May 16, 1933. E. R. HUGHES ET AL 1,909,353

ORNAMENT FASTENER

Filed April 20, 1932

FIG. 1.

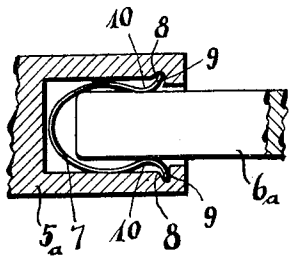


FIG. 2.

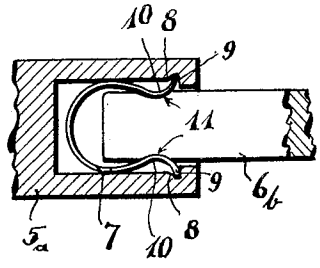


FIG. 3.

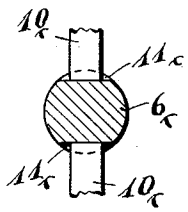
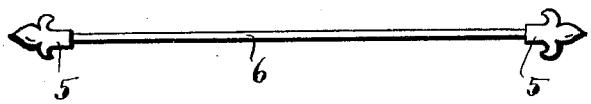


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ORNAMENT FASTENER

Application filed April 20, 1932. Serial No. 606,418.

This invention relates to devices used for fastening ornaments to the ends of bars.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide an improved and simplified fastener without set screws.

Another object is to provide a spring in the socket of the ornament shaped to snugly hold the ornament to an unfinished end of a rod.

Another object is to provide a socket, in the ornament to be fastened, with recesses whereby a spring can be snapped into a certain position within such a socket of the ornament to serve in fastening the ornament to the end of a bar.

Other objects will appear from the following description and appended claims as well as from the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal mid-sectional view through the end of an ornament having a rod end held in the socket of the ornament-end by a spring.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary longitudinal section of an ornament fastener of an improved form.

Fig. 3 is a cross-section through a round bar with cut-outs into which ends of springs point.

Fig. 4 is a side view of a curtain rod with ornaments on the ends.

Ornaments 5 placed on the ends of a curtain rod 6 of a form illustrated in Fig. 4 are commonly secured by means of set-screws, which, since mostly handled by women in hanging curtains, are generally considered cumbersome.

As illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, into a socket-end 5_a of an ornament a spring 7 is preferably inserted to serve as a friction means between the ornament and the end of the curtain rod 6_a or 6_b.

To prevent an accidental removal of the spring from the socket, recesses 8 are provided in the socket in which the ends 9 of the spring 7 rest, thereby holding the spring in a certain aligned position to assure a pre-determined holding of the ornament on the end of a curtain-rod.

As a rule the frictional engagement of the spring, the curved portion 10 being shaped so as to bind upon the sides of the curtain-rod, is fully sufficient to firmly hold the ornament to the curtain-rod, however, as an improvement, in the form illustrated in Fig. 2, extra notches 11 are provided in the curtain-rod 6_b which makes it more sure that the ornament in this form will be held more positively aligned in a desired manner, and furthermore, necessitating a certain effort to remove this ornament.

Fig. 3 is merely shown to make it understood that an ornament can be as securely held to a round bar as to a square or otherwise shaped bar, the bar 6_c having also notches 11_c into which the spring portions 10_c are made to engage.

We claim:

1. A rod-end, a body to be fastened to the rod-end having a socket with recesses in and near the open end of the socket, and a spring bent upon itself and having its free ends bent outwardly to engage in said recesses in the socket of said body and adapted to impinge upon the sides of the rod-end with portions close to the ends of the spring.

2. A rod-end, a body to be fastened to the rod-end having a socket with recesses in the socket, and a spring bent upon itself with the free ends bent outwardly to engage in said recesses in the socket of the body, the portions near the outwardly bent ends being curved inwardly beyond the doubled-up main portions of the spring adapted to engage upon the sides of said rod-end for firmly holding the body on the rod-end.

3. A rod-end having notches cut crosswise in the opposite sides of the rod-end, a body having a socket with recesses in the opposite sides, and a spring bent upon itself

with the free ends bent outwardly to engage in said recesses in the socket of the body, the portions near the outwardly bent ends being curved inwardly beyond the doubled-up main portions of the spring adapted to engage in said cross-cuts of the rod for firmly holding said body aligned on the rod.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names.

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