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W. C. KENNEY
CURTAIN ROD BRACKET
Filed Dec. 14, 1927

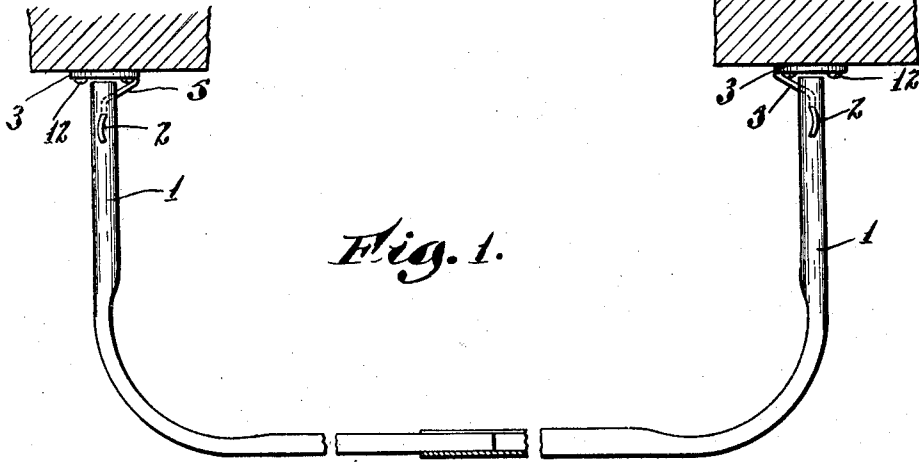


Fig. 1.

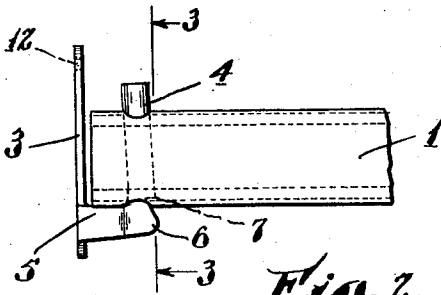


Fig. 2.

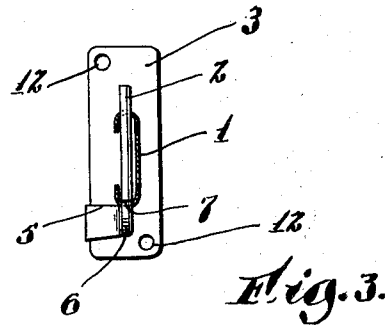


Fig. 3.

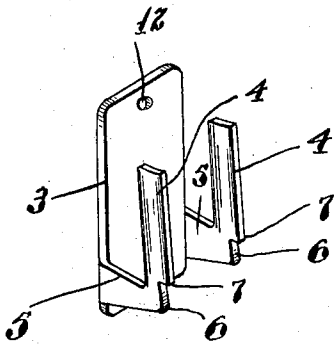


Fig. 4.

Inventor
William C Kenney
by Ellis Spearfr.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. KENNEY, OF CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO KENNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

CURTAIN-ROD BRACKET.

Application filed December 14, 1927. Serial No. 239,859.

This invention relates to curtain rod fixtures and more particularly to the brackets for supporting curtain rods whether solid, tubular, cylindrical, or flanged. My bracket is of the hook type as distinguished from the socket or push-on telescoping type of bracket. This type of bracket has certain well recognized features of advantage over the socket or telescoping type, but heretofore has involved certain disadvantages which I overcome by my present invention. These disadvantages have consisted in part in the failure to provide a bearing to support the rod externally of the hook or so to lock the rod in place on the bracket that it would not ride up or become dislodged or thrown out of position. There has also been a tendency in all curtain rods, and particularly rods of the flat type; for the rod to sag below a position perpendicular to the window casing.

These disadvantages I have overcome in my present invention. I maintain the rod in a true vertical position and I also provide a bearing for the rod on the outside of the hook and positive means to prevent dislodgment of the rod and maintain the same securely on the bracket.

In the drawings I have shown an illustrative embodiment of my invention which has been found successful in practical use. Throughout the specification and drawings I have used corresponding reference numbers to indicate the similar parts. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view of a single curtain rod mounted on a window frame by a bracket involving my invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of such a supporting hook and supported rod end.

Fig. 3 is a view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a double hook fixture adapted to hold double curtains or a single curtain and a drapery.

To illustrate my invention I have shown in the drawings an ordinary flat type of flanged rod which may be used successfully with my improved bracket although other types may be used. This rod I have indicated generally at 1, the flanges being indicated at 1' and the hook receiving perforations at 2.

My bracket comprises a base or wall-engaging member 3, and a vertical hook 4 struck up from the member 3 as an arm 5 on which the hook 4 is formed. By reference to Fig. 2 it will be noted that the hook 4 is positioned on a slight incline to the base member 3 for a purpose later described. The outside lower edge of the hook member 4 is formed to provide an inclined projecting bearing 6 adapted to support the rod 1 externally of and at the base of the hook 4. Above the bearing 6 a shoulder 7 is provided which engages the inside wall of the rod 1 (see Fig. 4).

As shown in Fig. 4 the hook 4 is concavo-convex in cross section. This shape lends strength to the supporting hook and materially prevents weakening or distortion of the same in case it is required to support a heavily draped rod.

The bracket may be fastened to the wall by screws or other means as through the perforations 1'. The rod is raised above the hook 4 and inclined slightly to accord with the incline of the hook 4 so that the hook will slip easily through the perforations 2, the bottom of the rod inside of the hook 4 resting on the member 5 and the outside of the hook seating on the bearing face 6.

As soon as the rod is in place the shoulder 7 engages the inside surface of the bottom of the rod as shown in Fig. 2; and the rear edge of the rod assumes a parallel position relative to the wall engaging member 3. The true vertical position of the rod is maintained in part by the shoulder 7 and in part by the inclined inner edge of the hook 4. It will be appreciated that if the hook were truly vertical the rod would tend to slip down beneath the shoulder 7 on the bearing 6 and there would be a cant in the entire length of the rod. If anything it is desirable to have the end of the rod incline toward the wall because as soon as the materials are placed over the rod their weight tends to pull the rod forward and downward.

This tendency serves to slightly rock the rod or tend to do so. This urge presses the outer edge of the opening 2 beneath the shoulder 7 and thus locks the rod against vertical displacement. In other words, the

locking shoulder 7 is so disposed, with reference to the line of fulcrum on which the curtain rod will rock as an axis, under the weight of the draperies, as automatically to be engaged by the edge of the adjacent aperture of the rod when the rod rocks. While I have shown the locking shoulder as being formed on the outer edge of the prong adjacent its bottom, and while this arrangement is highly satisfactory, it will be understood that such disclosure is illustrative rather than limiting and that the locking shoulder may be variously arranged so long as it is so arranged with reference to the line of fulcrum of the rod as automatically to be engaged by the edge of the aperture nearest thereto should the rod rock downwardly and rearwardly under the weight of the curtains.

Various modifications in the construction and arrangement of the parts of my bracket and the means of joining the rod and bracket and for maintaining the same in position on the window may obviously be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention if within the limits of the appended claims.

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

1. A supporting bracket for a curtain rod having aligned apertures in its top and bottom edges, comprising a rod engaging prong disposed for penetrative lodgement through the apertures of the rod, said prong having a shoulder adjacent the lower end of its outer edge which shoulder is automatically engaged by the edge of the lowermost rod aperture whereby to prevent accidental disengagement of the rod and prong should the rod tend to turn downwardly and inwardly under the weight of the draperies.

2. A supporting bracket for a curtain rod having aligned apertures in its top and bottom edges, comprising a base plate having a rod engaging prong offset therefrom and disposed for penetrative lodgement through the apertures of the rod, said prong having a shoulder adjacent the lower end of its outer edge which shoulder is automatically engaged by the edge of the lowermost rod aperture, whereby to prevent accidental disengagement of the rod and prong should the

rod tend to turn downwardly and inwardly under the weight of the draperies.

3. A supporting bracket for a curtain rod having aligned apertures in its top and bottom edges, comprising a rod engaging prong disposed for penetrative lodgement through the apertures of the rod, said prong having a shoulder on one of its edges so disposed with reference to the line of fulcrum about which the rod tends to turn as an axis under the weight of the draperies as automatically to be engaged by the edge of the aperture adjacent thereto in such turning movement of the rod whereby to prevent accidental disengagement of the rod and prong by a direct upward lifting movement of the rod relative to the prong.

4. A supporting bracket for a curtain rod having aligned apertures in its top and bottom edges, comprising a base plate having a rod engaging prong offset therefrom and disposed for penetrative lodgement through the apertures of the rod, said prong having a shoulder on one of its edges so disposed with reference to the line of fulcrum about which the rod tends to turn as an axis under the weight of the draperies as automatically to be engaged by the edge of the aperture adjacent thereto in such turning movement of the rod whereby to prevent accidental disengagement of the rod and prong by a direct upward lifting movement of the rod relative to the prong.

5. A supporting bracket for a curtain rod having aligned apertures in its top and bottom edges, comprising a rod engaging prong of continuous transverse curvature disposed for penetrative lodgement through the apertures of the rod, the curvature of the prong strengthening the prong against transverse stresses.

6. A supporting bracket for a curtain rod having aligned apertures in its top and bottom edges, comprising a rod engaging prong of arcuate cross section, disposed for penetrative lodgement through the apertures of the rod, the arcuate cross section of the prong strengthening the prong against transverse stresses.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM C. KENNEY.