May 1, 1923.

1,453,748

G. A. CARLSON

CURTAIN ROD

Filed Nov. 19, 1920

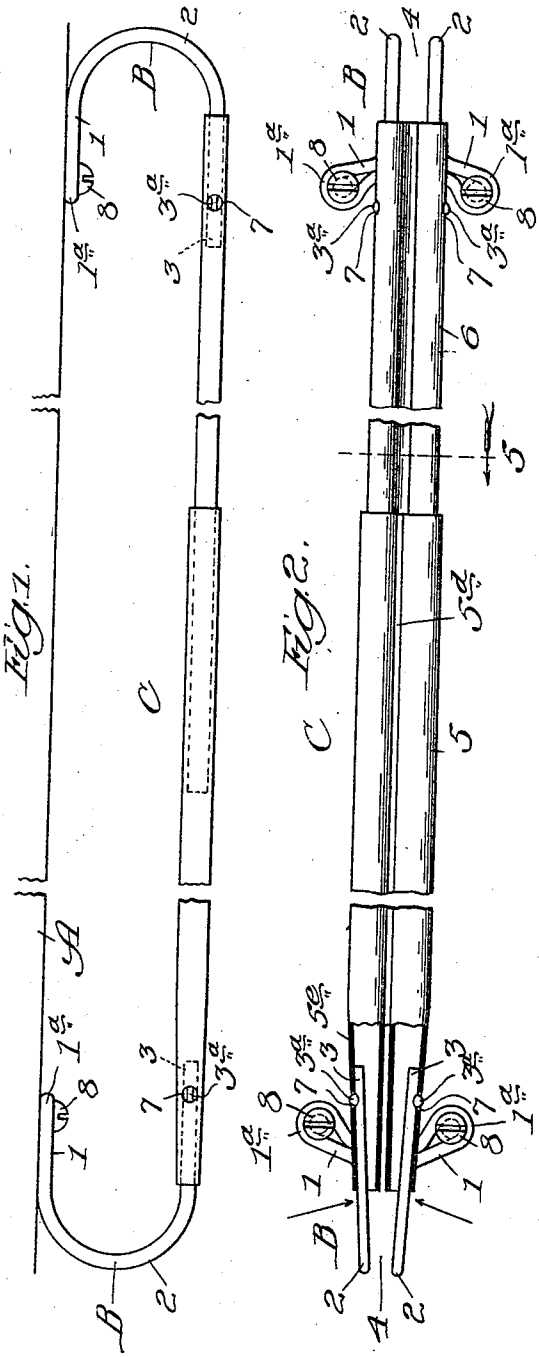


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

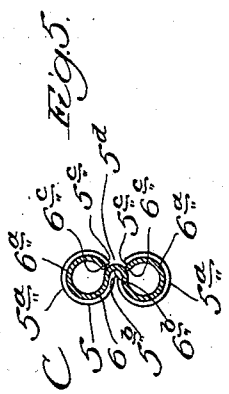


Fig. 5.

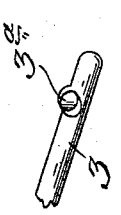


Fig. 4.

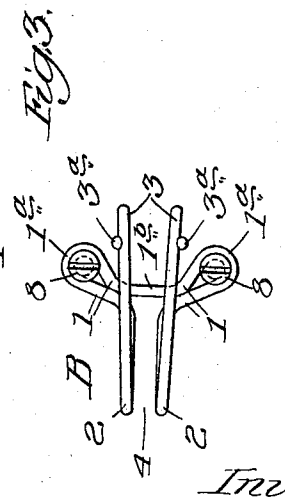


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV A. CARLSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE BOYE NEEDLE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

CURTAIN ROD.

Application filed November 19, 1920. Serial No. 425,191.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV A. CARLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at 4343 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain Rods, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to curtain rods, for use either in supporting sash curtains, or supporting full length window curtains.

The primary object is to provide an improved curtain rod, including improved brackets, the whole device being strong, durable and secure, the rod being readily demountable, however.

The invention is illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 represents a broken plan view of the improved curtain rod, mounted on a frame; Fig. 2, a broken elevational view, partly in section, of the improved device; Fig. 3, an elevational view of a bracket employed; Fig. 4, a broken perspective view of one of the spring arms of the bracket; and Fig. 5, a vertical sectional view taken as indicated at line 5 of Fig. 2.

In the illustration given, A represents a frame; B, a pair of brackets secured to said frame; and C a curtain rod mounted on the brackets B.

The brackets B are of the same construction, being reversible. Each bracket preferably is formed from a heavy piece of wire, suitably bent to provide an attaching base 1, a curved body portion 2, and spring arms 3, which overlie the base portion 1. In forming the bracket, the wire is bent at an intermediate portion to form eyes 1^a connected by a web 1^b; and the end portions of the wire are then curved outwardly and back over the base portion 1 to form the curved body portion 2, the extremities of the wire being extended sufficiently over the base portion to afford the spring arms 3. The members of the wire are separated at the curved body portion 2 by a space 4, and the spring arms 3 diverge from the point 4, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The arms 3 are provided on their outer sides with rounded embossments, or catches, 3^a, which are disposed near the extremities of the arms. These embossments may be formed by punching the wire from opposite sides to form the rounded lug, as shown in Fig. 4.

The rod C comprises a pair of telescopic members 5 and 6. Each of these members has an elongated vertical transverse axis, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Each member is preferably formed from a thin strip of sheet metal. Each member has a cross-section of substantially the form of a figure 8. Thus, the member 5 has the tubular portions 5^a connected by the web portion 5^b which forms a junction between the adjacent parts of the tubular portions. The lateral edge portions of the strip are curved into tubular form, and the metal is suitably struck inwardly along a longitudinal medial line to provide the web 5^b between the tubular portions. The edges of the strip are indicated at 5^c, these edges being separated by a space 5^d, as shown in Fig. 5.

The member 6 is of smaller cross-section and adapted to slide telescopically in the member 5. Thus, the member 6 is formed with the tubular portions 6^a connected by the web portion 6^b. The edges of the member 6 are indicated at 6^c. The web 6^b forms a longitudinal central corrugation, which is disposed between the tubular portions 6^a.

The extremity of the member 5, which is adapted to be mounted on one of the brackets B, is tapered or reduced in cross-section, as indicated at 5^e. The purpose is to make the bracket-engaging ends of the members 5 and 6 of approximately the same size, so that the brackets B may be interchangeable.

The bracket-engaging tubular portions of the members 5 and 6 are provided at their upper and lower sides with perforations 7, which are adapted to be engaged by the embossments or catches 3^a of the spring arms 3.

The brackets are secured to the frame A by means of screws 8, which extend through the eyes 1^a with which the base portion of the brackets are provided.

From the description given it will be understood that the members 5 and 6 may be sufficiently telescoped to enable their outer ends to be slipped over the spring arms 3. In applying the telescopic rod to the brackets, the spring arms may be forced toward each other by compressing them between the thumb and finger until the arms are entered in the tubular portions of the members. When the arms are entered sufficiently, the catches 3^a spring into engage-

ment with the perforations 7, thus, securely latching the telescopic rod on the brackets. When it is desired to remove the rod from the brackets, this may be done by forcibly withdrawing the telescopic members from the bracket-arms, the rounded embossment 3^a permitting this action to occur.

It will be understood that the brackets may be made in different sizes, so that where desired a plurality of curtain rods may be employed for supporting a plurality of curtains, or curtains and drapery, as desired. In such case, the brackets may be mounted on the frame in any desired relation.

From the description given, it will be understood that the improved curtain rod is especially adapted to resist downward flexure, because of the elongated vertical cross-section of the curtain rod. The shape of the transverse sections of the telescoping members of the curtain rod and the manner of connection of the members with the brackets are such as to prevent rotation of the curtain rod so that the elongated axis will always be maintained in a vertical position.

The construction described may be manufactured cheaply, is strong and durable, and may be applied with great facility. The curtain rod is easily demountable from the brackets, but, nevertheless, is securely held by the brackets, and danger of dislodgement is obviated.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only, and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible in view of the prior art.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A curtain rod bracket comprising a wire having its intermediate portion bent to afford an attachment base portion with eyes and having members extending from said base portion and curved back over the base portion to afford resilient arms adapted to enter socket means at the end of a curtain rod, said arms being provided with lateral lugs adapted to engage recesses in the socket of a curtain rod.

2. A curtain rod bracket comprising a wire having its intermediate portion forming a base portion provided with attaching eyes, having curved members extending from the base portion and forming a curved body portion, and having said members extended parallel with the base portion and affording resilient arms, said arms being provided with lateral lugs adapted to engage recesses in the socket of a curtain rod.

3. A curtain rod bracket comprising a wire having its intermediate portion bent to afford an attachment base portion with eyes and having members extending from said base portion and curved back over the base portion to afford resilient arms adapted to enter socket means at the end of a curtain rod.

4. The combination of a pair of brackets, each comprising a wire having its intermediate portion bent to provide an attaching base with screw receiving eyes forming a part of said base and having curved members projecting from the base and forming a curved body portion, the extremities of said members being extended parallel with and overlying the base to afford resilient, substantially horizontal arms disposed in a vertical plane, said arms being provided with catches, and an extensible curtain rod comprising telescoping sections, each section comprising a pair of tubular members and a connecting web, the long transverse axis of each section being disposed in a vertical plane, and the tubular portions of each section, at the outer end thereof, receiving the arms of the corresponding bracket and having recesses engaged by said catches.

5. The combination of a pair of brackets, each comprising a wire having its intermediate portion bent to provide an attaching base with screw receiving eyes forming a part of said base and having curved members projecting from the base and forming a curved body portion, the extremities of said members being extended parallel with and overlying the base to afford resilient, substantially horizontal arms disposed in a vertical plane, said arms being provided with catches, and a curtain rod comprising a pair of tubular members and a connecting web, the long transverse axis being disposed in a vertical plane, and the tubular portions receiving the arms of the corresponding brackets and having recesses engaged by said catches.

GUSTAV A. CARLSON.