

(No Model.)

M. RUSH.
STAIR ROD SECURER.

No. 406,959.

Patented July 16, 1889.

Fig. 1.

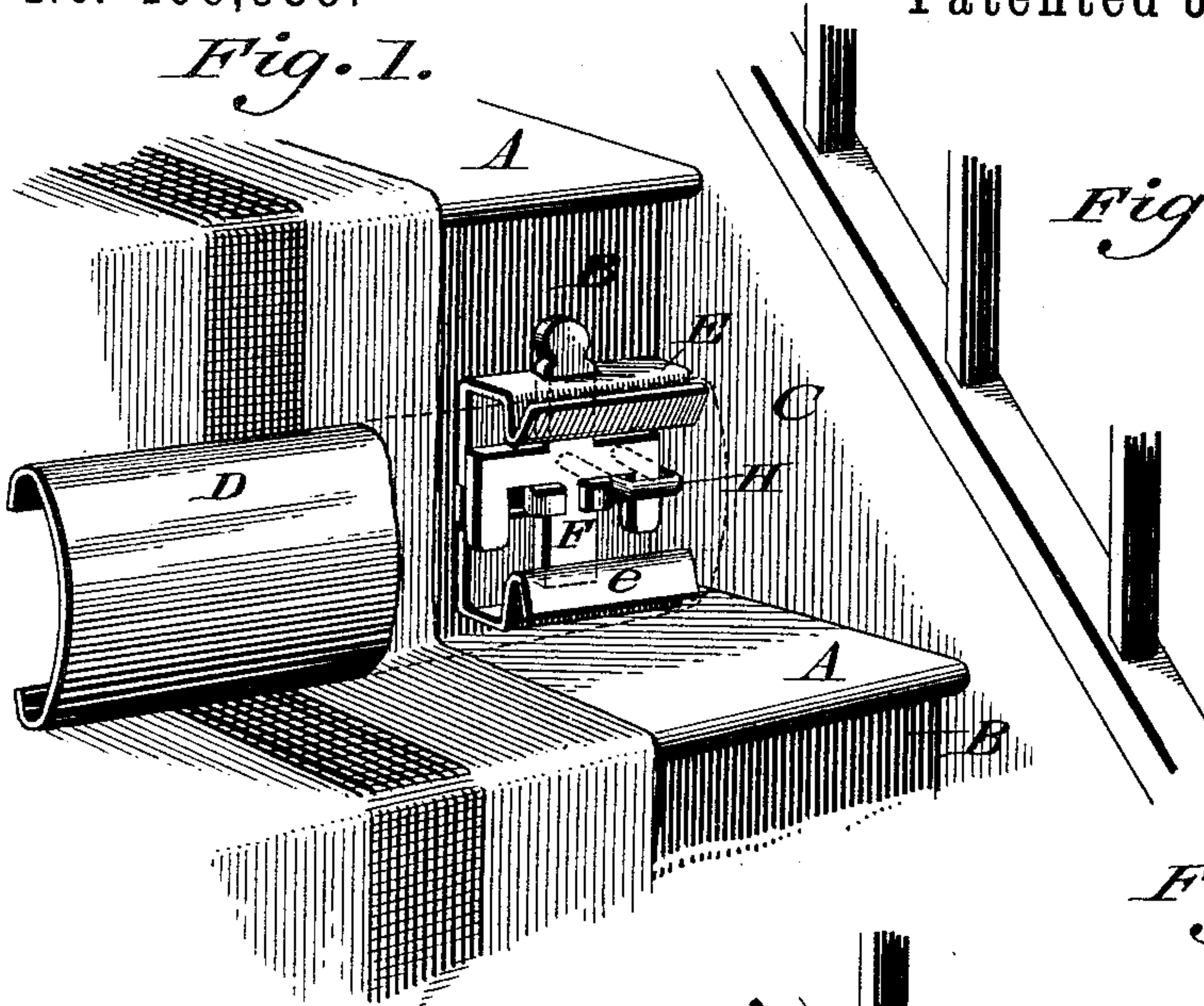


Fig. 7.

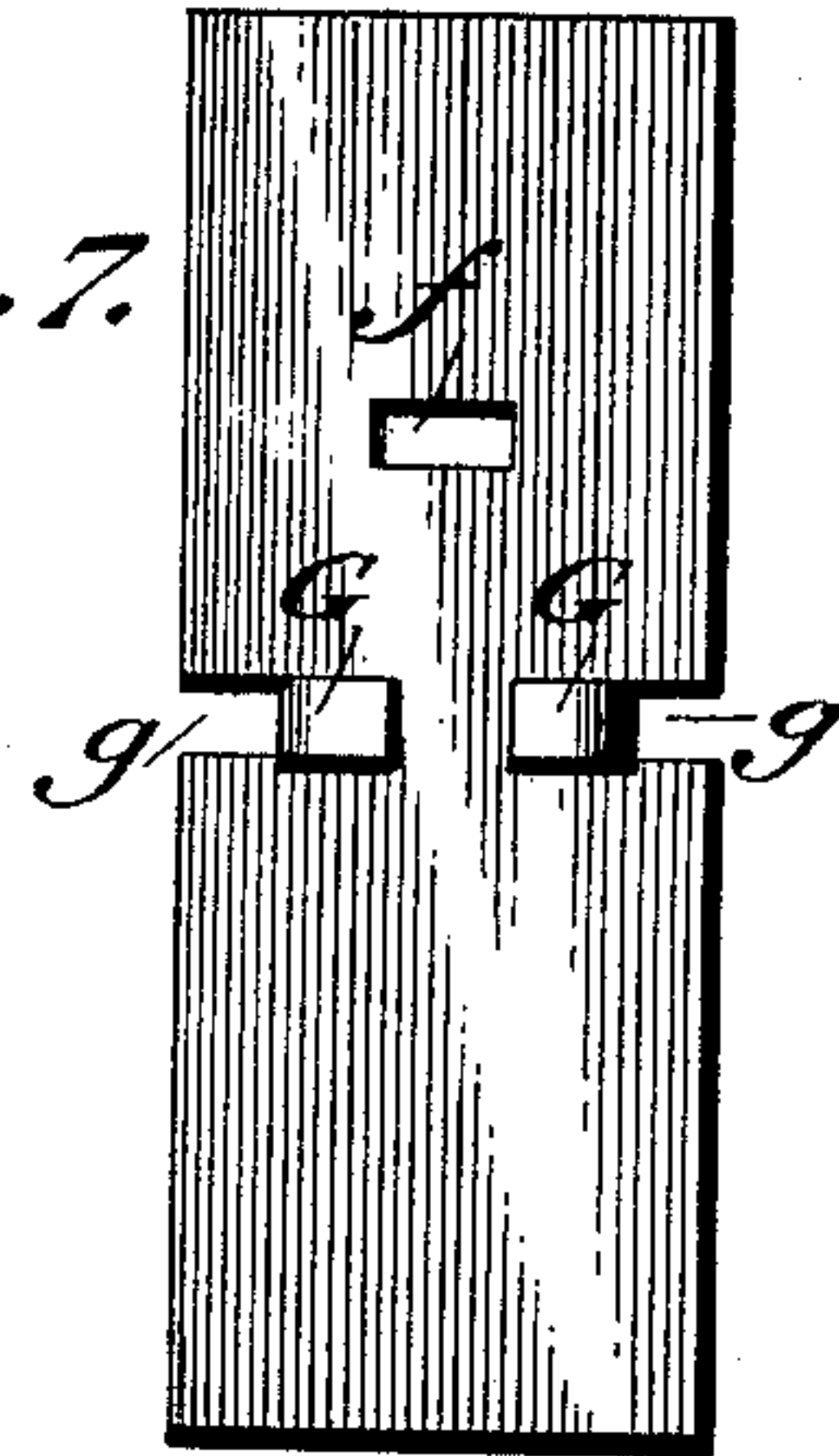


Fig. 6.

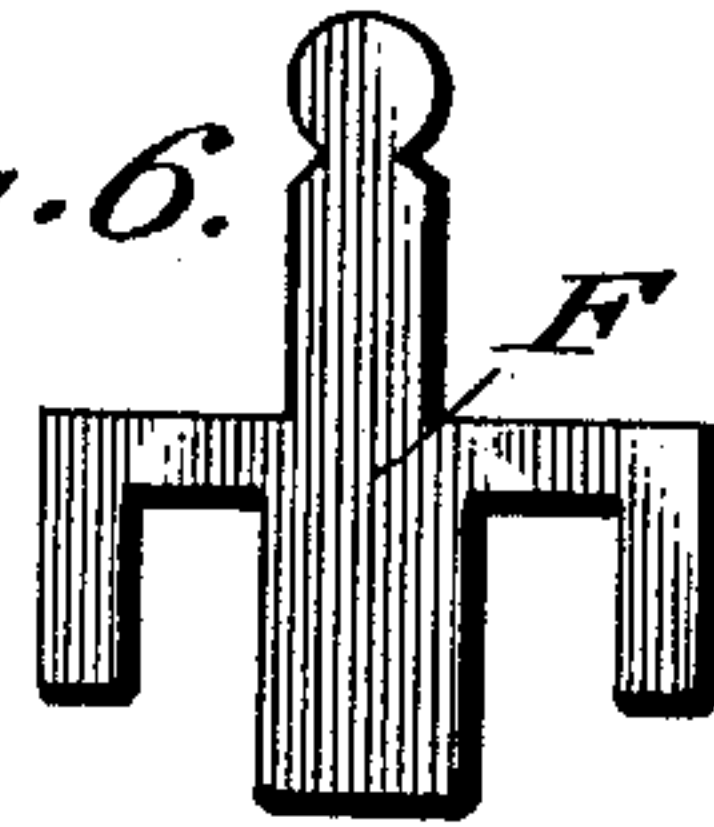


Fig. 2.

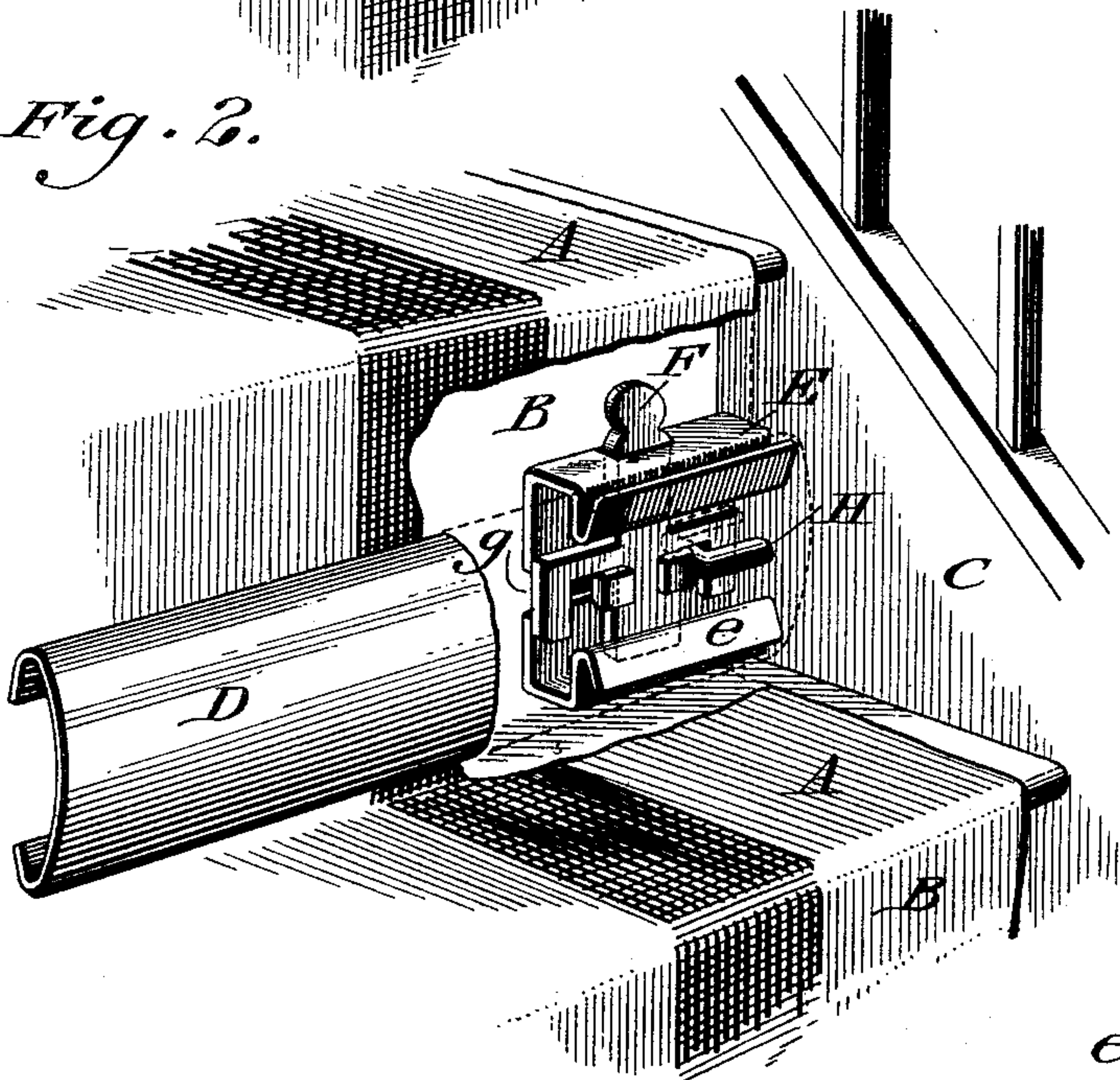


Fig. 5.

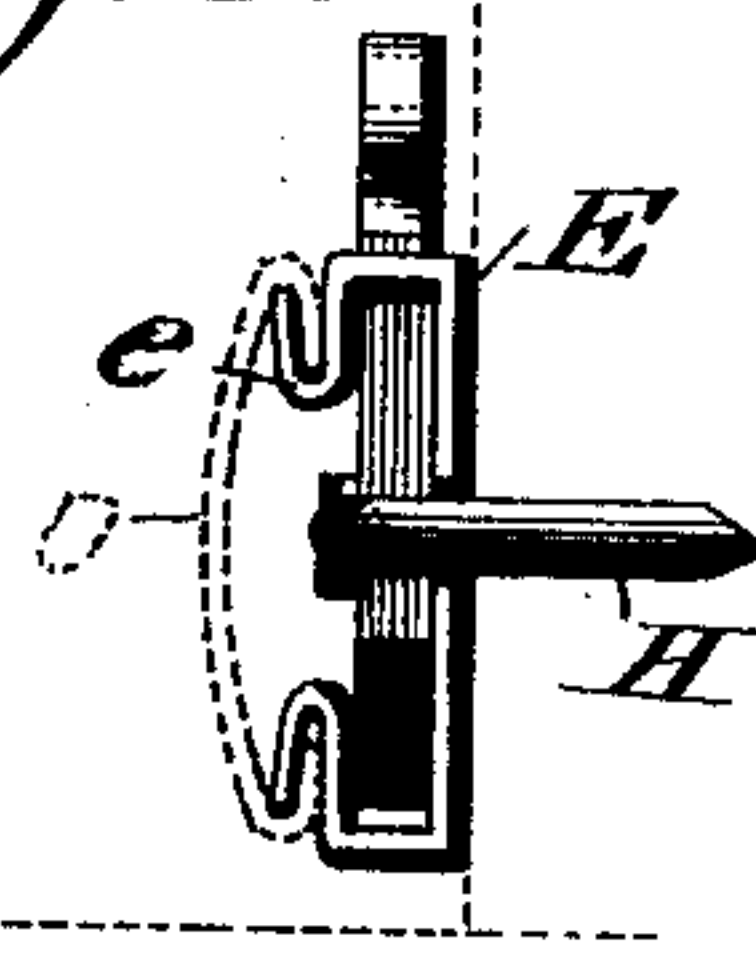


Fig. 4.

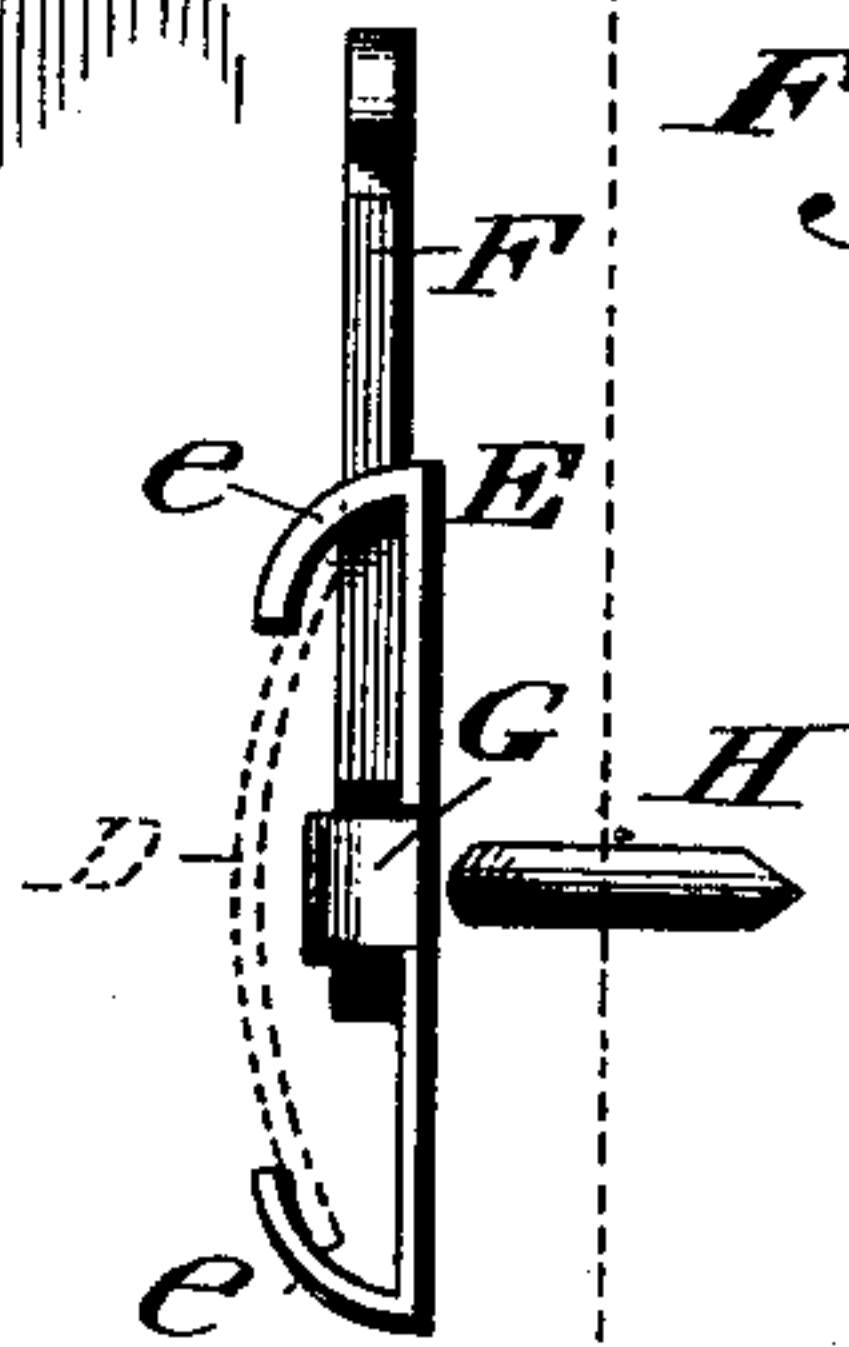
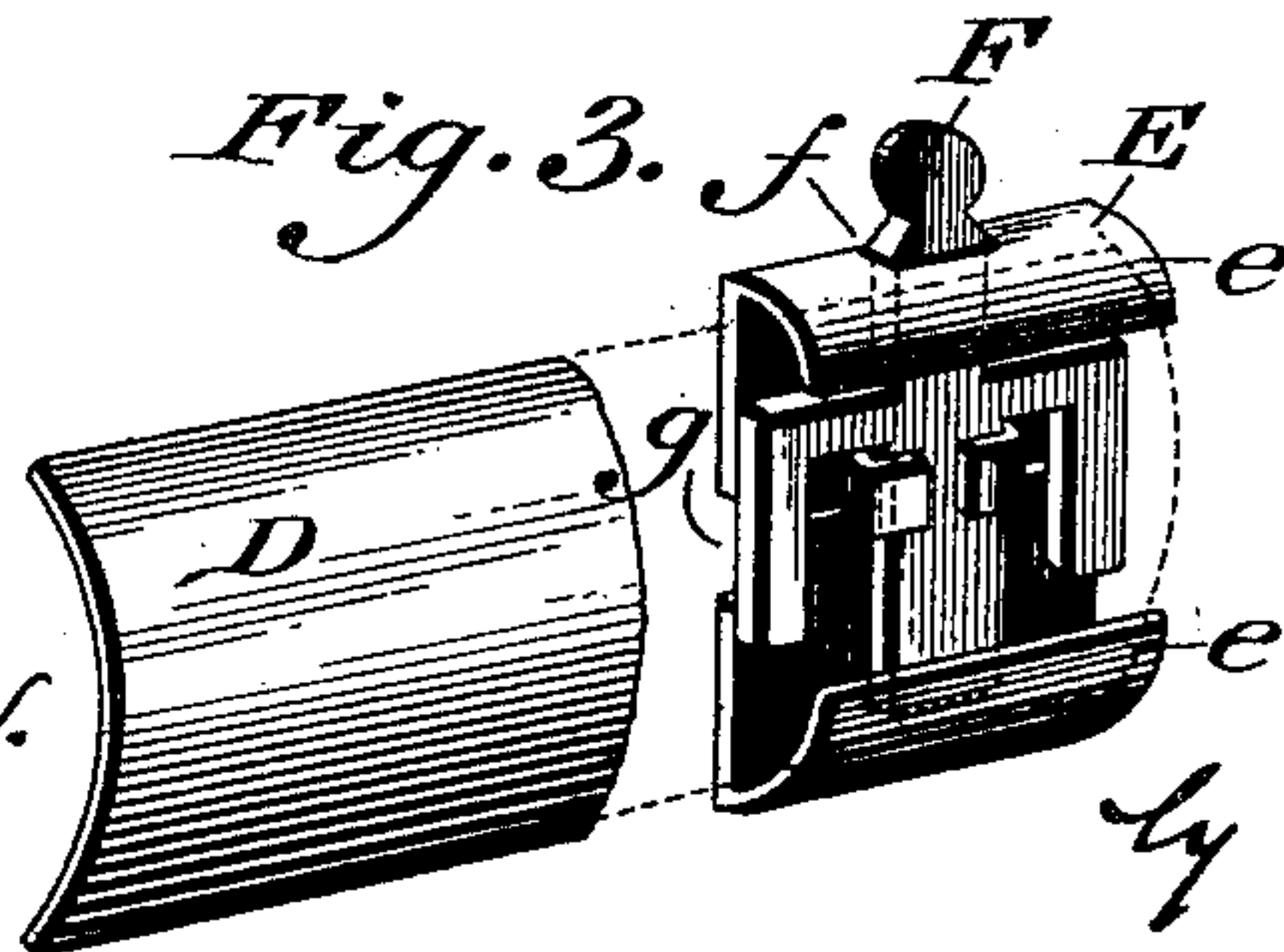


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MADISON RUSH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

STAIR-ROD SECURER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 406,959, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed January 29, 1889. Serial No. 298,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MADISON RUSH, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Stair-Rod Securers, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements belong to a class of contrivances employed to secure strips of carpeting upon steps or stairs, and they are especially applicable in side-inclosed stairways, or those the risers and treads of which are boxed in at the side by skirting boards, by wainscots, or by walls, in which the lateral or end-wise movement of the rod itself through a permanently attached loop fastener is impossible, and in which in consequence the rod has to be applied directly against the face of the riser and not slid in from the end thereof.

The object of my invention is the construction of a strong and easily applied stair rod securer, which may, without alteration of appearance or position with reference to the rod and step in connection with which it is employed, be applied in connection with a securing staple driven either into the riser of the step or into the wainscoting, skirting board, or wall at the end of the rod.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a carpeted stairway, illustrating the application of a stair rod securer embodying my invention when the staple is driven into the riser. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, when the staple is driven into the skirting board. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively a perspective and a side elevational view of a stair rod securer embodying my invention and designed to secure rods of a form different from that represented in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a side elevational view of the stair rod securer and staple shown in Fig. 1, the stair rod being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 6 is an elevational detail of the securing key. Fig. 7 is a view of a metal blank adapted to be bent up to form a stair rod securer embodying my invention.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A indicates the treads, B

the risers, and C the skirting board of a flight of stairs.

D are the stair rods.

E is what I term the keeper, the same being a device which retains the stair rod and is removably mounted upon or in connection with a fixed staple or kindred device secured to the riser or skirting board, and serving to secure it. The keeper consists of a web portion, and of top and bottom portions *e* which latter are angled forwardly and bent to the shape required to hold a stair rod of the particular form employed. In Figs. 1, 2, and 5, the portions *e* are, as stated, angled outwardly, then bent toward each other for a short distance, and then away from each other, the grooves or channels thus formed being adapted to receive the edges of such a stair rod as is shown applied to them. In Figs. 3 and 4 the portions *e* are simply curved in toward each other so as to be adapted to hold not only stair rods of the form shown in said figures but of many other forms. F is the key, preferably of the trident form shown, the center prong of which is adapted to be engaged with clips which are a part of the web portion of the keeper, and the side prongs of which are adapted to engage in the staple or kindred device employed. The key as to its upwardly prolonged central prong or handle extends through a key slot *f* formed in the upper forwardly angled portion *e* of the keeper. Flaps cut from the substance of the keeper form tongues or clips G, which are bent so as to extend toward each other, and to receive between them, free for vertical sliding movement, the center prong of the key F, for which they serve both as a holder and a guide way. The handle of the key is passed through the aperture *f*, and its central prong engaged with the clips G within the keeper in the course of the bending up of the latter, and so as to be practically non-separable therefrom. The slots or apertures *g* formed in the blank by the turning up of the tongues or clips G serve as openings through either of which may present a staple H. In Fig. 1 the staple is driven into the riser of the stair, and, presenting through the right hand slot *g* of the keeper E, is engaged by the right hand prong of the

key F. In Fig. 2, the staple is driven into the skirting board of the stairway in such position that its head lies in the right hand slot *g* of the keeper E, and in line to be engaged by the right hand prong of the key F.

In the employment of the device the staple or other retaining devices are fixed in the risers or the skirting board as the case may be, and the keepers with the keys in position within them are slid to the proper position upon the rods. The rods and keeper are then placed against the staples and the keys lifted to the extent of their upward movement, whereupon the staples present through the apertures *g*, and the keys are dropped so as to engage the staples and thereby secure the rods.

It is obvious that instead of having keys provided with three prongs, and keepers provided with two slots *g*, it would be possible and within the scope of my invention to have but two prongs to each key and one slot *g* to each keeper, an arrangement which would however constitute them right and left handed and involve manufacturing and selling them in pairs. It is apparent that when the staple is driven into the skirting board the slot *g* is not essential, as the said staple could lie altogether aside of the web portion of the keeper and still be in position for engagement by the key F. The advantages of the foregoing construction not already referred to, are that the pin cannot be removed from the keeper thus making it impossible for the key to be separated from the keeper and lost;—that the clips G which hold the key between them guide its descent and elevation;—and that the key serves to brace and rigidify the keeper and distribute the strain upon it.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. The combination to form a stair rod securer, of a keeper having clips which form a guideway and forwardly bent rod-engaging bottom and top portions the latter of which embodies an aperture, and a key mounted in said keeper formed with a head which presents through said aperture and with prongs one of which is engaged in the aforesaid guideway and another adapted to engage a staple, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination to form a stair rod securer, of a keeper having staple slots formed in it and forwardly bent rod-engaging bottom and top portions the latter of which embodies an aperture, and a key mounted in said keeper and formed with a head which presents through said aperture and with prongs one of which is engaged in the aforesaid guideway and another adapted to engage a staple, substantially as set forth.

3. In a stair rod securer, in combination, a keeper provided with devices to engage a stair rod, clips cut from the substance of the keeper and bent up to form holders for a key, a staple adapted to present through the slot formed by the folding in of a clip, and a key mounted in said keeper the handle of which projects through an aperture in the upper portion thereof, one prong of which is engaged with said clips and the other adapted to engage with said staple, as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereunto signed my name this 17th day of January, A. D. 1889.

MADISON RUSH.

In presence of—

WM. C. STRAWBRIDGE,
F. NORMAN DIXON.