June 12, 1934. G. H. SMITH 1,962,330

BRACKET AND ROD COUPLING FOR CURTAIN FIXTURES

Filed Feb. 5, 1932

Fig. 1.

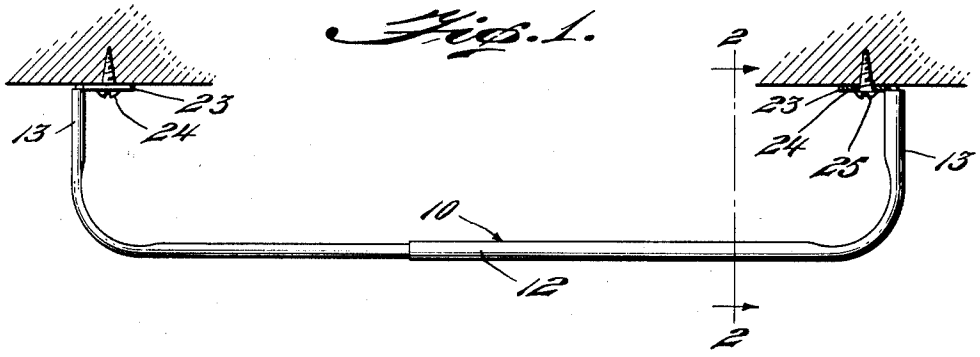



Fig. 2.

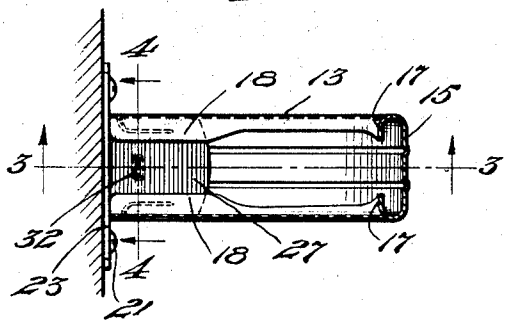



Fig. 3.

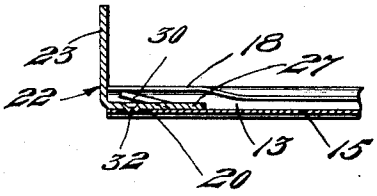



Fig. 4.

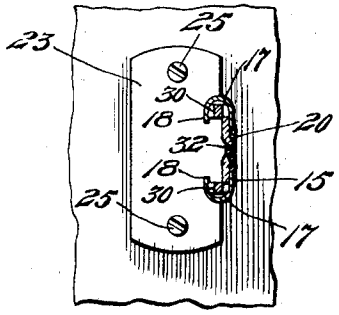



Fig. 5.

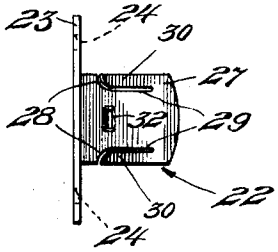



Fig. 6.

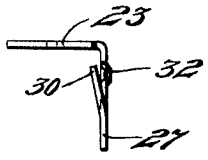
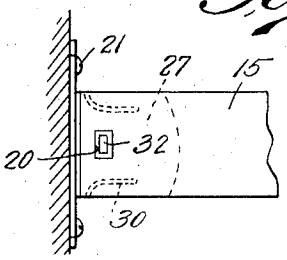



Fig. 7




Inventor
George H. Smith
By Charles E. Bellows
Attorney

Patented June 12, 1934 1,962,330

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,962,330

## BRACKET AND ROD COUPLING FOR CURTAIN FIXTURES

George H. Smith, Providence, R. I., assignor to James N. Henry, Providence, R. I.

Application February 5, 1932, Serial No. 591,011

2 Claims. (Cl. 156—22)

My invention relates to the flat type of curtain rods, either telescoping or nontelescoping, having end portions directed at right angles to the intermediate portion, and to the supporting brackets adapted to interengage the rod flanges.

The essential objects of my invention are to insure a firm interengagement between the detachable parts; to facilitate engagement thereof; to prevent and eliminate rattling of the parts; and to attain these objects in a simple and inexpensive structure.

To the above ends my invention consists in such parts and in such combinations of parts as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my curtain rod and bracket mounted upon a frame or wall,

Figure 2, a section of the same taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figures 3 and 4, sections of the same on lines 3—3 and 4—4 respectively of Figure 2,

Figures 5 and 6, a side elevation, and a top plan view respectively of one of my brackets, and

Figure 7 is a view taken from the opposite side of Fig. 2, showing the web recess.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the views.

In the drawing 10 is a curtain rod of the flat flanged type which may be either sectional or nonsectional. As shown it comprises telescoping sections constituting a straight intermediate portion 12 and end portions 13 disposed at right angles to the intermediate portion. The entire rod throughout the length of its sections comprises a substantially flat body portion or web 15 and oppositely disposed inwardly bent transversely U shaped flanges 17 upon the upper and lower edges thereof. The adjacent portions 18 of the flanges 17 are in a plane substantially parallel to the plane of the body portion 15. Adjacent the outer ends of the rod portions 13 the body or web 15 is provided with a substantially rectangular open recess 20, as shown in Figure 4.

The rod is supported by brackets 22. Each bracket includes an attaching or wall plate 23 provided near its upper and lower ends with perforations 24 for the reception of attaching screws 25.

Integral with one or both of its lateral edges is one or more forwardly extending transversely vertical flat arms 27. The number of arms depends upon the number of rods desired to be used. An inwardly inclined incision 28 communicating with a horizontal slit 29 at both the top and bottom edges of each arm 27 form horizontally disposed resilient fingers 30 extending from points near the forward end of the arms, at which points they are integral with the lug, to points near the rear end of the lugs. The spring fingers are laterally or transversely inclined relatively to the arm. When in engaged position the free ends of the fingers press against the inner faces of the flange portions 18 of the rod.

Near the rear end of each arm 27, midway between the free ends of the spring fingers, and in substantially the transverse plane of said free ends, there is provided an elevation or shoulder 32 adapted to register in the adjacent web recess 20.

The application of the curtain rod to the bracket is effected by sliding the end portions 13 of the rod rearwardly over the arms 27, by which movement the spring fingers 30 are compressed or flattened against the flange portions 18 by reason of the initial contact of the elevations 32 with the inner face of the rod web 15. When, however, in their relative advance the elevations 32 reach the recesses 20 the former are forcibly elevated by the fingers and snap into the latter, and the pressure of the fingers upon the flanges continues thereafter to maintain the bracket lug and rod web in snug engagement with each other.

The location of the flanges upon the lateral margins of the arm prevents transverse tilting or tipping which would naturally result were the fingers disposed centrally of the lug.

It is further important that the fingers engage the flange portions 18 rather than the web 15. Although the entire rod is composed of thin metal, there is little or no elasticity in the web 15 of the rod, while under extreme conditions there is sometimes sufficient elasticity in the flange portions 18 to yieldingly cooperate with the elastic fingers.

The disposition and construction of the fingers make it unnecessary to provide an entrance groove in the open end of each rod section leading to the locking recess 20 for the passage of the shoulders 32.

I claim:—

1. A bracket lug for a curtain rod having a web recess and spaced flanges, comprising an attaching plate and a coupling arm extending transversely therefrom adapted to be seated in the rod, said coupling arm having spaced longitudinal spring fingers integral with the coupling arm, said fingers being bent across the lower ends thereof and inclined laterally with respect to the

coupling arm to press the upper surfaces of the fingers against the under surfaces of the flanges when the coupling arm is seated in the rod, said coupling arm having a projection adapted to engage in the web recess.

2. A bracket lug for a curtain rod having a web recess and spaced flanges, comprising an attaching plate and a coupling arm extending transversely therefrom adapted to be seated in the rod, said coupling arm having spaced longitudinal spring fingers integral with the coupling arm, said fingers being bent across the lower ends thereof and inclined laterally with respect to the coupling arm to press the upper surfaces of the fingers against the under surfaces of the flanges when the coupling arm is seated in the rod, said coupling arm having a projection intermediate the spaced fingers and adapted to engage in the web recess.

GEORGE H. SMITH.