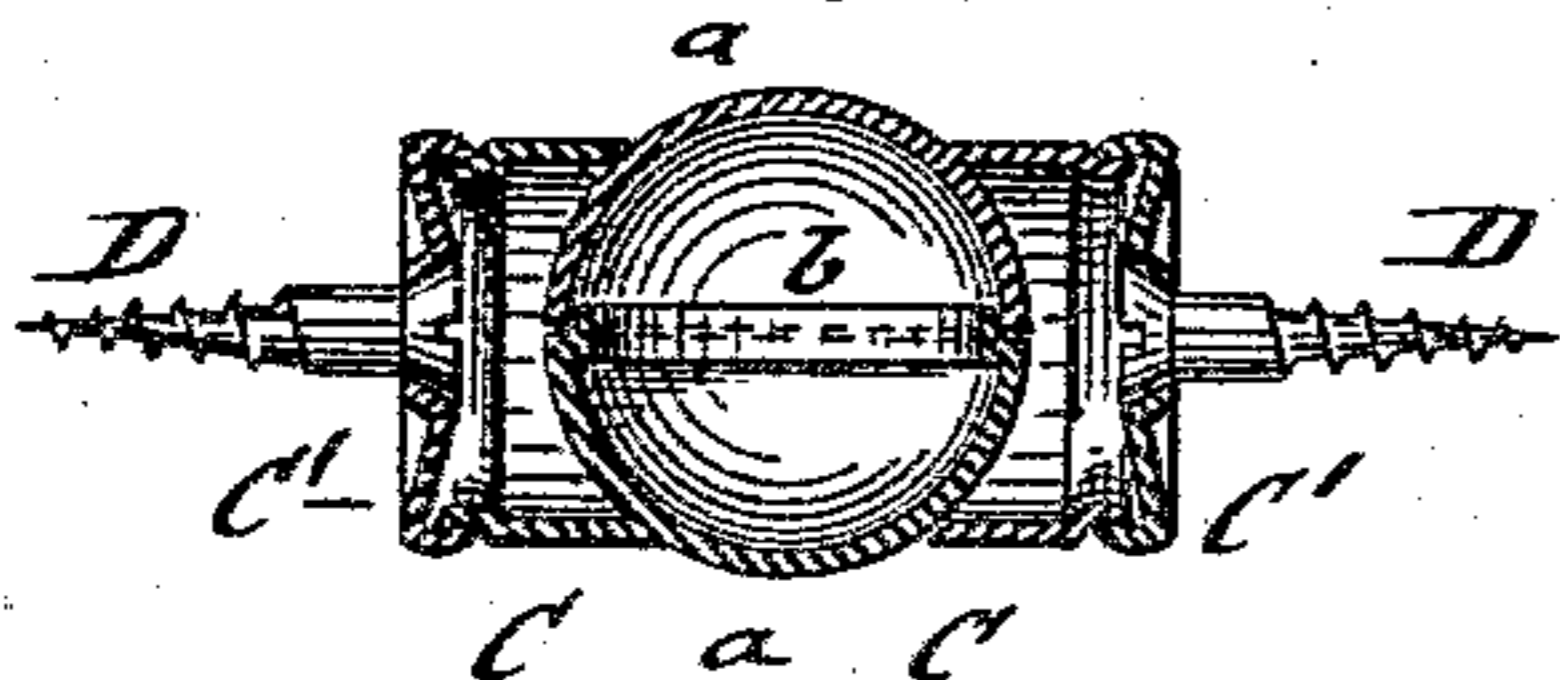


Fig. 7.

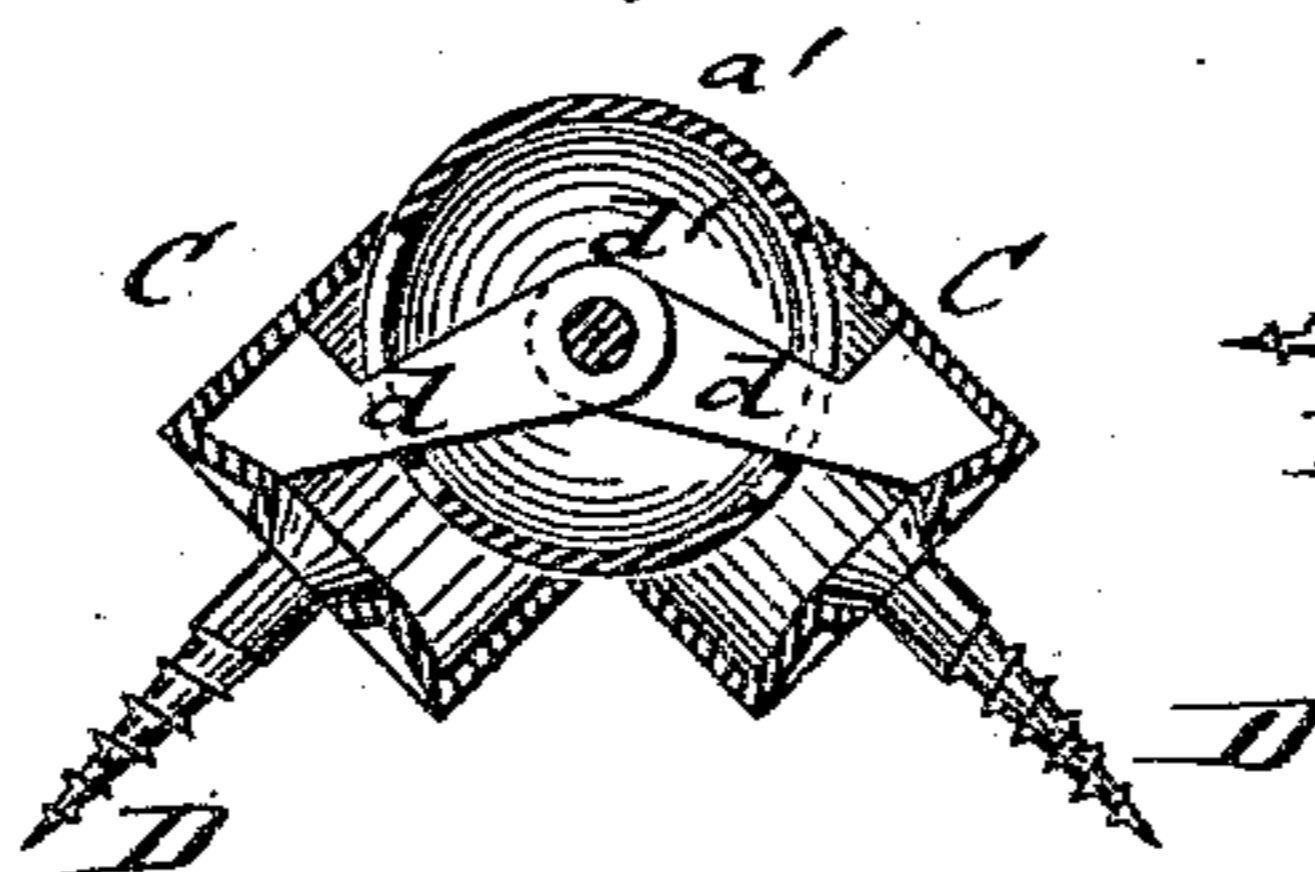
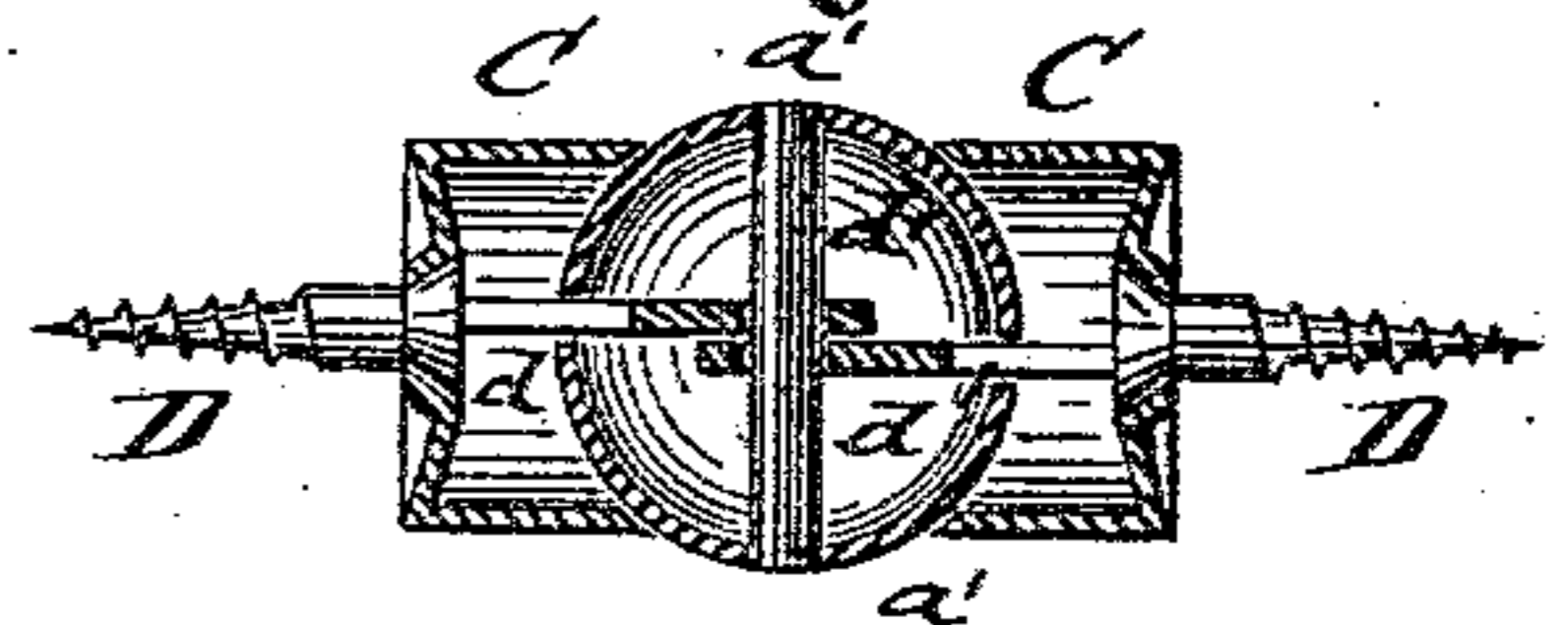


Fig. 8.



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CURTAIN-POLE ANGLE-PIECE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,572, dated March 27, 1883.

Application filed March 7, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DE QUILLFELDT, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Curtain-Pole Angle-Pieces, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved angle-piece for curtain-poles for bay-windows and similar purposes, whereby the different
10 pole-sections are so connected that on being adjusted they swing in the longitudinal center plane of the angle-piece, and which is constructed in such a manner that the curtain-rings can pass freely over the joint, and that
15 a neat and regular connection of the pole-sections is obtained.

The invention consists of an angle-piece for curtain-poles, which is made of truncated cylindrical end portions, which are attached to
20 the pole-sections by suitable cap-pieces and fastening-screws, and of a spherical connecting-joint, the parts of which are coupled together in such a manner that the pole-sections are adjusted toward each other to any
25 desired angle in a plane passing longitudinally through the center plane of the angle-piece.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan of three pole-sections connected by my improved angle-pieces. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the angle-piece, showing the parts forming the joint detached from each other. Figs. 3 and 4 are
30 top views of the angle-piece in different positions. Fig. 5 is a side view, and Fig. 6 a vertical longitudinal section, of the same. Figs. 7 and 8 are a longitudinal and a vertical longitudinal section of a modified construction.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A A represent the curtain-pole sections, which are jointed by the angle-pieces B B, so as to be adapted for bay-windows or other angles of the room. The
35 angle-pieces B are made of brass or other suitable material, and attached to the ends of the pole-sections, as shown in Fig. 1. The angle-piece is made of sheet metal, and is applied, by means of truncated cylindrical portions C and
40 end caps, C', having fixed fastening-screws D, to the ends of the pole-sections A A. Each cylindrical portion C is provided with a hemispherical

portion, *a*, the two hemispheres of the adjoining cylinders C C being jointed by means of an interior circular band, *b*, which projects
55 above the edge of the hemisphere and forms a shoulder or guide for the connecting hemisphere, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. In this case both hemispheres *a a* of the joint are first put together, then soldered or otherwise fast-
60 ened to their cylindrical portions, after having been placed in position inside of the same, whereby the angle-piece is completed. Instead of using two hemispherical portions, a loose spherical portion, *a'*, may be employed, which is
65 connected by fixed interior arms, *d*, of the cylindrical portion C, said arms passing through slots into the sphere, where they are connected by a pivot-pin, *d'*. The pivot-pin *d'* passes through eyes of the arms and verti-
70 cally through the center of the sphere, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. In place of the interior arms, an exterior band which encircles the sphere, and which is set into a groove of the same, may be used, said band being at-
75 tached to one of the cylindrical portions C, while the sphere is attached to the other cylindrical portion C. In all these cases a joint is obtained in which the pole-sections must
80 move in a plane which is the horizontal center plane of the angle-piece of the joint. The end caps, C', are attached to the cylindrical portions C C, either rigidly or so as to turn thereon, in which latter arrangement the poles
85 may be turned around their axes for proper adjustment. The inner sides of the cylindrical portions C C of the angle-pieces are arranged at such an angle of inclination to the
90 outer sides that the former inclose an oblique angle with each other when the cylindrical portions are placed in line with pole-sections, as shown in Fig. 3, which angle is again
produced when the pole-sections are placed at right angles to each other, as shown in Fig. 4. When the angle-pieces are applied to the
95 pole-sections a reliable connection is obtained, in which the poles are moved for adjustment in the horizontal center plane of the angle-piece, which forms the distinguishing feature of this invention.

As the angular piece has no enlarged or projecting parts, the curtain-rings can be slipped readily over it, while, owing to the arrangement of the connecting mechanism at the in-
100

terior of the spherical joint, the angle-piece presents a neat and symmetrical appearance.

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

5 1. In an angle-piece for curtain-poles, the combination of truncated cylindrical portions, having end caps and fastening devices, with a spherical connecting-joint, whereby the poles may be adjusted to any angle in the horizon-
10 tal plane of the longitudinal axes of the poles, substantially as specified.

2. In an angle-piece for curtain-poles, the combination of truncated cylindrical portions,

axially-turning caps applied to the outer end of the cylindrical portions, fastening devices 15 for attaching the caps to the pole ends, and a spherical joint, whereby the inner ends of the cylindrical portions are connected, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 20 my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES DE QUILLFELDT.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,
CARL KARP.