Nov. 8, 1927. 1,648,171

A. FOSTER

CURTAIN SUPPORT

Filed March 20. 1924

FIG. I.

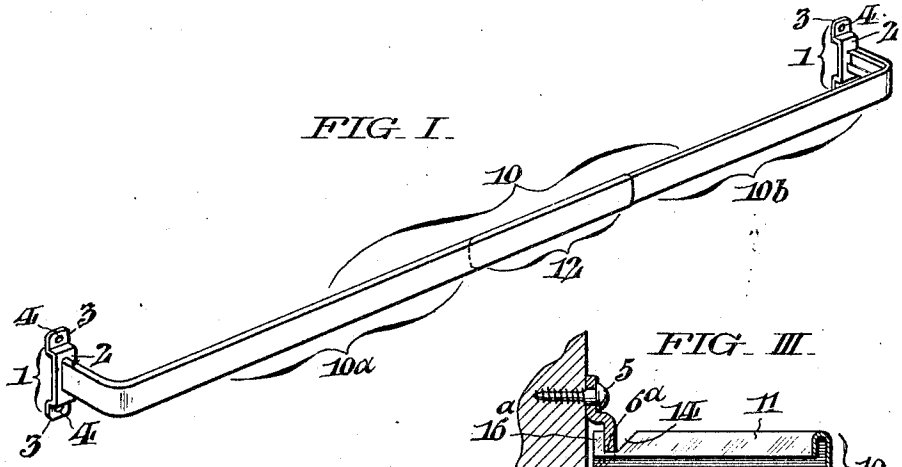


FIG. II.

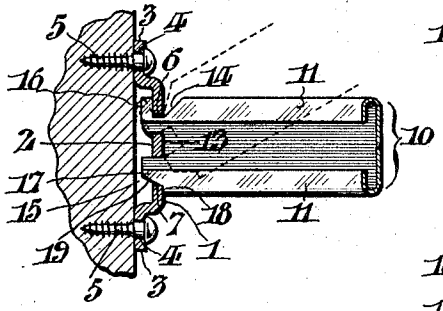


FIG. III.

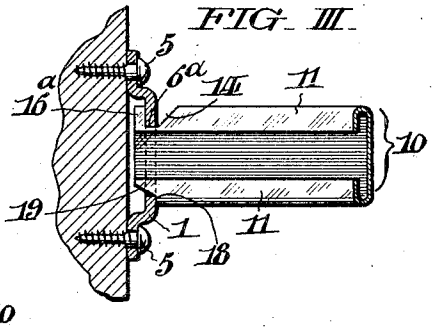


FIG. IV.

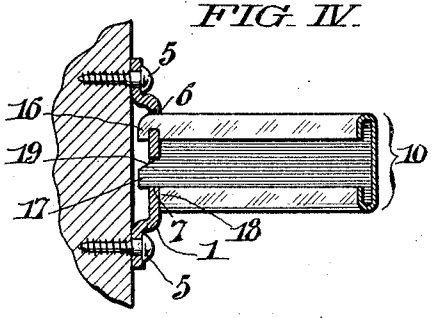


FIG. VII.

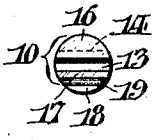


FIG. V.

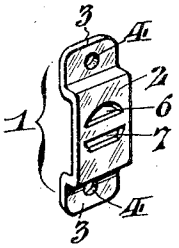
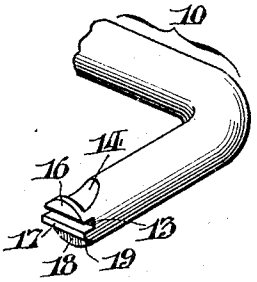


FIG. VI.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURTAIN SUPPORT.

Application filed March 20, 1924. Serial No. 700,515.

This invention relates generally to supports for window curtains, more especially to supports constructed wholly of metal and consisting of mounting brackets adapted to be secured at opposite sides of a window frame, and a member, from which the curtains are hung, in the form of a bar or rod with laterally-bent or bowed ends arranged to detachably engage the mounting brackets aforesaid.

My invention has for its main object the provision in a curtain support of the kind referred to, of a simple form of interlock construction that will rigidly hold the bar or rod member normally against displacement relative to the mounting brackets, and yet permit its ready and quick attachment to, or detachment from the brackets when hanging or removing the curtains.

Other objects and attendant advantages of this invention will be readily apparent from the detailed description which follows, its scope being clearly defined by the appended claims.

In the drawings, Fig. I is a perspective view showing in complete assemblage a curtain support conveniently embodying my invention.

Fig. II is a view of the support assemblage in cross section and on a larger scale to show the details of the interlock between the curtain rod and the mounting brackets to better advantage.

Fig. III is an illustration similar to Fig. II showing an alternative form of the invention.

Fig. IV shows another modification of which this invention is capable.

Fig. V is a perspective view of a mounting bracket modified for use with a curtain rod of circular or rounded cross section;

Fig. VI, a fragmentary view of the round rod adapted to be used with the mounting bracket of Fig. V; and

Fig. VII, a face view of one of the rod ends.

A curtain support typical of my invention comprises, with reference first to Figs. I, II and III of the drawings, a pair of mounting brackets 1 adapted to be secured at opposite sides of a window frame to sustain the rod or bar 10 (upon which the curtain is to be hung) through engagement with its laterally bent or bowed ends.

Confining attention for the time being to the mounting brackets 1,—these are exact duplicates of one another, each being formed from an elongated blank of stout sheet metal with its central portion offset or raised as at 2 relative to the plane of its ends 3. The ends 3 are pierced as indicated at 4 for passage of screws or other convenient securing means 5. The offset or raised portion 2 of the bracket 1 is punched or otherwise provided with elongated apertures or slots 6, 7 that are aligned along the longitudinal medial of said bracket and comparatively closely spaced as seen to the best advantage in Fig. II.

In the instance under present consideration, the rod 10 is shown as formed of relatively thin sheet metal fashioned, after approved practice, to channel formation with opposite longitudinal edges retroverted as indicated at 11, the stiffening thus afforded rendering said rod amply rigid against sidewise flexure. If lengthwise adjustability should be desired, the rod 10 may be made in two parts or sections 10^a, 10^b coupled in telescopic relation over a portion of their lengths as indicated at 12 in Fig. I. The end of each laterally-bent extremity of the rod 10 is notched approximately centrally of its end as at 13, the top edge notched adjacent the end as at 14, and the lower edge cut away as at 15 thereby defining an upturned hook 16, a lug 17 immediately below and in line with said hook, and a shoulder 18 beneath said lug. The notch 14 forming the bight of the hook 16 is purposely given the acute angle profile shown to enable tilting of the rod in accordance with the dotted lines in Fig. II, such provision facilitating insertion of the hook into said aperture 6 of the mounting bracket 1. The lug 17 has its lower edge sloped as indicated at 19 with the result that it readily finds its way into the aperture 7 of the mounting bracket 1 when the rod 10 is swung downward after the hook 16 is inserted in the

aperture 6 as previously noted. From the illustration it will be observed that the hook 16 serves to lock the rod end to the bracket 1, the lug 17 aiding to maintain the rigidity of the interlock; while the shoulder 18, by cooperation with the face of the outer bracket 1, prevents displacement of the hook 16 in opposing downward thrust of the rod 10.

In the alternative form shown in Fig. III the mounting bracket 1 has but a single elongated longitudinal slot or aperture 6^a designed to receive the hook 16^a of the rod 10, the lug 17 of the previous form being entirely dispensed with in this instance through omission of the end notch 13, while the sloping edge 19 and the shoulder 18 are preserved to function in the capacity aforedescribed.

Fig. IV shows another modification, the hook 16 being in this case turned downwardly. The lug 17 underlies the hook 16 as before but here its upper edge, instead of the lower edge, is sloped (in view of the reversed position of the hook) to assist or ease entry of the lug into the aperture 7, while it is to be noted the upper aperture or slot 6 is made sufficiently large to permit the hook 16 to be initially entered and the rod 10 manipulated to bring the lug 17 into register with the lower aperture or slot 7. The effectiveness of the last described construction, it will be obvious, is on a direct par with the others. In each of the three instances thus far considered, a bar or rod of solid rectanglar construction may of course, if it should be preferred, be substituted in place of the channeled type shown.

In Figs. V, VI and VII, I have illustrated my invention as embodied in a curtain support involving the use of a rod 10 having a rounded or circular cross section. The profile configuration of the rod end will be recognized from Fig. VI as identical to that characterizing the structure of Fig. II, the upturned hook, the associated lug, and the cooperating shoulder being here identified respectively by the numerals 16, 17 and 18 previously employed. By reason of the rounded cross-sectional configuration of the rod 10 in this instance, a slight alteration is required in the shape of the hook and lug receiving apertures 6, 7 in the offset 2 of the mounting bracket 1. In accord with this requirement, said apertures 6, 7 are made substantially semicircular in form to receive the hook 16 and the lug 17 with a comparatively close fit. If desired to obtain the advantage of lightness, a tubular rod may obviously be used in place of the solid bar described.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a curtain support of the type described, a mounting bracket having a raised central portion provided with a transverse aperture, and a rod having laterally-bent ends, each said end being formed with a hook for engaging through the aperture in the mounting bracket and an aligned rigidity maintaining lug, said lug being notched-out at the lower part to afford a supporting shoulder for abutment with the outer face of the mounting bracket, and said hook and notched out part being, respectively, provided with opposedly inclined faces to facilitate insertion of the rod end into the mounting bracket.

2. In a curtain support of the type described, a mounting bracket having a raised central portion provided with a transverse opening; and a rod having a laterally-bent end formed with an upturned hook notched out of the upper edge thereof, the bight of said hooks being of acute-angular profile to permit tilting of the rod in engaging the hook in the aperture of the bracket, and a subjacent aligned rigidity maintaining lug, said lug being notched-out at the lower edge to afford a thrust abutment for co-operation with the outer face of the aforesaid bracket and having its entry face opposedly inclined relative to the bight aforesaid.

3. In a curtain support of the type described, a mounting bracket having a raised central portion provided with transverse openings; in combination with a rod having laterally-bent ends, each such end being formed with a hook and an aligned subjacent lug having a notched-out part, said hook and lug having opposedly inclined entry faces and engaging the individual apertures of the aforesaid bracket with the notched out part abutting the outer face thereof whereby a rigid interlock is effected.

4. In a curtain support of the type described, a bracket having a raised central portion provided with transverse openings; in combination with a rod having laterally-bent ends, each such end being formed with an integral upturned hook having an acute-angled profile, a lug beneath the hook and a shoulder beneath the lug with an inclined entry face, said hook and lug engaging individual apertures in the brackets, and the shoulder abutting the outer face of said bracket to interlock the hook and supportingly prevent displacement of the rod.

5. In a curtain support of the type described, a mounting bracket formed from an elongated blank of sheet metal with a raised offset, said raised offset being provided with a pair of horizontally spaced apertures; in combination with a rod having laterally-bent ends, each such end being formed with an integral upturned hook

having an inclined entry face and an aligned subjacent lug with the lower part notched out to afford a reversely inclined entry face, said hook and lug engaging individually in the apertures of the mounting bracket with the notched-out part abutting the outer face thereof intermediate the apertures to interlockingly support the aforesaid rod.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this 17th day of March, 1924.

ALBERT FOSTER.