(No Model.)

J. G. BROTHWELL.

PRESSURE SOCKET FOR CURTAIN POLES.

No. 452,965. Patented May 26, 1891.

Fig. 1.

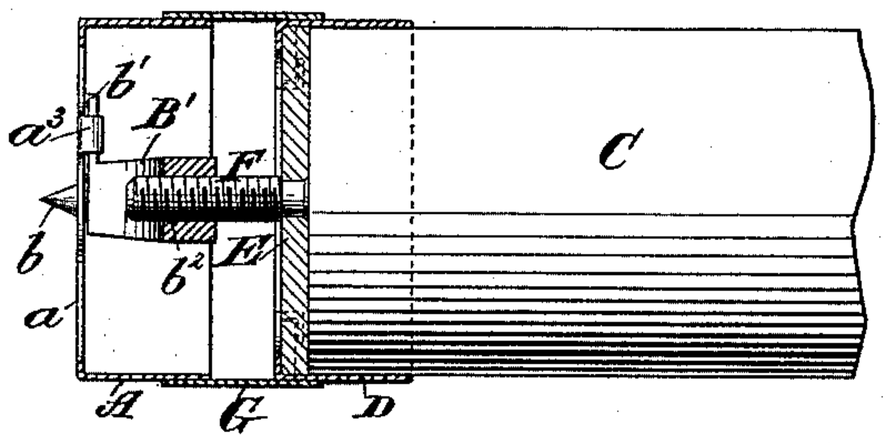


Fig. 2.

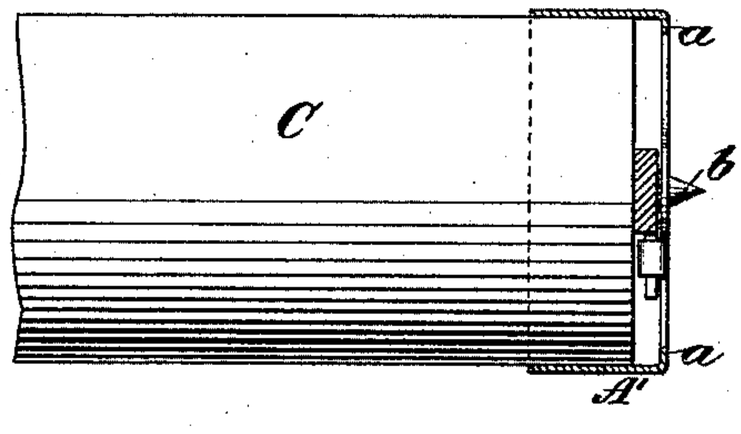
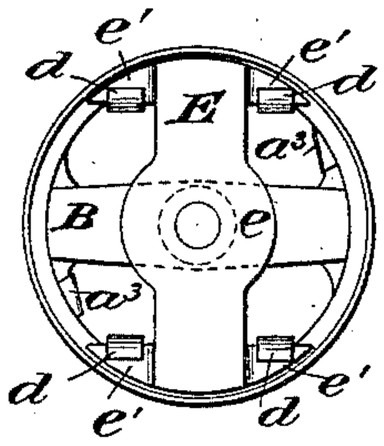


Fig. 3.



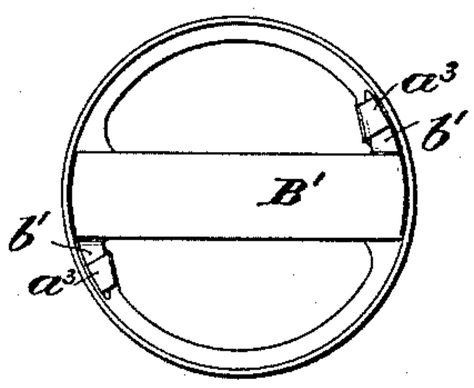
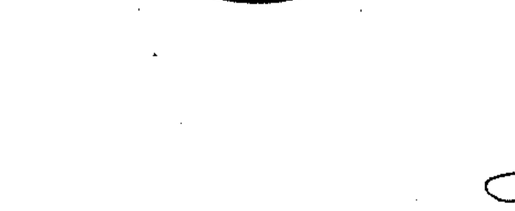


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BROTHWELL, OF TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE TURNER & SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PRESSURE-SOCKET FOR CURTAIN-POLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,965, dated May 26, 1891.

Application filed July 3, 1890. Serial No. 357,659. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. BROTHWELL, of Torrington, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pressure-Sockets for Curtain-Poles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in pressure-sockets for curtain-poles for use in connection with poles which are to be supported between two opposite jambs of a door or window or other recesses, the object being to provide a simple, inexpensive, and effective arrangement for securing the pole firmly in its position and at the same time provide for its ready removal.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the opposite ends of a curtain-pole in side elevation, showing the sockets in section. Fig. 2 is an inner end view of the adjustable socket. Fig. 3 is an inner end view of a stationary socket-piece, and Fig. 4 is an outer end view of the same.

The stationary socket-pieces or caps represented by the letters A A′ consist of thin metallic bands having their outer edges turned over, forming a rim *a*, and at diametrically-opposite points the rim *a* is made somewhat wider, as shown at *a*′, Fig. 4, and provided with perforations a^2. A bridge-piece B (see Figs. 1 and 2) and B′ (see Figs. 3 and 4) has formed integral therewith or rigidly secured thereto at its ends sharp spurs *b*, adapted to project through the perforations a^2 in the widened portion of the rim *a* for the purpose of entering the wood against which the ends of the pole are intended to abut, and thereby secure the ends of the pole against displacement. The bridge-pieces B B′ are conveniently secured in their position within the socket or cap pieces A A′ by means of lips a^3, integral with the rim *a*, which are bent over and closely engage lugs *b*′, which project laterally from the ends of the bridge-pieces and preferably in opposite directions from their sides, as shown. The bridge-piece B′, secured to the cap-piece A′, preferably extends straight across the outer end of the cap-piece, leaving a free space between it and the inner end of said cap-piece A′ for the insertion of the end of the curtain-pole C. The bridge-piece B, however, which is secured within the cap-piece A, is of arched form and recedes from the outer end of the cap A and is provided centrally with a screw-threaded perforation b^2 for the reception of an adjusting-screw, as will hereinafter appear. A cap-piece D, quite similar in its general construction to the cap-pieces A and A′, hereinbefore referred to, is adapted to receive with a loose fit the opposite end of the pole C and is provided across its outer end with a straight bridge-piece E, having its central portion preferably widened, as shown at *e*. The bridge-piece E is provided at its ends with laterally-projecting lugs *e*′. Lips *d*, formed integral with the rim of the cap-piece D, are bent inwardly over the lugs *e*′ to secure the bridge-piece E in its position at the end of the cap-piece D. A screw F extends outwardly from the central portion of the bridge-piece E, and its head is fixed in said bridge-piece, so as to cause the screw to turn together with the cap or socket piece D. The screw F registers with the threaded perforation b^2 in the bridge-piece B, hereinbefore referred to. A flat annular band G is adapted to fit closely about the peripheries of the cap-pieces A and D, and is secured by solder or other suitable means fast to the end of the cap-piece D near one of its edges, and is left free to slide upon the exterior of the piece A as the screw F passes back and forth through the perforation b^2.

The adjustment of the pole is as follows: The ends of the pole being inserted in the caps or socket-pieces D and A′ and the cap-piece A having been engaged with the screw F and turned so as to bring its inner edge into close proximity with the outer end of the piece D, the pole is placed in the position in which it is desired to secure it, and the socket-piece consisting of the parts D and G, which are secured firmly together and carry the screw F, is then rotated in a direction to force the part A away from the part D, thereby forcing the supports *b* into the wood, against which the ends of the pole abut until the ends of the cap or socket pieces A A′ come into contact with said wood, when the pole will be firmly secured in position. The rim G ef-

fectually conceals the adjusting mechanism, giving the pole at all times a neat appearance, and the pole may at any time be taken down by simply rotating the socket-piece G D in the opposite direction. The construction is such that the bridge-pieces, with their supports, may be cast of iron or other cheap metal, while the cap or socket pieces may be formed very thin and made of a more expensive or ornamental metal, and the screw-threaded perforation and screw are of such a size as to render them easy to manufacture and quite inexpensive.

It will be obvious that the improvement is applicable just as well to poles made of hollow brass tubing as to those made of wood.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. An adjustable socket-piece for the end of a curtain-pole, comprising a stationary cap or socket provided with a bridge-piece secured thereto and having spurs projecting outwardly from the end of the cap or socket, and a rotary socket-piece adapted to receive the end of the pole and provided with a screw having an engagement with the bridge-piece carried by the stationary cap or socket, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a curtain-pole, of stationary caps or sockets located at the extreme ends of the pole and provided with bridge-pieces secured thereto and having spurs projecting therefrom, and a rotary socket-piece having a loose engagement with one end of the pole and a screw-threaded engagement with the bridge-piece in one of the stationary caps or sockets, substantially as set forth.

3. The herein-described adjustable socket, consisting of a stationary member provided with an arched bridge-piece and having outwardly-extending supports, and a rotary member provided with a socket for the reception of the end of the curtain-pole and with a socket for the reception of the stationary member, the said rotary member having a screw-threaded engagement with the bridge-piece of the stationary member, substantially as set forth.

4. In a curtain-pole socket, the combination, with an annular band having lips projecting from one of its edges, of a bridge-piece adapted to extend diametrically across the end of the annular band and provided with laterally-extending lugs at its ends, the said lips and lugs forming a fastening to secure the bridge-piece in position, the said bridge-piece being provided with a screw-threaded socket for the purpose of adjustment, substantially as set forth.

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