C. M. DURNELL.

SHADE AND CURTAIN BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1920.

1,384,246. Patented July 12, 1921.

Fig. 1.

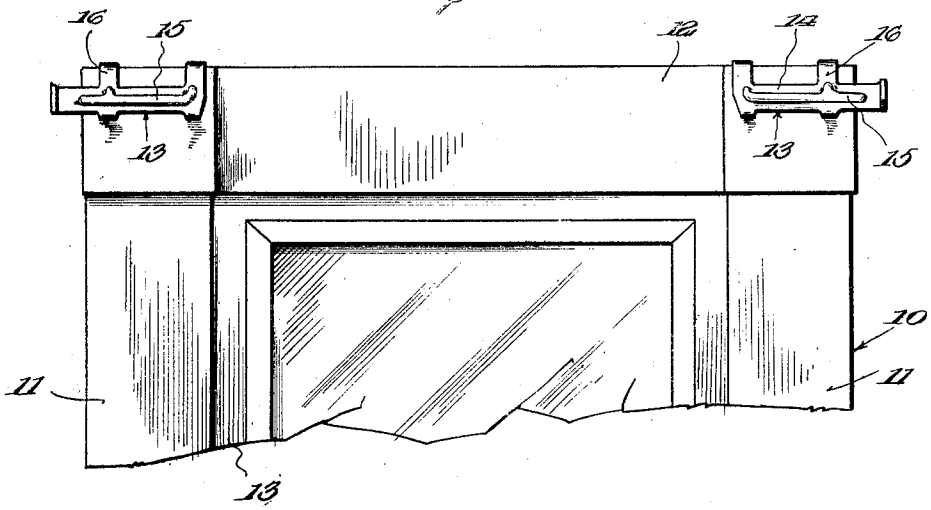


Fig. 2.

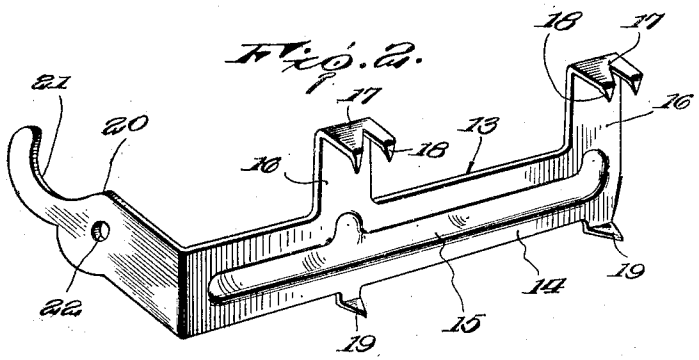


Fig. 4.

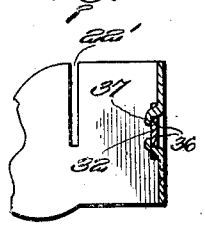
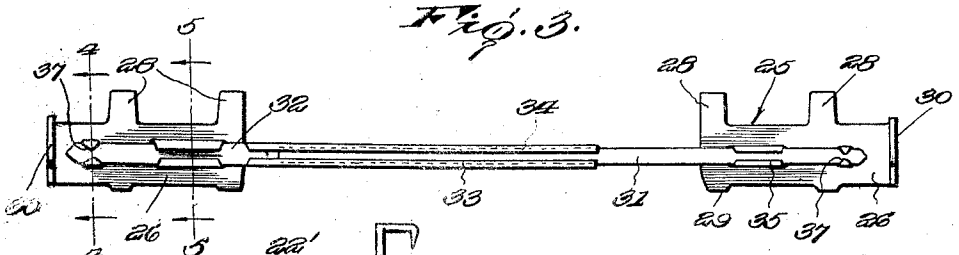


Fig. 3.



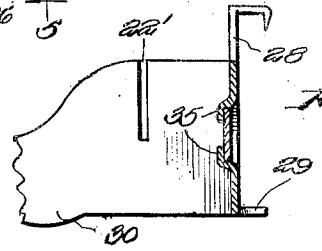


Fig. 5.

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SHADE AND CURTAIN BRACKET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CECIL M. DURNELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Daytona Beach, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade and Curtain Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in shade and curtain brackets having novel means for detachably securing the same to a window casing or other support.

An important object of this invention is to provide a shade and curtain bracket which may be readily and conveniently applied without the necessity of using nails, screws or other fastening devices which would be likely to mar the appearance of the window casing or other support to which the device is applied.

A further object of the invention is to provide a shade and curtain bracket which may be readily and conveniently attached without the aid of such tools as a hammer or screw driver.

A further object of this invention is to provide a shade and curtain bracket having novel means whereby the curtain or shade supported thereby will be held in a proper position with relation to the window.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the class described which is simple, durable in use and cheap to manufacture.

A further object of the invention is to provide a shade and curtain bracket having sections adapted to engage opposite ends of shades or curtain poles and provided with means whereby said sections may be readily and conveniently adjusted with relation to the window and be mutually braced.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevation of a window casing having the improved shade bracket applied thereto,

Fig. 2 is a perspective of one of the supporting devices embodied in the invention,

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a modified form of bracket having means whereby the sections of the same may be adjusted and mutually braced.

Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3, and

Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

In the drawing wherein for the purpose of illustration are shown several preferred embodiments of the invention, the numeral 10 generally designates a window casing having vertical sides 11 and a horizontal cross piece 12. The usual window 13 is arranged within the window casing and is vertically slidable therein.

The invention herein illustrated includes brackets generally designated by the numeral 13 and said brackets are adapted to be arranged at opposite sides of the window casing for supporting a shade, a curtain, or both. Each bracket 13 is in the form of an elongated strip of metal 14 having a longitudinally extending channel or rib 15 struck up therefrom so as to strengthen and reinforce the same. The inner end portion and the intermediate portion of the bracket 13 is provided with upwardly extending L-shaped arms 16 which are adapted to flatly abut the front and top of the casing when applied. The horizontal portions 17 of the L-shaped arms 16 are provided with downwardly extending claws or prongs 18 adapted to be manually forced into the upper side of the window casing whereby the bracket is securely and rigidly attached to the same. As the arms 16 are arranged in spaced relation along the upper edge of the elongated strip of metal 14, the bracket is securely attached to the casing and is not liable to become displaced as the result of continued strain.

The elongated strip of metal 14 is provided along its lower longitudinal edge with a pair of tapered prongs or teeth 19 adapted to be embedded in the front side of the window casing after the teeth or prongs 18 of the arms 16 have been secured to the top. With reference to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be noted that the teeth 19 are disposed directly beneath the prongs 18 and therefore coöperate with the teeth 18 in rigidly securing the bracket in position. In this manner the bracket is enabled to withstand a considerable downward pressure on one end caused by supporting both shades and curtains. The body of the bracket is, of course, flatly

in contact with the front side of the window casing so that twisting or bending as the result of strain is quite unlikely.

The outer portion of the elongated strip of metal 14 is extended at right angles for forming an arm 20 adapted for supporting a shade, a curtain or both as desired. With reference to Fig. 2, it will be observed that the outer portion of the horizontal arm thus formed is provided in its upper edge with a semi-circular recess 21 within which one end portion of a curtain pole is adapted to rest. The arm 20 is also provided with a centrally arranged aperture 22 for receiving the pintle of a shade roller.

In carrying out the invention two of the brackets are employed and therefore one of them will be provided with a transverse slot 22′ extending out through its upper end in lieu of the transverse aperture 22. This transverse slot is adapted to receive the squared end of the pintle carried by the shade roller.

In applying the improved bracket, the teeth 18 of the same are embedded in the top of the window without the necessity of employing a hammer or other striking device. Before embedding the upper prongs 18 in the top of the window casing the body of the bracket is positioned as close as possible to the front of the window casing so that the bracket will be flatly in contact with the front side of the casing after the inwardly extending prongs have been pressed into engagement with the casing.

With reference to Fig. 1, it will be observed that the outwardly extending arms 20 of the bracket are extended beyond the sides of the window whereby shades and curtains of a greater width than the window may be employed.

In the modified form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, each bracket 25 includes an elongated length of metal 26 having arms 28 corresponding in construction to the arms 16 and the lower prongs 29 corresponding in construction to the prongs 19 shown in Fig. 2. The outer end of each bracket 25 is provided with a supporting arm 30 adapted for supporting the shades and curtains in a manner similar to the arms 20 of the brackets 13. In this form of the invention the brackets are provided with means whereby the same may be adjusted with relation to each other and mutually braced against excessive strains as the result of supporting shades and curtains. Coacting metallic strips 31 and 32 are secured to the bodies of the brackets and are adjustable with relation to each other so that the distance between the brackets may be varied at will. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the longitudinal edge portions of the strip of metal 32 are extended over the edge portions of the strip 31 so as to form guide flanges 33 and 34. The guide flanges 33 and 34 frictionally engage the adjacent portions of the strip of metal 31 and will therefore secure the brackets in an adjusted position. Each bracket is provided with a pair of longitudinally extending struck-up shoulders or flanges 35 which extend over and engage the adjacent portions of the strips 31 and 32 for securing the strips to the brackets. The outer end portion of each strip 31 and 32 is provided in opposite edges with a locking recess 36 adapted to receive triangular locking tongues 37 struck-up from the brackets 25. By this construction the elongated strips of metal 31 are securely connected to the brackets and are prevented from longitudinal movement with relation to the same. By thus connecting the brackets the same are mutually braced and are therefore enabled to withstand considerable strain as the result of supporting heavy hangings and shades. The strips 31 and 32 extend relatively close to the window casing and therefore do not mar the appearance of the window casing to any great degree.

With reference to the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, it will be apparent that a shade and curtain bracket constructed in accordance with this invention will be simple to apply, durable in use and extremely cheap to manufacture.

It is to be understood that the forms of the invention herewith shown and described are to be taken as preferred embodiments of the same and that such minor changes in arrangement and construction of parts may be made as will remain within the spirit of the invention and the scope of what is claimed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A device of the class described comprising a length of metal having one end portion extended angularly and constituting a supporting arm, said length of metal being provided adjacent its other end with a pair of spaced parallel longitudinal struck up flanges of elongated formation, a strip having one end portion arranged flatly in contact with said length of metal and engaged on opposite sides by said flanges, the said end portions of said strip being provided in opposite sides with notches, said length of metal being provided with a pair of struck up locking prongs received within said notches, and oppositely directed attaching arms carried by said length of metal.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CECIL M. DURNELL. [L. S.]