March 20, 1934. J. DI CARLO 1,951,969

CURTAIN BRACKET

Filed June 28, 1933

Fig-1-

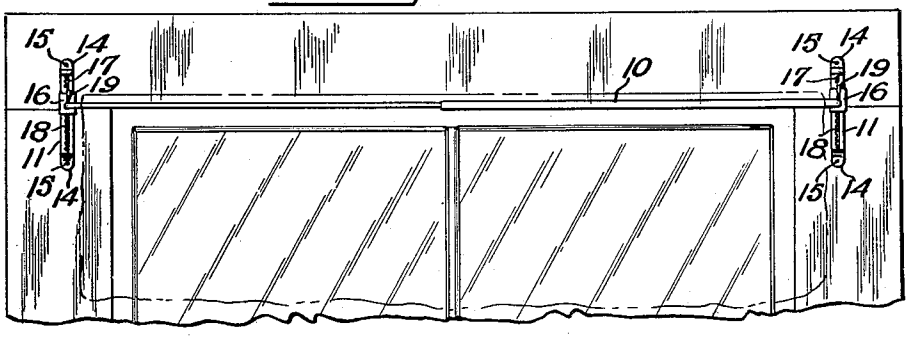


Fig-2-

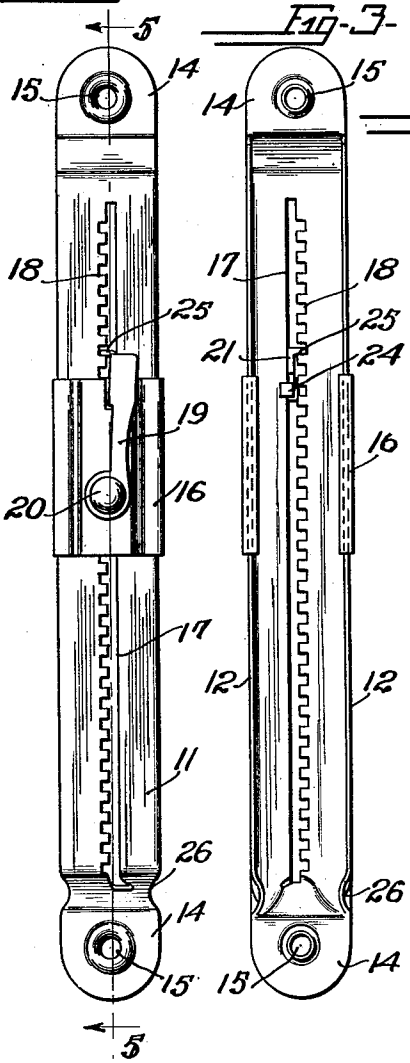


Fig-3-

Fig-5-

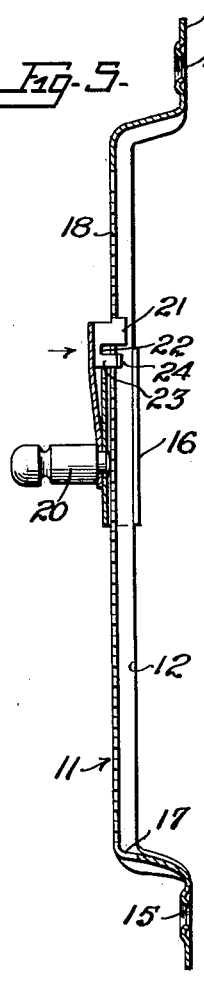


Fig-4-

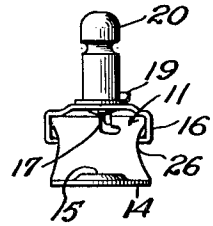
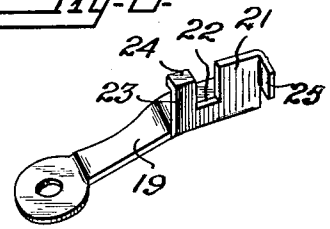


Fig-6-



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CURTAIN BRACKET

Jack Di Carlo, St. Louis, Mo.

Application June 28, 1933, Serial No. 678,087

2 Claims. (Cl. 156—22)

The object of the invention is to provide a curtain bracket adapted for application to the frame of a window to support a curtain rod thereon and permit the ready adjustment of the rod thereon in a vertical plane, so as to secure the proper hang of the curtains with reference to the windows and particularly the sill thereof; to provide a curtain bracket in which the above indicated adjustment may be effected without the use of tools; and generally to provide a bracket of the kind indicated which is of simple form and therefore susceptible of cheap manufacture.

With this object in view, the invention consists in a construction and combination of parts of which a preferred embodiment is illustrated in the accompanying drawing but to which embodiment the invention is not to be restricted. Continued use in practice may dictate certain changes or alterations and the right is claimed to make any which fall within the scope of the annexed claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of the upper portion of a window frame showing the invention applied in operative position thereon.

Figure 2 is an enlarged front elevational view of the improved bracket.

Figure 3 is a rear elevational view.

Figure 4 is an end elevational view.

Figure 5 is a sectional view on the plane indicated by the line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the latch member.

The bracket constituting the invention is designed to be used in pairs and with one mounted at each side of the window frame as indicated in Figure 1 of the drawing, so as to support the curtain rod 10 in a transverse position across the window frame. The bracket is formed of a metal strip 11 turned at its longitudinal edges as indicated at 12 to provide flanges which resist distortion of the strip, the strip, when mounted, being set away from the window frame by reason of the feet portions 14 being offset from the body of the strip. The feet 14 are formed with central holes 15, so that the bracket may be secured to the window frame by screws passed through the holes.

A slide 16 is mounted on the body strip 11 and extends across the latter and is bent down and under the edges of the flanges 12, so that it is precluded from leaving the body strip but may move up and down the latter. The body strip 11 is formed with a longitudinal slot 17 in one side edge of which there are formed the series of notches 18 which act as seats for the latch member 19, the latter being in the form of a resilient tongue secured to the slide 16 in common with the post 20 to which the curtain rod 10 is attached.

The latch member 19 is formed from resilient sheet metal and at the free end has an angularly turned portion 21 slotted as indicated at 22 to leave a tongue member 23, the extremity of which member is turned right-angularly as indicated at 24 to provide a lip functioning as a stop member. A right-angularly disposed lip 25 is formed at the extremity of the angularly turned portion 21. The angularly turned portion 21 passes through the slots 17 and the spring tendency of the latch member moves it in a direction to bring the lip 24 against the under face of the body strip 11, at which time the lip 25 will be engaged in one of the notches 18. Thus the slide 16 will be locked against movement on the body strip 11. Desiring to adjust the body strip, the latch member is depressed, which will result in disengaging the lip 25 from its engaged notch 18, when the slide may be moved along the body strip to the new position on the latter which it is to assume and which determines the adjustment of the curtain rod 10. Release of pressure on the latch member then permits it to return to its normal position with the lip 25 engaged in a new notch 18.

The slot 17, at the end of the body strip is extended onto the offset portion of the latter and further extended in a lateral direction as indicated at 26, so as to provide a clearance slot for the passage of the stop tongue, when it is desired to remove the slide from the body strip, such as when it would be necessary to repair the latch member or slide or to replace the same.

It is evident that when a pair of brackets are attached to a window frame as indicated in Figure 1 and the curtain rod arranged in spanning relation to the two, adjustment of the rod in a vertical plane may be quickly made by shifting the slides along the body strips 11 while holding the latch members in released position.

The invention having been described, what is claimed as new and useful is:

1. A window shade bracket comprising a metallic strip and means for securing the same to a window frame to hold the strip spaced from the latter, a slide mounted on the strip and provided with means for supporting a curtain rod, the strip being formed with a longitudinal slot with uniformly spaced notches cut in one side edge thereof, and a latch member carried by the slide and extending through the slot and having a lip selectively engageable in any of the notches, the

latch member being formed of resilient material and having a spring tendency in a direction to keep the lip engaged in a notch.

2. A window shade bracket comprising a metallic strip and means for securing the same to a window frame to hold the strip spaced from the latter, a slide mounted on the strip and provided with means for supporting a curtain rod, the strip being formed with a longitudinal slot with uniformly spaced notches cut in one side edge thereof, and a latch member carried by the slide and extending through the slot and having a lip selectively engageable in any of the notches, the latch member being formed of resilient material and having a spring tendency in a direction to keep the lip engaged in a notch, the latch member having a stop lip in engagement with the back face of the strip to limit the movement of the latch member in the direction in which it is normally impelled.

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