(No Model.)

H. FARLEY.

CURTAIN SUPPORT.

No. 453,631. Patented June 9, 1891.

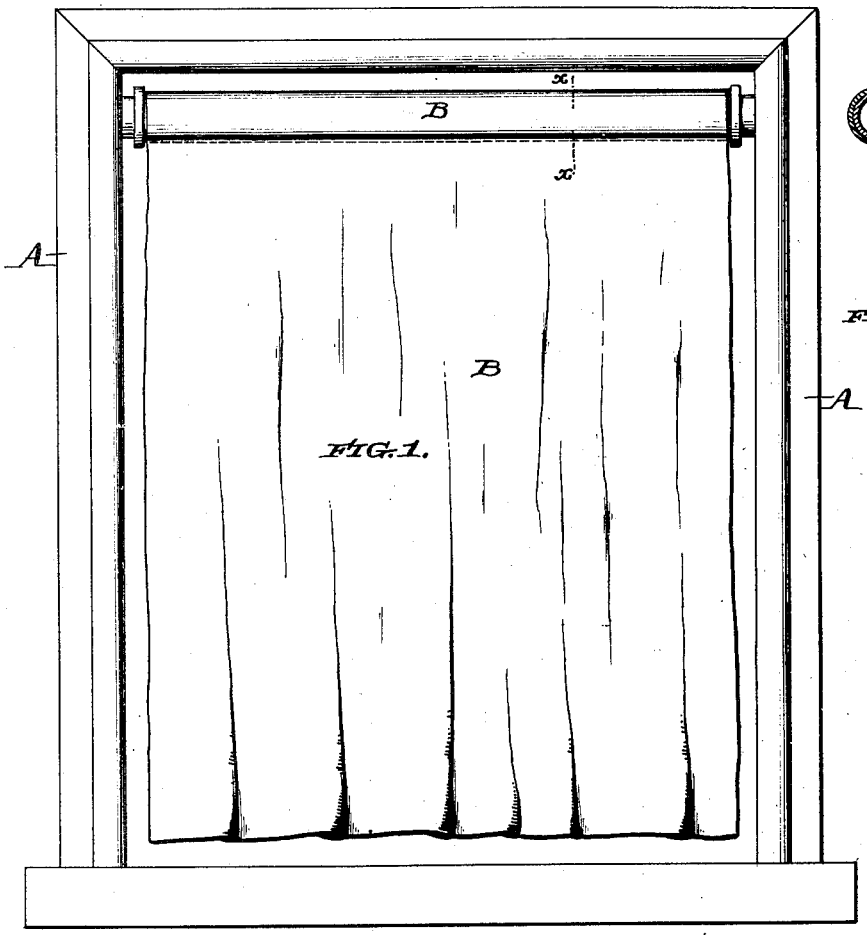

FIG. 1.

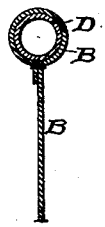

FIG. 2.

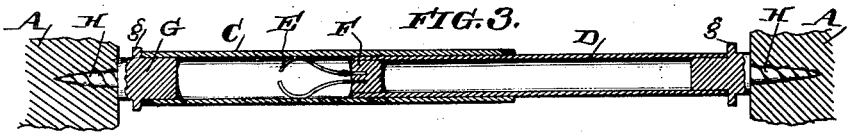

FIG. 3.

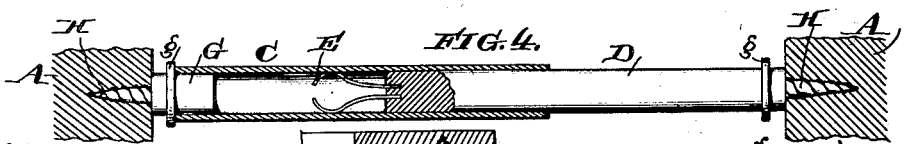

FIG. 4.

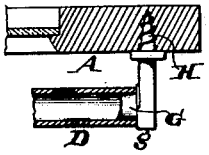

FIG. 5.

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HUGH FARLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURTAIN-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,631, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed June 3, 1890. Serial No. 354,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH FARLEY, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Curtain-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to curtain-supports; and it consists of certain improvements, which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

The object of my invention is to construct a curtain-support which may be adjusted so as to suit windows or doors of different sizes without the necessity of measuring and cutting the stick or support, and one which, while possessing this adjustable or extensible feature, shall be inexpensive to manufacture and not liable to get out of order or lose its adjustment.

My invention also relates to the means for supporting the adjustable or extensible curtain-rod in the window or door.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a window having my improved curtain-support applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the curtain-rods and curtain through the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved curtain-rod. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the curtain-rod, illustrating a modification of my invention, having part shown in section; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified form of the bracket for supporting the rod, with the window-frame and rod in section.

A is the frame of the window or door.

B is the curtain.

The curtain-rod consists of the parts C and D, which are extensible with reference to each other to lengthen or shorten the rod as an entirety. One of these rods is hollow or tubular and adapted to receive the other. The inner portion D may be moved within the hollow or tubular portion C to any extent desired to suit the particular window or door to which the support is to be attached.

E is a spring carried by the end of the inner rod D, which presses against the inner tubular surface of the hollow rod C for the purpose of holding the rods in the positions in which they have been adjusted and to prevent accidental collapsing of the curtain-rods. It will be seen that the tension of the spring may be made as great as desired, so that when the rods have been adjusted there will be no possibility that they shall become accidentally displaced. I prefer to employ a double spring, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, pressing upon opposite sides of the inner surface of the tube C. In Fig. 3 both of these rods C and D are shown formed of hollow tubes, the rod D being provided at its inner end with a plug F to carry the spring E, while in Fig. 4 the rod D is shown formed of a solid piece of wood or metal.

I do not limit myself to the tubular form shown, as it is apparent that the particular form of the rods C and D may be varied without in any way departing from the principles of my invention, one of the rods being provided with a recess or opening in which the other rod is adapted to move, and the inner end of the latter rod being provided with a spring to press against the inner surface of the opening or recess. The outer ends of the rods C and D are hollow or recessed to receive the projections of the support G, which is provided with a flange or lip *g* to support the ends of the rod against lateral movement, and with screws H for attaching the support to the frame A of the window or door. It will be apparent that a curtain-support of this construction may be placed in position in a window or door with great ease. The supports G are screwed or otherwise attached to the frame in proper position, and the curtain-support with the curtain placed upon it is slightly collapsed beyond the normal adjustment, and one end is fitted over the projection of the support G and the other end brought in line with the projection of the other support, and is then extended so as to fit over the projection. The rod is then in place, and the spring E holds the two parts fixed with reference to each other and prevents any accidental collapsing. To remove the support it is necessary simply to collapse the rods sufficiently to withdraw one of the ends from the projection of the support G.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a curtain-rod, the combination of two

cylindrical rods of different diameters, one sliding within the other, and a spring secured upon the rod of smaller diameter and working within the interior of the rod of larger diameter to create a friction between said rods and maintain them in position.

2. In a curtain-rod, the combination of two cylindrical tubular rods of different diameters, one sliding within the other, and a spring secured upon the rod of smaller diameter and working within the interior of the rod of larger diameter to create a friction between said rods and maintain them in position, and large shouldered bearings fitting within the ends of the tubes and secured to the framework of the window or sash.

3. In a curtain-rod, the combination of two rod-sections, one sliding within the other for extensibility, and a spring carried by one of said rod-sections and acting upon the adjacent face of the other section to create a friction between the parts, whereby one section has an unlimited extensibility upon the other, and the spring, while permitting said extension, will normally hold said sections together.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand.

HUGH FARLEY.

Witnesses:
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ERNEST HOWARD HUNTER.