

(No Model.)

T. VAN DUZER.
PILLOW SHAM HOLDER.

No. 365,158.

Patented June 21, 1887.

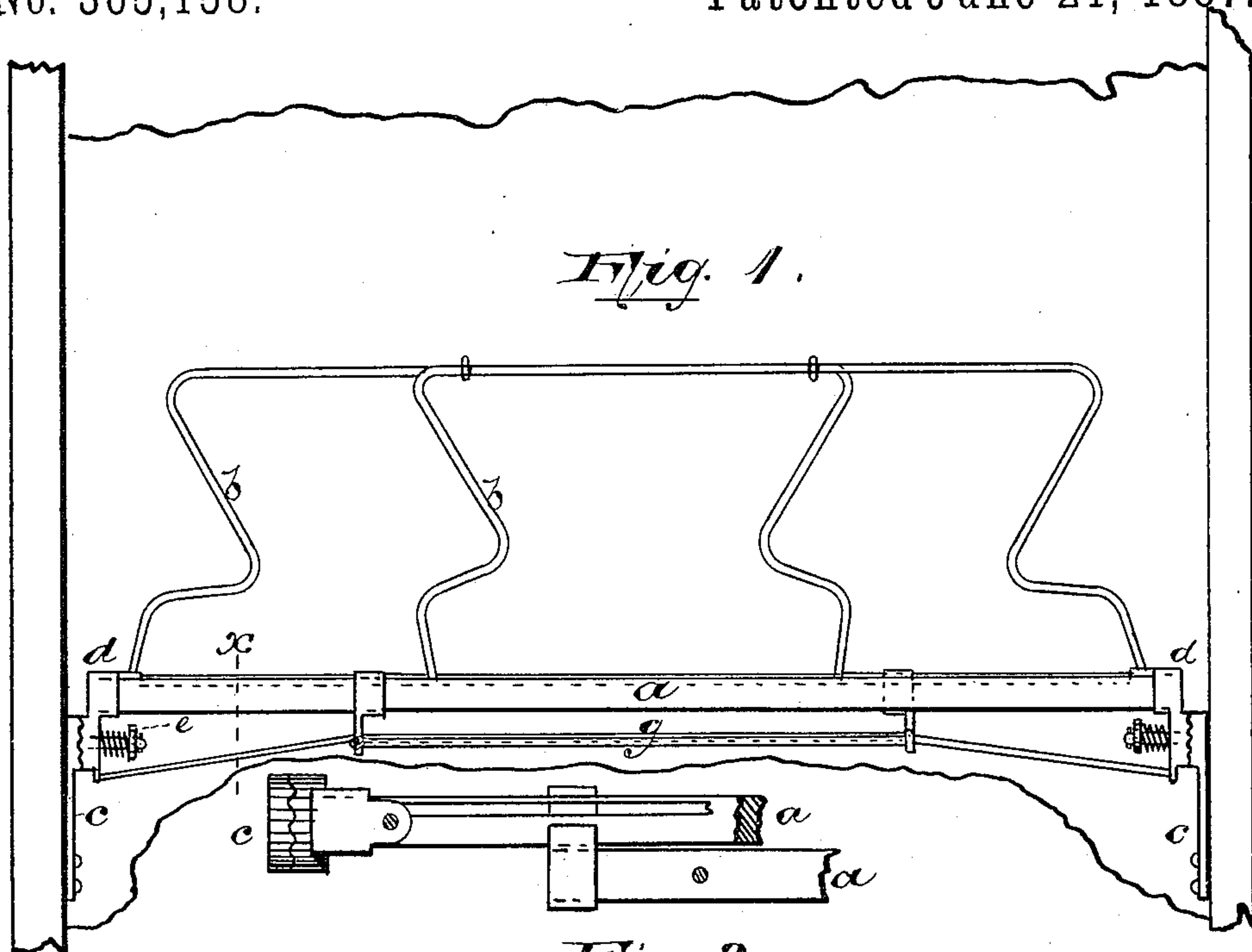


Fig. 2.

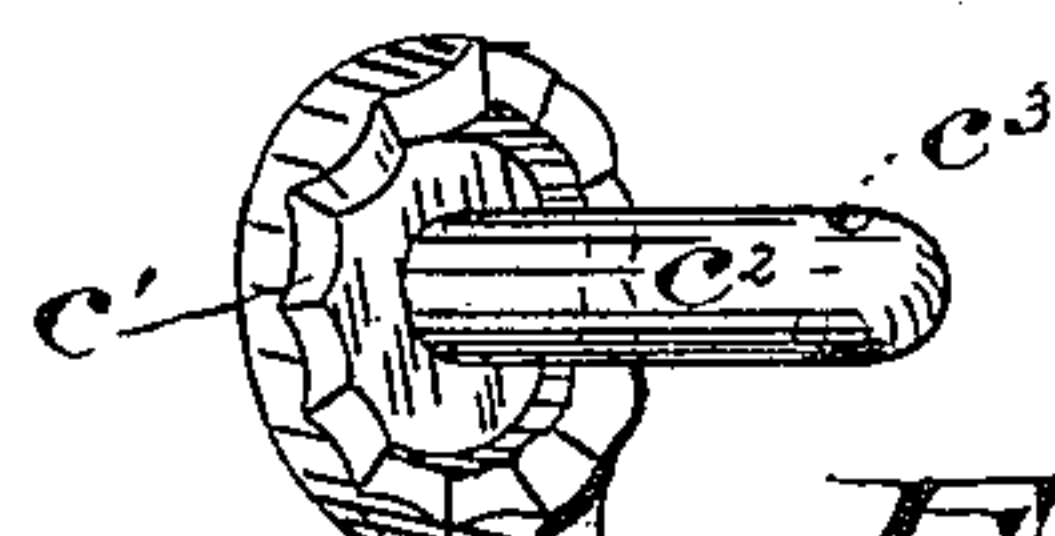


Fig. 3.

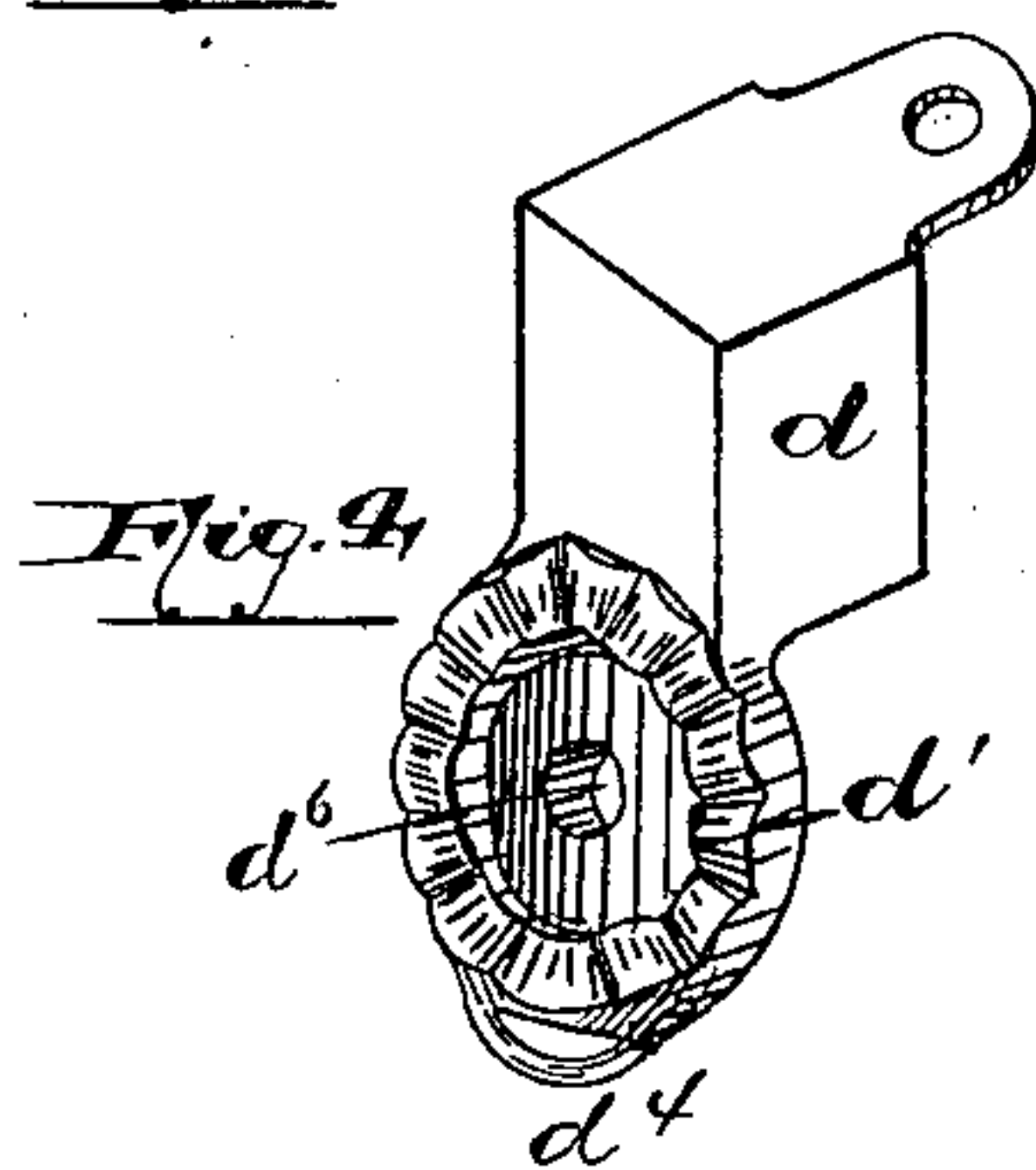


Fig. 4.

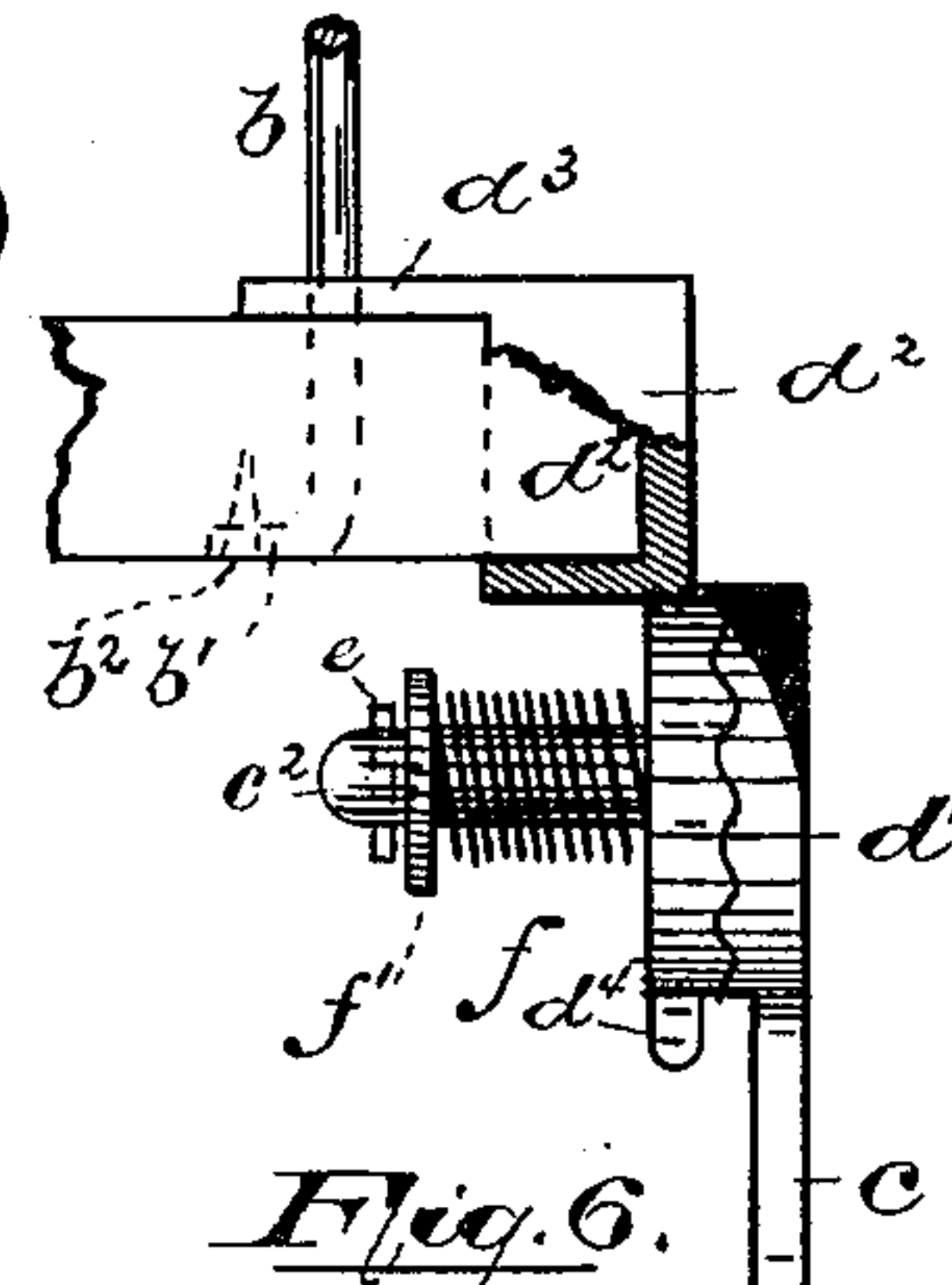


Fig. 6.

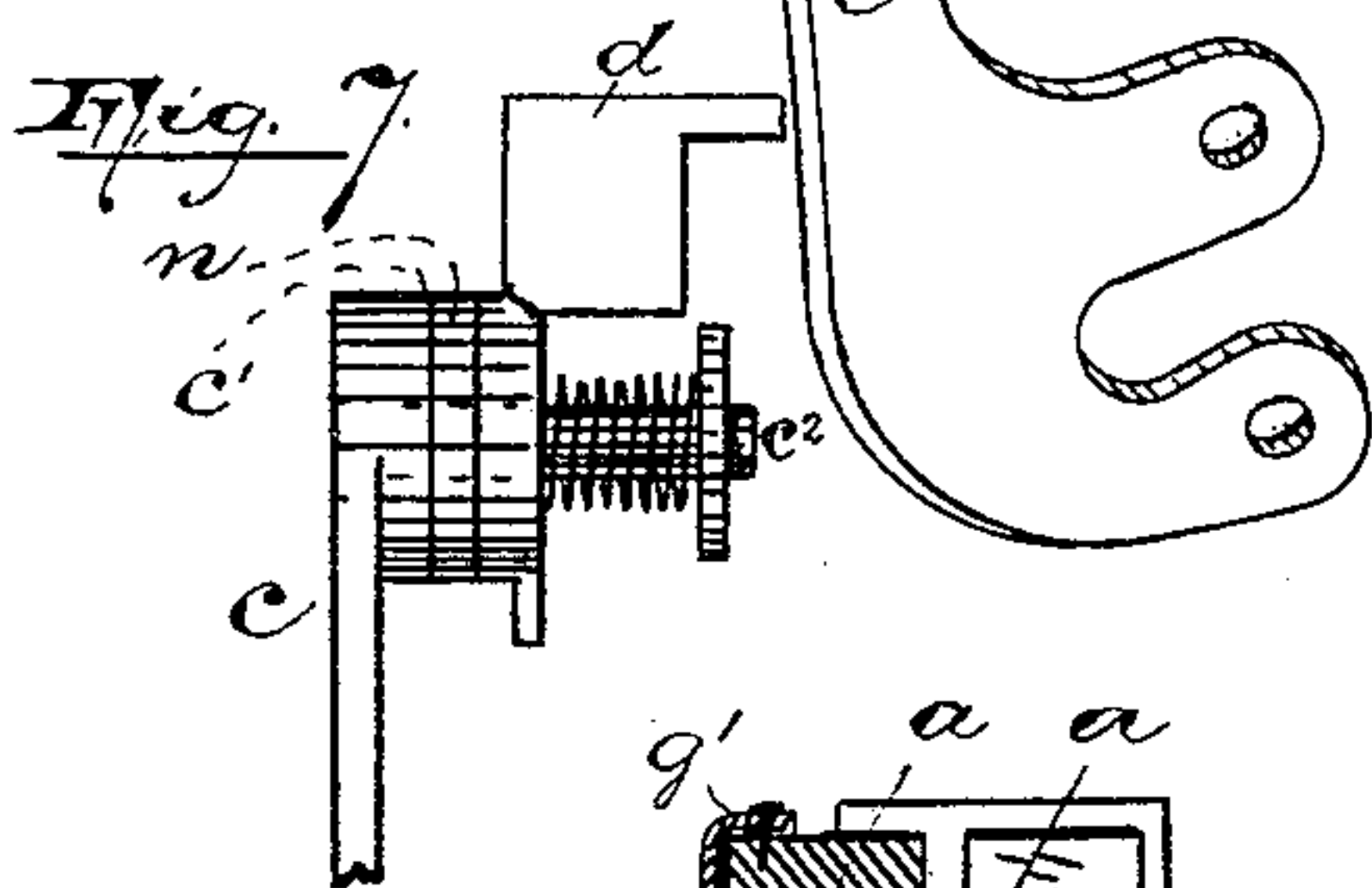


Fig. 7.

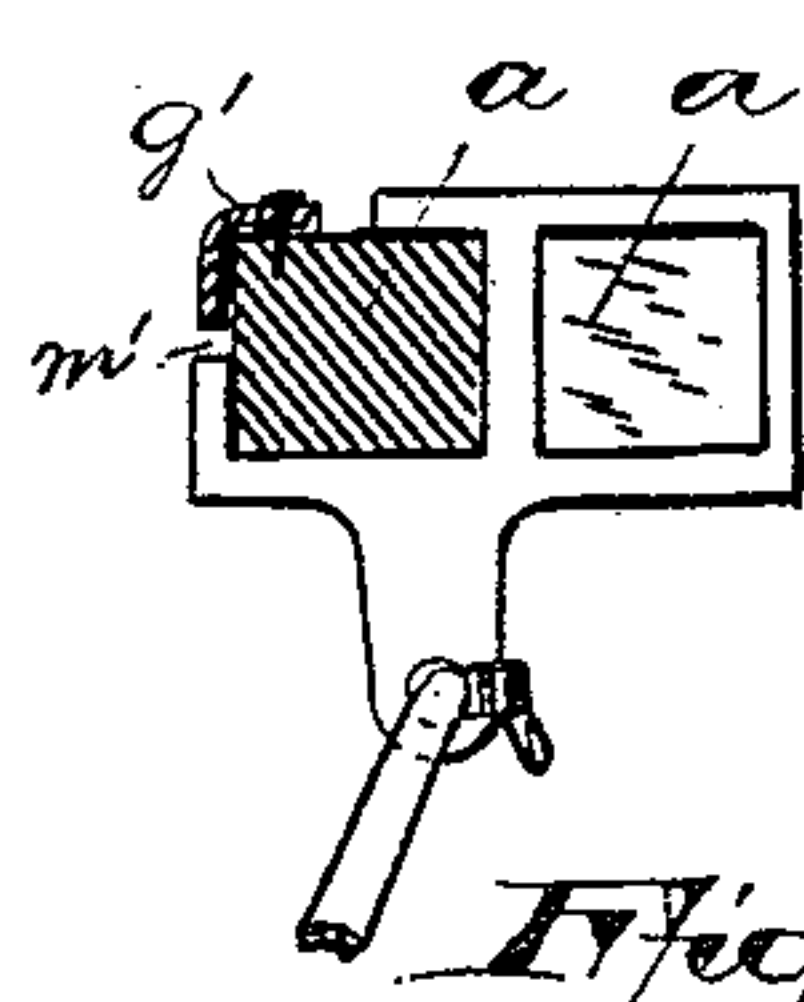


Fig. 8.

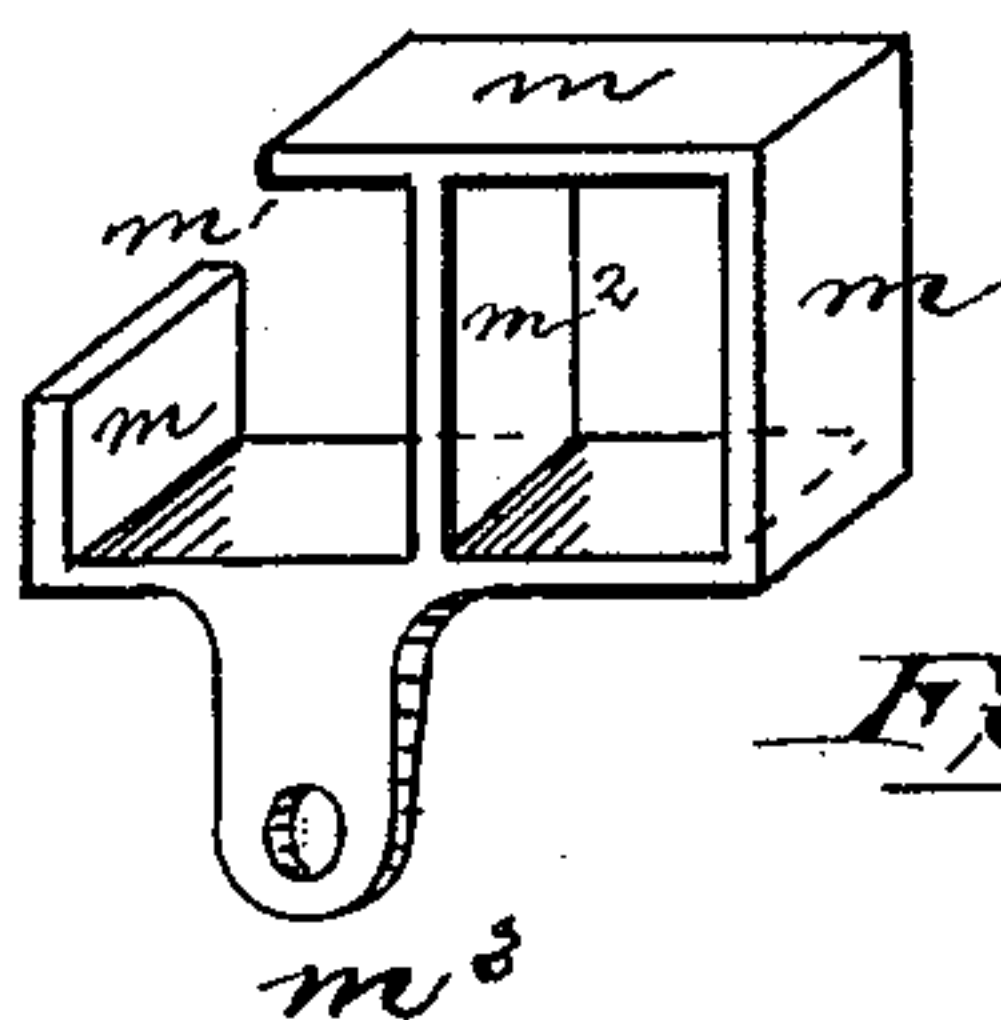


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TUSTEN VAN DUZER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PILLOW-SHAM HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,158, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed March 30, 1886. Serial No. 197,104. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TUSTEN VAN DUZER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pillow-Sham Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to reduce the cost of construction, to facilitate the application of the pillow-sham to the holder, to render the device more convenient, effective, and slightly, and to avoid certain objections involved in the construction of devices found heretofore in the market.

The invention consists in the arrangements and combinations of parts, substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a front elevation, showing the device applied to the head-board of a bed. Fig. 2 is a plan of one end of the sham-holder frame and a bracket therefor, showing on an enlarged scale the relations of the several parts. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the bracket, showing the side toward the sham-holder frame. Fig. 4 is a detail view of an end piece for the outer extremities of the turning-rod. Fig. 5 is a detail view of clamping-loops to hold the turning-rod sections together. Fig. 6 shows the relation of the bracket, end piece, rod-section, and bow-wire more clearly. Fig. 7 illustrates a preferred construction of certain details, and Fig. 8 is a section of the holder through line *x*.

In said drawings, *a* indicates the turning-rod of the sham-holder frame, which rod is preferably made in sections which overlap and have an adjustable relation to one another to adapt the holder to bedsteads of any size. Said sections of the turning-rod are each provided with wire bows *b b*, for supporting the sham in the usual manner.

c c are brackets to be applied to the bed-

stead and hold the turning-rod, said brackets providing bearings of peculiar construction for end castings, *d d*, of said turning-rod. The inner faces of said brackets *c* provide frictional surfaces *c'*, which may be conically shaped, flat, or roughened, to engage corresponding surfaces of the end castings, *d*.

At about the center of the frictional surface of the bracket the same is provided with a pivotal stud, *e*, which extends inwardly through a perforation in the casting *d*, it being held therein by a pin, *e*, passing through a perforation, *e'*, in the extremity of said stud. A spiral spring, *f*, is arranged around said stud between said pin or a washer, *f'*, which provides a more perfect bearing for said spiral, and the inner side of the portion *d'* of the casting *d*, causing the frictional surface of said portion *d'* to closely engage the co-operating frictional surface of the bracket, so that considerable energy is required to cause the said surfaces to move on one another. The end piece, *d*, has a suitable socket, *d'*, to receive the end of the turning-rod section, and a perforated extension, *d''*, which lies, or is adapted to lie, on the face of the section *a*, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 6, to receive the end of the wire bow *b*, by means of which latter the casting is held in place on the end of the section, the wire passing through the said perforated extension and the section *a*, and being turned down, as at *b'*, Fig. 6, and held by a staple, *b''*.

The socket *d'* is formed in a position eccentric to the pivot-bearing portion of the casting, so that when the bows, with the sham thereon, are lowered over the pillow the rod will be below said bearing, while a tape, *g*, running longitudinally along the turning-rod, and to which the said sham is pinned or attached, will lie considerably above the said rod and the said pivotal bearings and thus conceal them from view, the opposite side of the portion *d'* of the end casting, *d*, from that at which the socket is located being provided with a loop, eye, or other suitable receptacle, *d'*, formed integral with the casting, to which the tape may be tied.

The turning-rod sections are held together by a clamp or binder, the parts of which are of one integral casting. The outer band portion, *m*, of the casting is open or cut away at one corner, as at *m'*, to allow for a second tape,

g' , and the tacks by which the same is secured to the corner of the turning-rod section. The central opening through the band is divided into two parts by a partition portion, m^2 , adapted to hold the sections a little way apart, so that they will not bind on one another.

I prefer to insert between the bearings of the end pieces and brackets frictional washers, such as shown in Fig. 7 at n .

10 The clamping or binding pieces are provided with arms m^3 , to hold the upper tape, g , free from the rod.

I am aware that in Patent No. 282,185, of July 31, 1883, a pillow-sham holder is shown in which the turning-rod sections are provided with arms which extend out at right angles thereto, and have at their outer extremities the pillow-sham frame pivoted thereon, the said turning-rod sections having toothed clutches at their ends adapted to work automatically by means of springs. Such a construction I do not claim herein. In the improved device the end portion, d , is a single casting, whereby there is no danger of displacement in the relation of parts thereof, and all need of set-screws and like fastenings is avoided. Of this casting the socket d^2 , to receive the end of the turning-rod section, serves as a ferrule to prevent the said section from splitting when the same is made of wood. Again, the ferrule-like socket of the casting is formed eccentric to the frictional-bearing portion in one direction, and the loop or eye d^4 is formed eccentrically on the opposite side of said bearings to raise the tape considerably above the turning-rod sections, so that the latter will be concealed by the sham, as before indicated.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is--

40 1. In a pillow-sham holder, the combination,

with suitable brackets and turning-rod sections, of an end casting, d , provided with a frictional surface to engage a co-operating surface of one of said brackets, a ferrule-like socket, d^2 , to receive the end of one of said sections, and eyes or loops d^4 for tape, said eye or loop and socket being integral with the portion of the casting providing the frictional surface, substantially as set forth.

2. In a pillow-sham holder, the binder for the turning-rod sections, having the opening m' , partition m^2 , and perforated arm m^3 , said parts being arranged and combined substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a pillow-sham holder, the combination of brackets having frictional surfaces and pivotal studs, turning-rod sections having end pieces provided with co-operating surfaces and pivotal perforations to receive said studs, springs, and pins e , to hold said parts together, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. In a pillow-sham holder, the combination, with brackets and turning-rod sections, of an end casting having integrally formed therein a central pivotal bearing and a frictional surface to engage a co-operating surface of one of said brackets, and a ferrule-like socket to receive the end of a turning-rod section, and a spring arranged to cause the two said surfaces to closely engage one another, all said parts being arranged and combined substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of March, 1886.

TUSTEN VAN DUZER.

Witnesses:

OLIVER DRAKE,
FREDK. F. CAMPBELL.