May 6, 1947. J. NUCCIO 2,420,005

CURTAIN ROD

Filed June 20, 1945

Fig. 1.

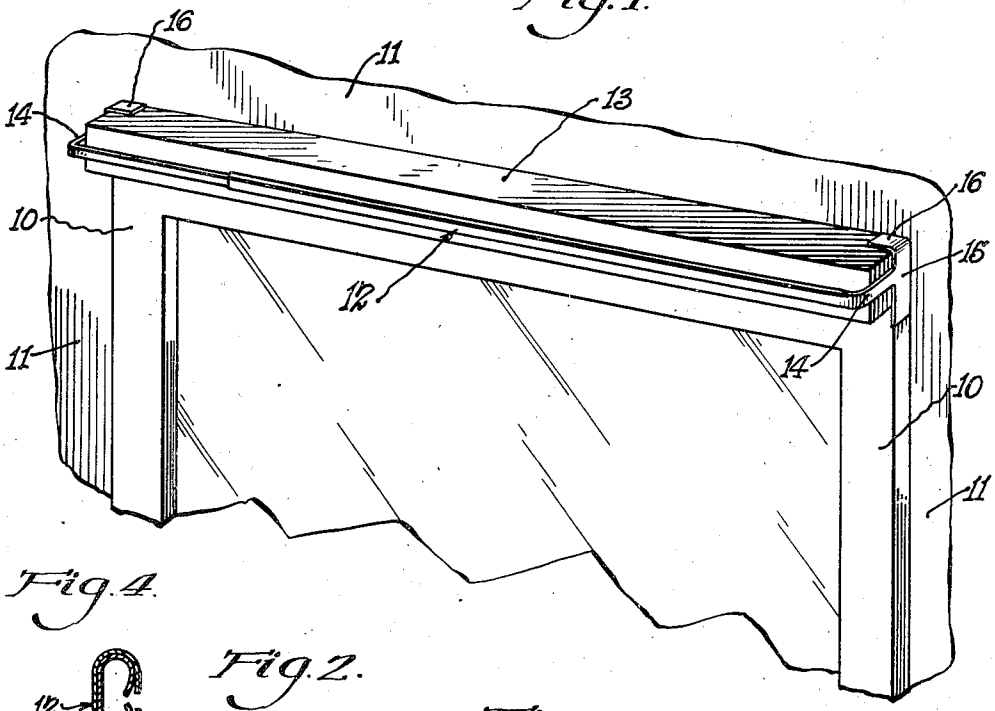


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

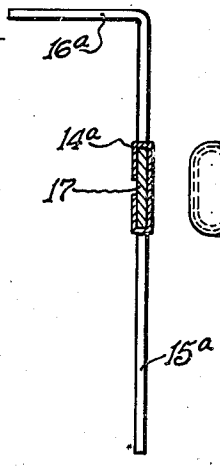
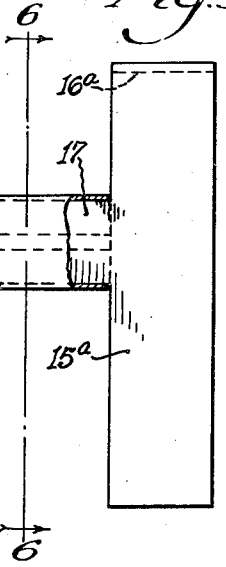


Fig. 5.



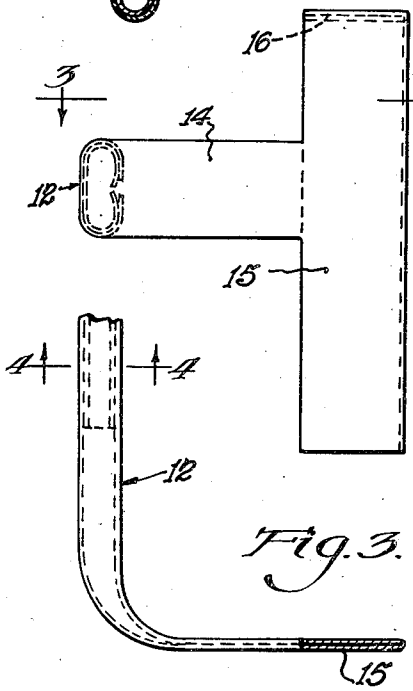


Fig. 3.

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Patented May 6, 1947 2,420,005

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,420,005

CURTAIN ROD

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Application June 20, 1945, Serial No. 600,434

6 Claims. (Cl. 211—105.2)

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Heretofore curtain rods, even though made for direct attachment to a window frame or the like, have required screws or other extraneous fastenings to hold them in place. For this reason the mounting of curtain rods has always presented a more or less vexing problem to the householder.

The object of the present invention is to produce a simple and novel curtain rod that requires no fastenings, but is self-anchoring when merely set properly on the upper member of a window frame or the like.

The various features of novelty whereby my invention is characterized will hereinafter be pointed out with particularity in the claims; but, for a full understanding of the invention and of its object and advantages, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of fragments of a wall and a window therein, showing a curtain rod embodying the present invention applied to the window frame; Fig. 2 is an end view of the rod, on a larger scale; Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2, with a portion broken away, showing a slight modification; and Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawing, 10 represents a window frame or the like and 11 a wall in which the frame is mounted and from which a portion of the same projects. The curtain rod 12, which lies in front of the top frame member 13, is of any usual or suitable construction, being preferably of the extensible type to adapt it to frames of different overall widths. The rod proper has at its ends two short arms 14 extending rearwardly at right angles to the same and to the wall; thus giving to the rod as a whole the shape of a wide, shallow U. Each arm terminates in a cross piece 15 that extends upwardly and downwardly therefrom. The upper end of each cross piece is bent inwardly toward the opposite end of the rod, as indicated at 16, to provide an element or part to rest on top of the upper frame member when the rod is in place on the frame.

To mount the rod on the frame, it is simply adjusted in length to space the arms at a distance from each other that is equal to the width of the frame, and it is then slipped on from the front with the parts 16 hooked over and resting on top of the frame. The arms must be long enough to permit the cross pieces to abut against the wall as indicated in Fig. 1. Then, when a

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curtain is hung on the rod, the hook like supports or hangers on the ends of the latter tend to rock in a direction to permit the body of the rod to swing down. However, such rocking motion cannot take place about the points of contact of the elements 16 with the frame, because the lower ends of the cross pieces 15 are already in contact with the wall and cannot move back any farther. Neither can a rocking movement take place around the points of contact of the lower ends of the cross pieces with the wall, because any such movement would simply draw elements 16, which already press down on the top of the frame, more tightly against the frame. Consequently, the rod is automatically locked to the frame, the heavier the curtain, the more secure the hold on the frame.

The details of the rod may be widely varied without departing from the principle of the invention. In Fig. 1 the rod is shown as made in two one-piece sections. The structural details of such a rod may be as illustrated in Figs. 2–4, wherein the rod sections are made from flat metal strips bent into flattened tube shapes of such size that one may be inserted in the other, as is common practice. Likewise, the arms 14 may be the usual flattened portions found in rods of this general type. The only difference between the conventional rod and my improved rod, therefore, need only be in the addition of the cross pieces. Obviously the sheet metal blank may be cut to a pattern such that, when flattened, folded and bent, cross pieces of the same thickness as the arms are obtained; the cross pieces consisting of a double thickness of metal as do the arms 14. This construction, furthermore, provides the elements 16 with sharp corners along the lower sides of their forward edge faces, which corners tend to bite into the frame and thus guard against slippage.

If desired, the cross pieces may be separate pieces that are fastened to the arms on the rod. Thus, in Figs. 5 and 6, the cross pieces 15^a are provided with stems 17 that are inserted in the flattened tubular arms 14^a, and are held therein by friction or in any other suitable way; each cross arm, with its stem and its hook element 16^a, being cut from sheet metal much thicker than that in the body of the rod.

While I have illustrated and described with particularity only a single preferred embodiment of my invention, including modifications of minor importance, I do not desire to be limited to the exact structural details thus illustrated and described; but intend to cover all forms and ar-

rangements that come within the definitions of the invention constituting the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A curtain rod having an elongated body and a short arm at each end of the body extending rearwardly therefrom and terminating in a vertical cross piece that forms therewith a T, the upper end of each cross-piece having an element projecting inwardly, parallel with the body of the rod; whereby, when the rod is placed in front of the top member of a window frame or the like, with the said cross-pieces engaged with the side edges of the frame and with the wall in which the frame is located and with said elements of said cross-pieces resting on top of the frame, the rod is firmly anchored.

2. A curtain rod comprising an elongated body having at its ends short arms bent right-angularly to said body, each of said arms terminating in a vertical crosspiece extending in opposite directions therefrom and at right angles to a plane common to said body and arms corresponding ends of the cross-pieces each having a lateral projection parallel to the said plane and directed inwardly to provide hooks adapted to hang the rod from the top edge of a window frame spanned by the rod, said arms being long enough to adapt said cross-pieces to be placed in engagement with the wall in which the frame is set.

3. A curtain rod as set forth in claim 1, wherein the body of the rod is telescopic to permit the length of the rod to be varied.

4. A curtain rod as set forth in claim 1, wherein each cross-piece is integral with the body of the rod.

5. A curtain rod as set forth in claim 1, wherein a portion of each arm and its cross-piece comprises a separate integral unit that is fastened to the rod.

6. A curtain rod as set forth in claim 1, wherein the cross-pieces and their inwardly-projecting elements are wide and flat and wherein said elements have sharp lower corner edges at the front.

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