

Sept. 13, 1949.

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2,431,802

CURTAIN AND SHADE ROD HOLDER

Filed April 5, 1948

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

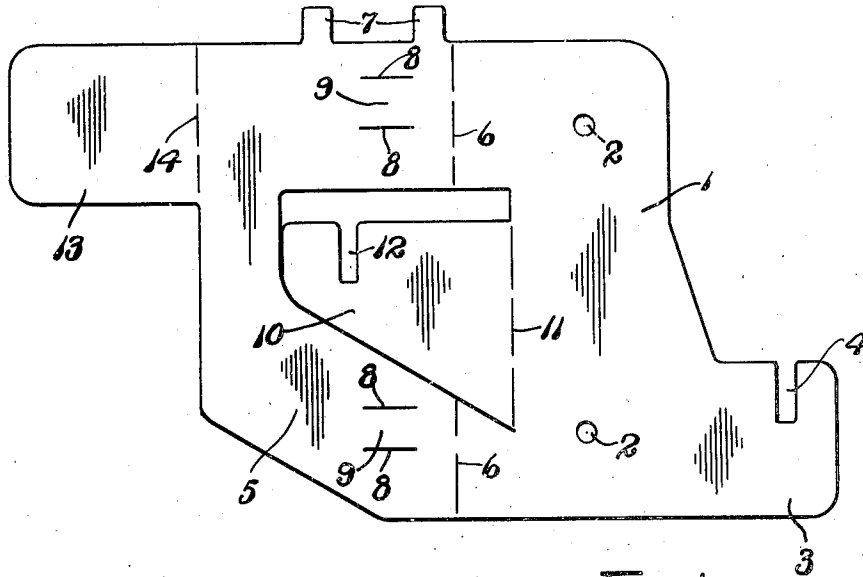


Fig. 1.

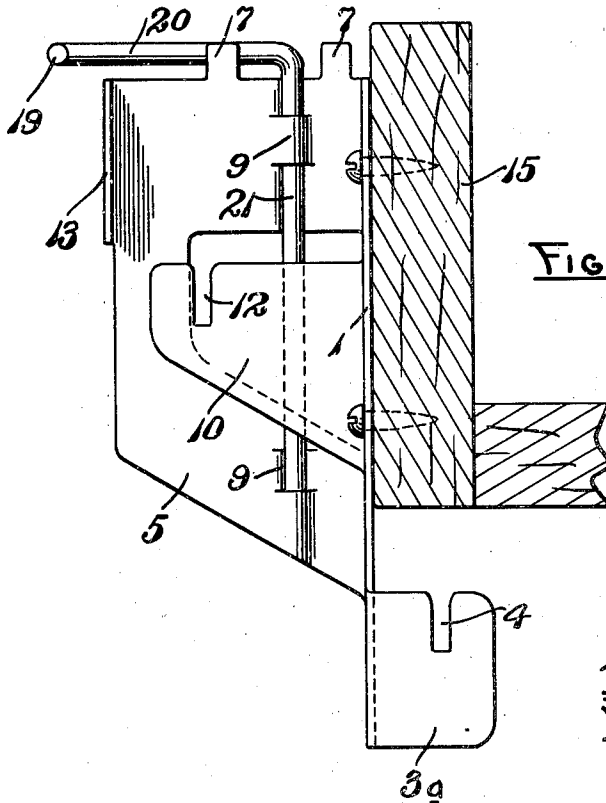


Fig. 6.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

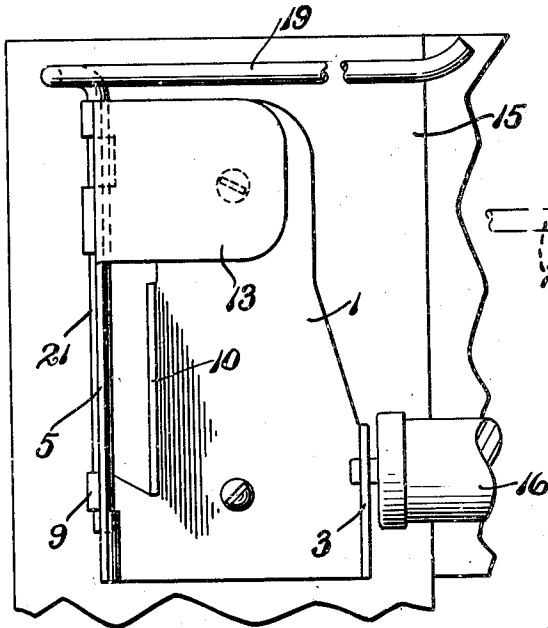


FIG. 3.

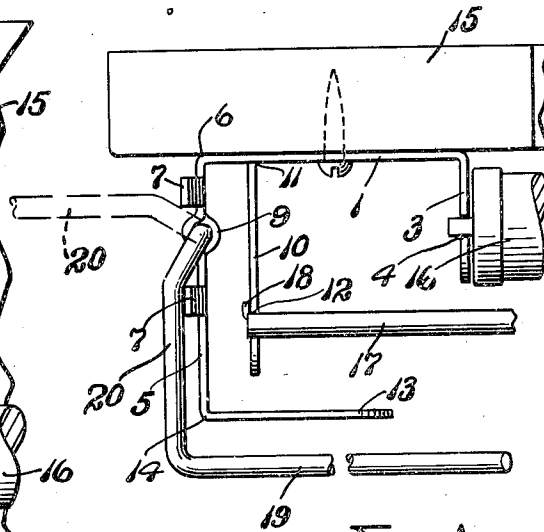


FIG. 4.

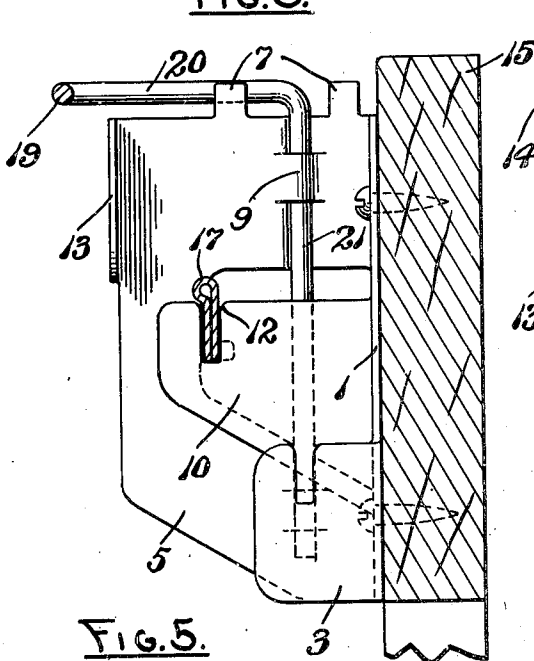


FIG. 5.

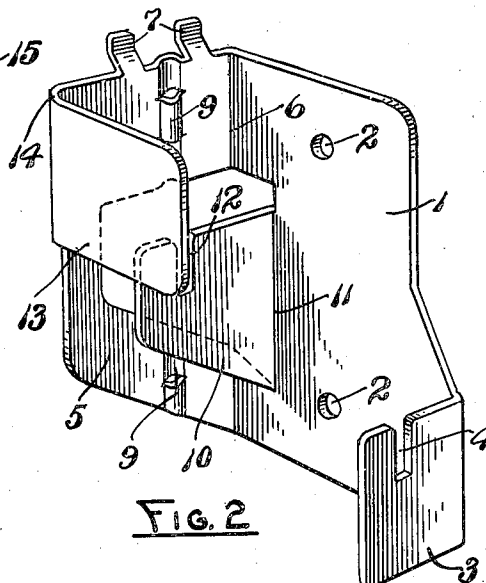


FIG. 2

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CURTAIN AND SHADE ROD HOLDER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 248—252)

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This invention relates to a novel bracket structure designed for application at the inner side and adjacent the upper end of a window for holding or carrying a window shade, curtains within the window shade, and drapes within the curtains, the structure being of a particularly simple, practical and economical form.

The present invention improves upon and continues and is in part a division of my prior application Ser. No. 577,492, filed February 12, 1945 and allowed July 24, 1947, now Patent No. 2,435,109, and directed to a novel Curtain carrying rod, supported by a bracket having similarities to that of the present invention.

It is an object and purpose of this invention to provide a bracket made from a single plate of flat metal, and having means for supporting a roller shade and a rod upon which curtains may be suspended, and further, having novel means for the swinging mounting of a drape carrying arm which may be swung to a position so that the drapes will cover the curtains, or swung away therefrom for uncovering the curtains.

An understanding of the invention may be had from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a plan of a blank of flat metal from which the bracket is made,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the completed bracket prior to the swinging mounting thereon of a drape carrying arm,

Fig. 3 is an elevation of the bracket, mounted at the upper end and to one side of a window and showing a fragmentary end portion of a shade roller which is carried by two of said brackets, one at each side of the window,

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the structure shown in Fig. 3,

Fig. 5 is an inside elevation of the bracket with the curtain rod carried thereby in transverse section, and

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, of a slightly modified form of bracket structure.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawings.

A plate of flat metal, of the form and outline shown in Fig. 1, is provided for each of the brackets, two of which are used with a window. At one end the plate has a section 1, with openings 2 therethrough for the passage of screws, and from the lower outer corner of the section 1 a relatively narrow projecting portion 3 extends, in the upper edge of which a vertical slot 4 is cut extending part way to the lower edge of the plate. At the opposite side of said section 1, another

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section 5, which is designed to be bent forwardly at right angles to the section 1 on the dash line 6, is located, which at its upper edge has two upwardly extending stop tongues 7 spaced from each other. The section 5 adjacent both its upper and lower edges and a short distance from the vertical bending line 6, has parallel spaced slots 8 cut, the metal between which is pressed and formed into generally semi-circular concave socket portions 9, the metal of the plate above and below the parts 9, in the finished bracket, as shown in Fig. 2, being pressed in the opposite direction.

A generally triangular section 10, within the outlines of the two sections 1 and 5, and severed from said sections at upper and lower sides and at the front, extends into the first described section 1, and in the finished bracket is bent forward at right angles on the dash line 11, spaced from but parallel to the section 5, similarly bent from the back section 1 forward at right angles as in Fig. 2. The arm 10 has a vertical slot 12 a short distance from its free end cut from its upper edge downwardly part way through the arm, as shown in Fig. 1. At the upper outer corner of the forwardly bent side section 5, a guard section 13 extends, of materially less width than the height of section 5, and which in the completed bracket is turned inwardly at right angles, as in Fig. 2, about the line indicated at 14. The lower inner corner section 3 from the back 1 is likewise turned in a forward direction at right angles to the back, the finished bracket made from said single plate of metal being fully shown in Fig. 2.

A pair of said brackets, as described, and spaced from each other, in use are secured at the inner side and near the upper end of a window frame 15, screws passing through the back section 1 into the frame sides. A shade roller 16 is mounted on the parts 3 of the two spaced brackets, the pintles at the ends of the roller being received in the slots 4, or a slot 4 in one of the parts 3 and an opening in the part 3 of the opposite bracket. The curtain carrying rod 17, of the form and cross section shown in Figs. 4 and 5, seats at its ends in the slots 12 of the arms 10, and at each end has a tongue 18 bent preferably away from the room in which the installation is made, preventing endwise movement of the curtain carrying rod. The guard sections 13 lie in front of and are spaced from the rod 17 and the end portions of curtains carried thereon.

An arm of wire rod material is swingably mounted on each of the end sections 5. The rod 55 is bent to provide a horizontal drape carrying por-

tion 16, at the outer end of which a leg 20 is bent at right angles, said leg also being horizontal, and from the opposite end of which a vertical stem 21 is bent to extend downwardly and pass through the passage made therefor by the concave parts 9 and their cooperating oppositely pressed portions. The part 20 is bent near its outer end where it joins with the stem 21 and passes between the two stop fingers 7 (Fig. 4). Upon the horizontal inner end section 19 a drape may be carried, which is held from engaging and becoming tangled with a curtain on the rod 17 by the intervening guard 13. It is evident that the drape carrying arms may be swung between the full and dash line positions shown in Fig. 4, the stops 7 governing the extreme positions to which a drape carrying arm may be swung. And of course said stops 7 may be variously pressed and shaped to control the extent of the angle of swing which may take place.

In Fig. 6 the only difference in structure is that the back plate 1 extends farther down at its lower edge portions and a shade roller carrying section 3a is bent outwardly instead of inwardly as in Fig. 2. This will locate the shade below the upper end of the window frame 15 and between the vertical sides of the frame and closer to the window sashes and panes. Otherwise, the structure is identical with that earlier described.

The invention is of a very practical, economical nature. The cost of production is low and a particularly useful bracket for carrying a window shade, curtains and drapes, two of said brackets being used with a window, is produced.

The invention is defined in the appended claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all form of structure coming within their scope.

I claim:

1. A bracket structure for the purposes described comprising, a back, an end member extending at one edge of the back at right angles thereto, an arm integral with the back and separated from said end, extending from said back at right angles in the same direction as said end, and a second end member of less height than the first end member extending from the opposite edge of the back and at its lower portion at right angles thereto, said arm and said second end member each having a vertically disposed slot therein from their upper edges downwardly for a distance less than the vertical dimensions of said arm and second end member.

2. A structure as defined in claim 1, said first end member at its outer edge and upper portion having a guard section integrally connected

therewith and at right angles thereto, substantially paralleling the back and extending across from one side to the other of the outer end of said arm.

3. A structure as defined in claim 2, said first mentioned end member having vertically disposed integral guides, a rod having a vertical portion extending through said guides and turnable therein about the vertical axis of the rod, said rod at its upper end above the upper edge of said first mentioned end member having a horizontal section integrally connected therewith and extending at right angles thereto beyond said guard section and terminating in a horizontal section located at right angles to said first horizontal section and extending beyond the guard, being spaced from said guard outwardly therefrom, said first mentioned end member at its upper edge having two spaced apart generally vertically extending stops between which the first mentioned horizontal section of said rod is swingable, said stops limiting the swinging or turning movement of said rod about the vertical axis of turning thereof.

4. A bracket of flat metal comprising, a vertical back section adapted to be secured to a window frame, an integral end section extending from one end thereof at right angles thereto, an arm comprising flat material integral with said back and end sections separated therefrom at its upper and lower edges and one end edge and integrally connected with the back section, extending from the back section at right angles thereto in parallelism with said end member, said arm having a vertically disposed slot at its upper edge extending downwardly into the arm short of its lower edge, and said end section having an integral guard section located at right angles thereto and connected therewith at its outer edge and upper portion and disposed parallel to the back section beyond the free end of said arm.

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