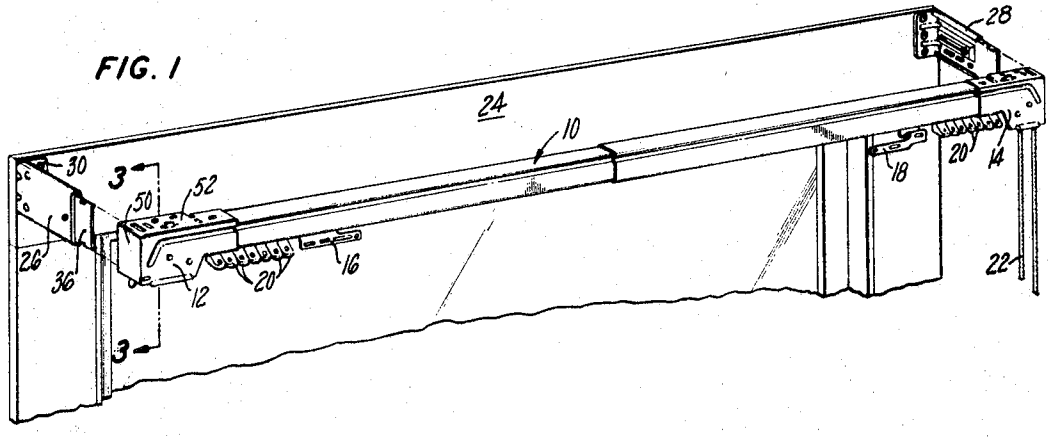
June 11, 1968 E. T. JANUS 3,387,321

MOUNTING STRUCTURE FOR DRAPERY TRAVERSE RODS

Filed Sept. 22, 1965

FIG. 1



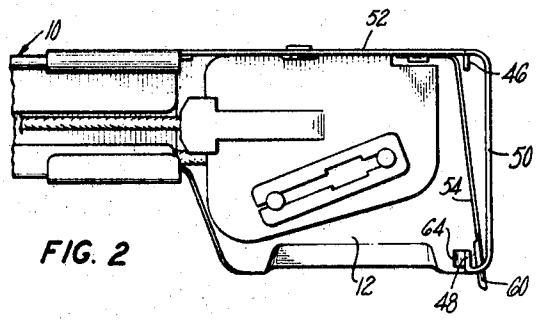




FIG. 2

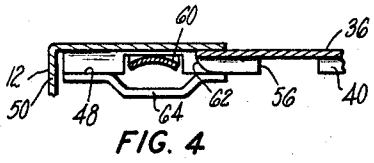



FIG. 4

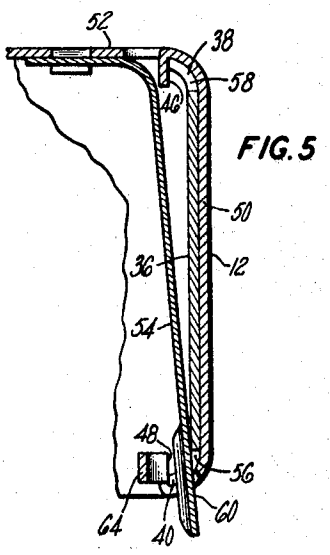



FIG. 5

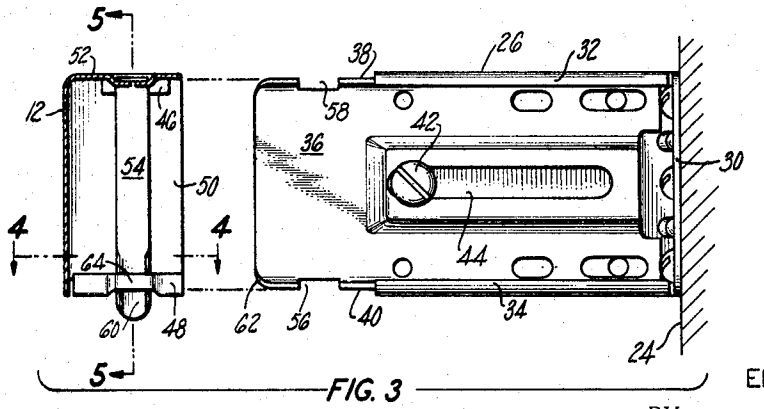



FIG. 3

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3,387,321

# MOUNTING STRUCTURE FOR DRAPERY TRAVERSE RODS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 16—94)

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A two-handed releasable mounting structure for drapery traverse rods wherein a pulley housing on the rod is secured to an adjustable bracket plate by a spring latch arm fixed to the top of the pulley housing and extending downwardly across the end of the bracket plate which extends into the housing with the latch are biased into a notch in the lower edge of the plate.

This invention relates to drapery traverse rods, and more particularly concerns a mounting assembly for releasably mounting the ends of such rods on wall surfaces.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide an end mounting structure for drapery traverse rods which permits the rod to be releasably mounted in place and also removed without the use of tools.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a latching structure for securing the end of a drapery traverse rod to a wall bracket which is simple, easy to use and may be manufactured at low cost.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a latching structure for securing the end of a drapery traverse rod to a wall bracket in which the latch release element is unobtrusively but conveniently located in the end portion of the rod.

Other objects will be in part obvious and in part pointed out more in detail hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combination of elements and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereafter set forth, and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the appended claim.

In the drawing:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a drapery traverse rod embodying the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary rear view of the left end portion of the traverse rod shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 3—3 in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 4—4 in FIG. 3 showing the parts partially assembled, and

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 5—5 in FIG. 3 showing the parts in assembled relation.

The drapery traverse rod **10** illustrated in FIG. 1 comprises a pair of pulley housings **12, 14** located at the ends thereof, a pair of drapery carriers **16, 18** and a suitable number of drapery glides **20** for supporting drapery panels at spaced intervals along their top edges. The drapery carriers **16, 18** and the drapery glides **20** are mounted for sliding movement along the length of the rod **10** and a pull cord **22** trained over suitable pulleys (not shown) located in the pulley housings **12, 14** cooperates with the carriers **16, 18** in the usual manner to move them along the rod **10** to any desired position.

The ends of the traverse rod **10** are shown as being supported on a window frame **24** by a pair of wall brackets **26, 28** which are of identical construction and in fact are interchangeable. Similarly, the mounting structure components of the pulley housings **12, 14** are substantially identical and hence only one of the two end mounting structures for the traverse rod **10** is illustrated in detail in the drawing and will be described herein.



The wall bracket **26** is provided with a mounting flange **30** which may be secured to the window frame or adjacent wall surface by screws or other suitable fasteners. The top and bottom edges of the projecting portion of the wall bracket **26** are formed with inwardly turned lips **32, 34** forming a channel in which a projetcing plate **36** is positioned in telescoping relation. In order to assure that the projecting plate **36** may be rigidly secured to the wall bracket **26** the upper and lower edges **38, 40** are curved so as to engage the inner surfaces of the lips **32, 34**. A screw **42** threaded in the wall bracket **26** extends through an elongated slot **44** in the projecting plate **36** so that after the projecting plate **36** has been extended to the desired position, the screw **42** may be tightened to hold the parts firmly together. Thus, the traverse rod **10** may be spaced from the window frame **24** as desired to provide proper spacing of the draperies from the window.

When the traverse rod **10** is mounted on the window frame **24** the free end of the projecting plate **36** is disposed within the pulley housing **12** and these two members are firmly secured in latching engagement. Accordingly, there is provided an upper flange **46** and a lower flange **48** within the pulley housing **12** which, together with the end wall **50** define a channel shaped to receive the free end of the projecting plate **36**. The upper flange **46** is preferably bent downwardly out of the plane of and integral with the top wall **52** while the lower flange **48** is an integral part of the end wall **50**.

The pulley housing **12** and the projecting plate **36** are latched together by a spring arm **54** which is secured to the top wall **52** of the pulley housing **12** and bent so as to extend downwardly in generally paraliel relation to the end wall **50**. The spring arm **54** is biased against the lower edge of the end wall **50**, and when the projecting plate **36** is positioned in the channel formed by the flanges **46, 48** the spring arm **54** enters a notch **56** formed in the lower edge of the end portion of the projecting plate **36**. A corresponding notch **58** formed in the upper edge **38** of the projecting plate **36** performs the function of the notch **56** when the projecting plate **36** is used as a right hand support rather than a left hand support.

The lower end of the spring arm **54** is curved so as to form a camming surface **60** to facilitate the entry of the projecting plate **36** into the pulley housing **12**, and cooperates with a curved end portion of the projecting plate **36** which forms a camming surface **62**. Thus, when the traverse rod **10** is placed in the spaced position shown in FIG. 1 from the window frame **24** and then moved into engagement with the wall brackets **26** and **28**, the end portion of the projecting plate **36** enters the pulley housing **12** whereupon the camming surface **62** engages the camming surface **60** on the spring arm **54** and displaces it sufficiently to permit the projecting plate **36** to reach the position in which the spring arm **54** snaps into the notch **56**. In this manner the pulley housing **12** is firmly secured to the wall bracket **26** and assembly of the parts is accomplished simply by aligning the pulley housing **12** with the projecting plate **36** and then pressing it into place. The audible snap of the spring arm **54** entering the notch **56** provides assurance that the parts are properly assembled.

In order to permit the traverse rod **10** to be easily disassembled from the wall brackets **26, 28** the free end of the spring arm **54** extends downwardly below the lower edge of the end wall **50** so that it may be shifted away from the projecting plate **36** by finger pressure. When this is done the spring arm **54** is disengaged from the notch **56** and the pulley housing **12** may be withdrawn from the wall bracket **26**. In order to prevent overstressing of the spring arm **54** when it is shifted to its unlatched

position there is provided a strap 64 extending across the path of movement of the lower end portion of the spring arm 54. Preferably the strap 64 is formed as an integral part of the lower flange 48.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the present invention provides an improved mounting structure for traverse rods which may be quickly secured to wall mounting brackets without the use of tools and which may be equally quickly detached for adjustment or repair. Further, the mounting structure is made of relatively uncomplicated sheet metal parts which are few in number, thus making possible manufacture at low cost. Finally, the latching arrangement of the present invention is positive and the mounting structure parts remain firmly secured together after assembly.

As will be apparent to persons skilled in the art, various modifications and adaptations of the structure above described will become readily apparent without departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the appended claim.

I claim:

1. Mounting structure for a drapery traverse rod comprising a wall bracket including a vertically disposed projecting plate having a notch in the lower edge thereof spaced from its free end, a pulley housing secured to the end of the traverse rod, said pulley housing having an end wall and a top wall, a downwardly extending flange integral with and bent out of the plane of said top wall adjacent said end wall, an upwardly extending flange integral with the lower edge of said side wall and adjacent thereto, said end wall and said flanges forming a channel shaped to receive said plate, a spring arm secured at its upper end to said top wall and extending downwardly across said channel, said spring arm being biased toward said channel with its free end lying in the path of travel of the lower edge of said plate when said housing is aligned for assembly with said wall bracket, and camming surfaces on the free ends of said plate and said spring arm shaped so as to cause said spring arm to ride over said plate and then snap into said notch when assembly of said housing and said wall bracket is completed, the free end of said spring arm extending beyond the lower edge of said end wall to provide a finger actuatable portion for disengaging said spring arm from said notch.




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