May 8, 1951

W. C. KENNEY

2,552,180

CURTAIN ROD BRACKET

Filed Jan. 26, 1948

Fig. 1.

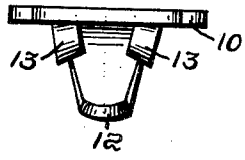


Fig. 2.

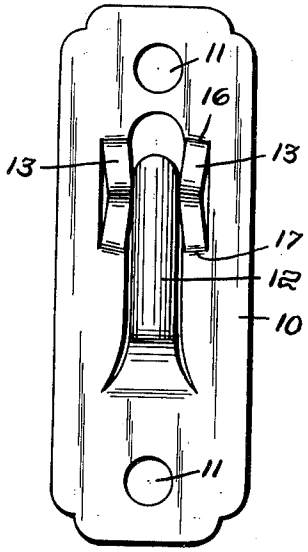


Fig. 3.

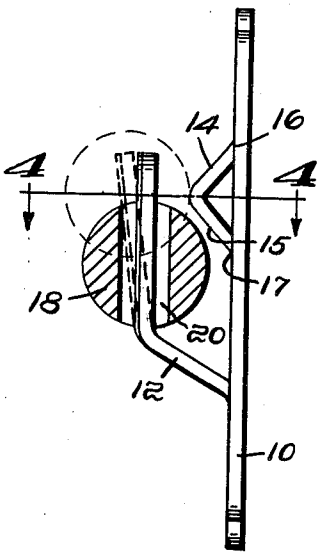
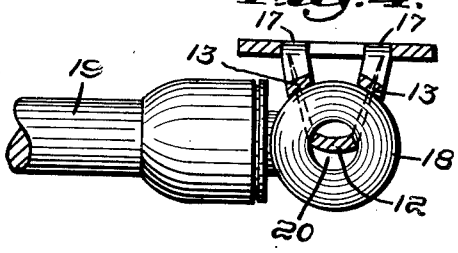


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,552,180

CURTAIN ROD BRACKET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—262)

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This invention relates to curtain rod brackets of the type wherein a vertical extending prong or hook extends upwardly and outwardly from the base of the bracket to lie in a plane generally parallel thereto and the curtain rod terminates in a rounded head having a vertical hole therethrough to be inserted over the free end of the hook and forced downwardly past one or more yieldable detents or locking tongues, also struck from the base of the brackets and lying between the same and the hook, and which detent or detents frictionally engage the rounded head and prevent the rod from turning angularly on the hook or from becoming accidentally disengaged therefrom.

In brackets of this type as heretofore made, one end of the locking tongue or tongues are integral with the base of the bracket and the other end is free so as to provide a spring effect which as the head of the rod is forced downwardly onto the hook permits the tongue or tongues to yield so that the rod head may pass the same and then returns the tongue or tongues to former position so as to lock the rod on the hook until such time as the rod is intentionally withdrawn from the hook whereupon the locking tongue or tongues again yield to permit the rod to be forced therepast.

According to my present invention, I construct my bracket with a pair of locking tongues or detents disposed at opposite sides of the hook and closely adjacent the free end thereof. Each locking tongue is formed as a double cam surface, the ends of which are integral with the base so that the locking tongues will be more rigid and less susceptible of becoming bent or distorted. This construction, moreover enables the resiliency of the hook to be utilized for providing the yielding action as the rod head is applied and removed from the hook, thereby avoiding repeatedly flexing the thinner and weaker tongues or detents, as was necessary in the prior art brackets.

Another advantage of my bracket over former brackets is that the pair of double cam locking tongues or detents are inset laterally a slight distance so that the spacing between them is less than the width of the hook. This prevents nesting or interlocking of the brackets with one another during the finishing operations, such as tumbling, barrel plating or mechanical plating, to which the brackets are subjected after they have been stamped and formed with the hooks and the pairs of tongues.

Another advantage is that any sharp corners

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or feather edges on the detents which might catch on the rod head as it is moved therepast are eliminated, the head contacting surfaces of the detents being formed on a radius conforming generally to that of the rod head so as to offer minimum friction to the rod head as it is slid up and down on the hook past the detents.

Other advantages of my invention will appear as this description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawing wherein I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention:

Figure 1 is an end view of my bracket as seen when turned over upon itself from the position shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 is a face view thereof.

Figure 3 is an edge view, and showing in full lines a rod mounted thereon and in dotted lines the flexing action of the hook as the rod is moved past the locking tongues or detents, and

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

I have indicated at 10 the bracket base, apertured as at 11 to permit it to be screwed to the window casing. Extending outwardly and upwardly from the base to lie in spaced, generally parallel relation thereto is an integral hook or prong 12. Also extending outwardly from the base to lie adjacent to the free end of the hook and on either side thereof and in spaced relation thereto is a pair of spring detents or locking tongues 13. Each detent or locking tongue is formed as a double cam surface 14 and 15, the ends of which are integral with the base as indicated at 16 and 17 and the apex of which is disposed a substantial distance above the base.

Preferably the detents are pressed inwardly slightly towards each other as shown in Figure 2 so as to lie close enough to the hook to prevent hooks or other brackets from nesting or locking therewith during the tumbling or plating or other finishing operations to which the brackets are subjected after they have been stamped and formed. As appears in Figure 4 the surfaces of the detents or locking tongues which engage with the ball or head 18 of the rod 19 are preferably curved on a radius substantially conforming to the curvature of said ball or head so as to permit the ball or head to slide freely past the detents or locking tongues as it is applied to or removed from the hook. The ball or head has a vertical hole 20 therethrough whereby it may be inserted over and withdrawn from the hook, and as shown in Fig. 3, it will be noted that as the rod head is forced up or down over the hook, the hook flexes slightly, as shown in dotted lines, to permit said head to ride up or down the cam surfaces of the

detents or locking tongues as the case may be. After the rod head passes the apexes of the detents in its downward travel, the hook returns to position and the rod head is locked beneath the cam surfaces 15 against accidental withdrawal. In removing the rod the reverse of this action takes place.

By attaching both ends of the detents or tongues to the base, the danger of these tongues becoming bent or distorted in the use of the bracket is largely obviated and since the resiliency of the tongues is not relied upon to permit the rod head to be applied to or removed from the hook, the structure may be much more rigid than in the conventional type of bracket where the detent is attached at one end only to the bracket base and is free at its other end in order to provide the spring effect.

While I have disclosed a preferred embodiment of my invention, my bracket may be modified in various details without departing from the spirit of my invention as defined by the appended claim.

I claim:

An improved curtain rod bracket comprising a sheet metal plate perforated to form an elongated slot therein with the portion that formerly occupied the area of the said slot bent to form a rod supporting hook substantially parallel to the said plate and integral with the said plate at one end of the said slot, the said plate having indented portions on each side of the slot extending only part way therealong, said indented portions being bent outwardly to form a pair of locking detents in opposed relation to the said hook and with each end of each detent integral with the said plate.

WILLIAM C. KENNEY.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
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