No. 849,855. PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

J. C. REPP.

CURTAIN POLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1906.

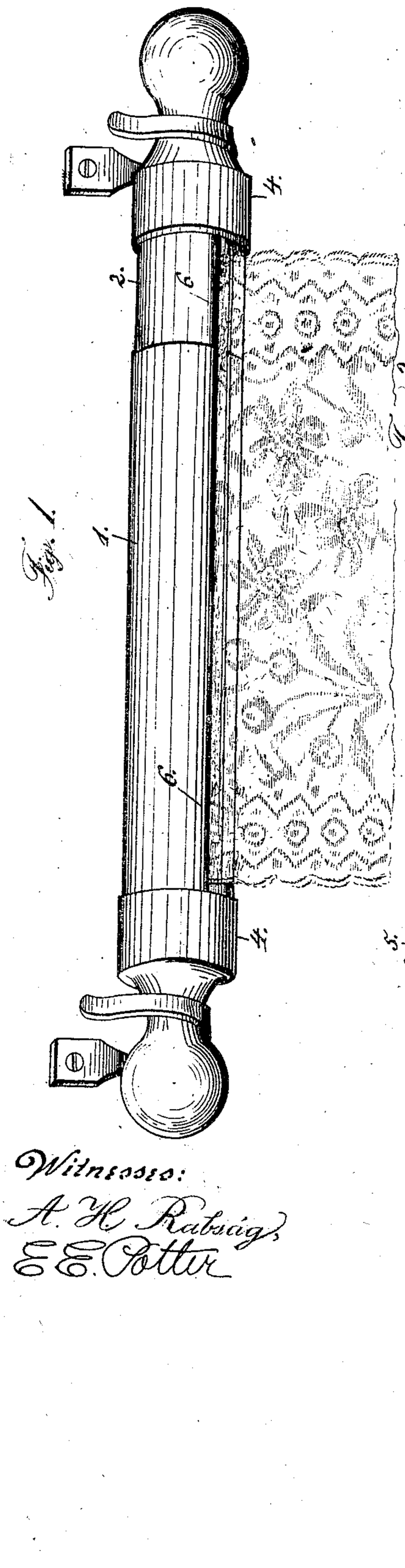

Fig. 1.

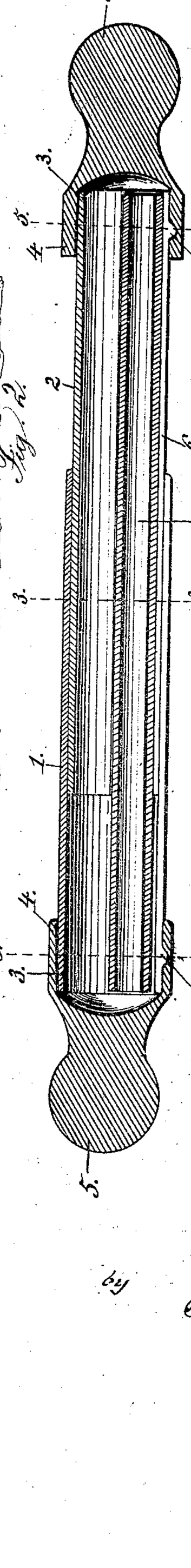

Fig. 2.

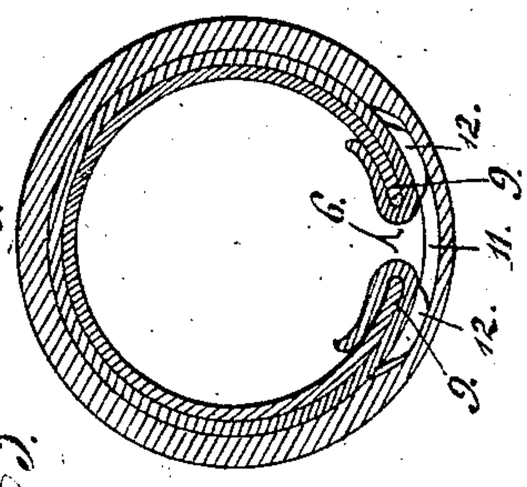

Fig. 5.

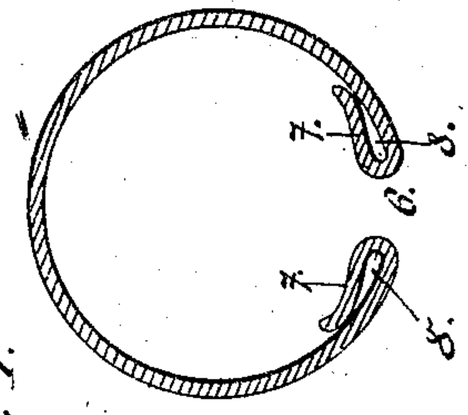

Fig. 4.

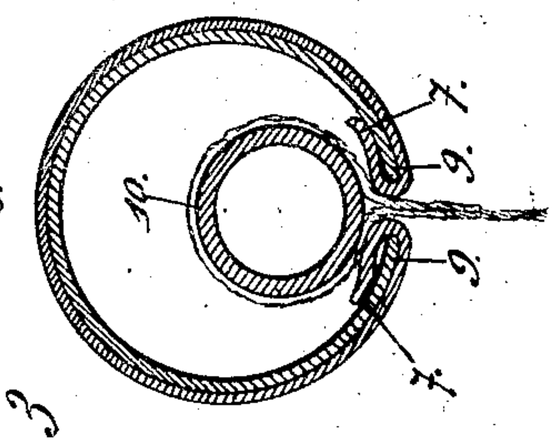

Fig. 3

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURTAIN-POLE.

No. 849,855. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed May 2, 1906. Serial No. 314,818.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. REPP, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Poles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to adjustable curtain-poles; and its primary object is to provide a light, durable, and inexpensive pole capable of being readily adjusted longitudinally to adapt it to windows, doorways, or alcoves of different widths.

A further object of the invention is to provide a curtain-pole to which curtains or portières may be attached without the employment of either rings or suspending-pins.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a curtain-pole comprising adjustable telescopic sections and detachable end caps or knobs, all adapted to be secured together without screws, nails, or like fastening devices.

The construction of the device will be fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and its novel features will be defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the improved pole. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the outer tubular section. Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

The reference-numerals 1 and 2, respectively, designate an outer and an inner tube, preferably of light sheet metal. The outer tube 1 is of slightly-larger diameter than the tubular section 2 to permit the latter to fit within the tube 1, forming a telescopic connection, the frictional engagement of the meeting ends of the two tubular sections being sufficient to retain the sections at any position to which they may be adjusted. The outer end 3 of each of the telescopic sections 1 and 2 is slightly tapered to adapt them to be easily inserted into the sockets 4 of the knobs 5. These knobs are also preferably constructed of metal and are detachably secured to the outer ends of the telescopic sections of the pole by the means hereinafter described.

Each of the tubular sections 1 and 2 is formed with a longitudinal slot 6, extending throughout its length, and, as shown in the drawings, the slot of one section alines with that of the other to provide a continuous longitudinal opening throughout the length of the two connected sections through which the curtain or portière passes.

To maintain the required parallel relation of the two tubular sections and the proper registering of the slots therein, the outer section 1 has its edges bent inward in opposite directions, forming longitudinal flanges 7, which frictionally engage the section 2, the edges 9 of the latter section being received in the grooves 8, formed by the inward bending of the edges of the section 1. This construction permits the two sections to be readily adjusted to lengthen or shorten the pole without affecting the radial relation of the sections.

The numeral 10 designates a tube of small diameter arranged within the telescopic sections 1 and 2 and loosely supported therein to serve as a supporting-rod for the curtain, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

The inner surface of each of the knob-sockets 4 is formed with a recess 11, said recesses extending transversely of the socket and of sufficient width and length to receive catch-lugs 12, projecting from the outer surface of the tubular sections 1 and 2 and disposed on opposite sides of the slot 6 adjacent to the outer ends of the sections.

The resiliency of the sheet metal forming the sections 1 and 2 causes the lugs 12 to snap into the recesses 11 of the knob-sockets, and thus provide a secure but detachable connection of the knobs with the ends of the pole.

The utility and advantages of the device will be readily understood. The upper end of the curtain is passed around the small tube 10, after which the latter is inserted into one end of the hollow pole, the curtain depending through the slot 6. After the curtain is thus secured within the pole the knobs are applied and secured in the manner already described.

It will be apparent that my improvement entirely avoids the employment of the usual curtain rings and pins, as well as screws or nails, in connecting the knobs to the ends of the pole.

As all of the parts of the pole are detachable, they may be packed within very small compass for transportation.

I would have it understood that I reserve

the right to make all such variations and modifications in the details of construction as may fall within the purview of the claims.

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

1. A curtain-pole comprising two telescoping sections both slotted from end to end, the outer of which sections has its edges flanged inwardly in opposite directions to form grooves which receive the edges of the inner section, each of said sections having tapered outer ends, removable knobs having sockets fitting on said tapered ends of the sections; said sockets having recesses, and lugs on the tapered ends of the sections to engage in said recesses.

2. A curtain-pole comprising two telescoping sections both slotted from end to end, the outer of which sections has its edges bent inwardly in opposite directions forming flanges between which and the body of the outer section the edges of the inner section are received and frictionally held, and removable knobs having sockets fitting on the outer ends of said sections.

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

JOHN C. REPP.

Witnesses:
A. M. WILSON,
E. E. POTTER.