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A. A. ALLEN

2,296,323

BRACKET FOR SWINGING RODS

Filed April 12, 1941

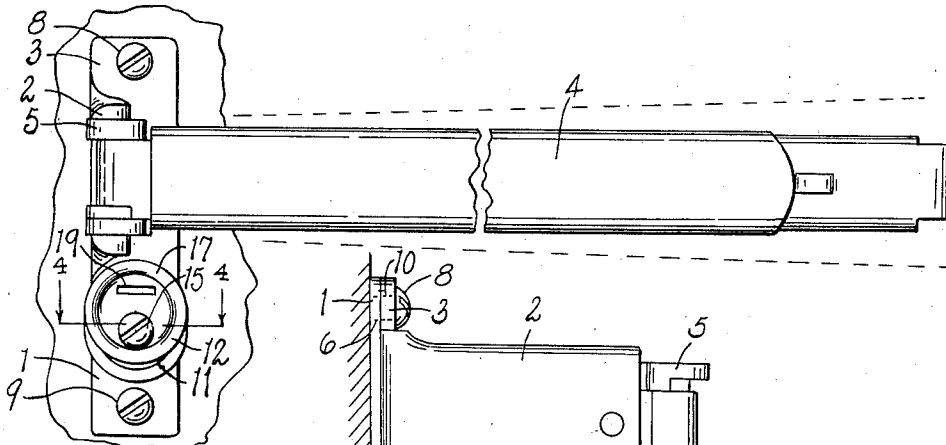


Fig. 1.

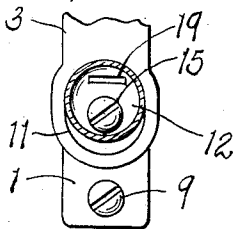


Fig. 3.

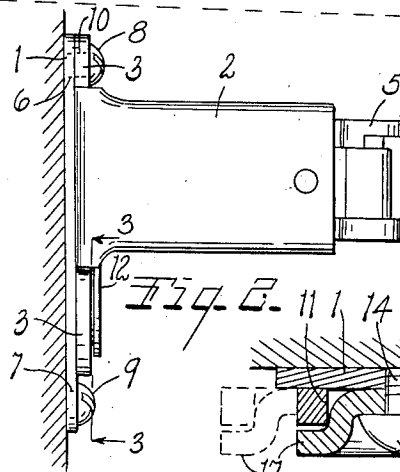


Fig. 2.

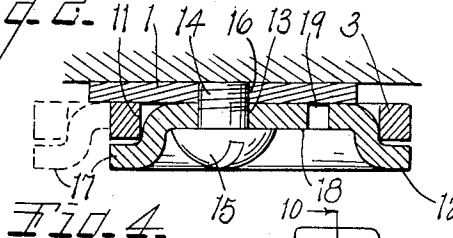


Fig. 4.

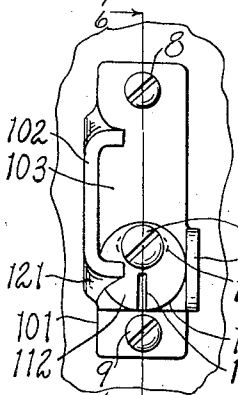


Fig. 5.

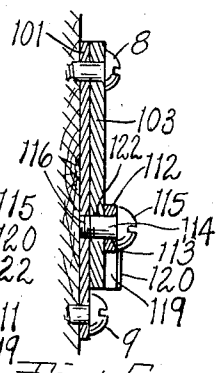


Fig. 6.

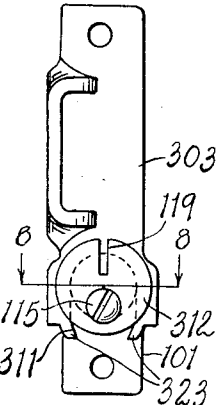


Fig. 7.

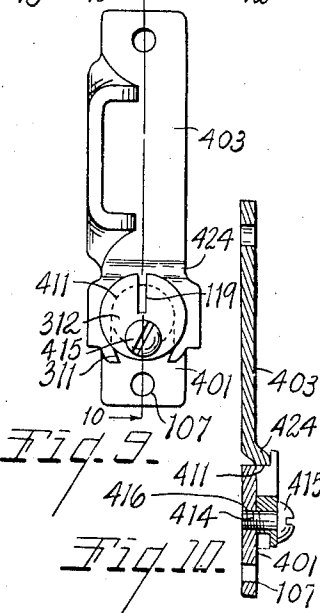


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

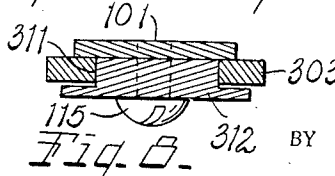


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,296,323

BRACKET FOR SWINGING RODS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 248—265)

This invention relates to improvements in brackets for swinging rods.

This invention relates to adjustable brackets for mounting swinging curtain rods or the like including curtain cranes.

Heretofore various means have been employed for pivotally mounting the top of the base of brackets for swinging curtain rods or cranes and various means have been provided for swinging the base over the face of the wall or window casing to level the swinging rod. Various complicated mechanical means have been used. One of the favorite methods of adjusting has been permitting the base of a bracket to be adjusted and to be clamped in place by a wood screw which was screwed into the wood of the wall or window casing. In many instances this arrangement has proven itself to be unsatisfactory, either because the screw would not hold in the wood to clamp the bracket and maintain it in adjusted position, or because of the necessity for different adjustments the screw has become loosened in the wood, making it impossible to clamp the bracket against the wall with the necessary force. The swinging of the bracket across the face of the wall or window casing has not been desirable because it has had a tendency to mar the woodwork.

The objects of this invention are:

First, to provide a new and improved bracket of the class described with simple means for adjusting the level of the swinging rod or crane and for holding it in adjusted position and for permitting repeated adjustments without marring the wall or window casing, said adjusting means being capable of holding the adjustment even after several adjustments.

Second, to provide such a bracket in which a base is attached to the wall and in which the swinging base of the rod or crane bracket moves across the face of this base and in which the adjusting means are operatively connected to the base rather than to the wall so as to permit many adjustments without impairing the holding qualities of the adjusting means.

Third, to provide such a bracket which is made of metal or the like and which is provided with an adjusting cam and a machine screw threaded in the base which is attached to the wall to clamp the cam to said base to hold it in adjusted position.

Fourth, to provide such a bracket in which the adjusting and holding means are simple and inexpensive and are easily accessible from the front of the bracket for adjustment.

Other objects and advantages pertaining to de-

tails and economies of construction and operation will appear from the description to follow. The invention is defined in the claims. Preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of one of the brackets in position on a wall.

Fig. 2 is a view taken from the left of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a partial view in section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a front elevational view of a different form of bracket embodying the invention.

Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a view of a still different form of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a front elevational view of a different form of bracket embodying the invention.

Fig. 10 is a detail sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1—4, there is provided a base plate 1, a bracket member 2 having a base 3 and a pivoted curtain rod 4 which is hinged at 5. The base plate is provided with an upper aperture 6 and a lower aperture 7, which are shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, to receive wall attaching screws 8 and 9. The base 3 is provided with an aperture 10 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 to receive the wall attaching screw 8 on which the base 3 is pivotally mounted for swinging movement across the face of the base plate 1.

The base 3 is also provided with an elongated slot 11 extending radially from the aperture 10. Cam 12, which in this form of the invention consists of a metal stamping, is mounted in the slot 11. It is provided with an eccentrically located aperture 13 through which a machine screw 14 extends. The machine screw 14 is provided with a head 15 in clamping relationship to the cam 12. It is screw threaded in the base plate 1 as indicated at 16.

The cam 12 is provided with a flange 17 which overlies the base 3 of the bracket member 2 and serves to hold the bracket member 2 and the base plate 1 in assembled relationship when the cam is in the slot and the machine screw 14 is in screw threaded engagement with the base 1. The aperture 6 in the base plate 1, and the aperture 10 in the base 3 of bracket member 2, are so located that they may be placed in register when

the parts are thus assembled, so that the screw 8 may pass through both of the apertures when the bracket is attached to the wall.

In the side 18 of the cam 12 is provided a slot 19 adapted to receive a screw driver for turning the cam. This slot is accessible from the front of the bracket so that one leveling the bracket may insert a screw driver and may stand off away from the bracket to sight to determine whether the rod 4 is level.

The bracket is attached to the wall or the window casing with attaching screw 8 through the holes 6 and 10 and with the attaching screw 9 through the hole 7. The base plate is placed as nearly vertical as possible. In order to level the curtain rod 4, the screw 14 is loosened. A screw driver is then inserted in the slot 19 to turn the cam 12 to adjust the bracket member by swinging it across the face of the base plate. When it is in desired position, the screw 14 is tightened to clamp the cam 12 in position. The flanges 17 serve to keep the bracket member from swinging upwardly and outwardly away from the base plate.

In Figs. 5 and 6, there is shown a modified form of the invention. The base plate 101 is comparable with the base plate 1. The bracket 102 has the base 103 which is comparable with the base 3 of the bracket shown in Figs. 1-4. Instead of employing the elongated slot 11, cam following means are provided which form an elongated radially extending recess 111. These consist of the lug 120 which projects from the face of the base 103 and the projection 121 which forms part of the projecting bracket member 102. The cam 112 is provided with an eccentrically disposed aperture 113 and has the screw driver receiving slot 119. In order to permit the swinging movement of the base 103 across the base plate 101, a transverse slot 122 is provided in the base 103 through which the screw 114 provided with the clamping head 115 passes. The screw is screw-threaded at 116 into the base 101.

This form of the bracket is used in the same way as the form of bracket shown in Figs. 1-4.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 7 and 8, an open bottom slot 311 is provided in the base 303. The cam member 312 is inserted in this slot and is held by having the ends 323 bent inwardly.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 9 and 10, the base plate 401 does not extend the full length of the base 403. It is provided with a hole 107 to receive an attaching screw and the base 403 has an offset portion 424 in which the slot 411 is formed. The screw 414 provided with

the clamping head 415 is screw threaded at 416 in the base plate 401.

The brackets embodying the invention are extremely simple in construction. When the base plates and the bases are fastened to the wall, the bracket may be leveled as above described. The screw for holding the brackets in adjusted position being a machine screw and threaded in the base which is preferably metallic, it may be loosened and tightened many times without impairing their clamping function as is the case in brackets in which the wall attaching screw is employed for clamping the adjusting means because this bracket is a much more satisfactory one than those of the prior art.

The terms and expressions which have been herein employed are used as terms of description and not of limitation. There is no intention in the use of such terms and expressions of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described. It is recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed.

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

1. A bracket for swinging curtain rods or the like comprising a base plate and a bracket member having a base, said base plate and base having registering apertures with a wall attaching screw or the like extending therethrough to pivotally mount said base for movement across the face of said base plate, said base plate having a second aperture with a wall attaching screw or the like extending therethrough, a slot in said base extending substantially radially from the aperture in said base, a rotatable cam in said slot having an eccentrically disposed aperture, and a machine screw having a head engaging said cam in clamping relationship with said base plate and extending through the aperture in said cam and in screw threaded engagement with said base plate.

2. A bracket for swinging curtain rods or the like comprising a base plate and means for fastening it to a wall, a bracket member having a base pivotally mounted for swinging movement across the face of said base plate, a slot in said base extending substantially radially from the pivot point of said base, a rotatable cam in said slot having an eccentrically disposed aperture, a machine screw having a head engaging said cam in clamping relationship with said base plate and extending through the aperture in said cam and in screw threaded engagement with said base plate.

ARCHIE A. ALLEN.