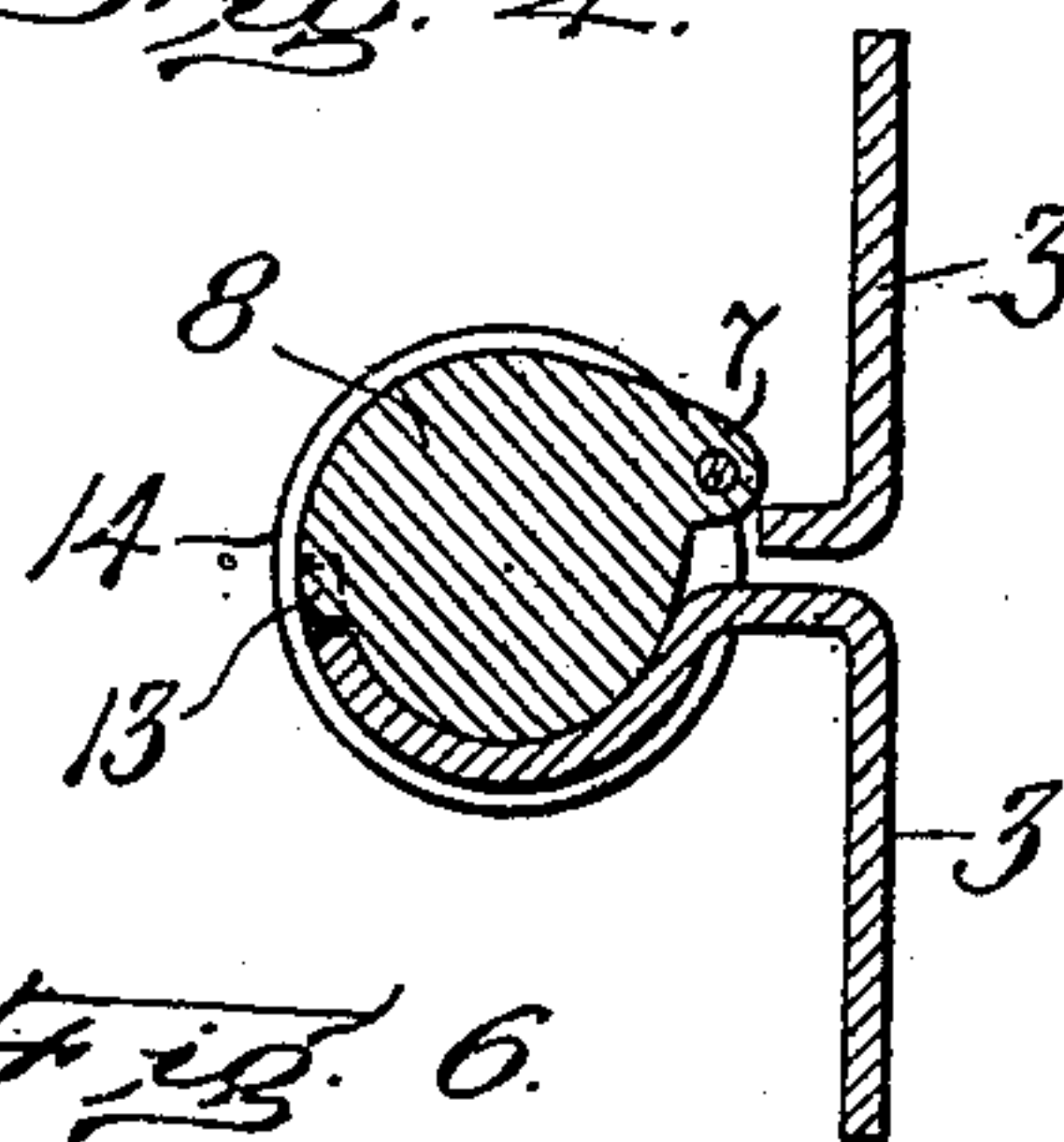
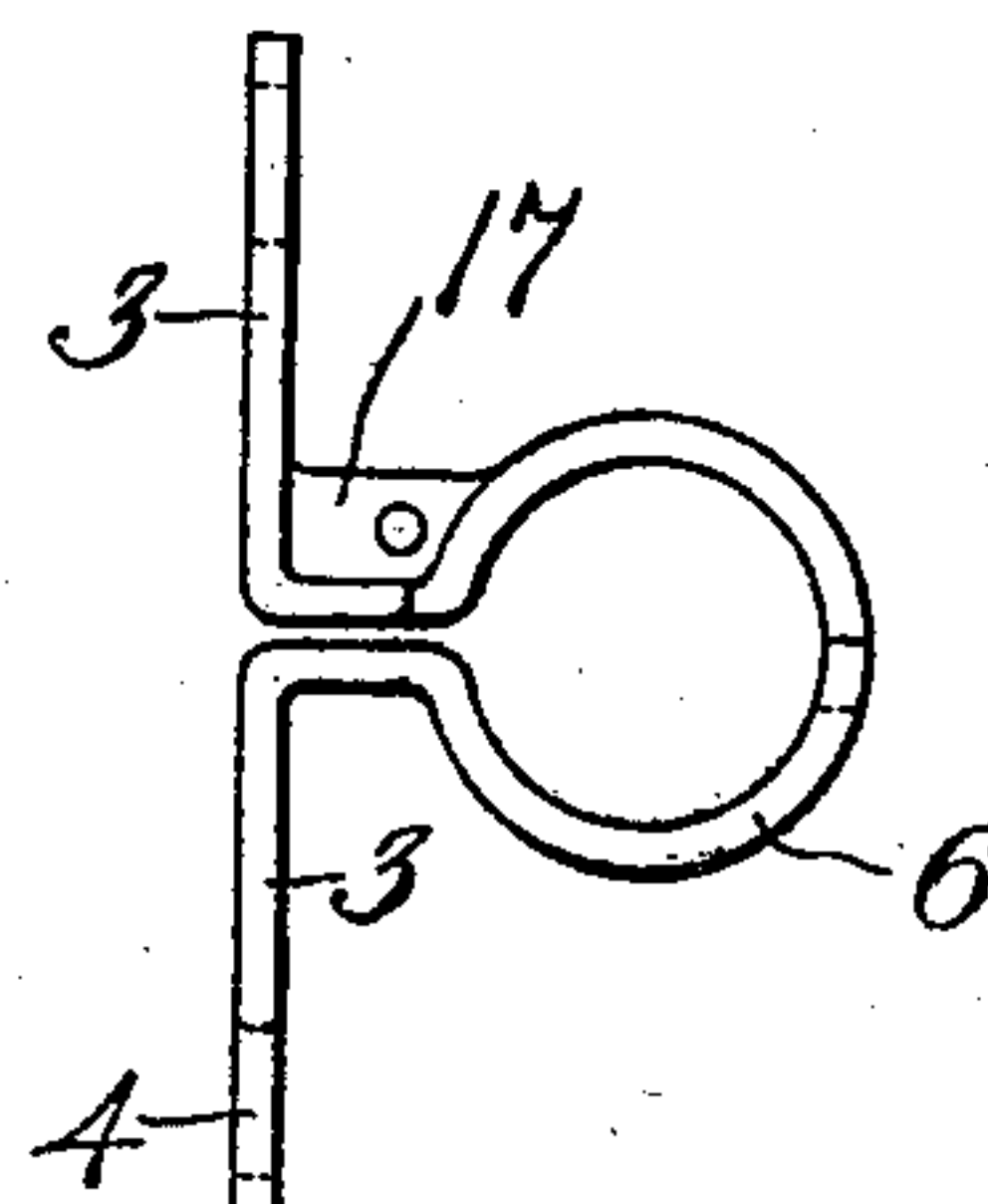
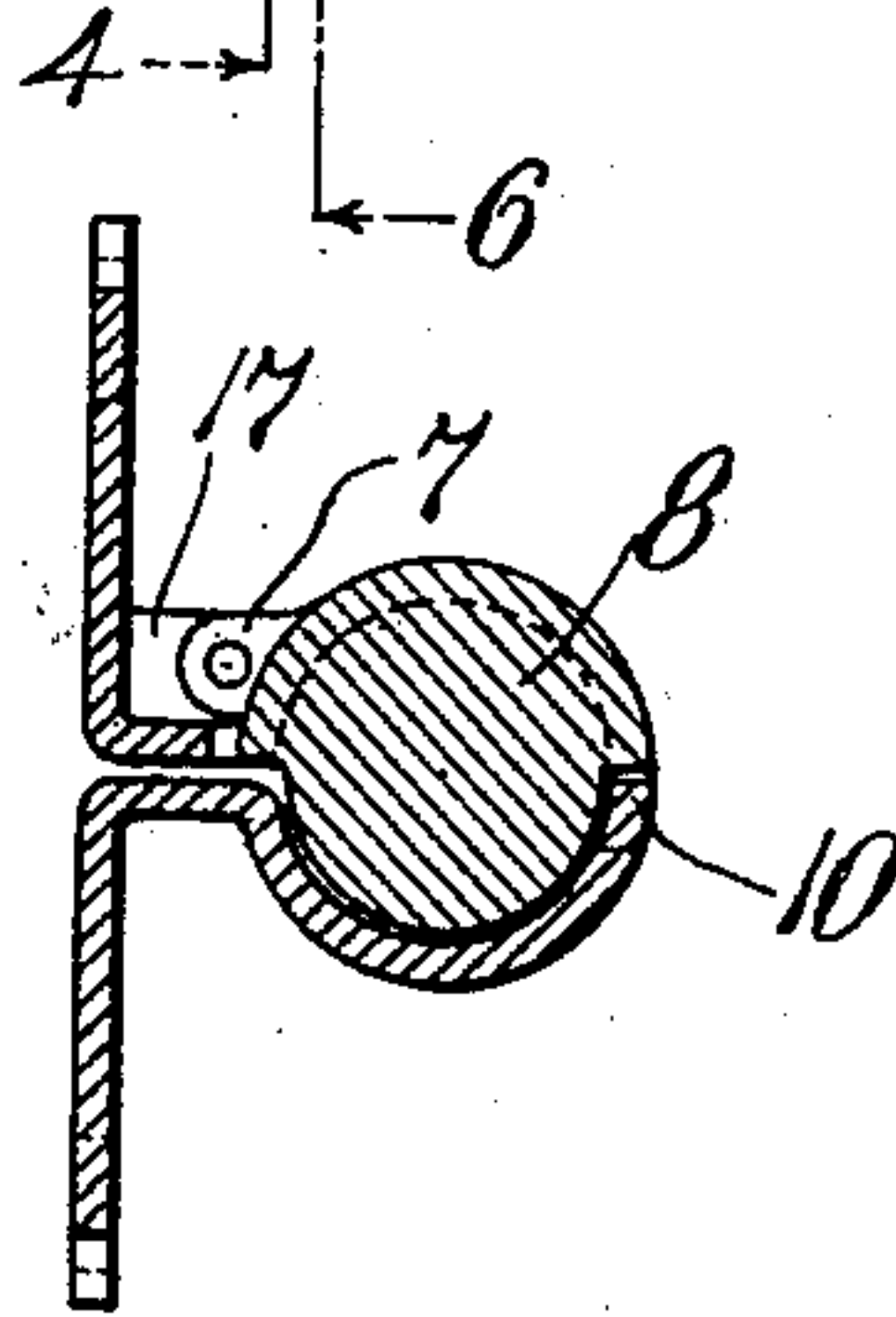
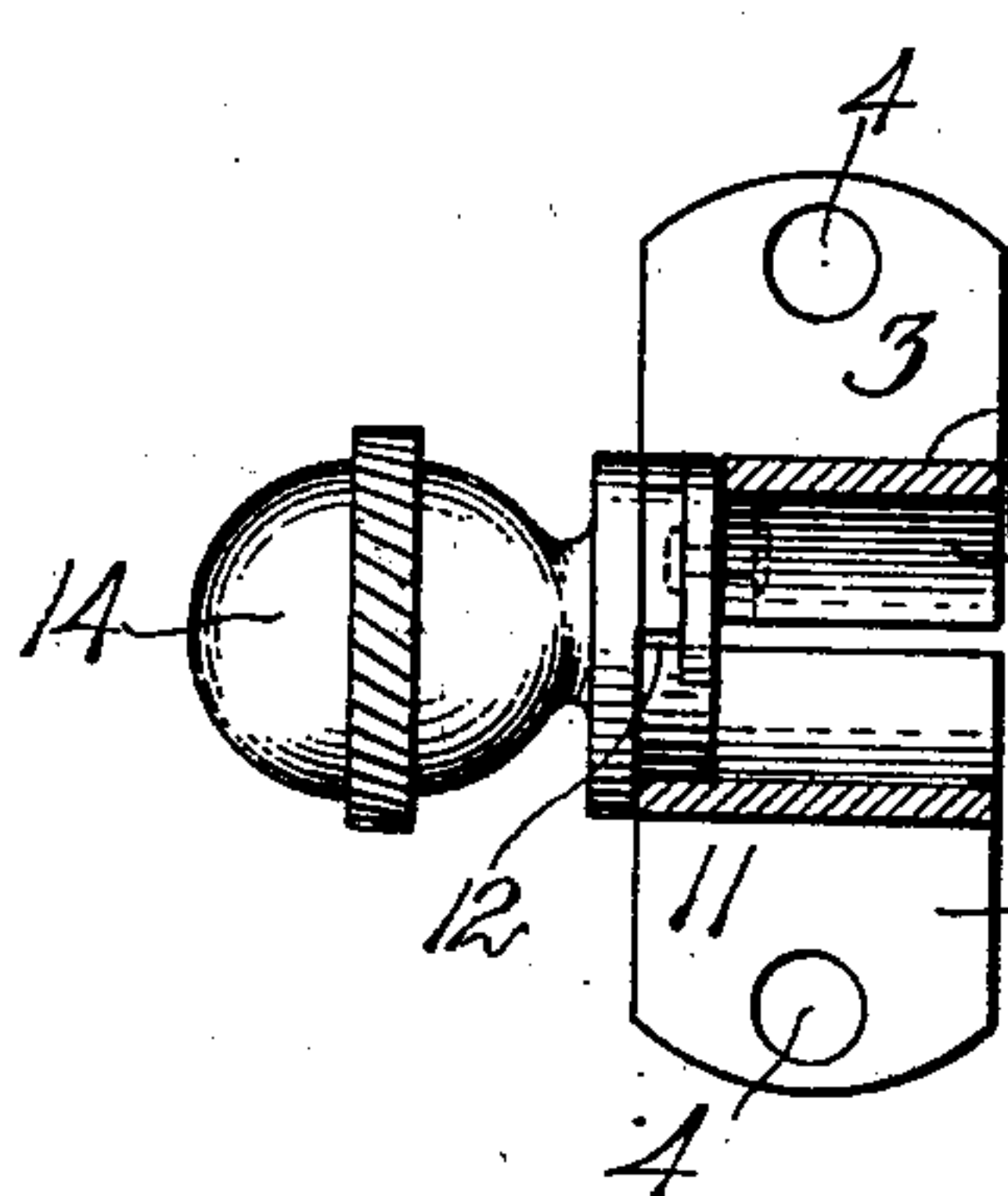
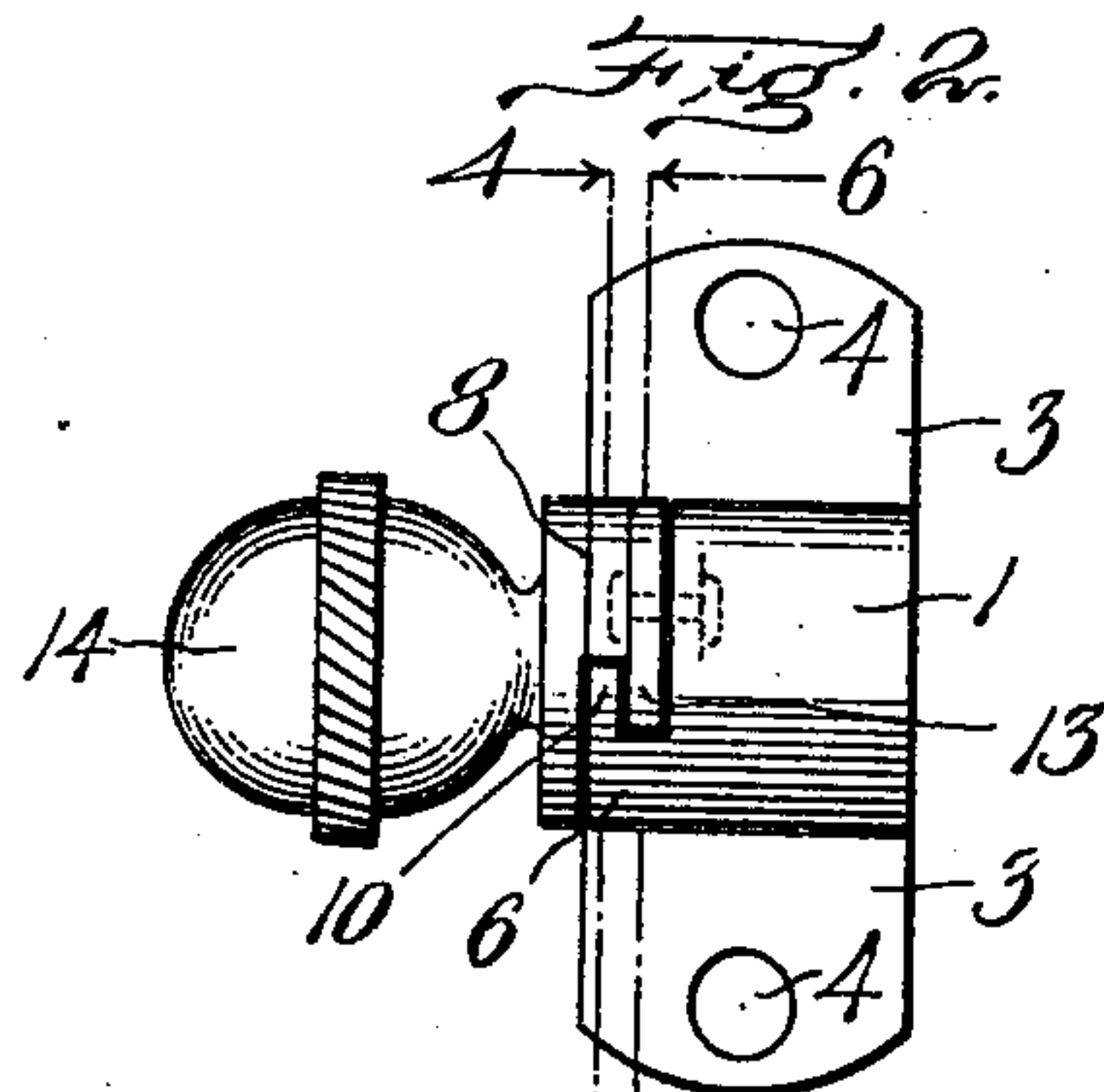
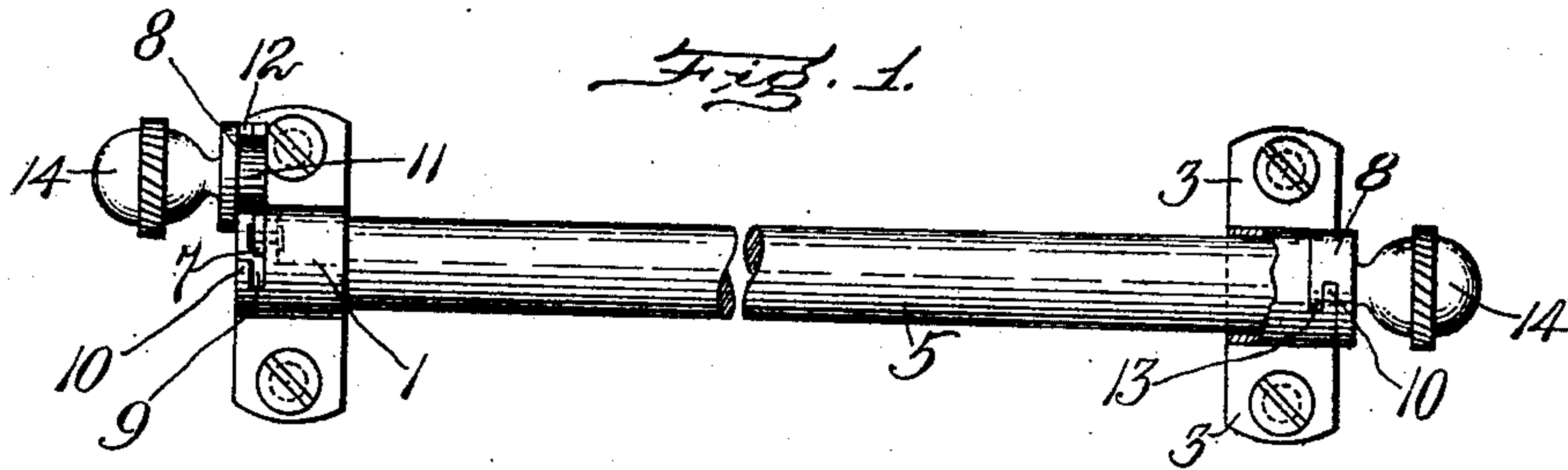


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BRACKET.

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914,974.

Patented Mar. 9, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC A. POTTER AND ANTHONY LOUIS, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO
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BRACKET.

No. 914,974.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 9, 1909.

Application filed February 10, 1908. Serial No. 415,067.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERIC A. POTTER and ANTHONY LOUIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Newton, county of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sockets and particularly to a rod supporting socket for use in connection with a bracket for carrying curtain rods, portière poles or the like.

Various brackets have been devised for this purpose but much difficulty has been experienced in the handling of the articles due to the complexity of structure and the loss or mixing of loose parts which frequently happens in house cleaning or moving.

It is the object of our invention, therefore, to provide a socket which will be simple and efficient and provide for certainty and facility of operation, stability in use and which will be guarded against the loss of parts or against the replacement of corresponding but misfitting members for other brackets. To this end we have provided a bracket socket in which the rod supporting member is provided with a relatively laterally movable stop for the rod end, formed as a part of the socket and not removable therefrom.

The structure and operation of our device will be more fully described in the specification which follows, in which an embodiment of our invention is set forth as illustrative thereof and is shown in the drawings which are made a part of said specification by special reference, like numerals being employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout.

In these drawings—Figure 1 is an elevation of a pair of our sockets in place, Fig. 2 is a view of a socket with stop in place, Fig. 3 is a view similar to that in Fig. 2 but with the rod socket in section, Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4, Fig. 2, Fig. 5 is an end view of a socket with the stop removed, and Fig. 6 is a sectional view along the indicated line 6—6, Fig. 2.

1 is a tubular rod socket having a uniform bore 2 longitudinally thereof, the said socket 1 being supported by bracket flanges 3—3 pierced by screw holes 4 for attachment to a window frame or casement to support a rod 5. On one end of the socket the tubular

body is projected for half of its circumference forming a semi-circular flange 6. On the side of the socket 1 next to the upper bracket flange 3 we form an integral ear 17 to which the stop 8 is pivoted by a rivet 7 on which it turns. The stop 8 is formed on its face, adjacent to the socket 1 with a reduced marginal portion 11 on the lower part of its periphery adapted to receive the said extended flange 6 on the socket. The flange 6 is notched at 9, leaving a projection 10 and the unreduced upper portion of the stop 8 is recessed on its forward edge adjacent to the reduced portion 11 to form the socket 12 into which the projection 10 enters. The socket 12 leaves a projection 13 which enters the recess 9 when the stop is in closed position thus securing a complete interengagement of the stop and socket to guard against longitudinal displacement by the end thrust of the rod 5. The stop 8 may be finished on its outside in any ornamental manner and may be provided with the conventional ball 14 or any other suitable device.

Our sockets are preferably made in pairs, rights and lefts, thus providing that the stop 8 shall swing up to open but obviously one kind of socket only might be employed and reserved for opposite ends. The rod 5 is a plain stock rod cut to a length equal to the distance between the stops of a pair of sockets in position.

The operation of our device is as follows: A pair of sockets are screwed in place on opposite sides of a window with the swinging stops so positioned that they will open upwardly. One or both of the stops is then opened and one end of the rod on which the curtain has been run is then entered into one of the open sockets and passed through it far enough to clear the other end sufficiently so that it can enter the opposite socket, and be pushed against the stop thereof which is closed down to receive its thrust in that direction. This will then bring the opposite end of the rod within the first mentioned socket and the stop thereof may then be dropped into closed position with its members interengaged, firmly and finally securing the rod in place. It will be noted that the simple opening of these stops does not involve any manipulation of parts in the cramped and awkward location which these articles usually occupy and, moreover, if it

becomes necessary to remove the sockets in moving, painting or repairing, there are no parts to become lost or interchanged.

Various modifications may also be made in the supporting brackets and in the manner of supporting and locking the stop member, all without departing from the spirit of our invention.

The term bracket is used herein to mean the supporting means for the socket 1 and in the embodiment set forth would be the two flanges 3, 3, in which are the holes 4, 4 for the fastening screws.

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

1. A bracket for supporting the end of a curtain rod comprising a short tubular socket open at both ends to permit the passage of the rod end completely therethrough, while the rod is being adjusted, means for supporting said socket in place, a pivotally mounted stop on one end only of said socket for closing the same against the endwise movement of the rod after it is finally positioned.

2. A device of the class described comprising a tubular member having a bore extending longitudinally of the same and open at both ends to receive the end of a rod, means for supporting said member, a pivotally mounted stop for closing one end of said bore, and means for locking said stop against the end thrust of a rod in said bore.

3. A device of the class described compris-

ing a tubular rod supporting member having a bore extending longitudinally of the same, a bracket for supporting said member, a pivotally mounted stop for closing one end of said bore and means for locking said stop against the end thrust of a rod in said bore.

4. A device of the class described comprising a tubular rod supporting member having a bore extending longitudinally of the same, a bracket for supporting said member, a pivotally mounted stop for closing one end of said bore, and interengaging means on said stop and member for locking said stop against the end thrust of a rod in said bore.

5. A device of the class described comprising a tubular rod supporting member having a bore extending longitudinally of the same, means for supporting said member in place, a pivotally mounted stop at one end of said supporting member normally closing one end of said bore but having lateral movement relative thereto, and an interengaging projection and recess on said stop and member and adapted to be engaged when the stop is swung into closed position.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERIC A. POTTER.
ANTHONY LOUIS.

Witnesses:

ELLIS SPEAR, Jr.,
EDWARD N. GODING.