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H. C. SCHLUTER
CURTAIN ROD BRACKET

2,682,385

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FIG. 1.

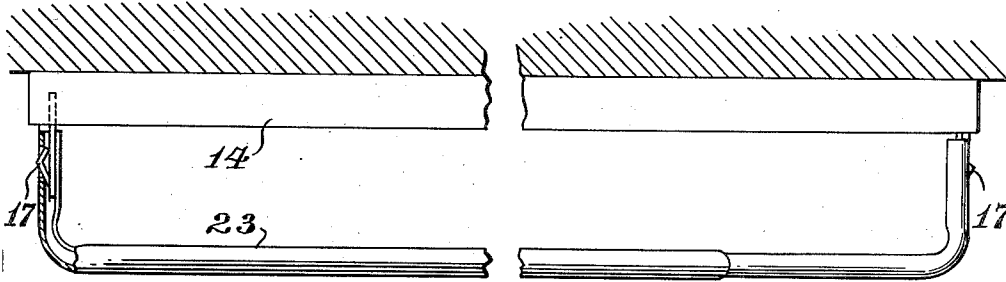


FIG. 3.

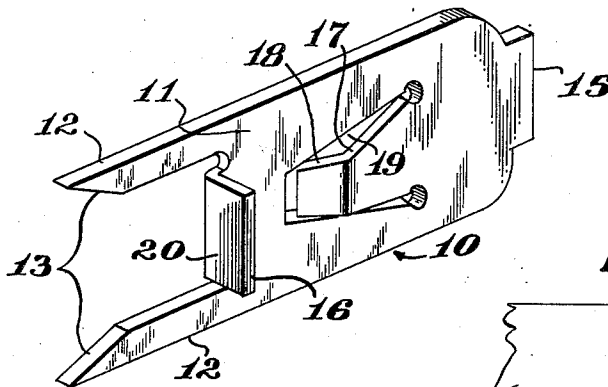


FIG. 4.

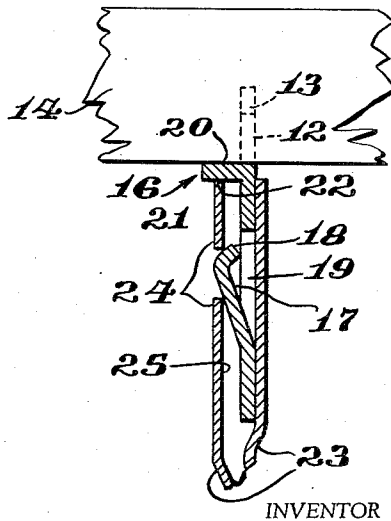
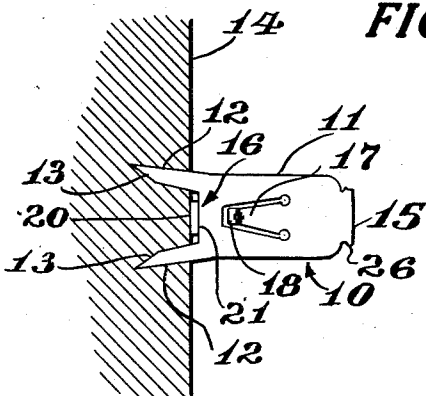


FIG. 2.



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CURTAIN ROD BRACKET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—262)

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This invention relates to curtain rod brackets, and particularly to improvements in fixtures especially adapted for the support of curtain rods and the like, wherein a minimum amount of material is employed and very little expense is required in the manufacture thereof.

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved curtain rod bracket which does not require the use of nails, screws or similar fastenings in the mounting thereof and may be easily and quickly installed through the use of a single tool such as a hammer or like device.

It is another object of the invention to provide an improved curtain rod bracket which may be manufactured from a single piece of flat metal stock by a single stamping operation.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an improved curtain rod bracket which will assume an interlocking configuration when hammered into the woodwork whereby the bracket will not readily become loosened such as do presently known brackets which rely upon straight shaft fastening devices such as nails or brads.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a curtain rod bracket having a flange portion which will automatically align the bracket when it is hammered into the woodwork so as to project squarely therefrom, and so that each bracket will project from the woodwork outwardly the same distance.

It is yet another object of this invention to provide an improved curtain rod bracket which will hold the curtain rod spaced apart from the woodwork so that the woodwork will thereby not be marred by the end portions of the curtain rod.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description. In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same.

Figure 1 is a top plan view with a curtain rod partly in section,

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the invention showing how the bracket locks into the woodwork,

Figure 3 is a perspective view illustrating one of the improved curtain rod brackets, and,

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary top plan view with a curtain rod and bracket in section.

In the drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 10 (Figures 2 and 3) designates the improved curtain rod bracket. Each bracket is similarly constructed and con-

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sists of an elongated, flat, substantially rectangular shaped body 11, one end of which is bifurcated to form prongs 12 having outwardly tapering end portions 13 which will readily penetrate wooden window trim 14 when the opposite end of the body is struck on strike face projection 15 with a hammer blow. The outwardly tapering end portions 13 are so designed that they will cause the prongs 12 to spread apart as they are forced into a piece of wood 14. Intermediate prongs 12 and projecting transversely from the body 11 is stamped or otherwise fabricated a flange portion 16. From the center portion of body 11 is a crooked finger 17 which extends outwardly at a slight inclination away from body 11 and generally toward flange portion 16. This finger 17 is integrally secured to the body at one end and tapered toward its free end 18, this free end being inclined downwardly toward the plane of body 11. Thus, it may be seen that by stamping this configuration from the center portion of body 11 a resilient finger is formed which may be depressed into the cavity 19 (Figure 3) which is created when the finger 17 is formed. By having flange 16 and finger 17 extending outwardly from the same side of the bracket 10 several advantages result, as will now be explained.

First, the bracket may be cheaply fabricated by a simple stamping operation wherein both the finger 17 and the flange 16 are formed by the same blow of the stamping hammer. Additionally, as a hammer is struck against strike face projection 15, prongs 12 are driven into the wood window trim until flange portion 16 is reached whereupon the flat bearing surface 20 of flange 16 guides and aligns the bracket into the wood portion so that it will project squarely from the woodwork, as is best shown in Figure 2. The face 21 (Figure 4) of flange portion 16, opposite from that of face 20, abuts against the end portion 22 of a curtain rod 23 thereby spacing the curtain rod end away from the woodwork 14, thereby preventing the woodwork from being scratched by curtain rod end 22. It will also be noted that finger 17 interlocks with the mating portion 24 of the curtain rod thereby holding it securely in place. If the curtain rod does not have a mating portion 24 for the finger 17 the finger may be adjusted so as to exert pressure against the curtain rod inner face 25 (Figure 4) so as to hold it in place by this means alone.

The strike face projection 15 is provided on the end of body 11 so as to protect and maintain the shape of the body while it is being ham-

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mered into place. As shown in Figure 2, strike face projection 15 may be hammering become peened at the peripheral edge 26, but the body portion 11 of the bracket 10 remains unharmed.

Thus in application, these improved curtain rod brackets 10 are used in pairs, one bracket on each side of a window, being driven into the window trim 14 at a suitable location with the finger portions 17 extending outwardly away from the window. Accordingly, from the above description it may be readily understood that this improved curtain rod bracket may be cheaply manufactured from a single piece of stock, and when secured to the window wood trim it is interlocking, self-aligning, and will not be damaged by the hammer blows required to drive the prongs of the bracket into the woodwork. No brads or nails are required in the use of this bracket and the prongs so lock into the wood that there is no danger of their becoming loose or falling out with reasonable use.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of portions described may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit of my invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

I claim:

A one piece curtain rod bracket having an elongated, flat, substantially rectangularly shaped body, one end of said body being bifurcated to provide penetrating prongs spaced apart and extending parallel in the plane of said body,

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said prongs being tapered at the end portions so as to spread apart when driven into woodwork; the opposite end of said body having a strikeface projection extending therefrom in said plane of said body, the corners of said body adjacent said projection being rounded inwardly toward said projection; a tapered resilient finger formed from the center portion of said body, integral at one end with said body and separate from said body on two sides and the end opposite said integral end, said separate portion of said finger extending outwardly from said body and toward said bifurcated end, the tapered tip of said finger extending downwardly toward said body; and a stop flange portion intermediate said prongs projecting transversely from said body, the outer surface of said flange being adapted to abut said woodwork when said prongs are driven therein, said finger and said flange projecting from the same side of said body whereby said finger will interlock with the mating portion of a curtain rod and the end of said curtain rod will abut the outer surface of said flange.

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