March 3, 1931. Z. E. RUSSELL 1,794,501

BRACKET FOR VENETIAN BLINDS

Filed Oct. 8, 1928

Fig. 1

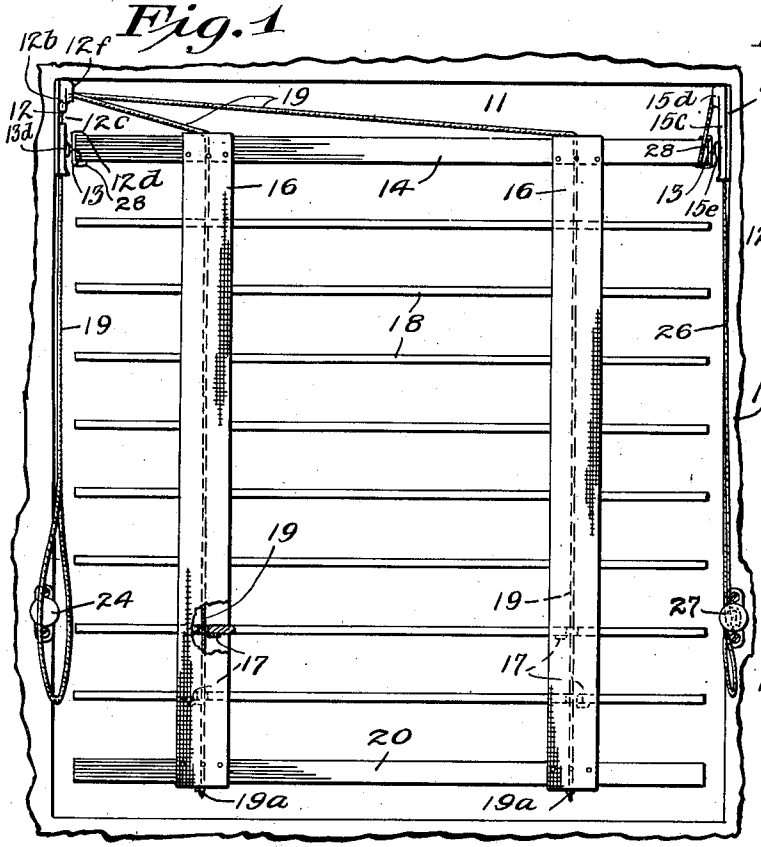
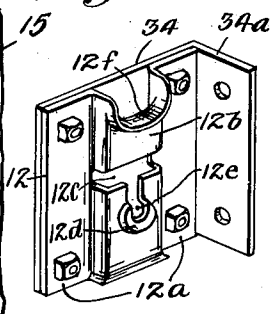


Fig. 4



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Fig. 5

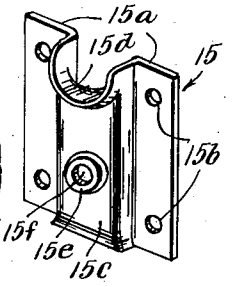


Fig. 6

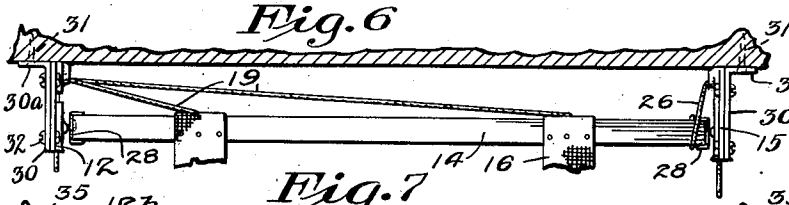


Fig. 8

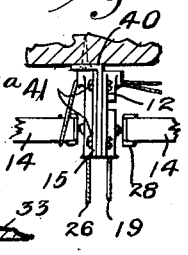


Fig. 7

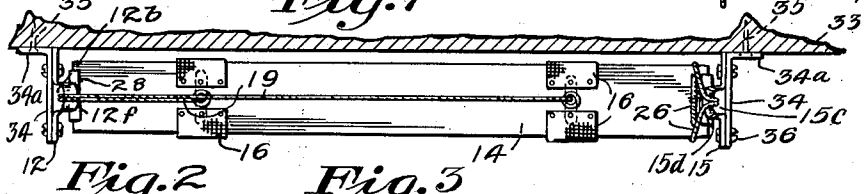


Fig. 2

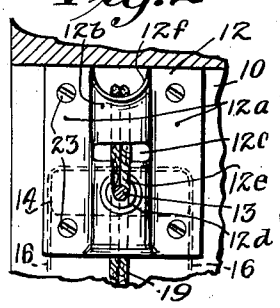
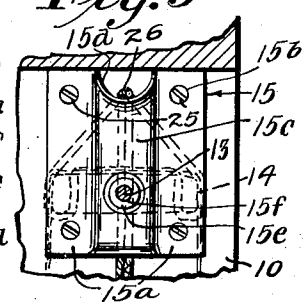


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BRACKET FOR VENETIAN BLINDS

Application filed October 8, 1928. Serial No. 310,958.

This invention relates to a curtain supporting means, and while the said means is capable of supporting various types of curtains, it is illustrated in connection with a blind of the type known as a Venetian blind.

It is an object of this invention, to provide an extremely simple and very efficient set of brackets for supporting a blind.

It is a further object of the invention to provide such a novel bracket having means for receiving and supporting a blind, and having means for guiding cords for controlling and manipulating said blind.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will be fully set forth in the following description made in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a view in front elevation of the blind, showing the invention applied thereto;

Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of one of the brackets;

Fig. 3 is a view in front elevation of the other bracket used;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the brackets;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the other bracket;

Fig. 6 is a plan view showing a wall or surface in horizontal section upon which the brackets may be attached;

Fig. 7 is a similar view showing a modified form of attaching the bracket; and

Fig. 8 is a view in front elevation showing another manner of attaching the brackets.

Referring to the drawings, a frame 10 is shown, which may be the frame of a window or door which encloses the opening 11 such as a window opening or the glass panel of a door. Secured to one side of the frame 10 at the upper part of opening 11, is a bracket 12 in which is supported the trunnion pin 13 of a bar 14 having another trunnion pin 13 at its other end, supported in a bracket 15 secured to the opposite side of frame 10 adjacent the top thereof. In the type of blind illustrated, the bar 14 which is substantially rectangular in cross section, has secured at each side adjacent each end thereof, a flexible strap 16, which straps have extending therebetween at vertically spaced points, narrow strips of fabric 17. Slats 18 are supported on the strips 17 and have elongated slots extending transversely therein between the straps 16, through which pass the ends of a cord 19, said cord being provided with knots 19*a* at its lower ends which extend through holes in a lower bar 20 substantially the same as the bar 14. The parts of the cord 19 extend through holes in the upper bar 14 and then extend laterally into the bracket 12. This bracket, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4, comprises side flanges 12*a* substantially rectangular in shape and having holes adjacent their top and bottom edges for receiving the attaching screws 23. Between the flanges 12*a* the bracket has an outwardly projecting or pressed portion 12*b* shown as substantially rectangular in horizontal section, and constituting a channel forming portion, the channel in which extends from the top to the bottom of the bracket. Said portion 12*b* and the bracket 12 has a transverse slot 12*c* extending across its intermediate portion and the portion below slot 12*c* has an outwardly projecting or pressed substantially circular boss 12*d* formed thereon, said part having a vertical open-ended slot 12*e* extending from substantially the center of the boss 12*d* to the slot 12*c*. The lower edge of the portion 12*b* is flared slightly, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. The upper end of portion 12*b* has an outwardly projecting curved trough-shaped lip 12*f* thereon, forming a smooth and convenient passage for the cord 19. As shown in Fig. 1, the cords 19 extend over the lip 12*f* downwardly through the channel in portion 12*b* and are adapted to be wrapped about and secured to a bracket 24 having an outwardly extending headed portion.

The bracket 15 as shown in Figs. 3 and 5 has the substantially rectangular attaching flanges 15*a*, each of which has the holes 15*b* adjacent its top and bottom edge for receiving the attaching screws 25. The bracket 15 also has an outwardly projecting channel forming portion 15*c* between the flanges 15*a*, which portion is substantially rectangular in

cross section, and at its upper end has an outwardly projecting curved trough-shaped lip 15*d*. Said portion 15*c* also has below the lip 15*d* an outwardly extending or pressed substantially circular boss 15*e* having a central hole or opening 15*f* in which the pin 13 is received.

The bar 14 has a cord 26 secured to each side thereof said cord extending across the top of bar and passing downwardly through holes therein and then extending around the sides of the bar, the strands of the cord then passing over the lip 15*d* and downwardly in the channel portion 15*b*. The ends of cord 26 are secured to a bracket 27 similar to bracket 24 secured to the side of frame 10. Plates 28 are preferably secured to the ends of bar 14.

In operation the curtain may be placed in position in the brackets by inserting the trunnion pin 13 at the right as shown in Fig. 1 in the opening 15*f*, then moving the trunnion pin 13 at the left hand end of bar 14 transversely in slot 12*c* until it alines with slot 12*e*, and then letting it drop in said slot 12*e*. The pins 13 will then be journaled in the opening 15*f* and the slot 12*e* respectively, and the pins are sufficiently long so that they will not come out by endwise movement of the bar 14. The cords 19 then are placed through the bracket 12 as shown and described. The cords 26 will also be placed through the bracket 15 as shown and described. The bars 14 and 20 and slats 18 can be moved and held in different inclined positions and are moved about longitudinal axes to said positions by moving cord 26. When it is desired to raise the curtain, the strands of cord 19 below bracket 12 are pulled upon. The ends of the cord are raised, the knots 19*a* raising bar 20, and the slats 18 being successively engaged and lifted. The cord moves evenly over the lip 12*f* and down through the channel in bracket 12 and may be held in the desired position by being wrapped around the bracket 24.

It is sometimes desirable to attach the brackets beneath a horizontal surface, and as shown in Fig. 6, when this is done, angle brackets 30 are used, having narrow flange 30*a* which may be attached to said surface by screws 31. The brackets 30 have holes through which one or both of the flanges 12*a* or 15*a* may be secured by the bolts or screws 32. The curtain will then be suspended from the side surface as shown.

It is sometimes desirable to attach the curtain to a vertical surface such as shown as 33 in Fig. 7. When this is done, angle brackets 34 are used, having the flanges 34*a* which may be attached to said surface by the screws 35, said brackets 34 also have wide flanges having holes to which the flanges 12*a* and 15*a* repectively may be attached by bolt or screws 36. Such a bracket is shown in Fig. 4.

It is sometimes necessary to have several of the blinds in longitudinal alignment and in such a case the arrangement shown in Fig. 8 can be used. As shown, angular bracket 40 is used similarly to brackets 30 and 34, and the brackets 12 and 15 are disposed at either side thereof being connected thereto by the screws 41. It will be obvious that the brackets 12 and 15 could also be placed vertically at either side of bracket 40. Bracket 40 would then extend from the vertical wall instead of being secured to a horizontal wall or ceiling as shown in Fig. 8.

From the above description it is seen that applicant has provided a very simple and yet quite efficient bracket for a blind. The brackets are easily made, comprise only one piece, and are capable of being attached to suit all conditions. It will be understood that when the brackets are attached to a window frame, as shown in Fig. 1, only one flange or one set of attaching holes need be used. The frame for attaching is sometimes so narrow at one side of the window, that there is only place for engagement of one of the flanges. The brackets have been amply demonstrated in actual practice, and found to be very successful and efficient.

It will, of course, be understood, that various changes may be made in the form, details, arrangement and proportions of the parts, without departing from the scope of applicant's invention, which, generally stated, consists in a device capable of carrying out the objects above set forth, in the novel parts and combinations of parts disclosed and defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. A bracket for supporting a blind comprising an attaching flange and an outwardly projecting channel forming portion at one side of said flange, said portion having a transverse slot therethrough, and a portion below said slot having a vertical open-ended slot therein communicating with said first mentioned slot.

2. A bracket for supporting a blind comprising an attaching flange and an outwardly projecting channel forming portion at one side of said flange, said portion having a transverse slot therein, and a part below said slot having an outwardly projecting substantially circular boss thereon, and an open-ended vertical slot extending from the center of said boss to said first mentioned slot.

3. A bracket for a blind comprising a flange having holes for receiving fastening means and an outwardly projecting channel forming portion at one side of said flange, said portion having an outwardly projecting trough-shaped lip at its upper end and means at the intermediate part of said portion for

receiving and supporting a curtain supporting trunnion.

4. A bracket for supporting a blind comprising attaching flanges at either side thereof and an outwardly projecting channel forming portion between said flanges, said portion having an outwardly projecting curved and trough-shaped lip at its upper end and having a transverse slot at an intermediate portion thereof and a boss pressed outwardly from the portion below said slot and having an open-ended slot extending substantially from the center of said boss to said first mentioned slot.

5. A bracket for supporting a blind comprising spaced attaching flanges and an outwardly projecting channel forming portion between said flanges, the latter having an outwardly extending trough-shaped portion at its upper end and a boss intermediate its ends, the boss having an opening therein for receiving a curtain supporting trunnion.

6. A bracket for supporting a blind comprising a flange portion and a cord receiving portion adjacent thereto having a passage at the rear thereof to accommodate strands of cord passed behind said cord portion, having a curved trough-shaped lip projecting outwardly at the upper end thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ZACHARY E. RUSSELL.