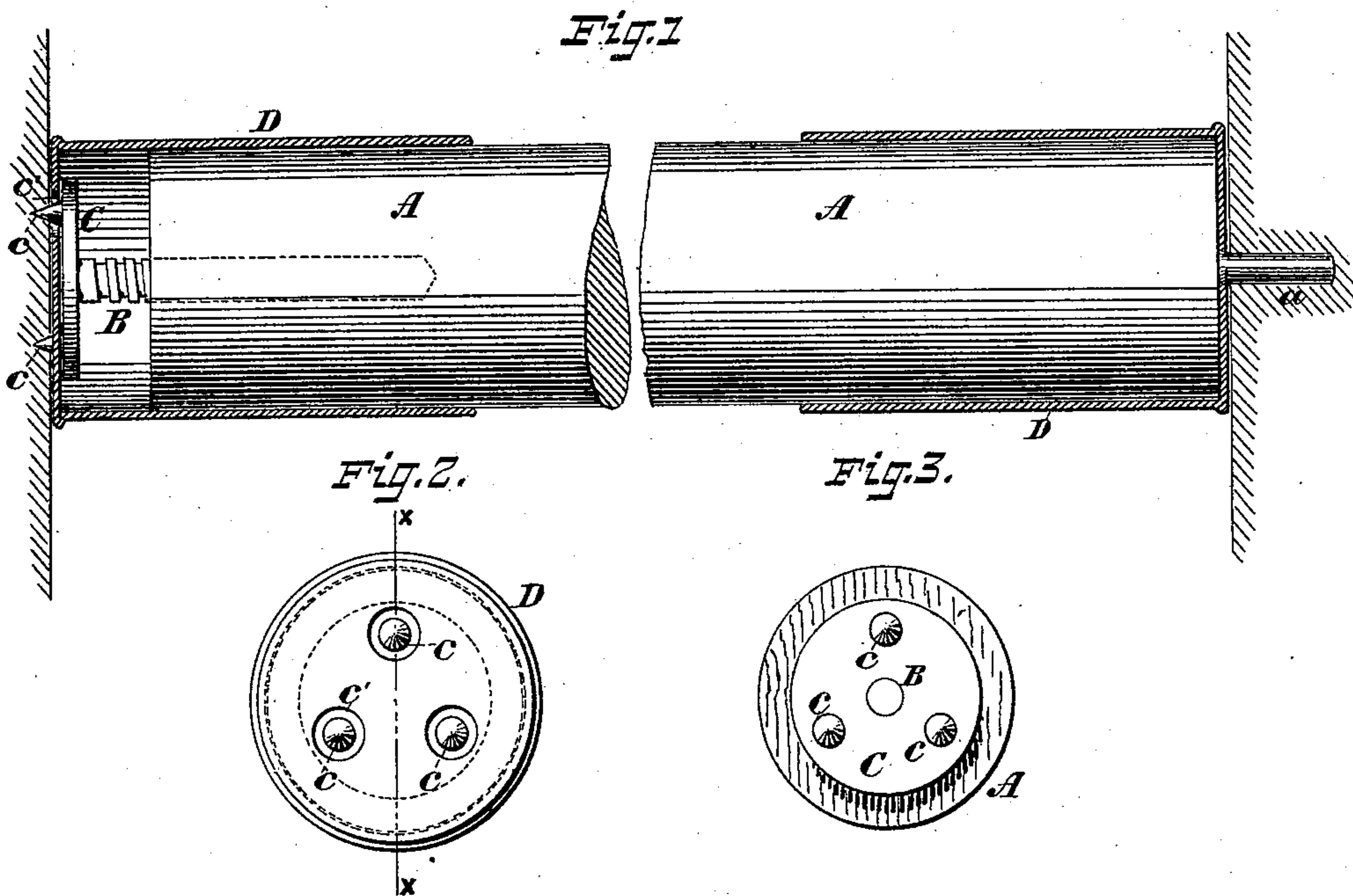


(No Model.)

F. G. JOHNSON.
CURTAIN POLE.

No. 404,841.

Patented June 11, 1889.



WITNESSES:
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CURTAIN-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,841, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed February 7, 1888. Serial No. 263,263. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK G. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of curtain-poles which are employed for suspending curtains that are fastened to rings that slide on the pole, the ends of the poles being fastened by various devices or fixtures between and to the casings of windows or jambs of doors or walls of rooms.

The objects of my invention are to provide a simple, convenient, cheap, and durable method of securing such poles in their proper places, and especially to provide for a limited elongation of such poles, in order to make them fit different windows and doors which have but limited variations of width, but which limited variations (in the width of windows and doors) have heretofore necessitated the procurement of entirely new poles, and also to prevent injuring the casings of windows, doors, and walls, which occurs from fastening thereto the various fixtures heretofore employed for fastening such poles in their places, and to altogether dispense with the use of nails and screws employed for fastening pole-fixtures to windows, doors, and walls, and to render the means of securing the poles in their places wholly independent and separate from the usual ornamentations of the ends of such poles, whereby the ornamentations are not destroyed or injured by using them as the pole-fastening fixtures. These objects I attain by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view seen on the line *xx* of Fig. 2; Figs. 2 and 3, end views of Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A A represent a plain pole cut a little shorter than the distance between the casings of the window or door where it is put up, as shown in Fig. 1.

B is a screw of several inches in length, having a circular disk *C*, somewhat less in diameter than the diameter of the pole, riveted tightly to the outer end of the screw *B*.

c c c are short sharp spurs, (of full size,) two, three, or more in number, on the outer edge of the outer face of the disk *C* and solid with the disk constituting part of the same, Fig. 1, the threaded portion of the screw working freely in pole *A*. *a'*, Fig. 1, is a simple stem of wire driven into the opposite end of the pole.

D D, Fig. 1, are ornamental metallic caps, one on either end of the pole *A*, the one on the right-hand end of the pole having a stem *a*. The one on the left-hand end of the pole has two or more holes *c' c'*, (seen in Fig. 2 and indicated in Fig. 1,) corresponding to the number of spurs *c c*, and through which the spurs pass, as also seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

Having described the various parts of my device, the explanation of the operation of the same is as follows:

The pole proper is first provided with the screw *B*, (having the disk *C* and spurs *c c*), with the screw turned into the pole so the disk *C* will be in contact with the end of the same. The pole is then cut off at the opposite end of such length as to allow it (the pole, including the disk *C* and spurs *c c*) to go freely between the side casings of the window or door where it is to be put up. A small hole large and deep enough to freely take the stem *a* is made (most conveniently) in the right-hand casing of the window or door. The ornaments are then placed on the pole—the caps *D D*. The stem *a* or *a'* is then inserted into the hole made for it, the other end of the pole being then placed in its proper position and crowded firmly against the corresponding casing of the window or door, so as to cause the spurs *c c c* to partially penetrate the wood, and is then rotated two or three times in that direction which will turn the screw out of the pole, which elongates the pole (including the screw) and causes the spurs to be farther driven into the casing of the window or door, the screw being kept from rotating by the penetration of the spurs into the casing, first slightly by the pressure of the hands and then more deeply by the action of the screw itself, which by the least force applied to the rotating of the pole by the hand will elongate the pole (including the screw) and securely bind and fasten it between the casings of the window or door.

To take the pole (including the fixtures and ornaments) down, it is only necessary to grasp the pole at any point and rotate it two or three times in the opposite direction, which operation shortens the pole and liberates it from the casings of the window, door, or wall.

It will be seen that by this device no skill is required to put up or take down the pole; also, that not even a hammer, screw-driver, nails, or screws (save a gimlet to make one small hole) are required, either to put the pole up or take it down, thus obviating all injury to the casings of the windows and doors or walls of the room or to the ornaments of the pole or fixtures of the same. It will be seen, also, that by means of my device the pole (including the screw B) is to a reasonable extent adjustable to fit windows and doors of different widths, the extent of the possible elongation or contraction of the length of the pole depending only on the length of the screw B, which is supposed to be provided and fitted into the pole A by the makers of the same, and which constitutes a part of the pole when sold. The pole (including the screw) being thus provided with the elements of extension and contraction of its length renders it applicable to windows and doors of different widths, thus often saving the necessity of purchasing new poles.

I am aware that curtain-poles and shade-

rollers so arranged that by means of a screw they can be more or less elongated and held in place have been employed—as, for instance, in the manner shown by Patent No. 297,136, granted to C. La Dow April 22, 1884, and by Patent No. 330,987, granted to T. A. Lewis November 24, 1885. Therefore I do not claim, broadly, the employment of a screw in curtain-poles and shade-rollers for the purpose of partially altering their length and holding them in position irrespective of any particular arrangement and the mode of operation of the screw in such poles and rollers; but

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

In combination with a curtain-pole A, the supporting-fixture consisting of the screw B, screwed into said pole and having the disk C attached to its outer end, the said disk being provided with two or more spurs *c c*, located near the periphery, the caps D, covering the ends of the pole, one of which is provided with a bearing *a* and the other perforated for the passage of the spurs *c c*, whereby the said screw is held from turning as the curtain-pole is turned to extend the same, as and for the purpose set forth.

FRANK G. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

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