G. H. SMITH.

BRACKET FOR CURTAIN RODS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1921.

1,402,453. Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

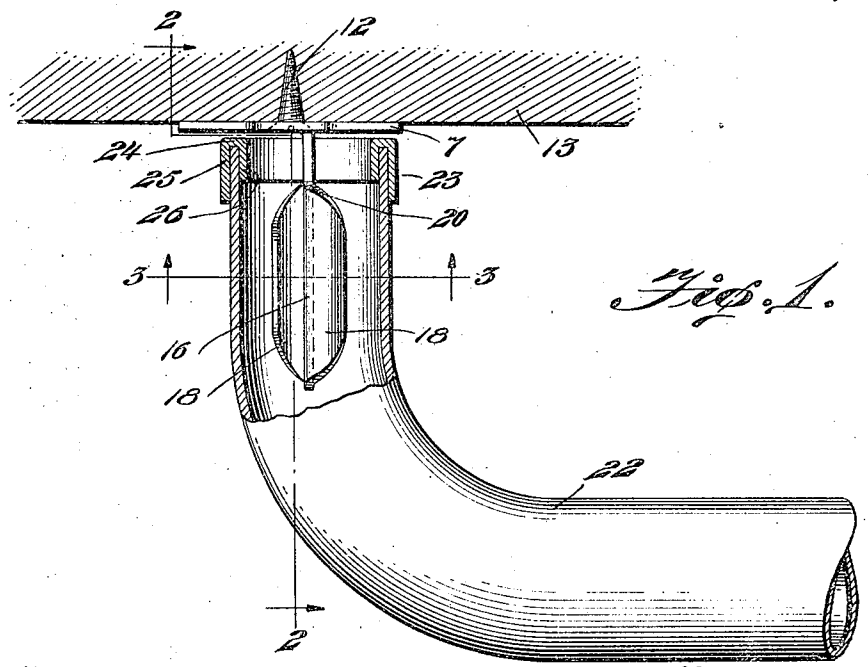


Fig. 1.

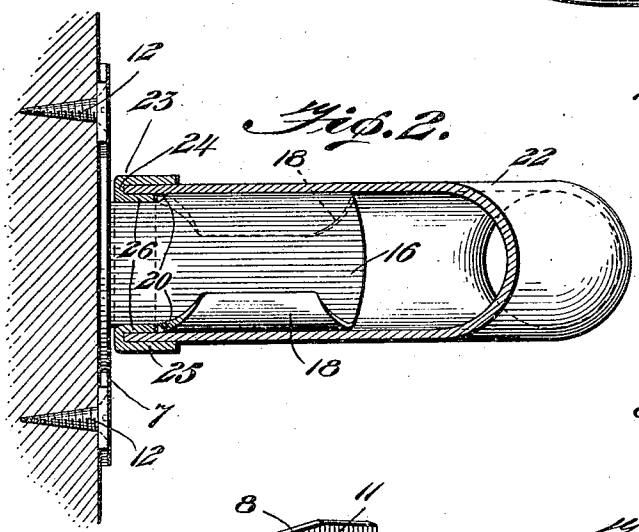


Fig. 2.

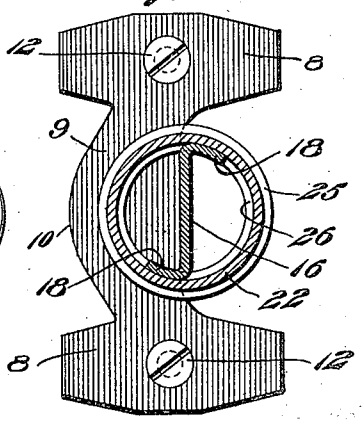


Fig. 3.

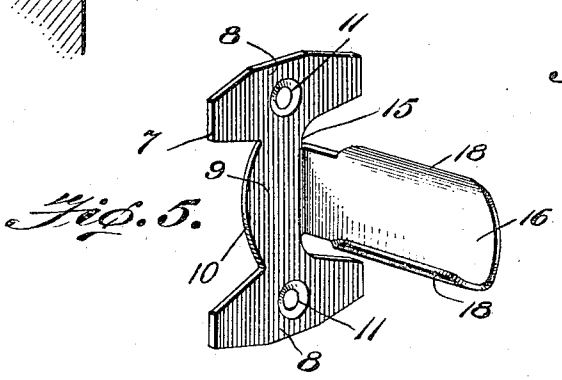


Fig. 5.

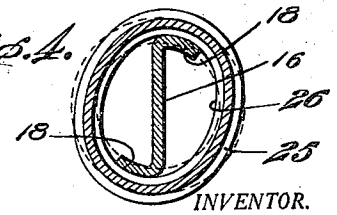


Fig. 4.

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BRACKET FOR CURTAIN RODS.

1,402,453. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets for Curtain Rods, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to curtain rod brackets adapted for the usual uses, and its essential objects are to afford a facile and firm engagement and retention of the curtain rod upon the bracket, combined with facility for withdrawal of the rod therefrom; and to attain these objects in a structure of maximum strength, and inexpensive to manufacture.

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

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the end portion of a curtain rod mounted on my novel bracket attached to the woodwork, showing a portion of the rod broken away exposing the bracket in elevation,

Figures 2 and 3, sections on lines 2—2 and 3—3 respectively of Figure 1,

Figure 4, a section of the rod and bracket arm corresponding to the section on line 3—3 of Figure 1 showing the parts during the application of the rod to the bracket, and

Figure 5, a perspective view of the detached bracket.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the views.

In detail my bracket is constructed by cutting out by suitable tools a blank from a sheet metal strip, which blank is then bent up into the desired shape. The bracket consists of a flat base 7 comprising parallel transverse end portions 8 and an oblong central portion 9 having a convex outer edge 10, and provided in the end portions with perforations 11 adapted to receive screws 12 for engagement in the woodwork 13. Bent from the straight edge 15 of the bracket body 9, and at right angles thereto is a flat broad horizontal arm or plate 16 having bent upon its upper and lower edges longitudinally disposed transversely curved lateral flanges 18 directed away from the arm at opposite sides thereof. These flanges extend from a point near the inner end of the arm to the outer end of the latter, and their inner ends constitute shoulders 20 having inclined or beveled faces.

Over this bracket may be pushed the curtain rod whose body 22 is of the usual construction formed from resilient material and longitudinally split if desired, upon the end of which is fast a ferrule 23 of resilient material comprising the end 24 and outer and inner cylindrical gripping flanges 25 and 26.

The width of the arm 16 including the flanges is of a diameter to slidably but firmly engage the inner face of the rod at diametrically opposite points, and the thickness of the inner flange 26 of the ferrule is equal to the thickness of the shoulders 20, so that as the rod is being pushed over the flanges of the bracket the rod end and its ferrule is, as shown in Figure 4, elongated until the ferrule reaches a position intermediate the shoulders 20 and the base 7, as shown in Figure 2, whereupon the ferrule snaps down into its seat against the edges of the arm 16, where it is held against accidental escape by the shoulders 20. The rounded or beveled faces of the latter facilitates the disengagement of the parts when the withdrawal of the curtain rod is initiated.

The shape of the original blank from which the bracket is bent up is such that it lends itself to the formation of a two complementary blanks at one stroke of the cutting tools, so that a bracket blank for both ends of the rod is simultaneously cut.

I claim:—

1. In a curtain rod bracket, an attaching plate, a flat arm upon the plate extending at substantially a right angle thereto, and longitudinally disposed and oppositely directed lateral flanges formed on the opposite edges of the arm.

2. In a curtain rod bracket, an attaching plate, a flat arm on the plate, and longitudinally disposed oppositely directed flanges on the opposite edges of the arm.

3. In a curtain rod bracket, an attaching plate, a broad arm upon the plate, and longitudinally disposed and oppositely directed lateral flanges formed on the opposite edges of the arm and having their inner ends spaced from the attaching plate.

4. In a curtain rod bracket, an attaching plate, an arm upon the plate, and oppositely

disposed curved lateral flanges on opposite edges of the arm parallel with each other.

5. In a curtain rod bracket, an attaching plate, a broad arm on the plate, and longitudinally disposed lateral flanges on the opposite edges of the arm and spaced from the attaching plate provided with beveled end faces.

6. In a curtain rod, an attaching plate comprising a body provided with a convex outer lateral edge, and a straight inner lateral edge, and transversely disposed end portions parallel with each other and provided with perforations, a broad arm integral with the inner edge and disposed at right angles to the plate, and longitudinally disposed lateral flanges on opposite edges of the arm.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

GEORGE H. SMITH.