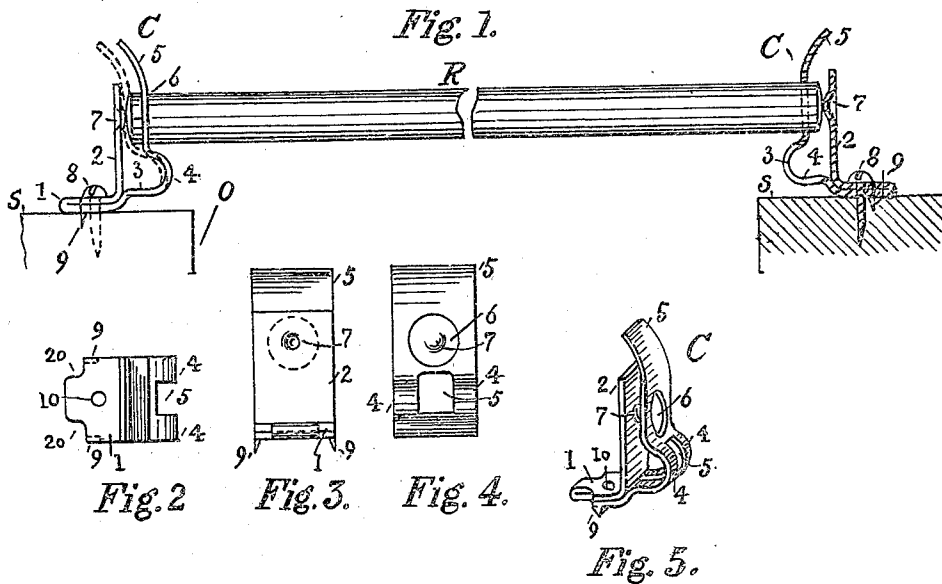


C. C. BLAKE.
 ROD SUPPORTING DEVICE.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1908.

958,219.

Patented May 17, 1910.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CHANDLER BLAKE, OF BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

ROD-SUPPORTING DEVICE.

958,219.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 17, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CHANDLER BLAKE, residing at Brookline, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Rod-Supporting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to means for supporting rods which are adapted to be placed between door jambs or window frames or any place where it is proposed to hang portières or curtains, and has for its object to provide a spring clip as such means whereby the rod may be quickly sprung into place and removed, and while in place may be prevented from moving endwise and from being detached unless by the exertion of well-directed force. In such rod-supporting means as I am aware of the rod can be easily lifted therefrom by the merest touch, or the supports consist of detachable parts which require time to manipulate or are likely to become lost when the rod is taken down.

The invention will be comprehended by the following description, and is summarized in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 represents a rod held in supporting clips between the sides of a door frame. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are respectively a top and opposite end views of the clip; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the same.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive—s, s, are the faces of a door frame, while O is the opening or doorway; C, C are clips or supports for the rod R and are secured to the door frame by screws and steady pins to be described. The clips C are made from a thin ribbon of spring metal, such as brass, first cut off from the roll to form a blank and then stamped and bent into the shape represented, a depression 7 being made at one end. The ribbon blank is bent upon itself to form a foot 1, leaving a straight end 2 at right angles thereto, while the opposite portion is bent outward to form a curved bow spring portion 4 and then inward toward the end 2, forming a parallel part 5 whose extreme end is slightly turned toward the said end 2; a hole is punched in the doubled or foot part to receive a screw 8, while the outer end of the foot has corner portions 20, 20, nipped out, and adjacent thereto on each side the metal is squeezed down to constitute the tangs 9, 9. A hole 6 is punched in the portion 5 to receive the

end of the rod R, and opposite thereto on the portion 2 is a protuberance 7, and a section is stamped out from the curved spring portion 4, leaving an orifice 5; this is done to make the sides 4, 4 more resilient. It will be seen that most of these changes can be made after the blank is cut from the roll, before it is curved or bent at all, and therefore not necessarily in the order above enumerated. The product of these operations is a clip or device in the shape delineated in the figures, which can be secured to the face of a door frame s by a single screw 8, and held from moving sidewise by one or more tangs 9, 9, which are pressed into the frame as the screw 8 is forced thereinto.

When the rod R is to be placed between the clips C, C, one on each side of the door opening O, one end may be passed through the orifice 6 of one clip and pressed against the abutment 7, then the flexible end 5 of the opposite clip is pressed outward as shown in dotted lines, so that the rod may be slipped down into the orifice 6 thereof; then the flexible end is released and comes back by its own resiliency into the position of the full lines, and incloses the rod and forms a support therefor. The rod being cut to the right length, the abutments 7, 7, hold the same from endwise motion; in fact, it is preferred that the rod be a little long so that when in place it will force the ends 2, 2 of the clips outward, and thus secure a rigid connection.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A rod-supporting device made from narrow resilient metal bent into two substantially parallel portions having a mid-way flexible spring-like portion, one of the parallel portions being perforated to receive the end of a rod and adapted to be moved toward the opposite parallel portion, with a foot portion whereby the device may be secured to a support.

2. A rod-supporting device made from narrow resilient metal bent into two substantially parallel portions having a mid-way spring-like portion, one of the parallel portions being perforated to receive the end of a rod, and adapted to be moved toward the opposite parallel portion, with a foot portion perforated to receive a screw and provided with one or more tangs, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A rod-supporting device made from

thin resilient ribbon metal bent into two substantially parallel portions, having a midway circular spring portion, one of the parallel portions being perforated to receive
5 the end of a rod, and adapted to be sprung toward the opposite parallel portion, the other parallel portion having abutting means for the end of the rod, with a foot
10 portion whereby the device may be secured to a support.

4. A rod-supporting device made from a strip of resilient metal bent upon itself so that its ends approach each other, a circular spring portion midway of the ends, adjacent

to which is a foot portion, the latter portion 15 being perforated to receive a screw and being provided with one or more tangs, one of said ends being perforated to receive the end of a rod, while the opposite end has a protuberance opposite the said perforation. 20

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 11th day of December 1908.

CHAS. CHANDLER BLAKE.

Witnesses:

RICHARD A. STOREY,
REGINALD H. JOHNSON.