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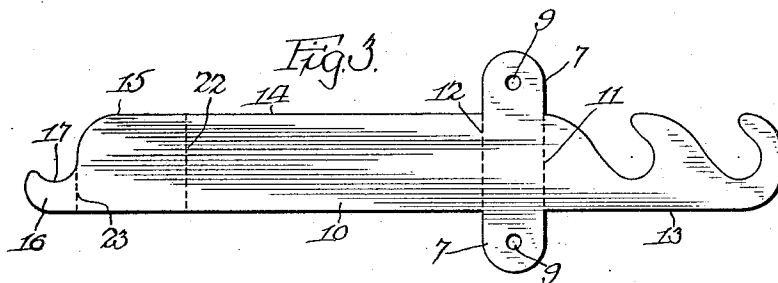
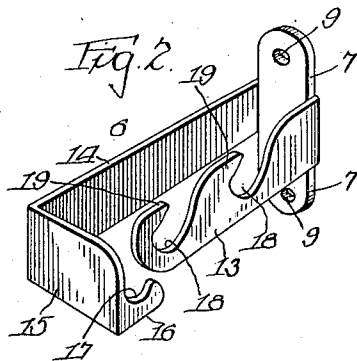
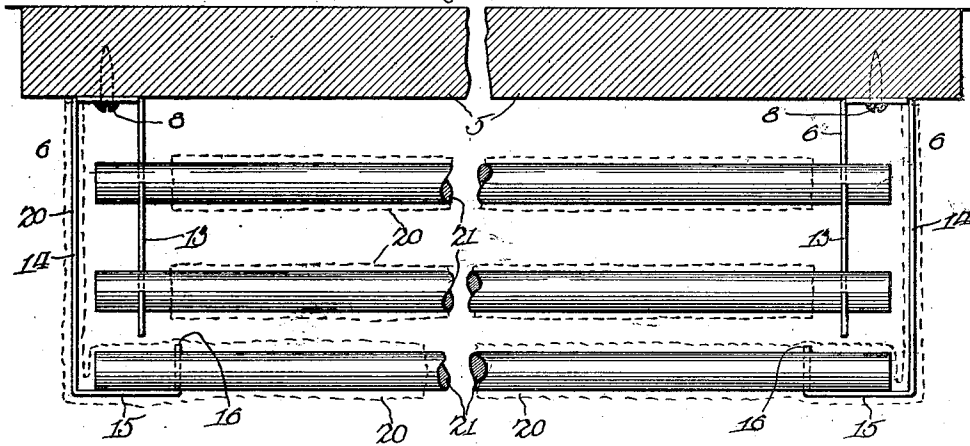
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SUPPORTING BRACKET FOR WINDOW DRAPERY RODS

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Fig. 1



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUPPORTING BRACKET FOR WINDOW DRAPERY RODS.

Application filed December 9, 1922. Serial No. 605,824.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY O. WOLFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Supporting Bracket for Window Drapery Rods, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that type of brackets employed for detachably supporting horizontally disposed supporting rods for lace curtains and other draperies for windows.

The invention has for one of its objects the provision of brackets of such construction as to afford means for supporting the ends of at least one rod, in such a manner that the loop at the upper end of the drapery, slidably carried by said rod, can be slid upon the bracket until the vertical edge of the said drapery meets or approaches closely the wall of the window casing, thereby excluding light, concealing the bracket and presenting a more pleasing appearance.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bracket for accomplishing the above named result without the necessity of forming a hole in the side of the loop of the drapery for the reception of a portion of the bracket, and without the necessity of employing clamping or retaining means for maintaining the loop in its bracket concealing or light excluding position.

A further object is to furnish a bracket for the support of one or more rods in such a way that said rod or rods may have slight longitudinal movement without displacement and so that, when more than one rod is employed, they may be maintained in spaced relation to one another.

Still another object is the provision of recesses or rod-seats in the bracket of such construction as to cause the rods to automatically seat themselves and to be maintained therein against accidental upward movement and dislocation.

A still further object is the provision of a bracket which can be made of a single piece and by a stamping process, thereby affording great economy in its production.

The invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combination of parts herein shown and described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, which

serves to illustrate an embodiment of the invention,—

Fig. 1 is a plan view partly in section and partly in elevation of a window casing or similar support, showing brackets embodying the invention horizontally mounted thereon and supporting a plurality of drapery rods, the draperies being indicated by dotted lines. The view is shown as shortened for the convenience of illustration.

Fig. 2 is a detached perspective view of a bracket embodying the invention, and

Fig. 3 is a face view of a single piece of metal out of which the bracket may be formed.

Corresponding numerals of reference refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawing.

The window casing or vertical support for the brackets is indicated by the numeral 5 and has secured thereto in a horizontal plane and in suitable spaced relation to each other, a pair of brackets, each of which is generally designated by the numerals 6 in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing.

In the present instance, each of the brackets 6 is shown as being made of a single elongated piece of sheet metal, which is provided between its ends and on each edge thereof with a transversely extended apertured portion 7, which portions provide or form the securing part of the bracket and as is evident by reference to Fig. 1, may be secured to the support 5 by means of screws 8 or similar fastening devices extended through the openings 9 of the portions 7 to the inner face of the support 5 or window casing.

By reference to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the transversely disposed portions 7 are located in alignment with one another and are so disposed with reference to the elongated body of the bracket as to be nearer one end thereof than the other end. The body 10 is bent at right angles on the dotted lines 11 and 12, see Fig. 3, and thereby forms the parallel arms 13 and 14 respectively of the bracket. The arm 14 is considerably longer than the arm 13 and has a lateral extension 15 at its end furthest from the securing plate or portions 7 of the bracket. The extension 15 of each of the brackets 6 is extended inwardly and as shown, at some distance from the free end of the arm 13 of the bracket. This in

ward extension 15 is provided at its free end with a projection 16 extended substantially in parallelism with the arms 13 and 14 but inwardly of the first named arm. 5 The upper surface of the projection 16 is provided with a downwardly curved depression or rod seat 17, and said projection is of less width than the extension 15, as is clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of 10 the drawings.

The arm 13 of each bracket is provided with one or more rod seats or recesses 18, which recesses open through the upper edge of the arm 13 and have their walls or edges 15 adjacent the support 5 inclined downwardly and outwardly from said support. From the downwardly inclined portion of the said walls or edges of the recesses 18 the outward portion of the walls or edges of said 20 recesses are inclined upwardly and outwardly and then inwardly, or towards the support 5 producing an overhanging portion 19 for each recess. By this construction it is manifest that when a rod 25 is placed in the open or upper end of one of the recesses, its weight and that of the drapery which the rod carries, will cause the rod to automatically seat itself in the lower portion of one of the recesses 18 where it will be overhung by one 30 of the portions 19 in such a way as to prevent accidental upward dislocation of the rod, but so that said rod can be readily removed through the open end of the recess. 35

By reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, it will be seen that the projection 16 of each of the brackets is located at a distance to one side of the free end of the 40 arm 13 of the bracket on which the projection 16 is mounted. This arrangement permits of the loop 20 at the upper end of the drapery, which loop is slidably mounted on one of the supporting rods 21, 45 to be slid over the projection 16, extension 15, and arm 14 of the bracket, until the vertical edge of the drapery mounted on the outermost rod 21, meets or closely approaches the walls of the window casing 50 or vertical support for the brackets, and that thus the bracket will be concealed and the passage of light between the drapery on the arm 14 of the bracket prevented.

In Fig. 1 of the drawing I have shown 55 three rods 21 as being supported on a pair of brackets 6, the innermost one of which rods may have mounted thereon in the usual manner a lace curtain or other suitable drapery, and the outermost rod 21 may have 60 mounted thereon for sliding movement the loop 20 of a valance, while the intermediate rod may support what is commonly called "side drapes." The drapery for each rod is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 65 of the drawings, and the numeral 20 de-

signates the loop at the upper end of each piece of drapery through which the rods are extended. As the arm 13 of each bracket is located parallel with the arm 14 of 70 its bracket and at a distance from the latter arm, it is manifest that the rods 21 may be moved longitudinally in either direction for a slight distance only to permit of adjustment or placing on said rod the desired drapery without accidental dislocation of 75 the rod.

In order to form the extension 15 at the outer end of the arm 14, the body 10 may be bent on the dotted line 22 so as to assume and maintain a right angled position to 80 said arm, and it is obvious that the part of the body 10 forming the projection 16, can be bent inwardly on the dotted line 23 of Fig. 3 so as to assume and maintain the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the 85 drawing for the support of the outermost rod when more than one rod is employed, or for a single rod if only one rod is used.

While I have shown and above described 90 the bracket as being formed of a single piece of material, and while I prefer to so construct it on account of the cheapness of manufacture and stability of the device after being formed into shape, yet it is 95 obvious that the sides or arms 13 and 14 may be made of separate pieces and secured to the securing portion 7 by any suitable means, and that the extension 15 can be a separate piece from the arm 14 and secured thereto in any suitable manner with- 100 out departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to 105 secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A substantially rectangular bracket having two long sides and two short sides, one of the long sides terminating short of one of the short sides and the short side 110 adjacent the free end of the last named long side having a projection for the support of a rod, said projection extended towards the other short side but out of alignment with the shorter long side and terminating short of the free end of said 115 short side.

2. A substantially rectangular bracket having two long sides and two short sides, one of the long sides terminating short of one of the short sides and having a recess 120 adapted to support the end of a rod, and the short side adjacent the free end of the last named long side having a projection for the support of another rod.

3. A substantially rectangular bracket 125 having two long sides and two short sides, one of the long sides terminating short of one of the short sides and provided with at least one recess for the support of the end 130 of a rod, and the short side adjacent the

free end of the last named long side having a projection for the support of another rod, said projection being directed towards the other short side of the bracket.

5 4. A substantially rectangular bracket having two long sides and two short sides, one of the long sides terminating short of one of the short sides and being provided in its upper edge with at least one down-
10 wardly and outwardly inclined recess having an overhanging part, and the short side adjacent the free end of the last named long side having a projection for the sup-
port of a rod.

15 5. A bracket comprising an elongated

piece of material having a transversely disposed apertured portion disposed from each edge thereof and in alignment, said piece bent on transverse lines at the edges of said transversely disposed portions, 20 thereby forming two parallel sides, one of said sides being shorter than the other and provided with at least one recess for the support of a rod, the longer of said sides bent transversely near its free end, thereby 25 forming a lateral extension, said extension being transversely bent to form a projection for the support of another rod.

HARRY O. WOLFF.