J. H. BOYE.

CURTAIN HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1918.

1,352,652. **Patented Sept. 14, 1920.**

Fig. 1.

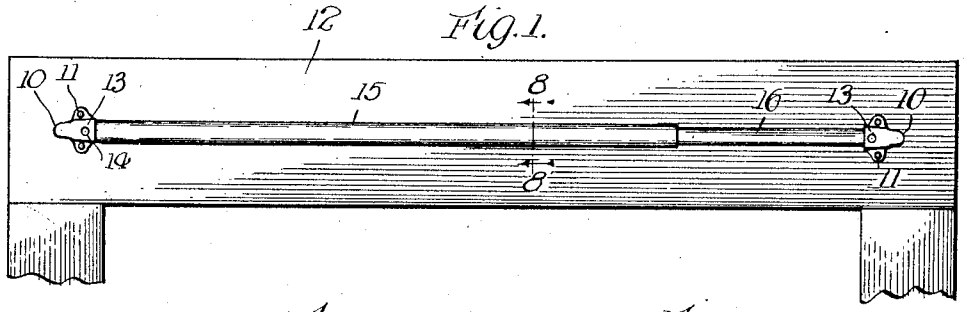


Fig. 2.

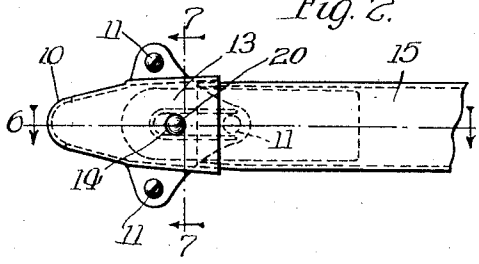


Fig. 3.

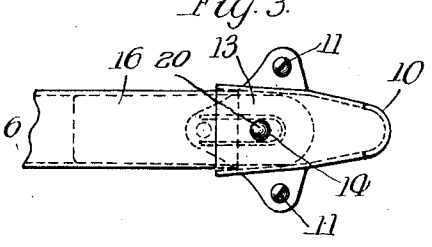


Fig. 4.

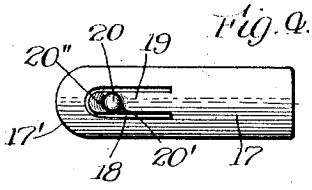


Fig. 5.

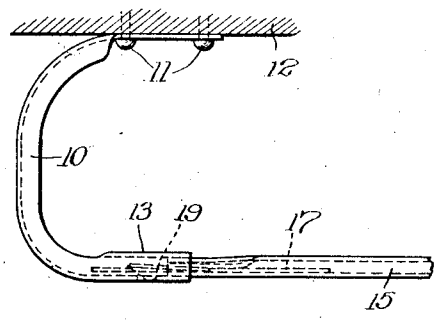


Fig. 7.

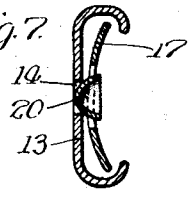


Fig. 6.

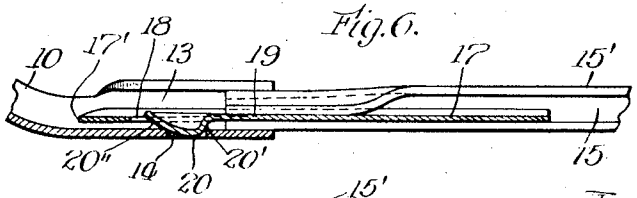
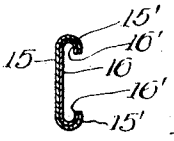


Fig. 8.



Witness:
A. J. Sauser.

Inventor:
James H. Boye,
By Pond & Wilson,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. BOYE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES H. BOYE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

CURTAIN-HANGER.

1,352,652. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1920.

Application filed November 15, 1918. Serial No. 262,633.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BOYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for suspending curtains and draperies in front of windows and in other locations, and has reference more particularly to that type of curtain supports or hangers wherein the curtain rod or bar proper is made in telescoping sections so as to be extensible and is supported at its ends in brackets that are formed with inwardly facing sockets that receive and support the ends of the rod under a relative sliding movement. Heretofore in such devices the rod and socket have been provided with coöperating means for yieldably locking the two together sufficiently to prevent accidental separation but permitting the rod to be withdrawn from the socket under a slight endwise pull. The curtain hanger of the present invention is of this type, and one of the objects of the invention is to facilitate the mounting of the curtain rods and curtains—particularly long rods supporting wide curtains—by a single person, this object being accomplished by a novel construction by which the end of the rod is entered into the socket under a comparatively light endwise thrust, but which requires a stronger endwise pull for its withdrawal, as will hereinafter more fully appear. Another object is to provide a construction that will automatically take up any looseness of fit of the rod in the socket. Other objects and advantages of the invention will be readily apprehended by those skilled in the art from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved curtain hanger;

Figs. 2 and 3 are enlarged views of the left and right ends respectively of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an isolated detail in front elevation of a steel extension-strip that is secured in each end of the rod and is formed with a locking tongue;

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of Fig. 2;

Figs. 6 and 7 are longitudinal and transverse sections respectively on an enlarged scale, taken on the lines 6—6 and 7—7 of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 8 is an enlarged cross-section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing, 10 designates each of a pair of rod-supporting brackets secured at their bases by screws 11 to a window-frame 12, and formed at their free ends with relatively broad flat sockets 13 open at their inner ends to receive the ends of the curtain rod. The front wall or face of each socket is provided with a substantially central recess, preferably, and as here shown, consisting of a hole 14 formed therethrough.

The rod proper, which is of the flat type, comprises two telescoping sections 15 and 16, each formed from a flat strip or bar having its longitudinal edges folded over in the rear, as clearly shown at 15′ and 16′ in Fig. 8. Within each end of this rod is secured a thin steel extension-strip 17 having a rounded outer end 17′ to facilitate threading the rod through the hem of a curtain. This extension-strip may be secured in the rod by any desired means, but as herein shown it is rigidly held in place by mashing down the folded-over edges of the rod thereon, as clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6. This extension-strip 17 is slitted, as shown at 18 in Fig. 4, to provide a longitudinally extending tongue 19 having a free outer end, and the metal of the tongue adjacent to its outer free end is upset by punching or otherwise, forming a protuberance 20. The outer end portion of the tongue carrying this protuberance projects beyond the end of the rod section; and, as shown in Fig. 6, the side 20′ of the protuberance which is remote from the outer end of the extension-strip 17 is formed steeper than the side 20″ which is nearest the outer end. As the extension-strip is pushed into the socket of the bracket, owing to the elasticity of the tongue the protuberance 20 snaps into engagement with the recess 14, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7; and owing to the greater steepness of the side 20′, more force is required to pull the rod out of the socket than to enter it in the socket. The advantage of this will be pointed out in connection with the description of the manner of mounting the curtain and rod. It will also be observed that the transverse elasticity of the tongue 19 acts to take

up any front and rear loose play or slack fit of the rod in the socket, and maintains the rod always in a fixed vertical plane.

In mounting a curtain on my improved curtain hanger, the user passes the rod through the usual hem or pocket at the top of the curtain, then pushes one end of the rod into one of the bracket sockets until the protuberance 20 snaps into the recess 14. The other section of the rod is then drawn out to the necessary extent and its outer end similarly entered in the socket of the other bracket. In doing this latter it is not necessary for the user to hold the first mounted end of the rod in place while mounting the other end of the rod, for the reason that the resistance to outward pull offered by the steep side 20′ of the protuberance is greater than the pull necessary to draw out the rod to the required length. The advantage of this in the case of long rods both ends of which cannot be reached by one person is readily apparent. The recesses 14 in the front walls of the bracket sockets are preferably, although not necessarily, made as holes, so as to enable the user to determine by observation when the ends of the rod are fully interlocked with the bracket sockets. To take down the rod it is necessary only to give the rod sections a sufficiently strong pull to disengage the protuberances 20 from the recesses 14.

I have herein shown and described a practical and preferred embodiment of the invention, but it is obvious that detail changes may be made without departing from the principle and substance of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a curtain hanger, the combination with end brackets each having a rod-supporting socket formed with a recess in a wall thereof, of a curtain-rod having secured to each end thereof an extension-strip formed with a transversely elastic tongue, and said tongue having a protuberance thereon adapted to snap into said recess when said extension-strip is entered into said socket.

2. In a curtain hanger, the combination with end brackets each having a rod-supporting socket formed with a recess in a wall thereof, of a curtain-rod having secured to each end thereof a thin steel extension-strip that is slitted lengthwise to provide an integral transversely elastic tongue, and said tongue having a protuberance thereon adapted to snap into said recess when said extension-strip is entered into said socket.

3. In a curtain hanger, the combination with end brackets each having a rod-supporting socket formed with a recess in a wall thereof, of a curtain-rod having secured to each end thereof a thin steel extension-strip that is slitted lengthwise to provide an integral transversely elastic tongue having a free outer end, and said tongue having a protuberance thereon adjacent to its free end adapted to snap into said recess when said extension-strip is entered into said socket.

4. In a curtain hanger, the combination with end brackets each having a rod-supporting socket formed with a recess in a wall thereof, of a curtain-rod having secured to each end thereof an extension-strip formed with a transversely elastic tongue, said tongue having a protuberance thereon coöperating with said recess to yieldably lock the curtain-rod in the socket, and said protuberance being steeper on the side thereof remote from the outer end of said extension-strip than on the side thereof nearest the outer end of said extension-strip.

5. In a curtain hanger, the combination with end brackets each having a rod-supporting socket formed with a recess in its front wall, of a curtain-rod having secured to each end thereof a thin steel extension-strip formed with an integral longitudinally extending tongue, said tongue having a protuberance thereon adjacent to its free end coöperating with said recess to yieldably lock the curtain-rod in the socket, and said protuberance being steeper on the side thereof remote from the outer end of said extension-strip than on the side thereof nearest the outer end of said extension-strip.

JAMES H. BOYE.