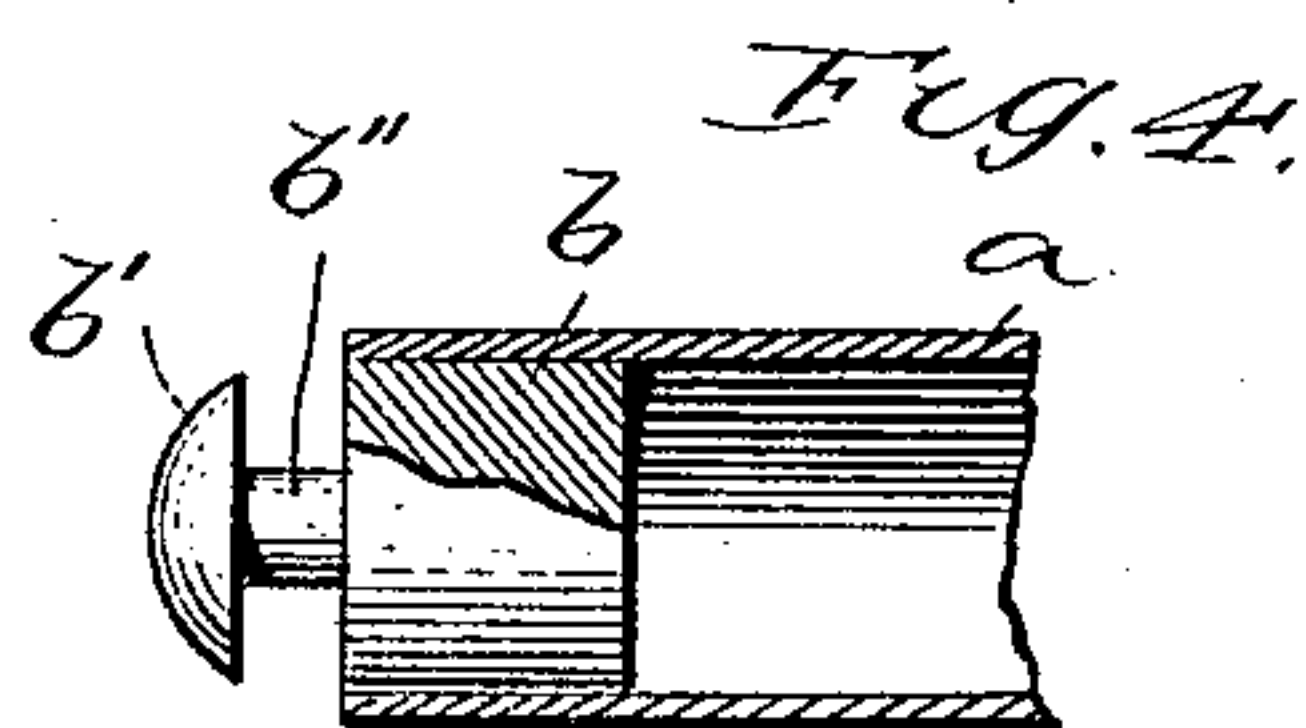
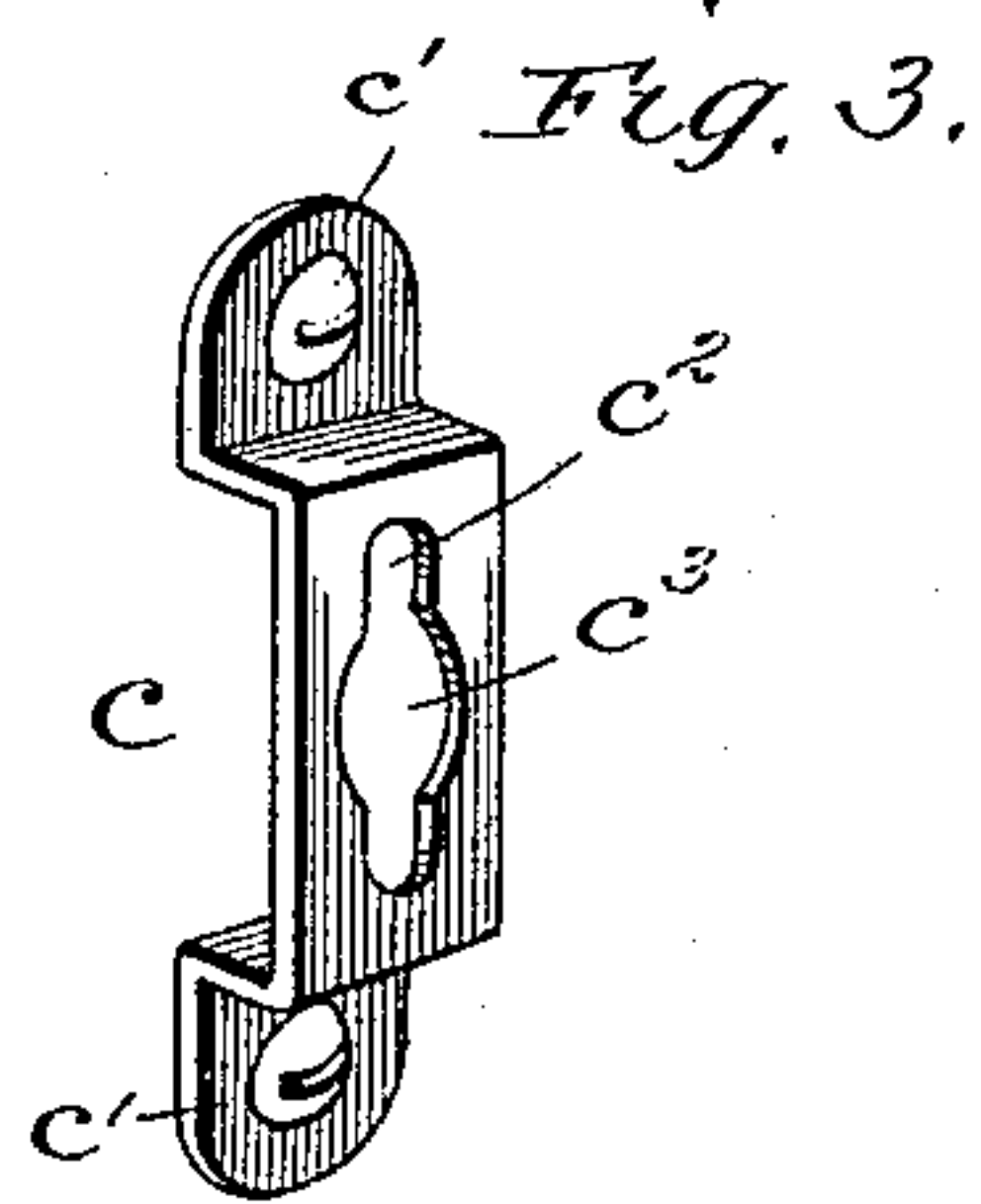
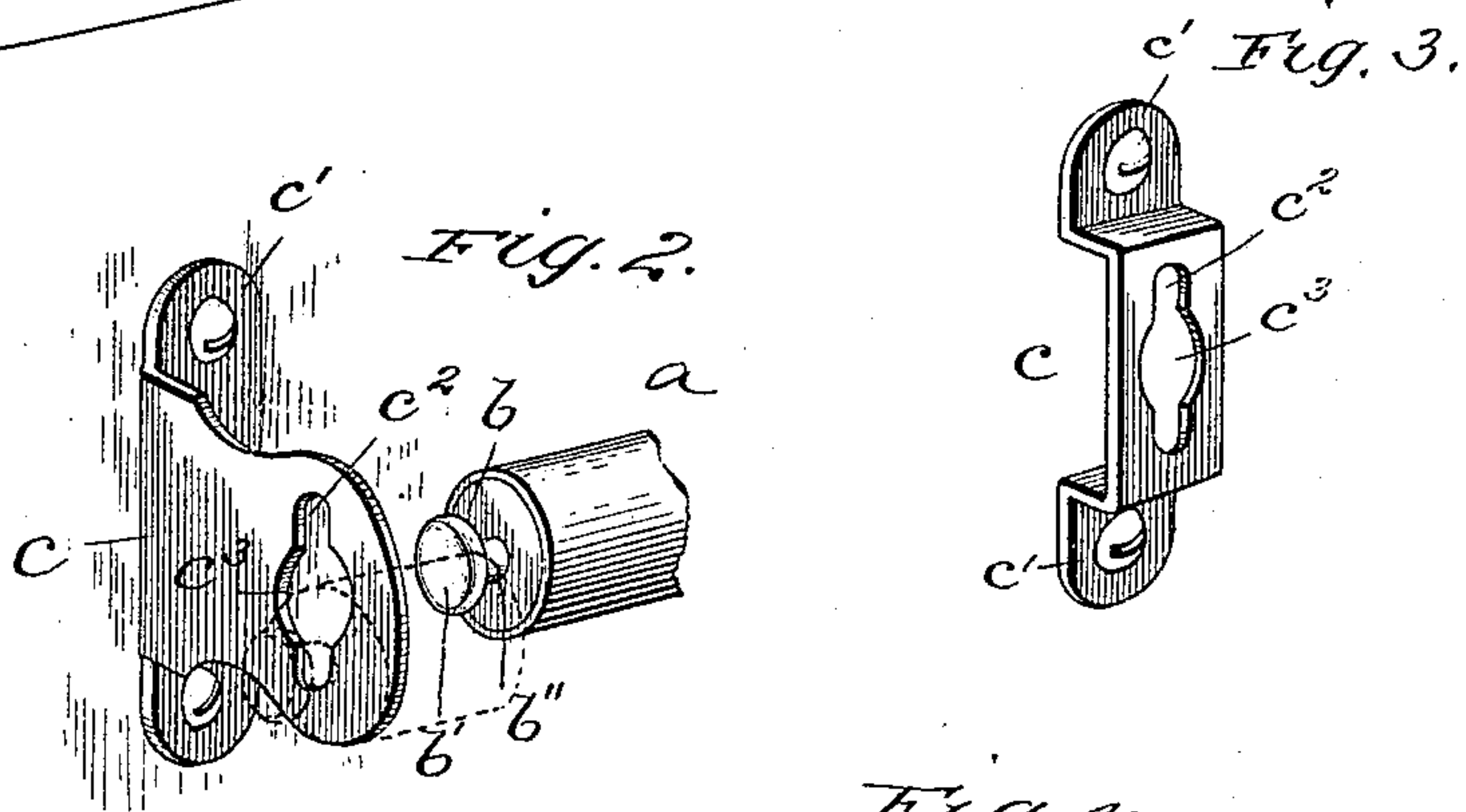
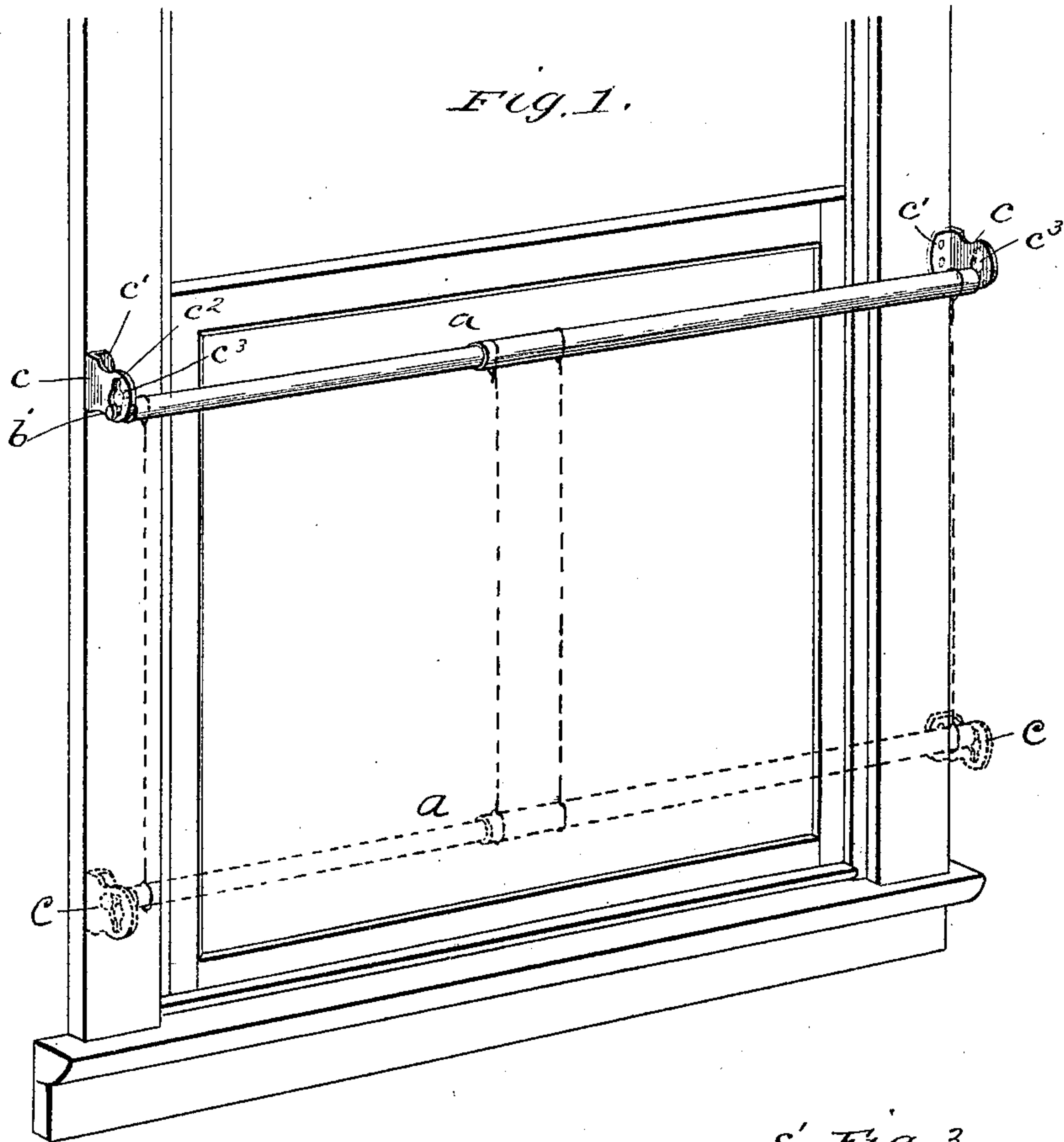


(No Model.)

S. R. SCOTTRON.  
CURTAIN ROD.

No. 481,720.

Patented Aug. 30, 1892.



Witnesses  
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J. W. Walsh

Inventor  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## CURTAIN-ROD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,720, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed February 6, 1892. Serial No. 420,542. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Rods, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a portion of a window provided with one of my improved curtain-rods; Fig. 2, a detail perspective of the fastening device for the ends of the rod; Fig. 3, a perspective view of another form of bracket, and Fig. 4 a sectional view of one end of the rod.

The invention has relation to that class of metallic curtain-rods adapted to be secured across the lower parts of the windows and constructed of two telescoping tubes to enable them to be adjusted to different-sized windows, said rods being so attached to the same that they may be conveniently and readily taken down and put up, and which when attached to the window will be secure against accidental displacement, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

The invention has particularly for its object the provision of a simple and secure fastening for the ends of the telescoping sections, so that the same may be quickly and conveniently detached from the window whenever desired, and which when attached will be secure against accidental displacement; and to this end it consists of certain novel features of construction, hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, *a* designates the curtain-rod, which, as usual, is constructed of two metallic tubes telescoped into each other to make them adjustable in length. In the outer end of each of the sections is fitted and suitably secured a metal plug *b*, which comes flush with the end of the tube, and which has formed integral with it and connected to it by a narrow neck *b''* an outwardly-projecting circular button or head *b'*, the outer surface of the button being preferably rounded or partly pointed, as shown. The supporting-brackets consist of plates *c*, provided with perforated ears *c'* to enable them to be secured to the

window, the plates projecting outwardly at right angles from the frame. These plates are provided each with a vertical closed slot *c<sup>2</sup>*, approximately the width of the neck *b''* of the button, each of these slots being enlarged about midway its length into a circular opening *c<sup>3</sup>*, which is approximately the same diameter as the circular buttons *b'* and smaller in diameter than the sections of the rods. The brackets are secured to the opposite sides of the window-frame in line with each other in the usual manner, and the rod is attached thereto by passing the respective buttons through the vertical slots in the plates, the telescoping connection permitting the rod to be shortened and extended for that purpose. The buttons are passed through the circular enlargements in the slots (their rounded or pointed heads facilitating their insertion in the slots) and their necks permitted to rest in the lower ends of the slots, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. It will be observed that when thus secured the rod may be readily removed from the brackets without loss of time, it being simply necessary to raise the rod so that the heads or buttons will be in line with the circular openings in the slots and then slightly shorten the rod until the heads are free from the slots. In this way all screws and screw-caps and other comparatively expensive and troublesome devices for attaching the rods to the brackets are avoided and a very practical fastening obtained. In the old ways of attaching the rod to the brackets the brackets have to be accurately secured in line with each other and the screws and caps properly adjusted; but even then they are troublesome and unreliable, as the screws and caps, if removed often, (as they in some cases have to be,) soon become loose and worn. In the present improvements these objections are avoided. The ends of the rod are free to move up and down in the slots; but they are not very liable to accidental displacement, as the buttons cannot pass out through the enlarged parts of the slots unless they are adjusted accurately in line with the same and then drawn directly inwardly, as is apparent. The brackets are so constructed that either edge may be the upper edge and either side may face inwardly, this adaptability serving to avoid errors in attaching them to the frames.



Instead of the particular form of bracket shown in Fig. 2, it is evident that any other suitable form may be employed—such, for instance, as the one shown in Fig. 3, which is 5 designed to be secured on the inside of the window-frame instead of the outside or face thereof, as in Fig. 1. It will be observed, therefore, that the essential advantages of this invention lie in the fact that the rod may be 10 readily adjusted within and removed from the brackets without screws or other costly and troublesome devices, and that when so attached it is not liable to accidental displacement. These rods are frequently used in 15 pairs, being stretched horizontally across the window and connected by sliding curtains, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. When the curtains are thus stretched upon the rods, the necks of the buttons on the upper rod are 20 held down in the lower parts of the slots in the brackets, and the necks of the lower buttons are held up in the upper parts of the lower slots, as shown. This is advantageous, as the larger number of curtains are hung in 25 the manner shown, and any bracket to be effective must be adapted to hold as well with the strain upward as downward.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a telescopic curtain-rod with headed pins at its 30 ends and rest said pins in open slots or notches in the bracket-arms, (Gorsuch patent, August

28, 1888, No. 388,775,) and I do not claim such construction.

I am also aware that it is old to support the usual headed pins of non-extensible shade- 35 rollers in vertical slots formed in loosely-hung plates, these slots being enlarged at their extreme upper ends to permit of the insertion and withdrawal of the headed pins. (Mitchell, January 18, 1887, No. 356,369, and Bassett, 40 March 24, 1891, No. 448,625.)

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the bracket-plates provided with closed vertical slots  $c^2$ , said slots being enlarged between their ends, as at  $c^3$ , and an extensible curtain-rod provided with a button on each end connected to the rod by a narrow neck, said buttons being adapted to 50 pass through the enlargements in the slots and permit their necks to rest either in the upper or lower ends of the slots out of line with the enlargement  $c^3$ , substantially as described. 55

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES STEVENSON,  
R. A. DUNTON.