T. F. BYRON.

BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 19, 1920.

1,407,251. Patented Feb. 21, 1922.

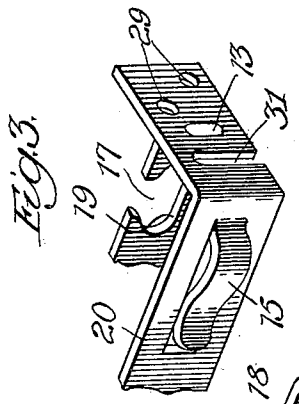


Fig. 3.

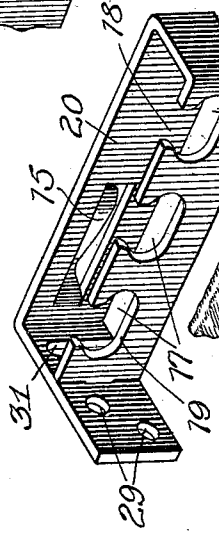


Fig. 2.

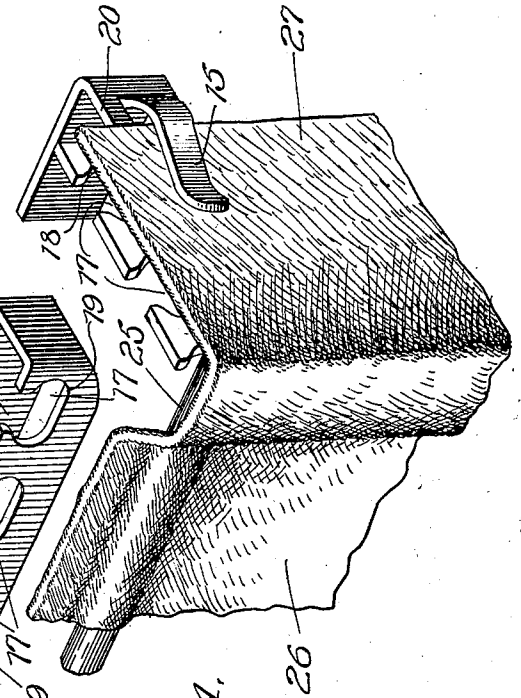


Fig. 4.

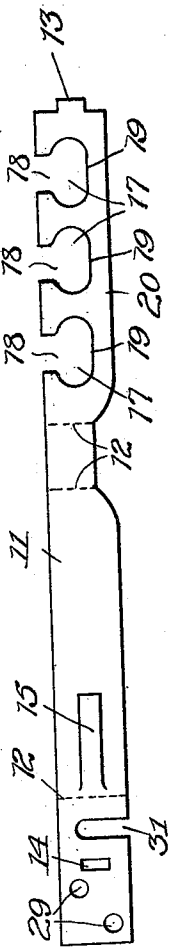


Fig. 5.

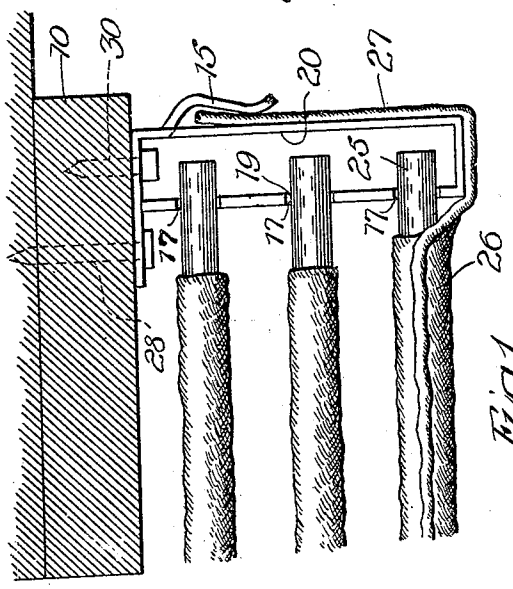


Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BRACKET.

1,407,251. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 21, 1922.

Application filed July 19, 1920. Serial No. 397,467.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. BYRON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in brackets, and more especially to that type of bracket adapted to support a curtain rod or pole.

Among the features of the present invention are the provision of a bracket which can be easily and cheaply made, which can be readily fixed in place in the desired location, and which will be pleasing in appearance.

One of the main features of the present invention, also, is to provide a bracket which is adapted to support one or more curtain rods, and which is provided with a clamp for the purpose of supporting an extension of a curtain or valence which is folded around the bracket in order to give a more pleasing appearance to the drapery itself and to conceal the bracket.

My improved bracket is also so constructed that the rods supported thereby are permitted a certain amount of lateral displacement so that materials of varying thickness on the rods can be more easily accommodated.

The foregoing features of my invention and others will appear more fully as I proceed with my specification.

In that form of device shown in the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a top plan view of a bracket in place supporting the ends of three rods. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my improved bracket. Fig. 3 is another perspective view of the bracket with a part broken away. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bracket supporting a rod upon which is hung a curtain or valence. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a blank from which the bracket is formed.

As shown in said drawings, 10 indicates a wooden frame, casement, or other wood upon which the bracket is mounted. 11 indicates a blank stamped or cut out of sheet metal from which the bracket is formed. The blank 11 is bent, as indicated by the dotted lines 12, into the form shown in Fig. 2, the tongue 13 being inserted through the hole 14 and riveted. The part 15 of the blank is bent to form a clamp as clearly shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The recesses 17 cut in the bracket are adapted to support the ends of the rods. It will be noted that the necks to these recesses are large enough to permit the entry of the end of a pole from above, and that the bottoms of such recesses are widened and flattened as indicated at 19 for the purpose of permitting a certain amount of lateral displacement of the poles. This in intended for the purpose of accommodating one pole having extraordinary thick material upon it. Any such pole is permitted to move slightly to one side and force the adjacent pole away from it in order to accommodate the extra thickness of material. It will be noted that the side of the bracket as indicated by 20 will prevent endwise displacement of the poles.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the outer pole 25 has hanging from it the curtain or valence 26 having an extension 27 which is folded around the bracket and retained by means of the clamp 15.

The bracket is supported in the frame 10 by means of nails 28 through the holes 29, and the screw 30 in the slot 31. It will be noted that by this construction the bracket may easily be placed in the exact location desired. When the position is determined the screw 30 will be put into the wood allowing the head to project slightly. The slot 31 is then hooked over the screw and the nails 28 are put in to hold the bracket firmly in place. This construction obviates the necessity of requiring the bracket to be held exactly in the desired position at the time the first screw or nail is put in.

Although I have shown a bracket adapted for supporting three poles it is obvious that, without departing from the spirit of my invention, the bracket may be made to support one or two poles, or more than three as desired; and while I have shown and described but a single embodiment of my invention, it is to be understod that it is capable of many other modifications. Changes therefore in the construction and arrangement may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as disclosed in the appended claims, in which it is my intention to claim all the novelty inherent in my invention as broadly as possible in view of the prior art.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A bracket formed from a blank strap

of material, bent to form a rectangle, with two long sides and two short sides, one of the long sides being provided with a recess adapted to support the end of a rod, and the other long side being provided with a clamp adapted to support an extension of material suspended from the rod.

2. A bracket including means for supporting the end of a rod, and means for preventing endwise displacement in one direction of said rod, said second mentioned means also being provided upon its exterior with a clamp adapted to hold an extension of material hung on the rod.

3. A bracket including means for supporting the end of a rod, and a strap lying adjacent said rod supporting means, said strap adapted to prevent endwise displacement in one direction of the rod, and having on its outer surface a clamp adapted to hold an extension of material hung on the rod.

4. A bracket formed from a blank strap of material, bent on transverse lines to form a rectangle, and means on said bracket for suspending an extension of material suspended from a rod supported by said bracket.

5. A bracket formed from a blank strap of material, bent on transverse lines to form a rectangle with two long sides and two short sides, one of the long sides being provided with a recess adapted to support the end of a rod, and means on the bracket for suspending an extension of material suspended from the rod.

6. A bracket comprising a strap of material bent on transverse lines to form a member comprising one side of a rectangle and a projection therefrom and other members completing the rectangle, the end of the member formed from that portion of the strap most remote from said first named member being secured to said first named member.

7. A bracket comprising a strap of material bent on transverse lines to form a rectangle, one end of said strap secured to the material of the strap adjacent its other end to complete the closing of the rectangle, and a fastening projection formed of the material of the strap extending in the plane of one side of the rectangle.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto placed my hand this 13th day of July 1920.

THOMAS F. BYRON.