July 3, 1934. W. C. KENNEY 1,965,124

CURTAIN ROD FIXTURE

Filed Nov. 24, 1933

Fig. 1

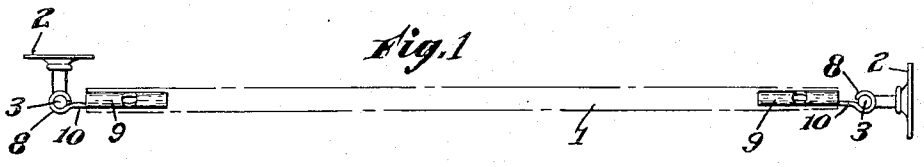


Fig. 2

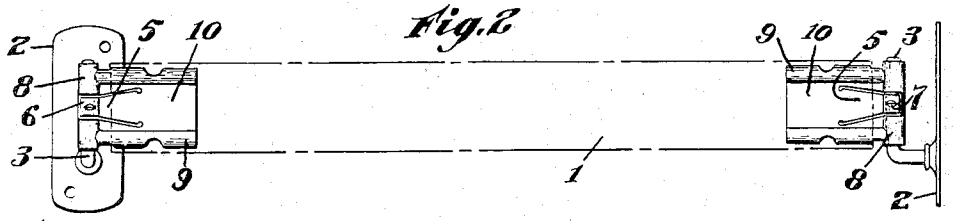


Fig. 3

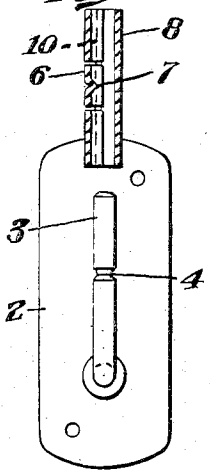


Fig. 4

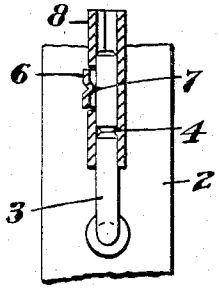


Fig. 5

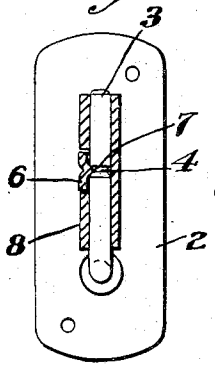


Fig. 6

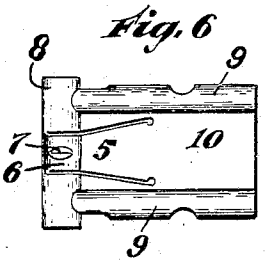


Fig. 7

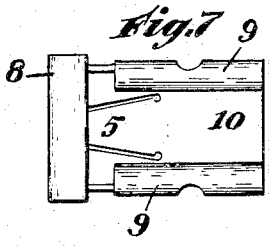


Fig. 8

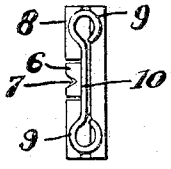


Fig. 9

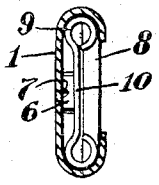
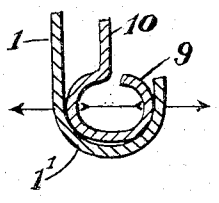


Fig. 10



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1,965,124

CURTAIN ROD FIXTURE

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Application November 24, 1933, Serial No. 699,572

10 Claims. (Cl. 156—22)

In the development of curtain and like rods and brackets much progress has been made in the commercial manufacture of certain types. To the improvement of such the present invention is directed. The old sheet metal telescopic rod having flanged edges pierced near their ends to receive a supporting pin or hook has by the powers of quantity production been constructively improved, but the several types on the market individually lack certain combination features which the present invention conceives of as of maximum service and satisfaction to the home beautifying public.

For example, the rod ends have been much improved by fitting them with bracket engaging portions. These insertions in the rod end have a close friction fit and add strength and rigidity. As will hereinafter appear, the improved rod and arm bracket herein shown and described is of this latter type.

Its improved construction is shown in the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a pair of brackets with improved rod end inserts with the rod indicated in broken lines.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a similarly treated pair.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are sections through the pin receiving loop in three successive positions in assembling on the bracket.

Figs. 6 and 7 are opposite face views of the loop block.

Fig. 8 is an end view of the same.

Fig. 9 is an end view of the loop block inserted in a rod, and

Fig. 10 is a schematic fragmentary illustration of the pressures between the edge bead of the block and the edge flange of the rod in relation to absence of stress in the spring area of the web.

Almost any of the usual types of curtain rod may be used in the practice of the invention. The common C-type is indicated at 1. The bracket plate 2 carries a right angled arm pintle 3. This is formed with the usual detent groove 4 such as was used to receive the spring pressed lock bolt of the early art as at the close of the last century.

However, with this pintle groove 4 the engaging device is a V-shaped tongue 5 freed from the plate 10. At its apex the tongue 5 is modified as to give a parallel sided end 6 in which is an indentation 7, which raises on its inner face a corresponding boss adapted to fit the pintle groove 4.

The plate 10 of the socket block stamping has at one end a substantially closed cylindric bend 8 of an internal diameter freely to receive the pintle 3 but snugly enough so that the parallel sided apex 6 of the V-spring 5 may follow the cylindric bend about half way around so as to engage its inwardly projecting embossment 7 with the groove 4 of the pintle 3.

As will be seen in the end views of Figs. 8 and 9, the center web of the plate 10 lies substantially in a plane centrally of the two beads or edge rolls 9. These beads 9 on each edge of the plate 10 are circular in cross section and as provided for by the invention, it is thus possible to have the bead on the outer face of the plate 10 as shown in Fig. 6 merge with the cylindricity of the loop 8 and thus reinforce it and give a finished and artistic effect.

On the other face (see Fig. 7) the bead completes a substantially full circle in cross section but is not continued to meet the plate 10. This is because it is important not to have the metal of the tongue 5 transversely stressed. As will be seen in Fig. 9, by this simple formation the concept is carried out so as to make the plate 10 a free web which does not centrally contact with the side wall of the curtain rod 1. The spring tongue 5 freed from it by the cutting is therefore of maximum resiliency.

The beads 9 afford oppositely balanced resilient engagements with the curved edge flanges of the rod 1 as well as acting as spacers. The central web of the plate 10 is therefore free of contact with the wall of the rod 1. It also is not transversely stressed or buckled as the slightly compressible bead 9 contracts slightly under pressure and the corresponding curved flange portions 1^1 of the rod 1 yield outwardly as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 10, so as to leave the V-spring tongue 5 free.

As will be appreciated by those familiar with the practical factory production of the inexpensive types of curtain rods for the trade, it has been found necessary to the ends of lightness and cheapness to use commercial steel over which there is very small control of temper. In fact, such stock varies considerably both in thickness and temper and therefore cannot be relied upon for any substantial spring action. In accordance with my invention the socket members may be made of cold rolled steel which can be purchased in commercial quality that is very close to gage and very uniform in temper. This affords a very practical advantage over the curtain rod structures of the earlier art in which

dependence was placed on the inferior metal of the rod itself which was unadapted for any spring effect.

Thus, by a simple structure this invention provides the positive spring action of the old art for interlocking the rod end with its bracket pin. It makes the rod end insert assembly structurally strong and efficient and capable of production on such a basis as is required for popular price distribution.

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

1. In a supporting structure for a channeled curtain rod, a bracket having a mounting element and a rod insert comprising a member inclusive of a body portion disposed within the rod, a mounting portion at one end of said insert adapted to receive said mounting element of the bracket, and a spring tongue extending from said insert and intersecting said mounting portion at its free end and adapted to frictionally engage said mounting element of the bracket.

2. A supporting structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein the body portion of the insert is disposed out of contact with the wall of the rod.

3. In a supporting structure for a channeled curtain rod, a bracket having a pin provided with a groove and a rod insert comprising a member inclusive of a body portion disposed within the rod, a mounting portion at one end of said insert adapted to receive said pin, and a spring tongue extending from said insert and intersecting said mounting portion at its free end and adapted to frictionally engage the groove of said pin.

4. A supporting structure as claimed in claim 3, wherein the body portion of the insert is disposed out of contact with the wall of the rod.

5. Means for assembling a channeled curtain rod upon a bracket having a mounting element, comprising a rod insert inclusive of a body portion disposed within the rod, a mounting portion at one end of the body portion and adapted to receive the mounting element of the bracket, and a spring tongue extending longitudinally of said body portion and intersecting said mounting portion at its free end and adapted to frictionally engage the mounting element of the bracket.

6. Means as claimed in claim 5, wherein the body portion of the insert is disposed out of contact with the wall of the rod.

7. Means for assembling a channeled curtain rod upon a bracket having a mounting element, comprising a rod insert inclusive of a body portion disposed within the rod, marginal portions extending longitudinally of said body portion and adapted to receive the rod, and a spring tongue extending longitudinally of said body portion intermediate of said marginal portions and intersecting said mounting portion at its free end and adapted to frictionally engage the mounting element of the bracket.

8. Means as claimed in claim 7 wherein the body portion of the insert is disposed out of contact with the wall of the rod.

9. An assembly structure as claimed in claim 5, wherein the mounting portion of the insert is a transversely extending cylindric roll and the free end of the tongue is included in said cylindric roll.

10. An assembly structure as claimed in claim 5, wherein the spring tongue of the rod insert has an inwardly disposed boss engageable with the mounting element of the bracket.

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