

No. 647,986.

Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

H. P. ROBERTS.

CURTAIN POLE.

(Application filed May 17, 1899.)

(No Model.)

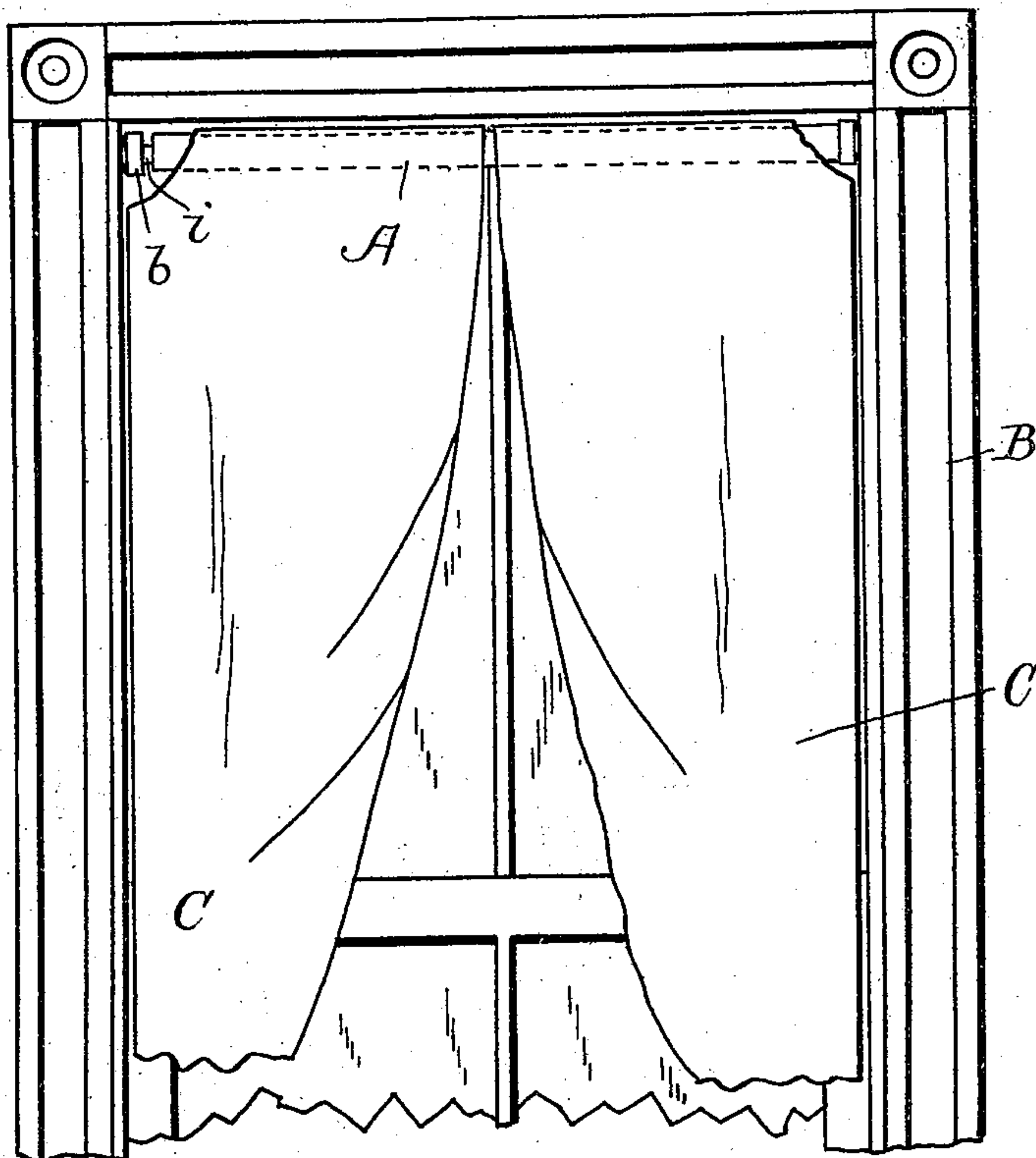


Fig. 1.

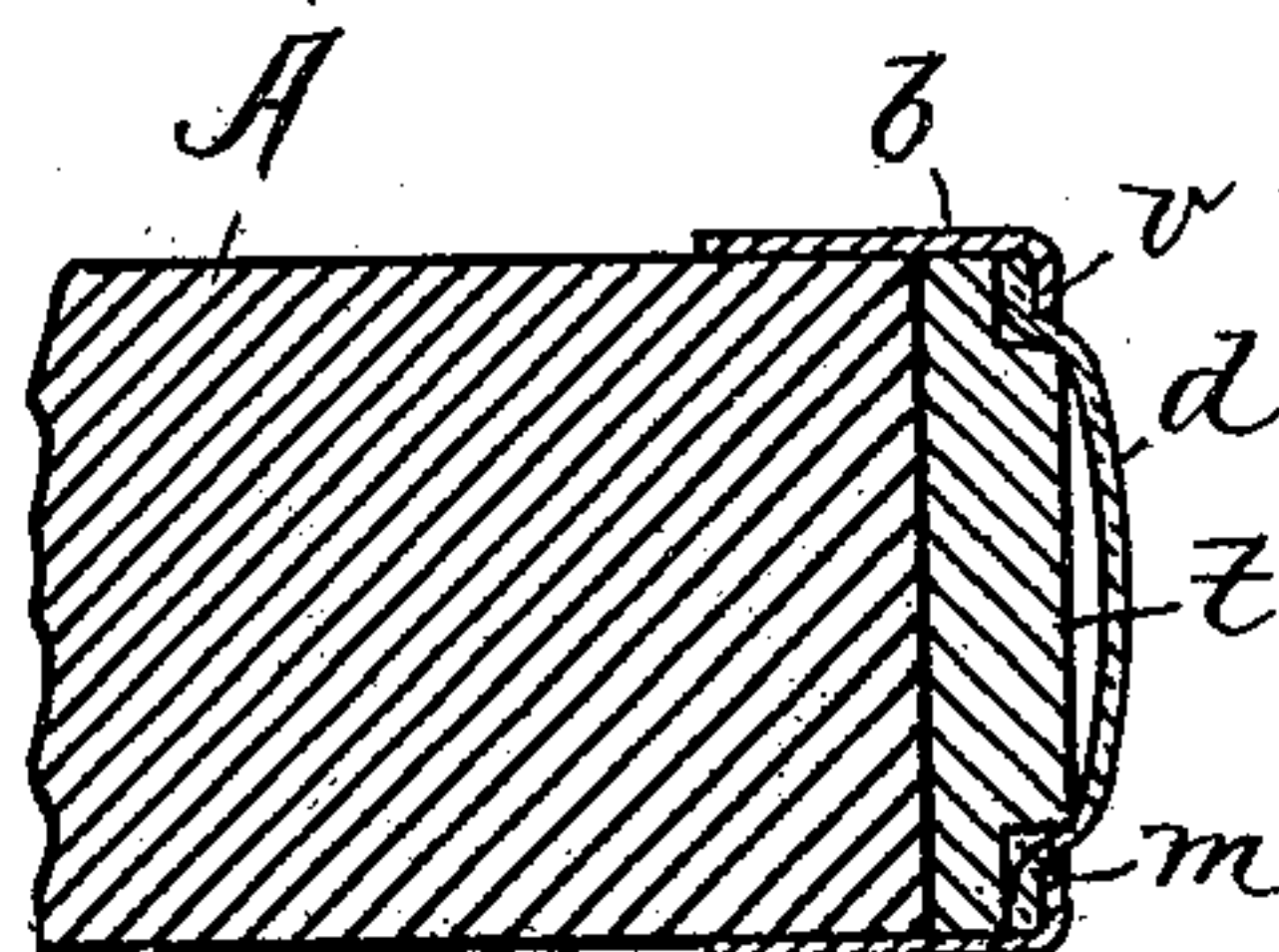
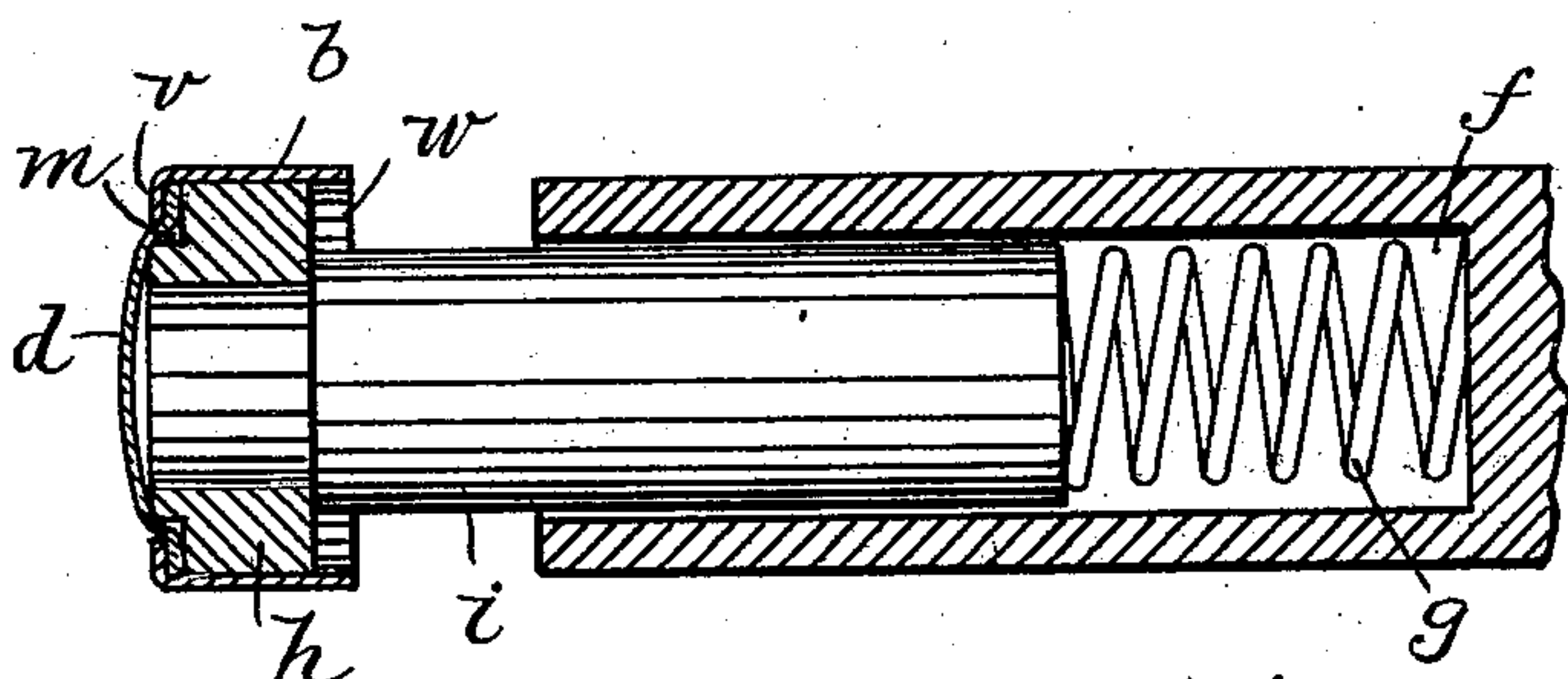


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY P. ROBERTS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE PURITAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

## CURTAIN-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,986, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed May 17, 1899. Serial No. 717,127. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY P. ROBERTS, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a window, showing curtains suspended by my improved pole; and Fig. 2, a sectional view, enlarged, of the pole.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates especially to a device for suspending a curtain-pole in the casing of a window by frictional means, whereby the objectionable features attending the mounting of poles by many of the ordinary methods which necessitate the use of screws are avoided.

The nature and operation of the device will be understood by those conversant with such matters from the following explanation:

In the drawings, A represents the curtain-pole considered as a whole, and B the window-casing. The pole consists of a round wooden bar cut of a length slightly shorter than the distance between the side frames of the casing. One end of the pole is chambered longitudinally at *f*, and fitted to slide freely and snugly in this chamber there is a rod *i*, cushioned or forced outward by a spirally-wound spring *g*, which engages the bottom of said chamber. A head *h* of a diameter equal that of the pole is fast on the outer end of said rod and is provided with an annular rabbet *m* in its outer edge. A brass ferrule or cap *b* encircles the head *h*, overlapping it at *w*, to receive the end of the pole when the head is engaged therewith. The outer end of the ferrule has an inwardly-turned lip *v* to engage in the rabbet *m*. Covering the outer end of rod *i* and head *h* there

is a disk *d*, of rubber or other similar friction material, held in the bite formed by lip *v* entering said rabbet. Inclosing the opposite end of pole A there is a similar ferrule *b*, containing a block *t*, also rabbeted at *m* and holding the friction-disk *d*. This construction is non-adjustable longitudinally.

In the use of my improvement the end of the pole bearing the block *t* is placed in contact with the frame of the casing B. The head *h* at the opposite end is then pushed toward the pole driving rod *i* inward and compressing spring *g* correspondingly until head *h* can be sprung into the casing and engage the inner face of the opposite side frame. The tension of the spring *g* driving the friction-disks tightly against the casing holds the pole firmly in position, and the curtains C may be adjusted thereon in any desired position.

All marring of the woodwork is avoided, as will readily be seen, and the pole may be dismounted at will.

The dowel *i* is fitted to slide closely in the chamber *f* to prevent lateral movement.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The pole chambered longitudinally in one end in combination with the dowel fitted to slide closely in said chamber and provided at its outer end with the head *h*, having the annular rabbet, *m*; the spirally-wound spring engaging said dowel and the chamber-bottom; the cap, *b*, flanged to enter said rabbet and overlapping the inner end of said head, forming a receptacle for receiving the adjacent end of said pole; the rubber disk covering the outer end of said head and secured in said rabbet by the cap-flange; the cap rigid on the opposite end of said pole; the rabbeted block contained by said last cap; and the friction-disk held on said block by the flange of said cap, all being arranged to operate substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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