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J. M. WINTROB

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DRAPERY FIXTURE

Filed July 10, 1930

Fig. 1.

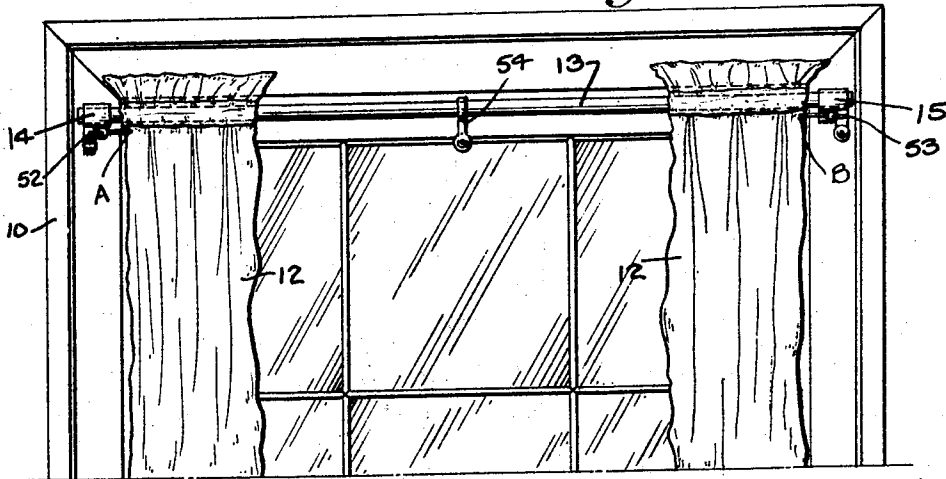


Fig. 8.

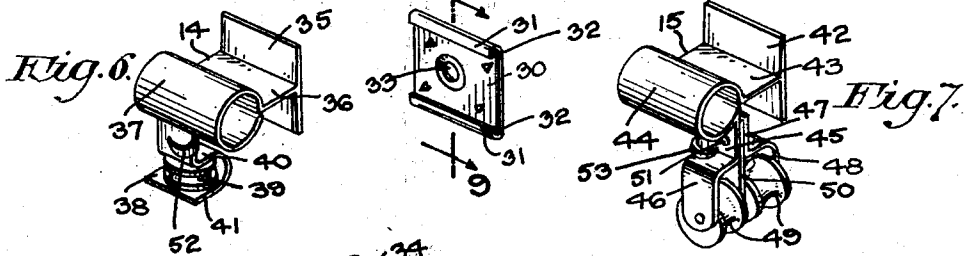
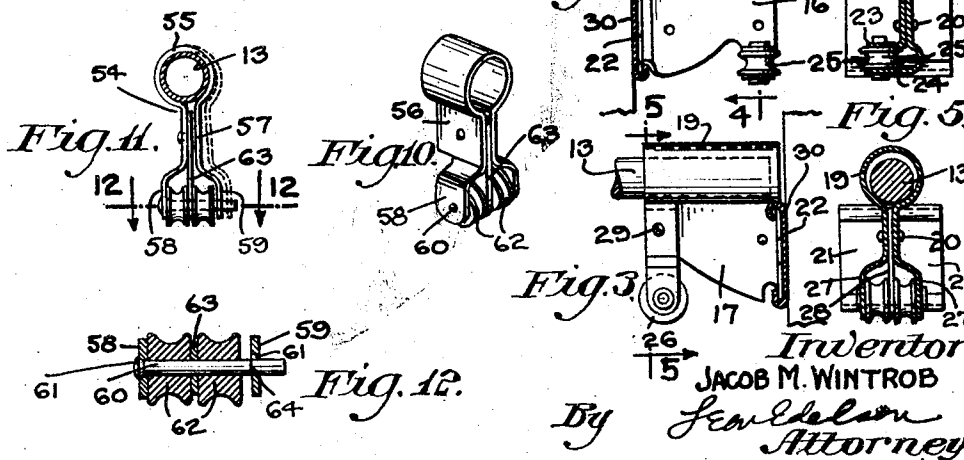


Fig. 9.



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DRAPERY FIXTURE

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This invention relates to devices adapted for use in hanging curtains, draperies, valances and the like and more particularly to improvements in the construction of combined rod and pulley brackets.

In my copending application, Serial No. 347,881, filed March 18, 1929, I disclosed certain forms of combined pulley and rod brackets which were adapted to be used for supporting a curtain or drapery rod therebetween, the construction of these brackets being such that they were adapted for quick-detachable securement to the side walls of a window trim without necessitating the disfigurement of the latter.

In addition to the objects mentioned in said copending application, the present invention has for its primary objects certain improvements in the constructions already disclosed. This present application is to be considered therefore as a continuation in part of the application above referred to.

More specifically it is an object of the present invention to provide a combined rod and pulley bracket which is characterized in the provision of means formed integrally therein and constituting an anchorage to which the upper corner of a drapery or draw curtain may be secured, thereby avoiding the use of a separately attached element for this purpose.

A further object of the invention is the provision of an improved form of auxiliary supporting bracket for the combined rod and pulley bracket, this supporting bracket being so designed that it requires only a single securing element to maintain it in the desired position.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an improved construction of ring pulley which is adapted for clamping engagement with the curtain or drapery rod without necessitating the use of set screws or the like and which may be positioned upon the rod without necessitating the removal of the latter from its supporting end brackets.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear more fully hereinafter.

The invention consists substantially in the

combination, construction, location and relative arrangement of parts, all as will appear more fully hereinafter, as shown in the accompanying drawings, and as finally pointed out in the appended claims:—

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view showing a pair of combination brackets constructed in accordance with this invention and supporting a curtain rod therebetween;

Figures 2 and 3 are enlarged elevational views of single and double pulley brackets, respectively, of the type disclosed more particularly in the aforementioned copending application;

Figures 4 and 5 are vertical cross-sections taken respectively on the lines 4—4 and 5—5 of Figures 2 and 3;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of combined rod and pulley bracket similar to that shown in the upper left hand corner of Figure 1;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of bracket similar to that shown in the upper right hand corner of Figure 1;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of an auxiliary supporting bracket adapted for use in quick-detachably securing the brackets of Figures 2, 3, 6 and 7 in position against the window trim;

Figure 9 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the intermediate pulley bracket such as is shown attached to the central point of the curtain rod in Figure 1;

Figure 11 is an end elevational view of the pulley bracket shown in Figure 10; and

Figure 12 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 12—12 of Figure 11.

Referring now to the drawings, the numeral 10 designates generally the frame work of a window or door adapted to be fitted with hangings such as the curtains or draperies 12. These curtains or draperies are supported from a rod 13 arranged to extend transversely across the top of the frame work, this rod being in turn supported by brackets constructed in accordance with this invention. In Figure 1 the rod supporting brackets are

designated generally by the reference numerals 14 and 15, it being observed that in the arrangement thus shown the brackets are secured or attached to the frontal surfaces of the opposite side walls of the window frame and that by virtue of this arrangement the rod 13 is disposed in a plane which is forwardly offset from the plane of said frontal surfaces of the window frame.

In some instances however, as in the case of my copending application above referred to, it may be desirable to support the rod 13 such that it lies within the frontal plane of the window frame and beneath the top header thereof. To attain this end, curtain rod supporting brackets of the type shown in Figures 2 to 5 inclusive are employed, it being understood that the bracket 16 of Figure 2 and the bracket 17 of Figure 3 are respectively adapted to be substituted for the brackets 14 and 15 of Figure 1. The bracket 16 is fashioned from a single sheet of material suitably folded upon itself to provide a horizontally extending tubular socket 18 for receiving one end of the rod 13. The bracket 17 is likewise fashioned from a single sheet of material to provide a tubular socket 19 for receiving the opposite end of the rod.

In each case the overlapping portions of the brackets 16 and 17 are secured together by means of a rivet 20, the rear vertical edges being oppositely turned, as 21, to provide a vertically disposed base 22. As clearly appears in Figure 4 the bracket 16 is provided with a pair of vertically spaced laterally projecting flanges 23 and 24 between which is mounted, for rotation about a vertical axis, a draw-cord pulley 25, the said flanges 23 and 24 constituting integral extensions of the overlapping portions of the bracket.

As distinguished from this, the bracket 17 is characterized by the provision of a pair of pulleys 26, the latter being embraced between the laterally spaced branches 27 of the bracket and being arranged for rotation about a common horizontal axis. Preferably, the pulleys 26 are maintained in separated relation by a spacer 28 which is suitably secured, as by the rivet 29, between the overlapping portions of the bracket.

The brackets 16 and 17 are respectively mounted upon the window or door frame side walls through the intervention of a channeled supporting member 30 (see Figures 8 and 9). The opposite side edges of this member are returned, as at 31, to provide a pair of opposed grooves 32 within which the top and bottom edges of the base 22 of either of the brackets 16 and 17 may be slidably received. The body of the member 30 is centrally apertured, as at 33, through which a securing screw may be passed for attaching the member flatwise against the frame. It will also be observed that the body of the member 30 is provided with struck-out elements 34 the

pointed ends of which project rearwardly and are adapted to be pressed into the woodwork to prevent skewing of the member. By virtue of the elements 34 only a single screw is required to maintain the member in fixed proper position to receive its associated rod and pulley bracket.

For an installation like that shown in Figure 1 wherein the rod 13 is disposed forwardly of the frontal plane of the window or door frame, the brackets 14 and 15 are employed, these brackets being shown most clearly in Figures 6 and 7 respectively. The bracket 14, it will be observed, includes a vertically disposed base portion 35 from which forwardly projects a horizontally disposed web 36 the free outer edge of which is rolled to provide a tubular socket 37 within which one end of the rod 13 may be inserted. Integrally formed upon the socketed portion 37 of the bracket 14 is a draw-cord pulley support 38 within which a draw-cord pulley 39 is supported for rotation about a vertical axis. This pulley support includes a yoke-shaped element having the vertically spaced branches 40 and 41 between which the pulley shaft is secured, it being observed that the mouth of the yoke presents directly away from the base 35 of the bracket instead of in a direction paralleling the base as in the case of the bracket 16 (see Figure 2).

The right hand bracket 15 also includes a vertically disposed base portion 42 and a forwardly projecting horizontally disposed web 43. The free outer edge of the web 43 is rolled to provide a tubular socket 44 for receiving the opposite end of the rod 13, said socket being provided with an integrally formed depending flange 45 having an offset portion 46. Secured to the flange 45 is a member 47 having an offset portion 48 which cooperates with the portion 46 to form a downwardly presenting yoke within which a pair of draw-cord pulleys 49 are journaled for rotation about a common horizontal axis. The pulleys 49 are preferably maintained in separated relation by a spacer 50 which is suitably secured, as by a rivet 51, between the overlapping portions of the elements 45 and 47. It will be observed that the axis of rotation of the pulleys 49 extends in a direction normal to the base 42 rather than in parallelism therewith as in the case of the bracket 17 shown in Figure 3. It will be understood, too, that each of the brackets 14 and 15 is adapted to be quick-detachably secured in position through the intervention of a supporting member 30.

Respectively formed upon the bracket members 14 and 15 are hook-shaped elements 52 and 53 which respectively serve as anchorages for the outer ends of the curtains or draperies suspended from the rod 13. As appears most clearly in Figure 1 the left hand drapery has the point A thereof anchored to

the hook 52 while the right hand drapery has the point B thereof anchored to the hook 53. In the case of the bracket 14 the hook 52 is formed as an integral reversely bent portion of the member depending from the socket, the hook so formed being preferably positioned directly above the draw cord pulley. The hook 53 of the bracket 15 is similarly formed and located with respect to the draw-cord pulleys. By forming these hooks on the brackets 14 and 15 (it being understood that they may also be formed on the brackets 16 and 17) proper anchorage of the hangings is at all times secured at the same time that the necessity for separate anchoring elements is obviated.

In order to prevent sagging of the draw-cords at a point between the brackets 14 and 15, particularly when the draperies 12 are drawn apart as shown, I employ an intermediate pulley bracket 54, as is shown most clearly in Figures 11 and 12. This bracket 54 is also constructed in the form of a sheet metal stamping which is folded upon itself to provide a tubular portion 55 which is adapted to embrace the rod 13 and a pair of overlapping portions 56 and 57. These latter portions terminate in laterally offset flanges 58 and 59 between which extends a horizontally disposed pulley shaft 60.

One end of this shaft 60 is secured, as at 61, to the flange 58 while the opposite end thereof projects beyond the flange 59 through an enlarged opening 61 formed therein. A pair of rollers 62 are journaled upon the shaft and, if desired, a spacer 63 may be provided to maintain the rollers in separated relation. This spacer 63 is preferably secured to the portion 56 of the member. The free end of the shaft 60 is provided with an annular groove 64 which is adapted to receive the wall of the aperture 61 in such manner as to maintain the parts in the position shown in Figure 11 in consequence of which the tubular portion 55 clampingly embraces the rod 13. To remove the member 54 from the rod it is only necessary to spring the flange 59 out of engagement with the shaft whereupon the member may be slipped free of the rod, either longitudinally or laterally thereof.

It will be understood, of course, that the invention is susceptible of various changes and modifications, without departing from the real spirit or general principles thereof and it is accordingly intended to claim the same broadly as well as specifically as indicated by the appended claims.

What is claimed as new and useful is:—

1. In a curtain rod bracket, a member provided with a tubular socket integrally formed in one portion thereof and with a flange depending from said socket, one or more draw-cord pulleys rotatably supported by said flange, and means also formed as an integral

part of said member for detachably securing said member to a relatively fixed support.

2. In a curtain rod bracket, in combination, a member in the form of a unitary sheet metal stamping having a tubular socket for receiving a curtain rod and having a flange on said member extending downwardly from and in a plane coincident with the axis of said socket, one or more draw-cord pulleys rotatably supported by said flange, and an adapter for slidably and removably receiving said member.

3. In a curtain rod bracket, a member having a substantially flat web, one edge of said web being provided with bifurcated portions affording a plurality of bearings for one or more draw cord pulleys, a curtain rod receiving socket formed in said member with the axis thereof disposed substantially in the plane of said web, and means formed integrally with said member for detachably securing the same to a relatively fixed support.

4. In a hanging rod bracket, in combination, a member adapted for securement flatwise against a wall surface, said member being provided with opposed parallel grooves, and a rod supporting member having supporting means slidably received between said grooves and including a web portion projecting forwardly from said means, a tubular portion the axis of which lies substantially in the plane of said web portion, and a supporting yoke for one or more draw-cord pulleys arranged below said tubular portion.

5. A curtain rod bracket comprising a member shaped to provide a tubular socket and a flange extending laterally of said socket, the free edge of said flange being provided with a substantially flat supporting base for the bracket, and means arranged to be fixed upon a supporting surface and adapted to slidably receive said supporting flange of the bracket.

6. A curtain rod bracket comprising a member shaped to provide a tubular socket and a flange extending laterally of said socket, the free edge of said flange being provided with a supporting base for the bracket, and means arranged to be fixed upon a supporting surface and adapted to slidably receive said supporting base of the bracket, said means being provided with pointed projections adapted to engage said surface to prevent skewing of said bracket supporting means.

7. In a curtain rod bracket, in combination, a member having a tubular socket adapted to receive one end of a rod, a web projecting downwardly from said socket and terminating in a yoke for receiving one or more draw-cord pulleys, means for quick-detachably supporting said member in position, and a hook formed as an integral part of said web and

constituting an anchorage for one end of a curtain or the like.

8. In a curtain rod bracket, in combination, a member having a tubular socket adapted to receive one end of a rod, said socket being provided with a substantially radially extending web, the free edge of said web being provided with a vertically disposed base for securement to a supporting surface, and a pulley yoke disposed beneath and suspended from said tubular socket.

9. In a curtain rod bracket, in combination, a tubular socket adapted to receive one end of a rod, a substantially flat web extending longitudinally of said socket, means formed as an integral part of said web for supporting said bracket in operative position, a draw-cord pulley yoke supported in vertically spaced relation with respect to said socket, and a hook shaped element formed as an integral part of said bracket and constituting an anchorage for one end of a curtain or the like.

10. In a combination rod and pulley bracket, a longitudinally split tubular socket adapted to receive one end of the rod, the free longitudinally extending edges thereof being laterally turned to provide a pair of webs extending substantially at right angles to each other, one of said webs terminating in a vertically disposed base for the bracket and the other in a yoke for receiving one or more draw-cord pulleys.

11. In a combination rod and pulley bracket, a longitudinally split tubular socket adapted to receive one end of the rod, the free longitudinally extending edges thereof being laterally turned to provide a pair of webs extending substantially at right angles to each other, one of said webs terminating in a vertically disposed base for the bracket and the other in a yoke for receiving one or more draw-cord pulleys, the draw-cord pulley web being provided with a reversely bent portion constituting an anchorage for one end of a curtain or the like suspended from said rod.

12. In a combination rod and pulley bracket, a unitary assembly including a member having one portion thereof rolled to provide a substantially circumferentially complete tubular socket for receiving one end of a curtain rod and having a second portion thereof shaped to form a supporting web for a draw-cord pulley yoke within which one or more draw-cord pulleys are journaled, and means in said web constituting an anchorage for one end of a curtain.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature.

JACOB M. WINTROB.