Oct. 23, 1951 B. B. JUNKUNC 2,572,036

FACIA BOARD

Filed Feb. 5, 1948 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig. 1

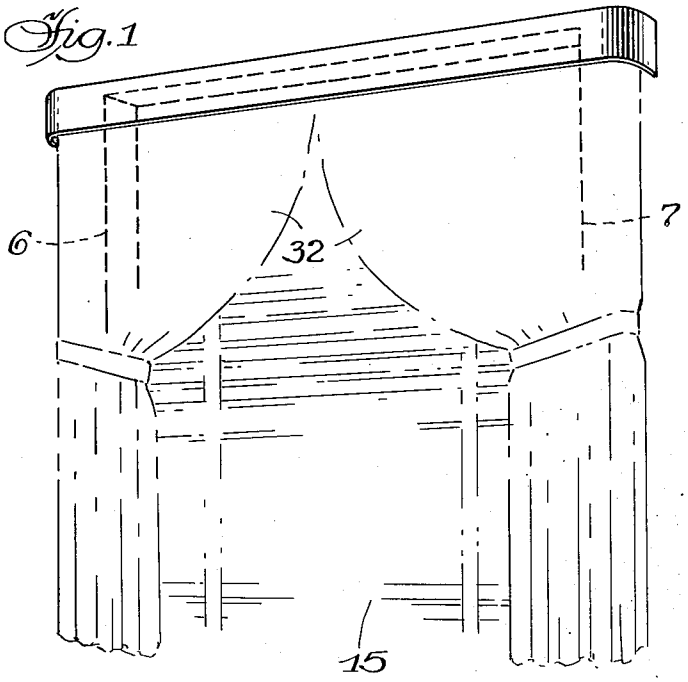


Fig. 4

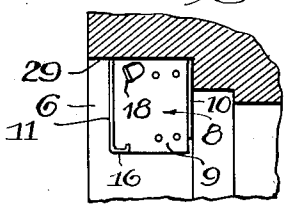


Fig. 5

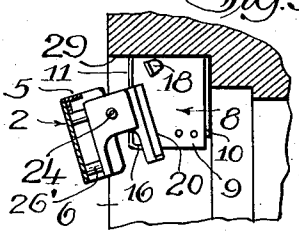


Fig. 6

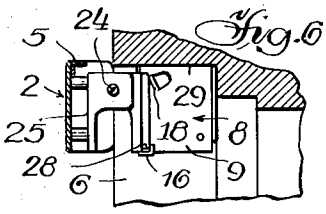


Fig. 2

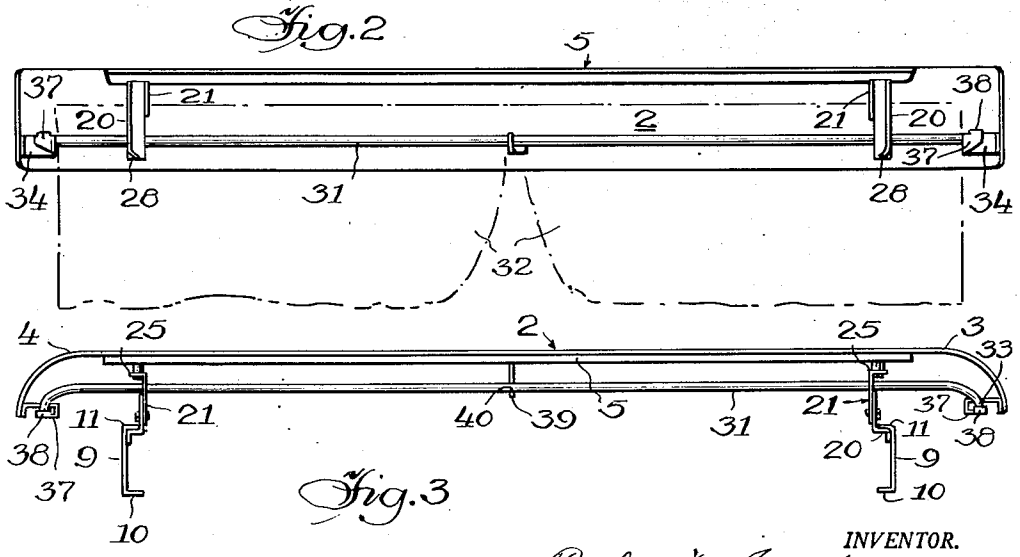


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.

Bela B. Junkunc

BY

Schneider & Dressler

Attys.

Oct. 23, 1951 B. B. JUNKUNC 2,572,036

FACIA BOARD

Filed Feb. 5, 1948 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

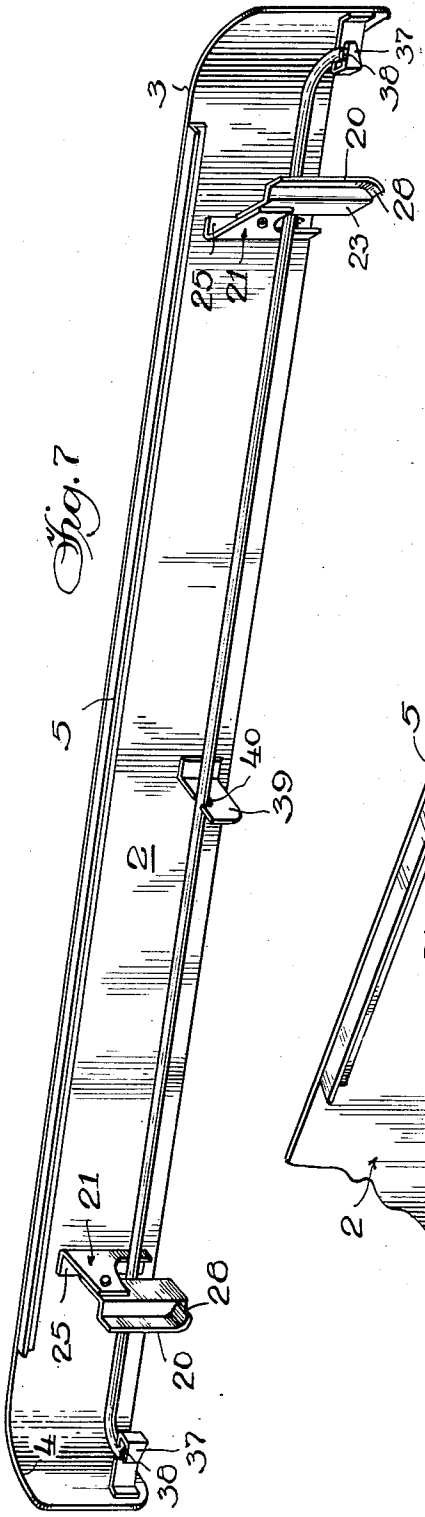


Fig. 7

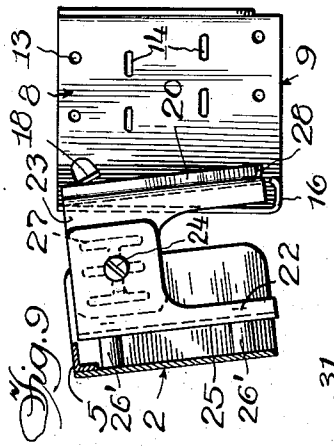


Fig. 9

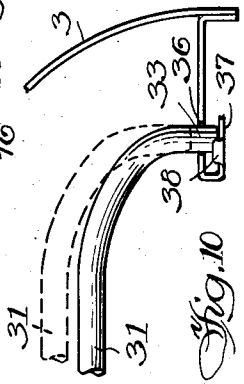


Fig. 10

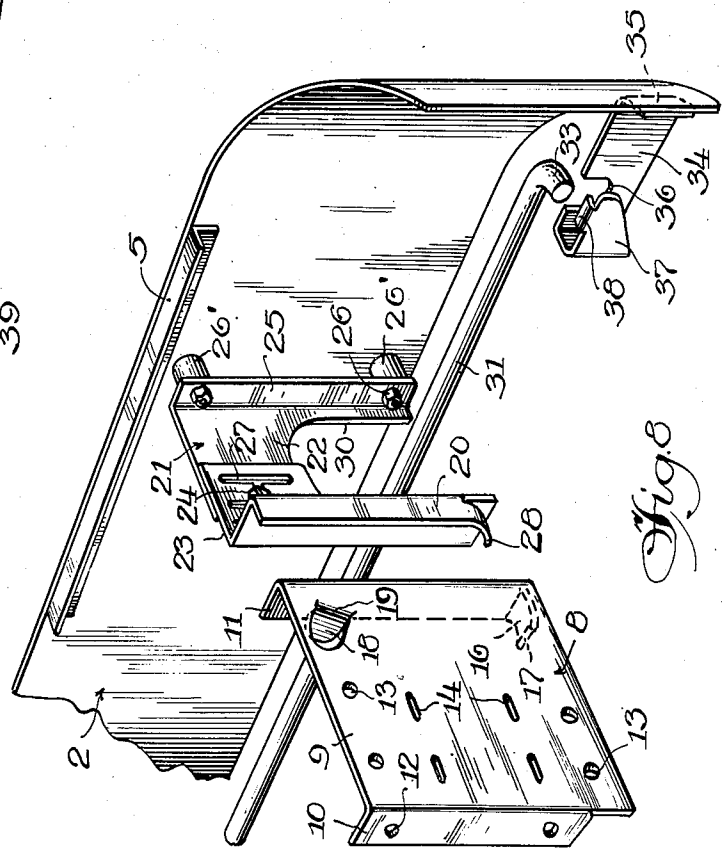


Fig. 8

INVENTOR.
Béla B. Junkunc
BY
Schneider & Dressler
Attys.

Patented Oct. 23, 1951

2,572,036

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,572,036

FACIA BOARD

Bela B. Junkunc, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Bela B. Junkunc, Alexander Junkunc, Sr., Alexander Junkunc, Jr., and Joseph G. Junkunc, doing business as J & J Tool & Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., a copartnership

Application February 5, 1948, Serial No. 6,499.

10 Claims. (Cl. 160—19)

1

This invention relates to a facia board for Venetian blinds and to a bracket for securing it to the blind.

The facia board of the present invention incorporates a drapery or curtain holding rod so as to provide a complete window trim assembly without the expense of separate structures. It extends beyond the ends of the window and presents a neat attractive finished appearance. The attaching means is adjustable, within reasonable limits, so that the facia board may be fitted to the window opening.

The bracket of the present invention is a one-piece unit that provides novel means for securing the facia board in place and can not get out of order as in the case of the brackets of the prior art. Although the bracket is designed especially for use with the facia board of the present invention, its usefulness is not limited to any particular facia board, and its advantages may be utilized even with conventional facia boards.

The structure by which the above advantages are attained will be described in the following specification, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a facia board and draperies forming a complete window trim assembly;

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the facia board and drapery holding rod;

Fig. 3 is a top plan of the facia board secured to the brackets which are positioned in the window frame and may support a Venetian blind;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of one corner of a window frame with the bracket shown in side elevation;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 with the facia board supporting member partially inserted in the bracket;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 with the facia board supporting member in its final position in the bracket;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the rear side of the facia board and drapery holding rod;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of one end portion of the facia board, the drapery holding rod, and the bracket in disassembled position;

Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the bracket and the facia board supporting member immediately before the final positioning of the supporting member in the bracket; and

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary top plan of one end of the facia board showing the method of positioning the end of the drapery holding rod.

2

In the drawings, the reference numeral 2 indicates a facia board rounded at its ends, as indicated at 3 and 4. The facia board may be made of any suitable material, but is preferably of thin sheet metal. An angle reinforcing member 5 may be welded or otherwise secured to the facia board to provide the necessary rigidity. As shown in Fig. 1, curved portions 3 and 4 are positioned beyond the edges 6 and 7 of the window frame so that the ends of the facia board terminate substantially flush with the surface of the wall adjacent the window opening, thereby enhancing the esthetic appearance of the window trim.

A pair of brackets 8 is secured to opposite upper corners of the window frame. The brackets are duplicates except that they are reversed for opposite sides of the window, so only one will be described. The bracket comprises a flat plate 9 having a pair of inturned flanges 10 and 11. Flange 10 fits against the window frame and is provided with apertures 12 through which screws or nails may be driven to help secure the bracket in place. Plate 9 is provided with apertures 13, and the screws or nails which pass therethrough hold bracket 8 against side 6 of the window frame to provide the chief support for the bracket. Slotted apertures 14 in plate 9 provide means for securing the ends of the top rail of the Venetian blind 15 (shown in general outline) to brackets 8.

The lower end of flange 11 is bent upwardly to form a foot portion 16 terminating in free end 17, as shown in Fig. 8. Foot 16 can be formed as a separate member and welded or riveted to plate 9 or flange 11, or it can be bent inwardly from plate 9. A lip 18, struck from plate 9, extends inwardly therefrom. Lip 18 may be formed separately and welded or riveted to plate 9. The base 19 of lip 18 extends diagonally relative to plate 9 and its uppermost end is spaced from flange 11 a distance slightly greater than the width of a flange 20 which constitutes part of a facia board supporting member 21, hereinafter described, with which bracket 8 cooperates to hold the facia board in position.

Two supporting members 21 are provided for facia board 2, but since they are duplicates except for being reversed, only one will be described. The member 21 comprises two separate parts 22 and 23 held together by one or more screws 24, for adjustability, but it may be made of a single piece. Part 22 has a flange 25 secured to facia board 2 by bolts 26. A plurality of spacers 26', mounted on bolts 26 between the

rear surface of facia board 2 and flange 25, keeps each supporting member spaced from the rear surface of the facia board. Screw 24 passes through a single hole in part 22, but part 23 has an interconnected series of slots 27 engaged by the screw so that part 23 may be adjusted in two different directions relative to part 22. The horizontal adjustment is effective to move facia board 2 closer to or farther from the surface of the wall around the window opening. The vertical adjustment permits the facia board to be positioned slightly higher or lower relative to the top of the window so that the most attractive result may be attained. After the initial adjustment at the time of the original installation, parts 22 and 23 are secured together tightly by screw 24 and need not be adjusted again unless it becomes desirable to hide some blemish immediately above or below the facia board, or the facia board is moved to a different window.

Flange 20 has its lower end bent inwardly, as indicated at 28, so as to provide a substantial area of contact with foot 16 of flange 11 when supporting member 21 is positioned in bracket 8.

Bracket 8 is generally positioned adjacent the top 29 of the window frame (Fig. 4) and, therefore, supporting member 21 cannot be inserted into its proper position from the top of the bracket. The angle of lip 18 permits insertion of member 21 from below bracket 8 with flange 20 clear of foot 16, as shown in Fig. 5. When end 28 is higher than turned up end 17, facia board 2 is pulled forwardly and allowed to drop into place with end 28 resting on foot 16. Curved end 17 prevents accidental displacement of the facia board after it has been properly positioned. When facia board 2 is to be removed it must be lifted so that end 28 clears end 17 and its lower edge must then be pushed backwardly. Lip 18 is positioned below the top 29 of the window frame a distance sufficient to permit the required vertical movement of supporting member 21, as shown in Fig. 6. Its spacing from flange 11 is such as to permit the insertion of supporting member 21 and to prevent it from falling out of place once it is inserted as described.

Supporting member 21 is provided with an arched cut out 30 to provide clearance for a rod 31 adapted to support draperies or curtains 32. The ends of rod 31 are bent at substantially right angles, as indicated at 33, to fit in supporting members 34 secured to opposite ends of facia board 2, as indicated at 35 (Fig. 8). Supporting member 34 has a notch 36 in which the end 33 of rod 31 fits. The free end of member 34 is bent back so it forms a stop 37 opposite notch 36 to limit the distance rod 31 can be moved in notch 36. Stop 37 can be formed by making member 34 of greater height and bending it upwardly along a horizontal line. A lip 38 prevents accidental upward displacement of rod 31. An intermediate support member 39 is secured to facia board 2 to provide any intermediate support necessary. Member 39 has a notch 40 in its upper edge and rod 31 is sprung into position in notch 40 after its ends have been positioned in notches 36.

Although a preferred embodiment of the invention has been described in considerable detail, it will be understood that the description thereof is intended to be illustrative, rather than restrictive, as many details may be modified or changed without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Accordingly, I do not desire to be restricted to the exact structure described, except as limited by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In combination, a pair of brackets adapted to be rigidly secured to opposite sides of a window frame, a pair of facia board supporting members respectively engageable with said brackets, a facia board rigidly secured to said supporting members, and a pair of rod-supporting members secured to said facia board, each of said rod-supporting members being bent to form a stop member to engage the ends of a rod mounted thereon to facilitate proper positioning of said rod relative to said facia board.

2. In combination with a facia board, a bracket for supporting one end of a Venetian blind, and an adjustable supporting member engageable with said bracket, said supporting member being secured to said facia board.

3. In combination, a pair of brackets secured to opposite sides of a window frame, a facia board, a pair of horizontally and vertically adjustable, two-piece supporting members rigidly secured to the rear surface of said facia board, said supporting members being supported by said brackets whereby the position of said facia board may be adjusted either horizontally or vertically relative to said window frame, and a pair of rod supporting members rigidly secured to said facia board adjacent its ends, a drapery-supporting rod mounted on said rod-supporting members and slidable longitudinally thereon, said rod-supporting members including a stop member limiting the longitudinal movement of said drapery supporting rod.

4. In combination, a pair of brackets secured to opposite sides of a window frame and adapted to support a Venetian blind, a pair of facia board-supporting members supported by said brackets, and a facia board rigidly secured to said supporting members, each of said supporting members comprising two relatively adjustable parts whereby the position of said facia board may be adjusted either vertically or horizontally relative to said window frame.

5. In combination, a bracket secured to one side of a window frame, said bracket having a lip projecting inwardly from said bracket adjacent its top, a flange bent inwardly at one edge of said bracket, and a foot projecting inwardly adjacent the lower edge of said flange, a facia board, and a supporting member secured to said facia board, said supporting member having a flange supported on said foot and fitting between said first mentioned flange and said lip.

6. In combination, a bracket secured to one side of a window frame, a lip projecting inwardly from said bracket adjacent its top, a flange bent inwardly at one edge of said bracket, a foot projecting inwardly adjacent the lower edge of said flange, a facia board, and a supporting member rigidly secured to said facia board, said supporting member having a flange supported on said foot and fitting between said first mentioned flange and said lip, the base of said lip extending downwardly and away from said first flange to facilitate positioning the top portion of said second mentioned flange between said lip and said first mentioned flange from below said lip.

7. A bracket for supporting one end of a facia board, said bracket comprising a plate, a flange extending inwardly from one edge of said plate, a foot portion extending at approximately right angles to said flange, and a projection extending inwardly from said plate, said projection and

said flange being spaced apart and engaging opposite surfaces of the facia board.

8. A bracket for supporting one end of a facia board, said bracket comprising a plate having a flange bent inwardly at one edge thereof, the lower end of said flange being bent upwardly, and a lip struck inwardly from said plate at a predetermined distance from said flange, the base of said lip being positioned diagonally relative to said flange, to facilitate positioning of the facia board in said bracket from the underside of said bracket.

9. A bracket for supporting one end of a facia board, said bracket comprising a plate, a wall member extending inwardly from said plate, a foot portion on said wall member extending at an angle therefrom along said plate, and a projection extending inwardly from said plate adjacent the wall member and above said foot portion, whereby a facia board may be positioned in said bracket from the underside thereof with the bottom of the facia board resting on the foot portion and the upper portion retained between the wall member and the projection.

10. A bracket for supporting one end of a facia board, said bracket comprising a plate, a wall member integral with and extending inwardly from one edge of said plate, a foot portion on said wall member extending at an angle therefrom along said plate, and a projection extending inwardly from said plate adjacent the wall member and above said foot portion, whereby a facia board may be positioned in said bracket from the underside thereof with the bottom of the facia board resting on the foot portion and the upper portion retained between the wall member and the projection.

BELA B. JUNKUNC.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
302,060	Vaas	July 15, 1884
1,336,047	Rakowski	Apr. 6, 1920
1,460,575	Donovan	July 3, 1923
1,658,815	Oskamp	Feb. 14, 1928
1,848,618	Gandolfo	Mar. 8, 1932
2,267,160	McKerlie	Dec. 23, 1941
2,281,043	Nelson	Apr. 28, 1942
2,293,662	Richardson	Aug. 18, 1942
2,296,625	Bird	Sept. 22, 1942

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
40,893	Austria	Aug., Feb. 10, 1910