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CURTAIN ROD SUPPORT

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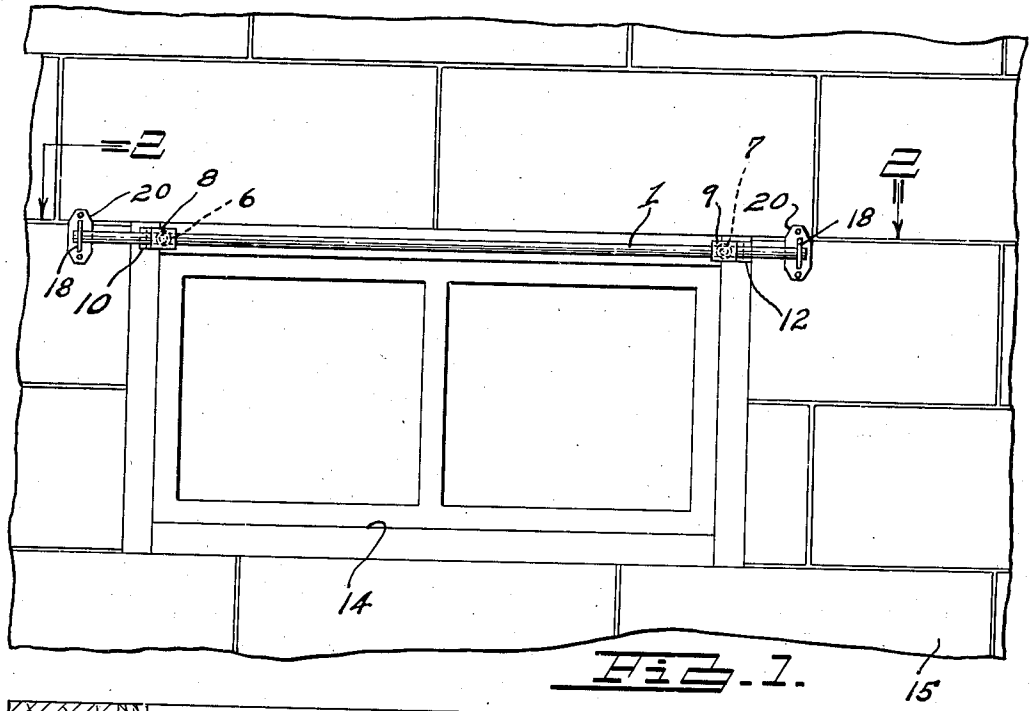


Fig. 1.

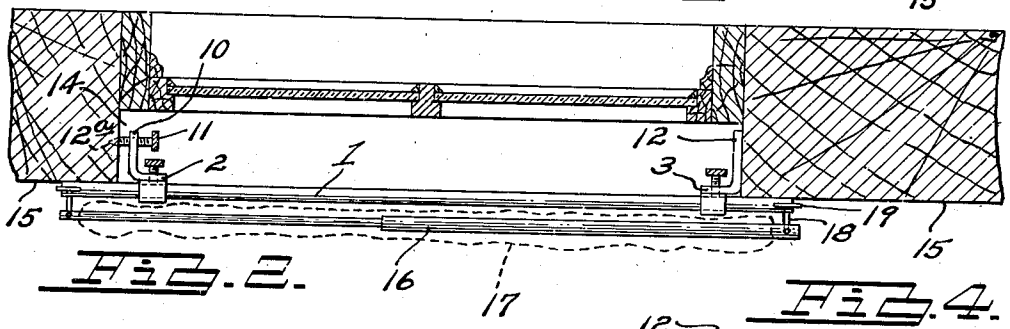


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

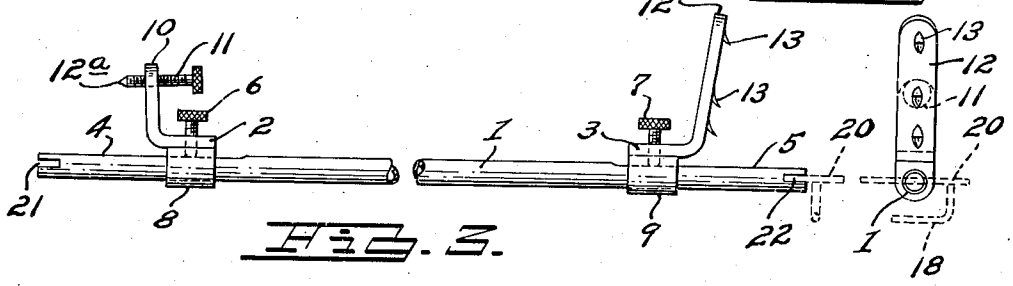


Fig. 3.

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CURTAIN ROD SUPPORT

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5 Claims. (Cl. 248—261)

This invention relates to curtain rods particularly adapted for use in basement or other window openings wherein the window proper is outwardly spaced in respect to the inner wall surface of a building which wall is oftentimes brick or cement block or a plastered surface without any wood trimming about the opening.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a curtain rod structure or a curtain rod supporting structure which includes a rod positioned in contact with or adjacent to the inner surface of the wall about the window opening, means being provided on the rod and extending into the window opening that is adjustable on the rod for various widths of opening to pressure engagement with the vertical side walls avoiding necessity of use of screws or the like heretofore usually used in fastening a bracket to the wall about the window opening.

A further feature of the invention is involved in the construction of the curtain rod with each of its ends in contact with the inner wall surface to receive the usual curtain brackets.

As is hereinafter more fully shown and described, the bracket member may be used in two ways either to directly support the curtain or to support a rod on which the curtain may be positioned.

These and other objects and the various novel features of the invention are herein described and shown in the preferred form in the accompanying drawing in which—

Fig. 1 is an elevation showing an interior wall surface having a window opening with which my improved bracket structure is associated.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of my improved bracket.

Fig. 4 is an end view thereof.

Heretofore curtain rods have been mounted on the inner wall of a basement as by means of screws and if inserted in plaster are quite readily pulled out and, if the wall be of concrete or concrete block, apertures have to be drilled in the wall to receive screws for securing the curtain rod bracket thereto.

By my improved structure I provide a means for securing the bracket to the wall without necessity of use of screws or the like inserted in apertures in the wall and is rigidly supported in respect to the window opening by the pressure engagement of adjustable elements provided on the rod.

In its preferred form, as shown more clearly in Figs. 2 or 3, my improved bracket structure comprises a rod 1 of a length somewhat greater than the width of the window opening. On the rod is a longitudinally adjustable bracket 2 adjacent one end and another longitudinally adjustable bracket 3 towards the opposite end.

The rod 1 is here shown as round and has a flat side 4 for the bracket element 2 and a flat side 5 for the bracket element 3 there being a screw 6 for securing the bracket 2 in place longitudinally of the flat surface 4 and a screw 7 for securing the bracket 3 in position longitudinally of the flat surface 5. Each of the brackets have a cylindrical portion or ferrule 8 and 9 respectively slidable on the rod when the screws 6 and 7 are retracted from contact with the respective flat surfaces 4 and 5. The bracket 2 has a base portion with which the ferrule 8 is associated and an outwardly extending portion 10 at an angle greater than a right angle to the said base portion and to the longitudinal axis of the rod 1. In the end of this portion 10 of the bracket 2 is provided a screw 11 having a hardened cone end. The member 3 also has an outwardly extending portion 12 angularly disposed at greater than a right angle to its base portion 3 and on its face toward the adjacent end of the rod 2, the said portion 12 is provided with pointed lugs 13 which face toward the rod 1. Other means however may be used having the same purpose as the lugs shown. To position the structure in desired association with the window opening, the members 2 and 3, at the opposite ends of the rod 1 are moved inwardly to a position to enable the bracket arms 10 and 12 to be passed into the window opening 14.

The members 8 and 9 are then moved outwardly on the respective ends with the bracket end 12 in engagement with one side wall and the pointed end of the screw, by turning of the screw 11 in the bracket 10, presses against the respective side wall of the window opening and places the bracket arm 12 under pressure and bends the same inwardly of the opening to practical parallelism with the respective side wall of the opening and with the portion 13, or other roughened surface of the member 12, in tight frictional contact with the side walls and the pointed end of the screw 11, in tightening the same forms a seat therefor in the opposite side wall of the opening. Thus the member 1 is securely fastened in position without necessity of making holes in the walls for use of screws or the like to fasten the curtain rod in place. The roughened surface of the member 12 and the pointed end of the screw 11 prevent accidental displacement of the rod 1 either inwardly or outwardly of the opening. Preferably the rod 1 has its ends in contact with the outer face 15 of the wall, although such relationship may be varied to space the rod slightly from the wall which may be the desirable relation particularly if the rod 1 is to be utilized as a curtain support.

It is usual, however, to use the regulation telescoping curtain rod 16 which is to be inserted

into the usual hemmed upper edge of the curtain indicated by the dotted lines 17 in Fig. 2. This rod 16, formed of the telescoping parts, has the usual apertures at the opposite ends to slip onto the hook 18 of an ordinary curtain rod bracket 19 commonly in use and indicated in end view at dotted lines 20 in Fig. 4.

These brackets are made of a sheet metal base plate and of various shapes in outline but are practically uniform in thickness of metal. The rod 1 is provided with a slot 21 at one end and 22 at the opposite end and the base plate is forced edgewise into each of these slots after the manner shown in Fig. 2 and indicated by dotted lines in Figs. 3 and 4. These plates are a tight fit in the respective slots and when positioned therein the rod 16 may be slipped over the hooks 18 of the respective bracket members 20.

While I have termed the member 1 as a rod it may be of tubular form, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and when the parts are arranged as described the bracket plates 20 face inwardly of the room, as will be understood from Fig. 1, and appear much as is usual when the said bracket members 20 are attached to the wall surface by means of screws. With the described arrangement of parts as shown in Fig. 2, the curtain rod 16 may be taken down or mounted in place in a manner usual with such character of curtain rod support having the hook members 18, and by my arrangement of the several parts the curtain rod supporting structure may be readily erected without necessity of inserting screws into the plastered wall or in drilling holes in the brick or concrete wall, and no special tools are required in the erection or placement of the device. It is also to be noted that, when the structure is erected in place, the bracket arms 10 and 12 are under tension.

It is believed evident from the foregoing description that the structure according to my invention is of comparatively simple and inexpensive form, that the several objects and features of the invention are attained by the structure and arrangement of parts as described and that various changes may be made in the structure without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

Having thus fully described my invention, its utility and mode of operation, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A curtain supporting structure for detachably mounting in a window opening comprising a rod, a bracket adjacent each end of the rod and adjustable longitudinally thereof to a fixed position thereon, each bracket having a portion extending into the opening, at least one of the said extending portions having a screw passing therethrough to engagement with the side wall opening to place the extension of the other adjustable element in pressure contact with the opposite side wall of the opening, said last named extension being of metal normally lying at an angle to the side wall, and the said screw of the first named extension applying pressure deflecting the said last named extension to substantial parallelism with the said wall under spring tension.

2. A curtain supporting structure for detachably mounting in a window opening comprising a rod of greater length than the width of the opening, an adjustable bracket adjacent each end of the rod to variably position the brackets longitudinally thereof, each bracket having a portion extending into the opening, a screw in one of the extensions having an end for contact with the side wall of the window opening to force the other extension to pressure engagement with the opposite side wall of the window opening, and a curtain rod supporting bracket detachably mounted at each end of the rod, each having a vertically positioned hook portion.

3. A curtain supporting structure for detachably mounting in a window opening comprising a rod of greater length than the width of the opening, an adjustable bracket adjacent each end of the rod to variably position the brackets longitudinally thereof, each bracket having a portion extending into the opening, a screw in one of the extensions having a hardened cone like end whereby in turning the screw a seat is provided therefor in the adjacent side wall of the opening and forcing the other extension to pressure contact with the opposite side wall of the opening, said last named extension having projecting portions thereof of a character to engage in the surface of the window opening contacted thereby, the said screw of one extension and the said projecting portions of the other extension preventing lateral displacement of the rod, and means for detachably mounting a curtain supporting rod to the first named rod.

4. A curtain supporting structure for detachably mounting in a window opening comprising a rod of greater length than the width of the opening, an adjustable bracket adjacent each end of the rod to variably position the brackets longitudinally thereof, each bracket having a portion extending into the opening, a screw in one of the extensions having a hardened cone like end whereby in turning the screw a seat is provided therefor in the adjacent side wall of the opening and forcing the other extension to pressure contact with the opposite side wall of the opening, said last named extension having portions thereof of a character to engage in the surface of the window opening contacted thereby, the said screw of one extension and the said projecting portions of the other extension preventing lateral displacement of the rod, the said rod being of greater length than the width of the opening and engaging the inner face of the wall on opposite sides of the window opening, and having a longitudinal slot at each end thereof opening through the said ends, and a curtain supporting bracket for each of the said ends comprising a base plate insertible in frictional engagement with the respective slot and a hook element extending outwardly therefrom and having a vertically disposed end portion for the purpose described.

5. A curtain supporting structure for detachably mounting in a window opening from the inner side thereof comprising a rod, a pair of members slidable on the rod to adjust the same longitudinally thereof in correspondence with the width of the said opening, said rod being of greater length than the width of the opening, means for causing a pressure engagement of each of said slidable members with the respective side wall of the window opening, and a curtain rod bracket detachably secured to each end of the said rod.

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