Oct. 3, 1950 W. H. COMERFORD ET AL 2,524,426

BRACKET FOR CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

Filed July 31, 1947 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

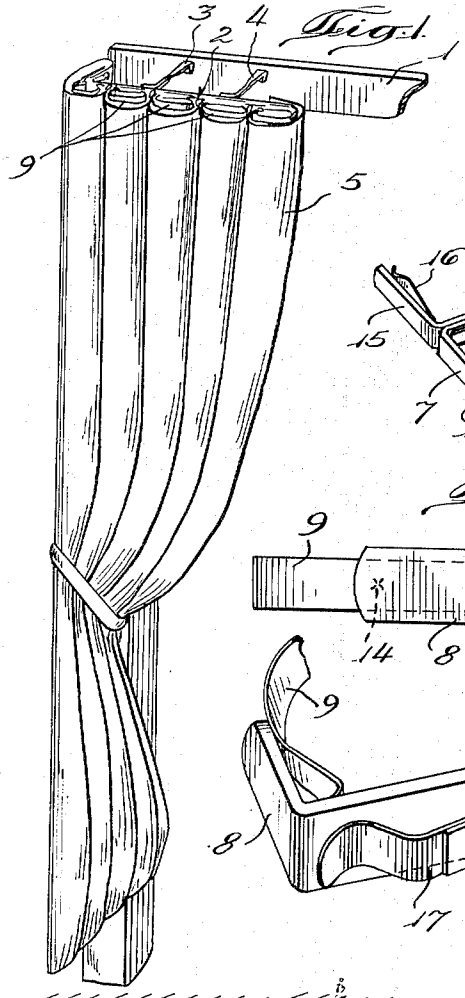


Fig. 2.

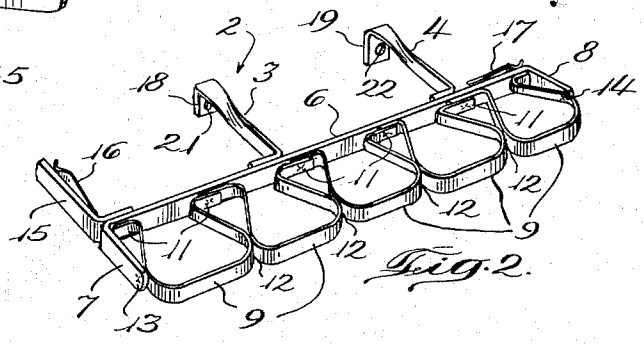


Fig. 4.

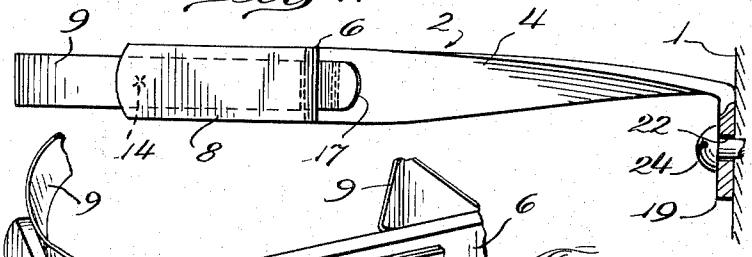


Fig. 5.

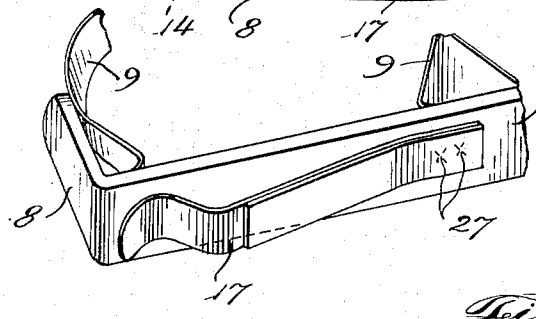
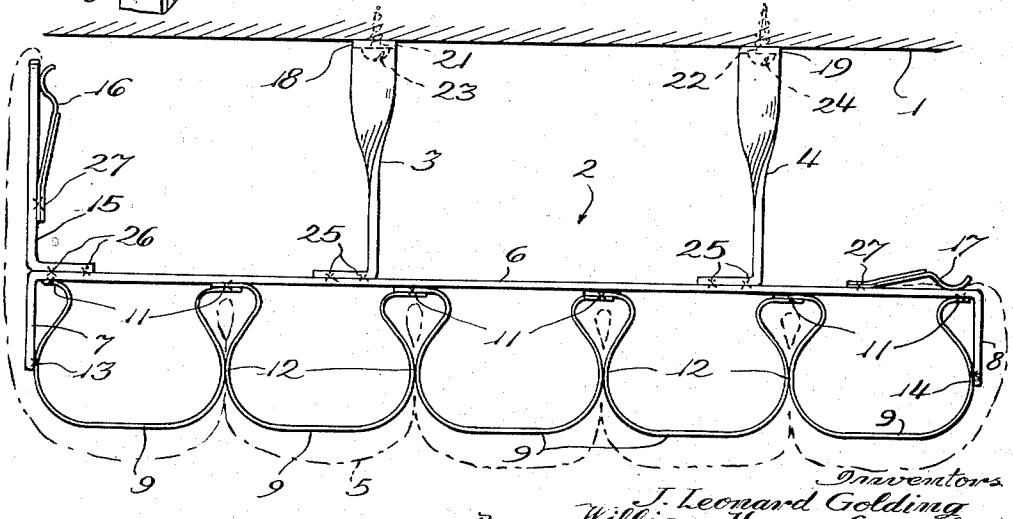


Fig. 3.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

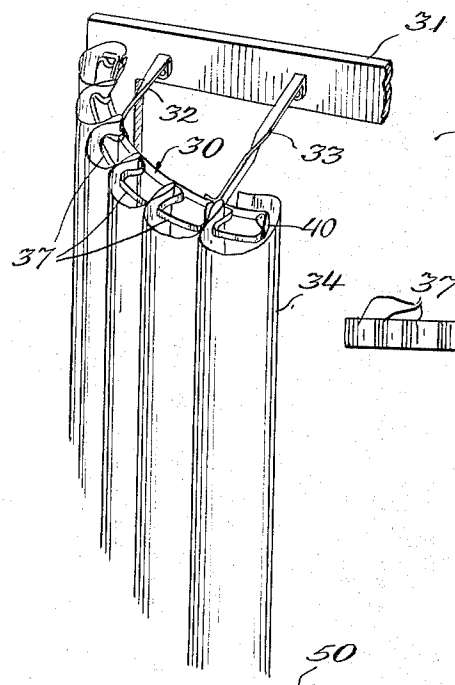


Fig. 6.

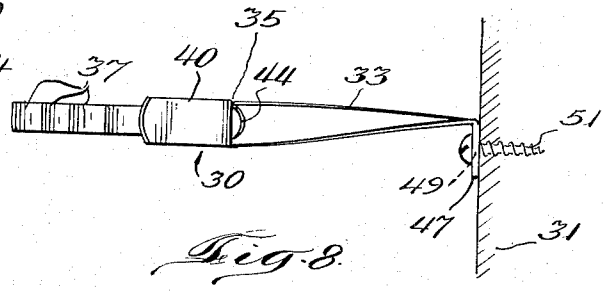


Fig. 8.

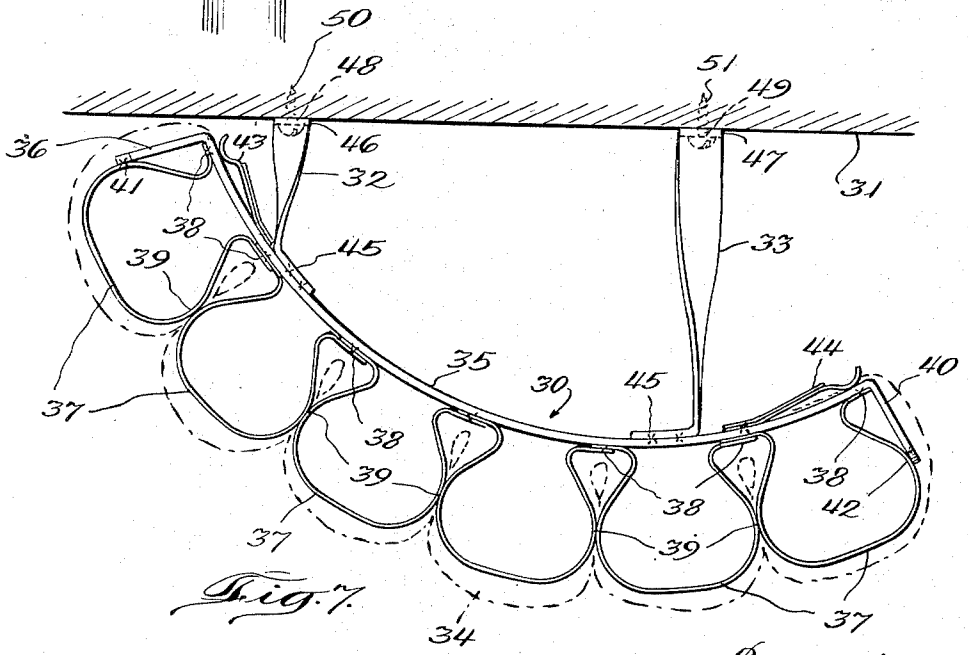


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,524,426

BRACKET FOR CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

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Application July 31, 1947, Serial No. 765,138

1 Claim. (Cl. 160—348)

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This invention relates to a bracket for attachment to window frame or wall, and more particularly, refers to a bracket which, when associated with draperies or curtains, will cause them to assume a pleated position.

One object of this invention is to provide a bracket on which draperies or curtains may be simply and easily hung in uniform folds and which bracket will be entirely hidden from view when associated with the draperies or curtains.

Another object of this invention is to provide a bracket capable of receiving folds of draperies and curtains of varying thicknesses and maintaining said folds under constant tension.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a bracket wherein the drapery and curtains may be easily and quickly mounted in uniform folds and easily removed without wrinkling or damaging the drapery material.

A further object is to provide a bracket which will maintain draperies or curtains in uniform folds and in fixed position without injury or damage to the fabric.

In the figures on Sheets 1 and 2, identical numerals indicate like parts.

Referring to Sheet 1 of the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a complete assembly of the drapery associated with a straight pleater type bracket permanently attached to the window frame.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the bracket unassociated with any drapery.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the bracket attached to the window frame.

Figure 4 is a side view of the straight pleater bracket.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the bracket with a spring clip.

Referring to Sheet 2 of the drawing, Figure 6 is a perspective view showing a complete assembly of the drapery associated with a curved pleater type bracket permanently attached to the window frame.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the bracket.

Figure 8 is a view of the curved pleater bracket.

In Figure 1 of the drawing, bracket 2 is permanently attached in a horizontal plane to window frame 1 by means of arms 3 and 4. Associated with bracket 2 is drapery 5 inserted between the loop fingers of bracket 2 to form uniform folds.

Figure 2 illustrates in detail bracket 2 consisting in part of a rigid bar 6 with both ends 7 and 8 bent forward at an angle of 90° to the flat surface of bar 6 in such manner that the entire bar has a U-shaped form. Extending from the front

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flat surface of bar 6 in the same plane and direction as the ends 6 and 7 are a series of loops 9. On the straight pleater 2 illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3 the furthermost forward portions of loops 9 are generally flat and are aligned in a straight line parallel to bar 6. The side of loops 9 are curved to form loops open at ends opposite the flat portions of loops 9. The unattached ends of curved sides of loops 9 are disposed adjacent the front surface of bar 6 and attached thereto by spot welding at points 11, said unattached ends being disposed on bar 6 at an angle of approximately 2° to provide a proper tension between loops 9. If desired the entire series of loops 9 may be shaped from one continuous strip of ribbon steel. The sides of loops 9 are curved in such manner that adjacent curved sides are in contact with one another at points 12 thereby providing flexible members capable of securely holding drapery folds inserted between such members. Steel strapping having a 3/8 inch width and .02 inch thick was found a satisfactory material for making loops 9, however, other types of steel may be used successfully. In order to provide a stronger and more rigid structure the sides of loops 9 adjacent arms 7 and 8 are welded to such arms at points 13 and 14 respectively. Bar 6 to which the loops 9 are welded is preferably about 15 inches long, 5/8 inch in width, 13 gauge thickness and has rounded edges. Side arms 7 and 8 are approximately 1½ inches long. The distance from the front surface of bar 6 to the flat portion of loops 9 is about 2¼ inches. The curved sides of each loop 9 are spaced about 3 inches at their greatest extremity.

Attached to bar 6 and extending rearwardly from it in the same plane as and parallel to side arm 7 is terminal member 15. It is made from approximately the same material as bar 6 and projects about 3¼ inches to the rear of bar 6. Spring clip 16 is fastened to the inner side of terminal member 15 in such manner that the end of the drapery is carried around member 15 and held taut by clip 16 thereby hiding from view that end of bracket 2. At the opposite end of bracket 2 and attached to the rear surface of bar 6 is another spring clip 17 which grips the other end of the drapery. Both of said clips 16 and 17 also serve to prevent any overload that may be caused by the unused end portions of the drapery material.

Two spaced mounting brackets 3 and 4 attached to and extending rearwardly from bar 6 have their ends bent at a 90° angle to provide feet 18 and 19 respectively which feet when mounting

the bracket 2 are disposed adjacent and parallel the window frame 1.

Feet 18 and 19 have holes 21 and 22 bored in them to provide means for inserting screws through them for attachment to window frame 1. Mounting brackets 3 and 4 are twisted one quarter turn thereby placing feet 18 and 19 in a vertical position. Brackets 3 and 4 are fabricated from approximately the same material as bar 6 and extends about 3½ inches from the latter.

In Figure 3 the bracket is mounted on window frame 1 by means of screws 23 and 24 inserted through holes 21 and 22 of feet 18 and 19. Twisted mounting brackets are welded at the ends opposite feet 18 and 19 to the rear surface of bar 6 at points 25. Likewise terminal member 15 is welded to bar 16 at points 26. Spring clips 16 and 17 attached respectively to terminal member 15 and end of bar 6 comprise curved strips of spring ribbon of the same material as loops 9, one end of the spring clip being rigidly attached at points 27 and the other end unattached thus forming a flexible member capable of maintaining the edges of the draperies under tension. Bar 6 bounded at both ends by side arms 7 and 8 has spot welded to its inner surface a strip of ribbon spring steel shaped in the form of a series of open loops 9, the terminal portions of the loops 9 being attached to bar 6 at points 11. Loop 9 is bent in such fashion that the portion furthermost from bar 6 is substantially straight and in line with the other loops 9. The sides of loop 9 are curved and disposed adjacent a side of the next loop 9 in series at a point of contact 12 maintained under tension thereby providing means for inserting and firmly holding folds of drapery or curtains 5. To provide additional rigidity and strength to the entire structure, side arms 7 and 8 are welded to the extreme outside curved sides of loops 9 at points 13 and 14. The dotted line in Figure 3 following the contour of the bracket represents drapery 5 associated with the bracket. By the insertion of the edges of drapery 5 in spring clips 16 and 17, the bracket is completely obscured from view thereby presenting a more pleasing appearance to the eye.

Figure 4 is a side view of bracket 2 showing the method of attachment to window frame 1 by means of screw 24 passing through hole 22 in foot 19 into window frame 1. Mounting bracket 4, and spring clip 17 are attached to the rear surface of bar. Extending in a forward direction from bar 6 is side arm 8 and adjacent to it is loop 9.

Figure 5 illustrates in more detail the construction of spring clip 17. One end of clip 17 is permanently attached to bar 6 at points 27, the other end is maintained under tension, is free to flex and is curved to present a point of contact between it and the adjacent bar 6. If desired, the spring tension of clip 17 may be increased by doubling the thickness of that portion of clip 17 closest to the end of permanent attachment.

Figures 6, 7 and 8 on Sheet 2 of the drawing illustrate a curved pleater type bracket. The materials of construction are the same as used for the straight pleater type bracket described in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive.

In Figure 6 curved pleater 30 is permanently attached to window frame 31 by means of mounting members 32 and 33.

Drapery 34 is hung around bracket 30 in uniform folds by insertion of folds between adjacent loops. The ends of the drapery cover the sides

of bracket 30 and are held in place by spring clips on the back side of the bar 35.

Referring to Figure 7, bar 35 about 13½ inches long differs from bar 6 of the straight pleater in that it is curved in the shape of an arc. Side arms 36 and 40 are extensions of bar 35 and bent at right angles to the latter. A series of open loops 37 are spot welded at points 38 to bar 35. Generally the shape of loops 37 are similar to loops 9 in the straight pleater except that the former are preferably of smaller diameter which permits a greater number of loops to be disposed around the arc 35 thereby enhancing the esthetics of the drapery associated therewith. The curved sides of loops 37 contact adjoining loops thereby providing points of tension 39 through which the folds of drapery 34 are inserted. The far side of loops 37 are welded to side arms 36 and 40 at points 41 and 42 respectively. On the back side and at each end of bar 35 are spring clips 43 and 44 which are similar to the spring clips 16 and 17 previously described in connection with the straight pleater. The two mounting arms 32 and 33 attached to bar 35 at points 45 are twisted one quarter turn thus placing feet 46 and 47 in a vertical position. Through holes 48 and 49 in feet 46 and 47 are inserted screws 50 and 51 which attach the bracket to window frame 31. Spaced mounting brackets 32 and 33 are of different lengths and disposed in such manner that when the bracket 30 is attached to window frame 31 one end of arc 35 will lie in close proximity to adjacent window frame 31. The other end of arc 35 will lie in such spaced relation to window frame 31 as to allow room for window accesssories such as Venetian blinds and the like. The dotted line 34 indicates the drapery arranged around bracket 30.

In Figure 8 is shown mounting bracket 33 with foot 47 having hole 49 through which is inserted screw 51 entering window frame 31. Spring clip 44 is fastened to the back side of bar 35 while extending from the front are side arm 40 and loops 37.

While we have shown and described a few embodiments of my invention, this is illustrative only, and in no way limits the scope of my invention. My invention is limited solely by and in the following claim, in which we wish to claim all novel features inherent therein.

We claim:

A bracket suitable for draping curtains and draperies in uniform folds thereon which comprises an elongated flat rigid bar, side arms extending forwardly at right angles from each end of said rigid bar, a series of loops fabricated from ribbon spring material, said loops having one side substantially flat and parallel to the front surface of the rigid bar and its two remaining sides curved and terminating in an open loop, the terminal points of said curved side being attached to the front surface of said rigid bar, said loops being further disposed adjacent one another in such manner that two adjacent curved sides form a point of contact under tension through which drapery may be inserted and held in position, said loops also having the two curved sides at the extreme ends affixed to said side arms, a terminal member extending rearwardly and at a 90° angle from one end of said rigid bar, a spring clip attached to the inner side of said terminal member, a second spring clip attached to the rear surface of said rigid bar at the end of the rigid bar furthest from the first spring clip, said spring clips being adapted to receive and retain

the edges of the drapery fabric, two spaced mounting brackets attached to and extending from the rear surface of said rigid bar, said mounting brackets having their unattached ends bent at a 90° angle to form feet, said mounting brackets being further twisted to place said feet in a vertical position, and holes in said feet for the insertion of means of attachment to a wall.

WILLIAM HENRY COMERFORD.
JAMES LEONARD GOLDING.

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