

No. 629,187.

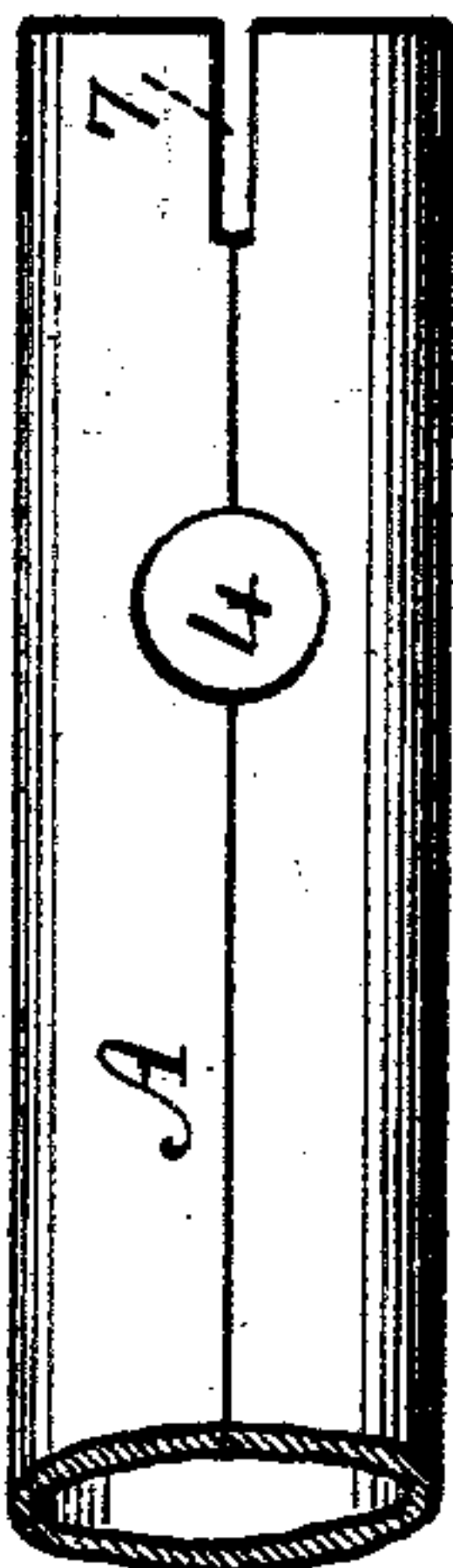
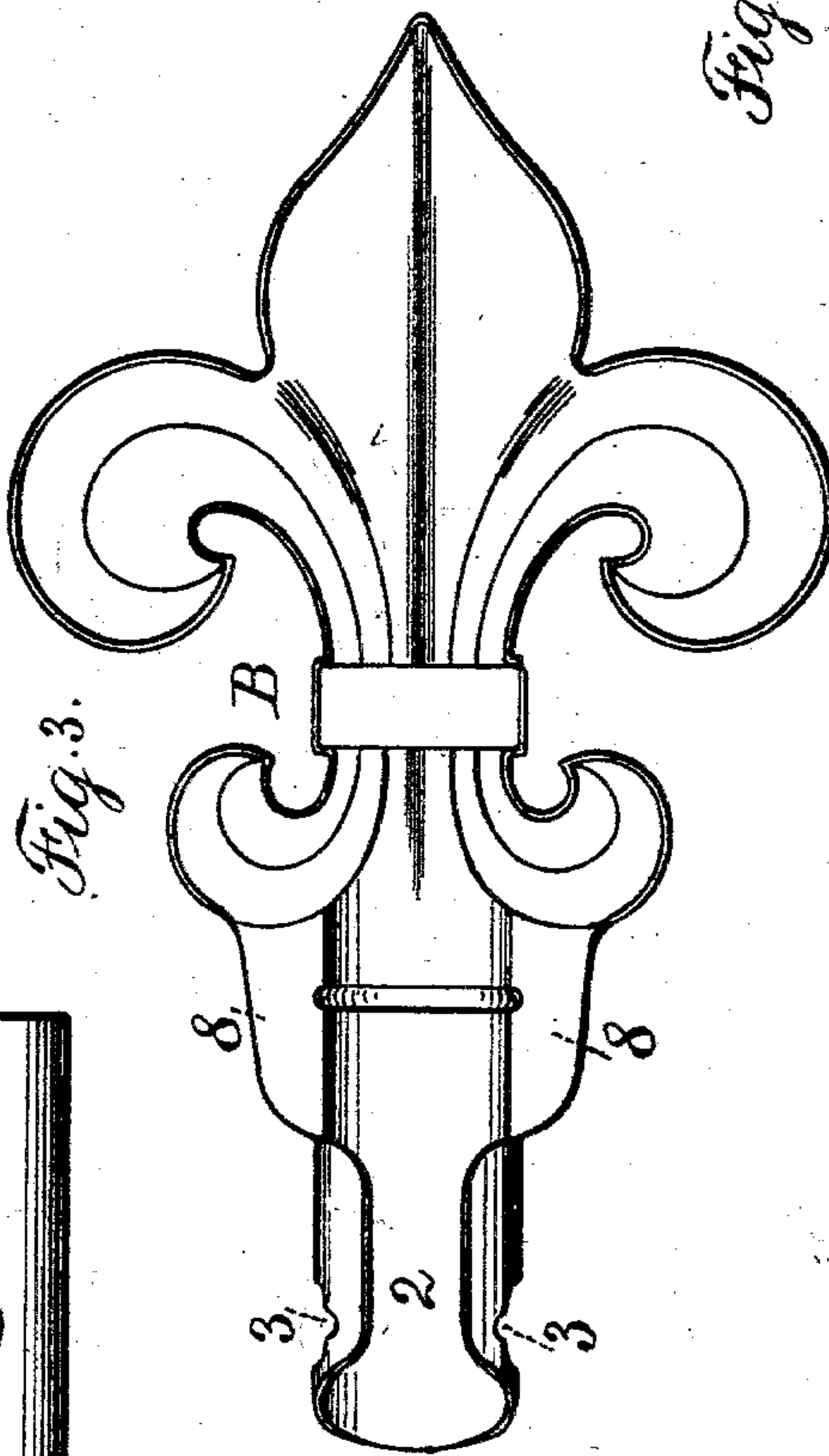
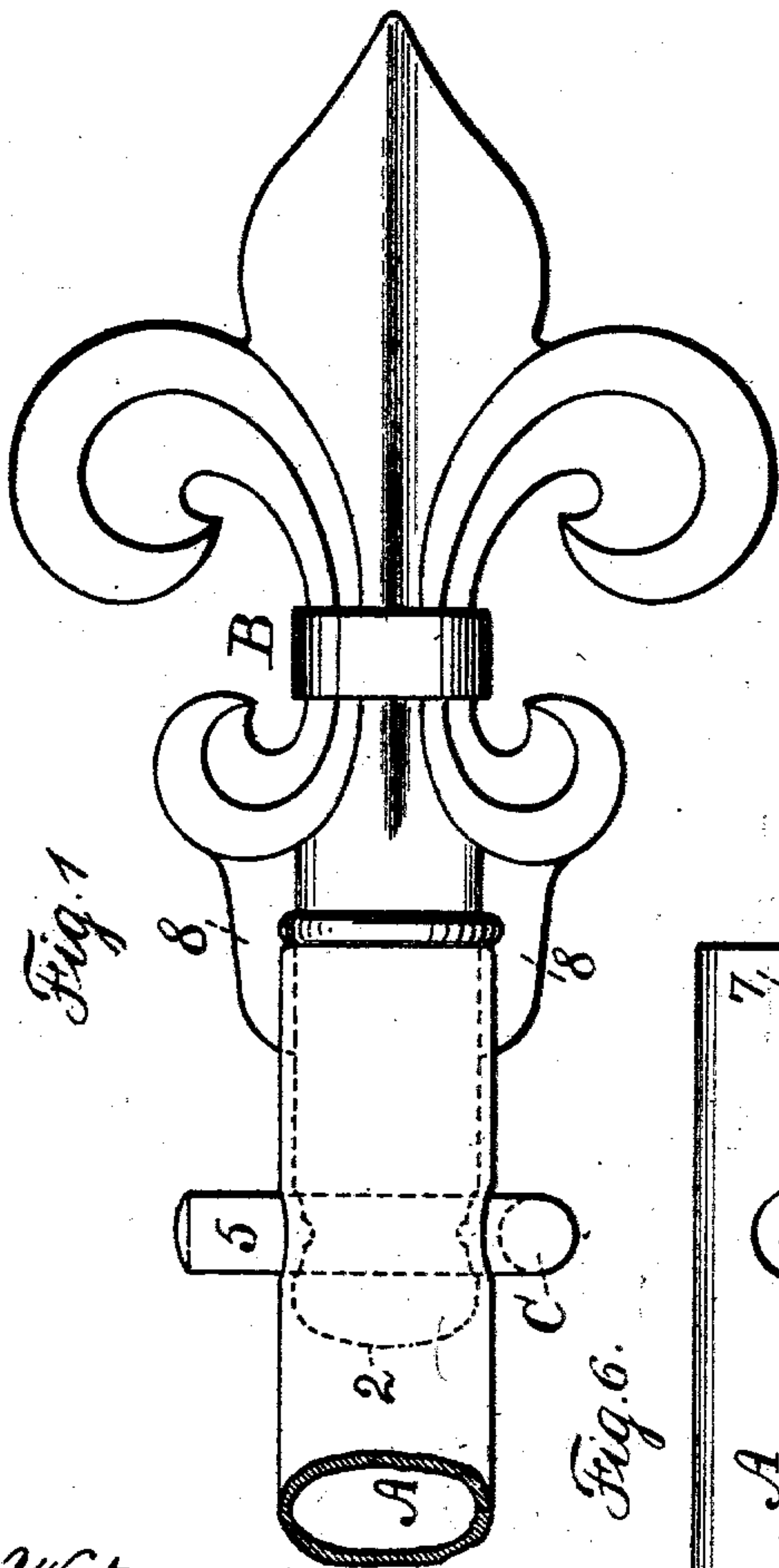
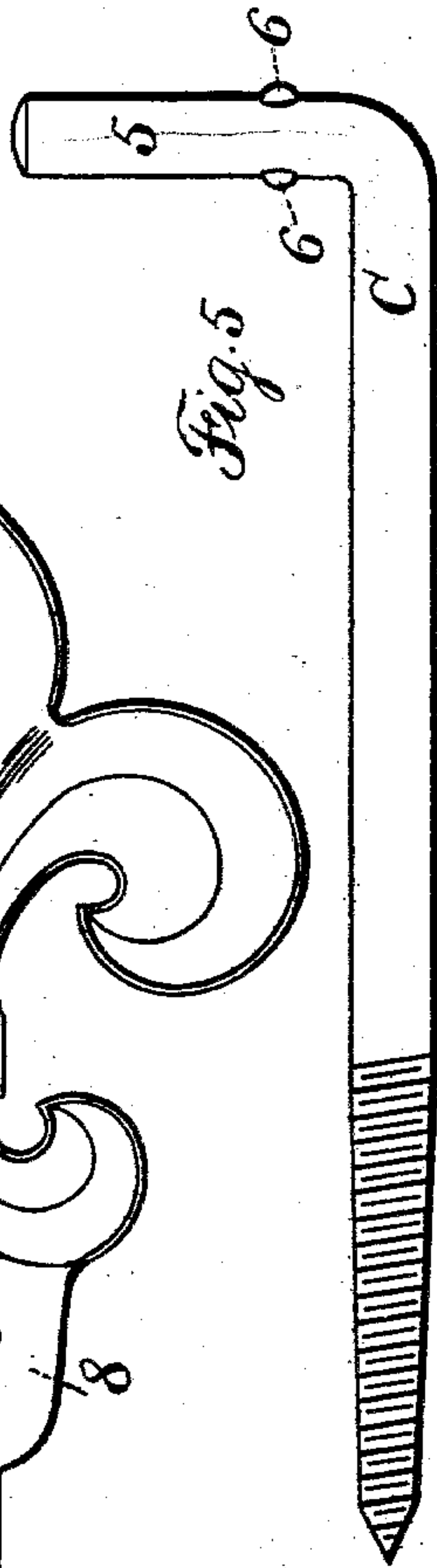
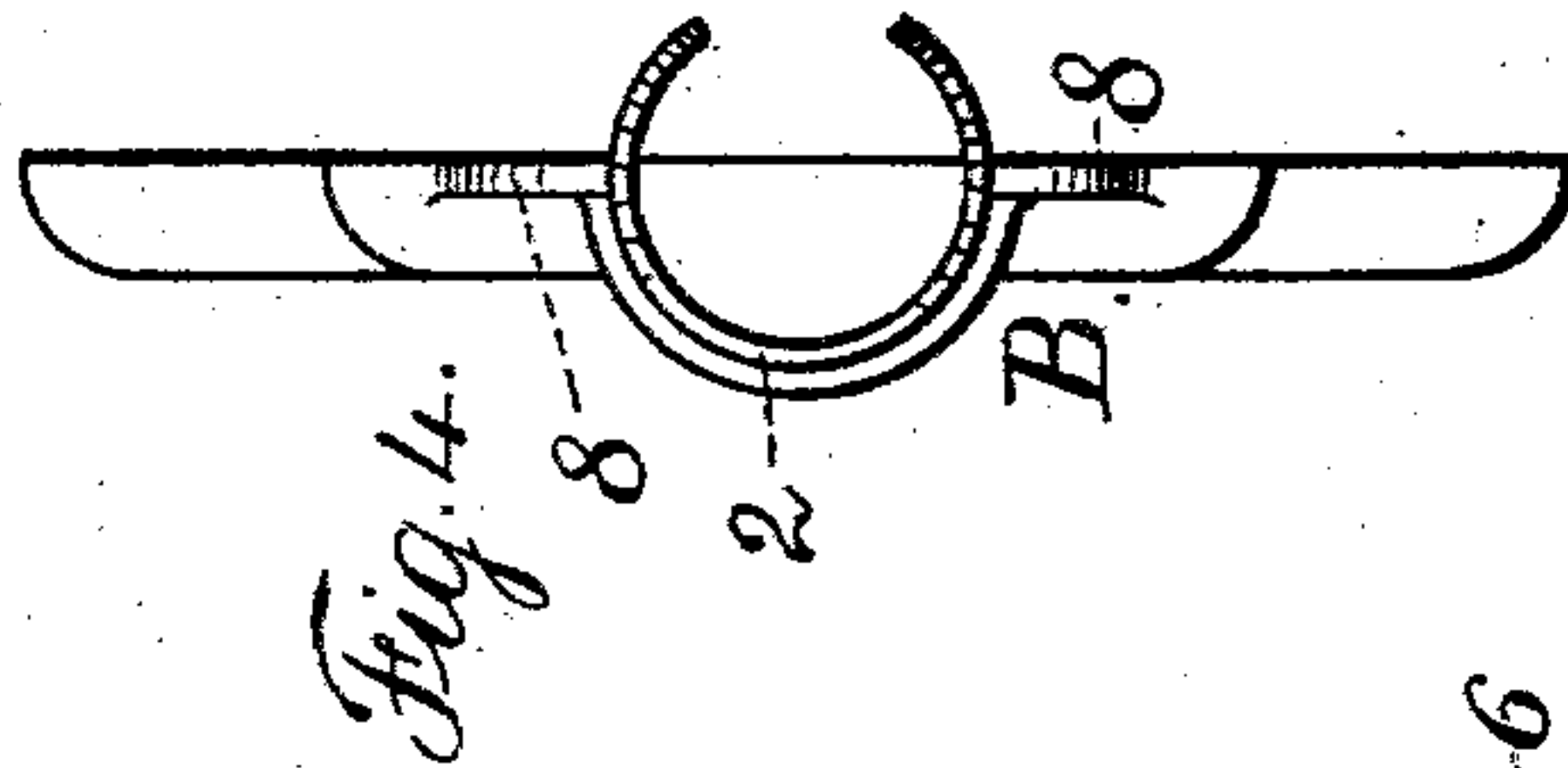
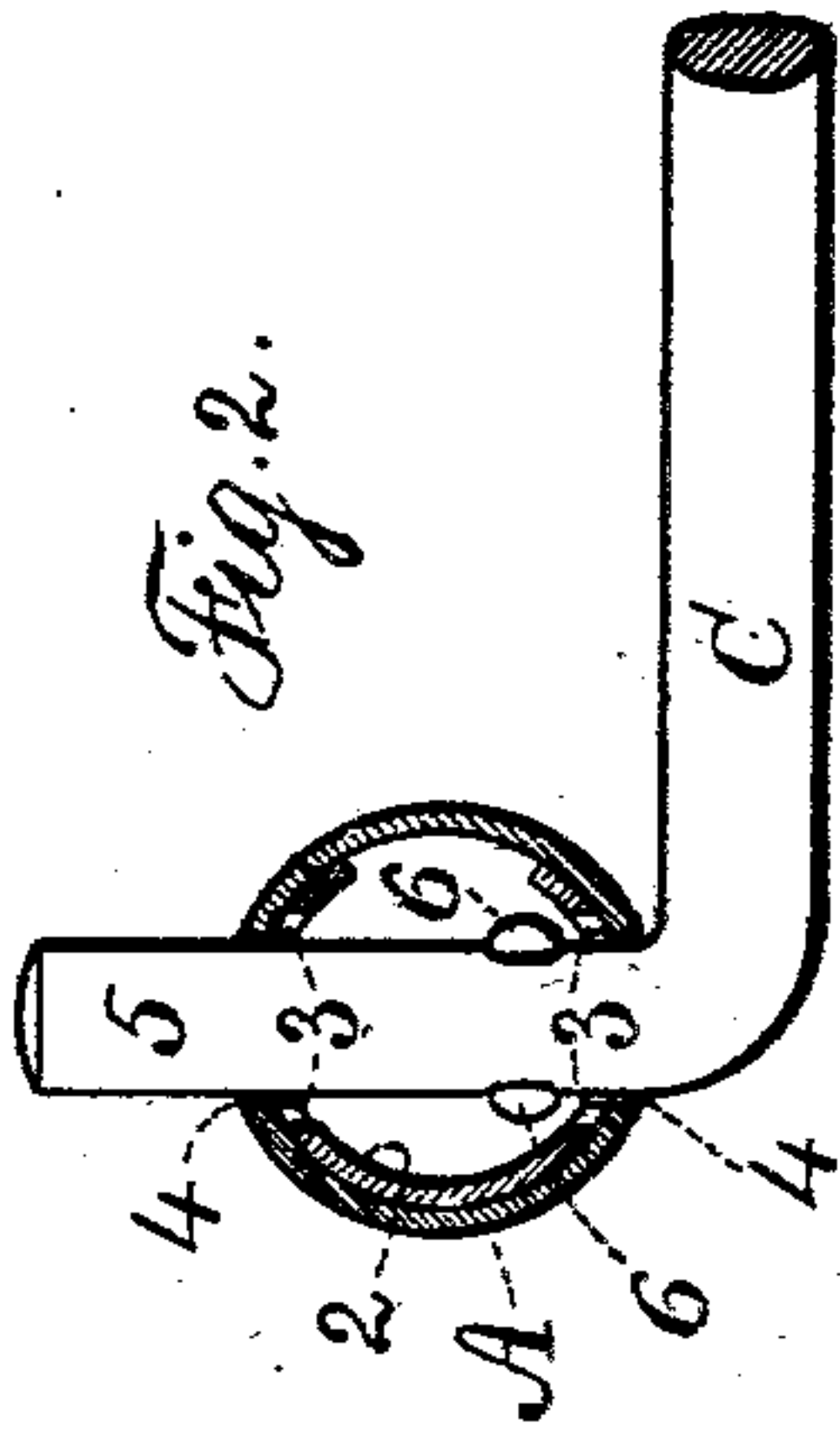
Patented July 18, 1899.

J. BERBECKER.

CURTAIN ROD.

(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS BERBECKER, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

CURTAIN-ROD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,187, dated July 18, 1899.

Application filed October 31, 1898. Serial No. 694,995. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS BERBECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Curtain-Rods, of which the following is a specification.

In the manufacture of curtain-rods a metal tube has in some instances been made use of, slotted on one side for the reception of the head of the curtain. In other instances the solid head has been inserted into the end of a tubular rod that has been made either of sheet metal brazed at the edges that come together or of a complete tube, and in some cases a cap has been introduced over the end of the sheet-metal tube.

In the present improvement I employ a sheet-metal tube, the edges of the metal coming together without being fastened, so that the tube itself can form a spring, and the shank of the ornamental sheet-metal end and of the sheet-metal tube are inserted one into the other, so as to be held by the spring of the sheet metal, and the hook that supports the rod is made with a projection that springs the metal tube sufficiently for holding the tube upon the hook, but allowing for the removal of the curtain-rod, and to additionally strengthen the hold between the metal tube and the sheet-metal end such sheet-metal end may be prolonged as a shank sufficiently for the hook to pass through a hole or holes in such sheet-metal shank.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the end of the tubular sheet-metal curtain-rod with the ornamental end upon the same. Fig. 2 is a cross-section. Fig. 3 shows the back of the sheet-metal ornamental end, and Fig. 4 is an end view of the same. Fig. 5 is a detached view representing the hook upon which the curtain-rod is received, and Fig. 6 shows the under side of the tubular rod at one end.

The curtain-rod A is made of sheet metal rolled up with the edges brought together and without being soldered or brazed in order that the tube may spring more or less when the shank of the ornamental end is inserted or the vertical part of the hook is inserted.

B represents the sheet-metal ornamental end, and C the supporting-hook. It is to be

understood that the shape and configuration of the ornamental sheet-metal end B may be varied as desired, and upon the ornamental end is a shank, which is shown in the form of a tubular segment 2, to pass into the hollow curtain-rod A. Such shank or tubular segment being open forms a spring by which the shank is held in the tubular curtain-rod, the parts springing as the shank of the ornament is inserted, and in the shank or tubular segmental end 2 is a hole 3 for the end of the hook C to pass through, there being also holes at 4 in the curtain-rod A through which the vertical part 5 of the hook C passes, and I remark that there may be two holes 3 in the tubular segmental end for the part 5 of the hook C to pass through, as represented.

Upon the part 5 of the hook C there are small projections or nibs 6, that are in such a position that as the vertical part 5 of the hook C is pressed through the holes 4 in the curtain-rod A the metal of the curtain-rod is sprung sufficiently to allow the nibs to pass through, it being understood that one of the holes 4 passes through the sheet metal of the tubular rod in the line of the edges of the sheet metal where they are brought together, so that the nibs 6 spring the curtain-rod partially open at the joint to allow the nibs to pass, and these nibs also pass above the hole 3 in the tubular segmental end 2. Hence the curtain-rod is held upon the hook with sufficient force to prevent the rod becoming unhooked while in use; but by sufficient pressure upon the end of the hook or against the curtain-rod the latter can be lifted off the hook, the metal of the tubular curtain-rod springing sufficiently to allow the nibs 6 to pass by.

In order to more firmly hold the sheet-metal ornamental curtain-rod end B and also to allow for the ornament of the end extending past the end of the curtain-rod A, I slot such curtain-rod at 7, one of the slots being in the line of the separation between the edges of the sheet metal and the other slot opposite to the same, so that the sheet-metal projections 8 upon the ornamental end B can pass into these slots 7 and not only prevent the ornamental end turning, but determine its position upon the end of the tubular curtain-rod and also increase the friction by which

the ornamental end is held to the tubular curtain-rod, and these projections 8 and slots 7 prevent the ornamental end turning in its relation to the tubular rod when the rod is separated from the hooks.

It will be apparent that the segmental tubular shank of the ornamental sheet-metal end is connected reliably by the spring of the sheet metal, one part slipping into the other, and the cross-pin passing through the sheet metal of both parts forms a reliable and permanent connection to prevent the parts separating regardless of the tightness with which one part slips into the other.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the sheet-metal curtain-rod having a hole near its end at the place where the two edges of the sheet metal come together, of a supporting-pin having a projection upon it to slightly spring the sheet metal as the tubular curtain-rod is placed over the pin, so that such rod is removably held to the pin by the spring of the sheet metal, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a vertical supporting-pin, of a tubular curtain-rod and an ornamental end, one slipping into the other, there being coinciding holes through both the tubular curtain-rod and the ornamental end at the bottom and top portions thereof for the passage of the pin, so that such pin holds the ornamental end in position at the ends of the tubular rod, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a supporting-pin, of a tubular curtain-rod and an ornamental end, there being coinciding holes through both

the tubular curtain-rod and the ornamental end for the passage of the pin, so that such pin holds the ornamental end in position at the end of the tubular rod, there being a projection upon the supporting-pin that slightly springs the metal so as to removably hold the curtain-rod and the end upon the fixed support, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with the tubular curtain-rod, of an ornamental sheet-metal end having a segmental shank passing into the tubular curtain-rod, there being holes through the tubular rod and through the segmental shank and a fixed support passing through such holes as the curtain-rod is placed in position, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with the tubular curtain-rod slotted at the end, of an ornamental sheet-metal end having portions that pass into the slots, and a segmental shank passing into the interior of the rod, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination with the tubular curtain-rod slotted at the end, of an ornamental sheet-metal end having portions that pass into the slots, and a segmental shank passing into the interior of the rod, there being holes through the tubular rod and through the segmental shank, and a pin passing through such holes as the curtain-rod is placed in position, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 27th day of October, 1898.

JULIUS BERBECKER.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

E. E. POHLÉ.