Dec. 5, 1944. G. B. DAVIS, JR 2,364,275

DRAPERY SUPPORT

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Fig. 1

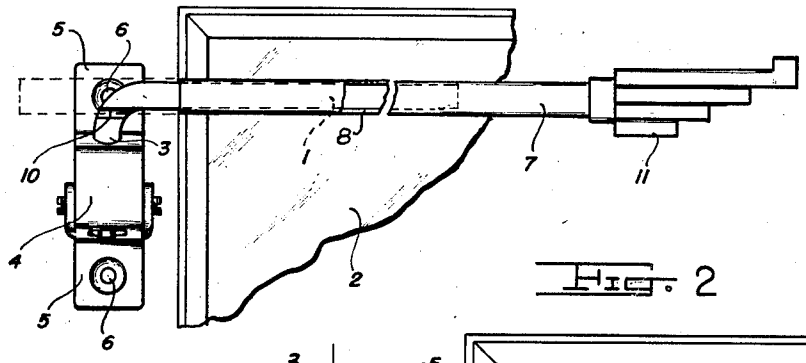


Fig. 2

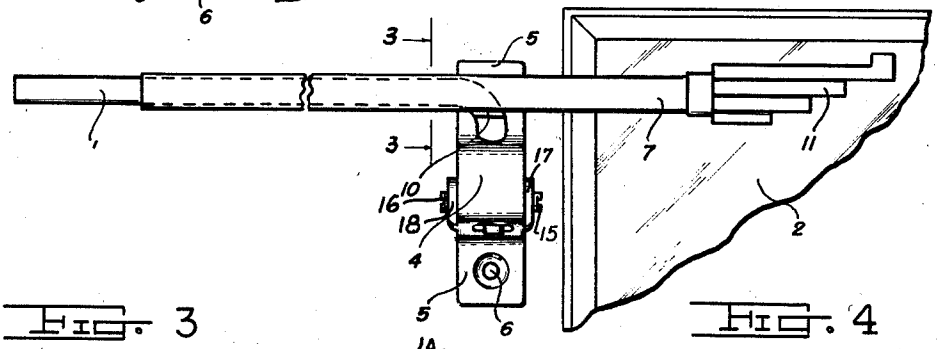


Fig. 3

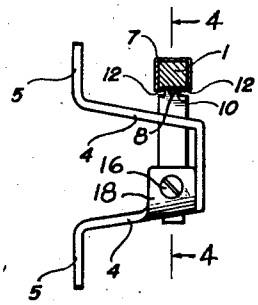


Fig. 4

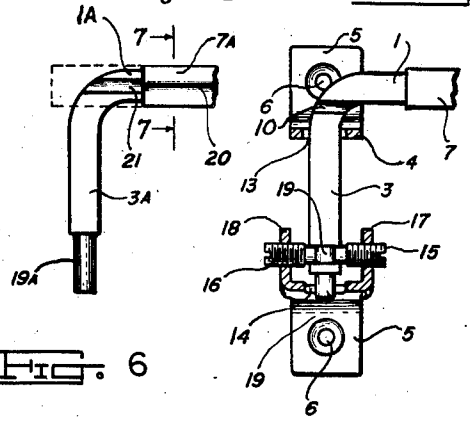


Fig. 6

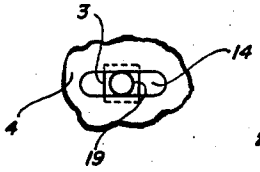


Fig. 5

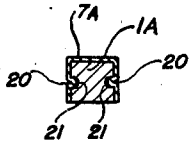


Fig. 7

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Fig. 8

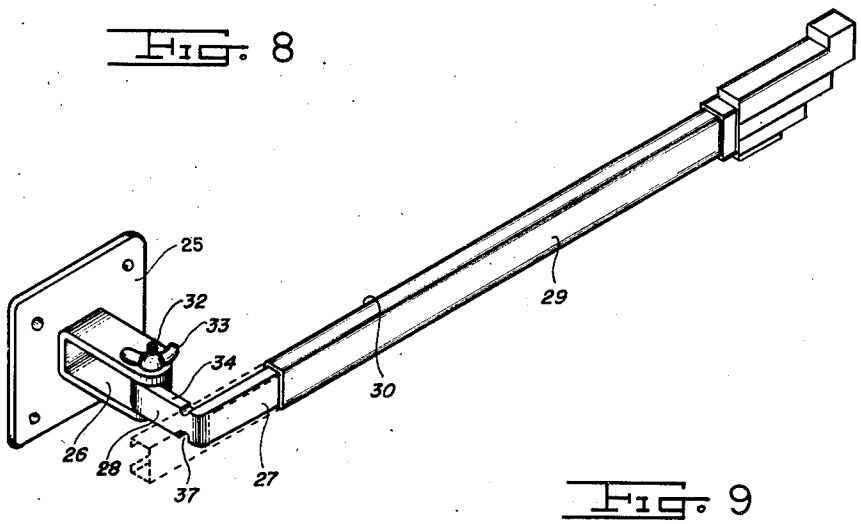


Fig. 9

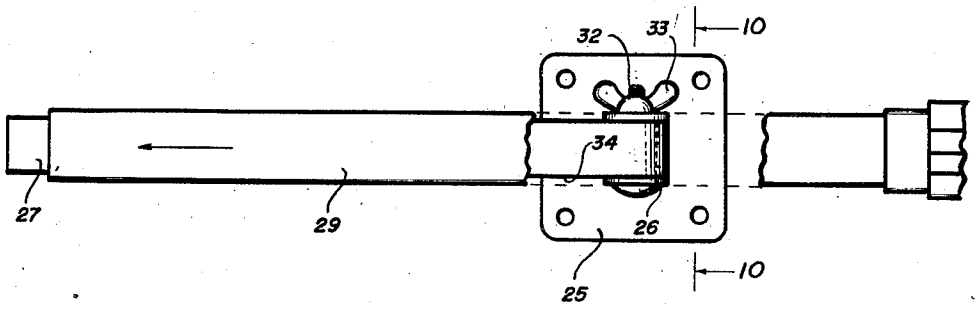


Fig. 10

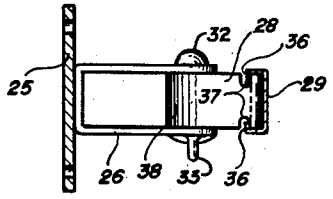
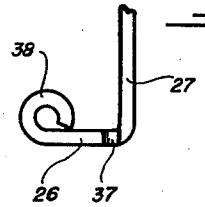


Fig. 11



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FIG. 12

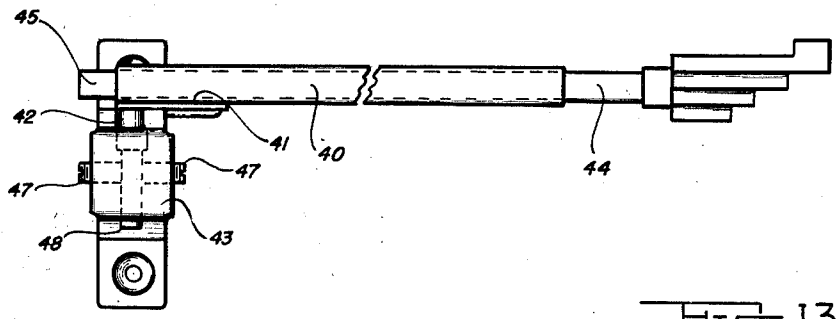


FIG. 13

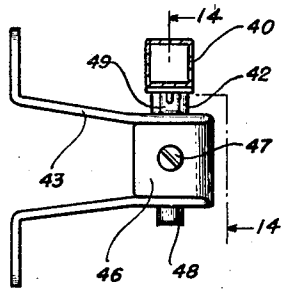


FIG. 14

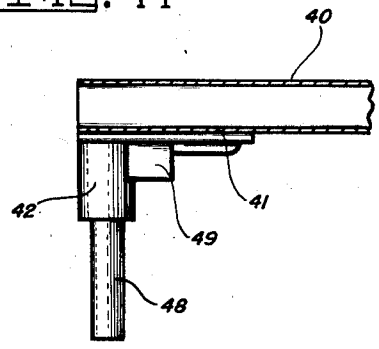
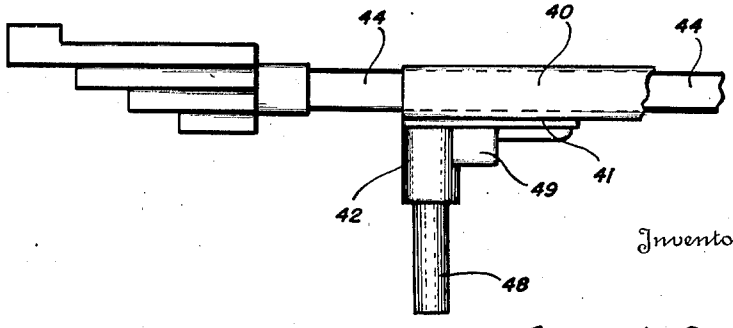


FIG. 15



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,364,275

DRAPERY SUPPORT

George B. Davis, Jr., Green Acres, Md.

Application August 3, 1943, Serial No. 497,270

11 Claims. (Cl. 160—335)

This invention pertains to drapery hardware and particularly to a curtain fixture of the swinging arm type. These fixtures are pivotally mounted on either side of a window casing by means of attaching brackets, the arms to extend inwardly, each to support a section of the drape.

The object of this invention is to provide a drapery support of the swinging arm type, so constructed as to permit the extensible member to be insertable over or through either end of the swinging arm, permitting a range of adjustment heretofore unknown to this type of drapery fixture. This construction allows the drapes to be suspended either over the window or along the wall adjacent to window without refastening or altering the position of the attaching brackets that support the fixture.

In modern decoration, it has been found most desirable, during the hot summer months, to remove the draperies from over the windows and suspend them along the wall at the windows' edge, this permits more light and air and makes the windows appear larger. In the winter a warmer and more cozy atmosphere is obtained by letting the drapes hang in their former position back over the window opening.

Although drapery supports are pivoted to the brackets and are able to swing to and from the window, the brackets still must be removed and set back along the wall if the effect desired by these drapery changes is obtained. One of the reasons for having to move the brackets, is that the fixture was designed and ornamented to be used with the arms facing or pointing toward each other across the window opening, any other use gives an odd and unnatural appearance. Secondly, the best effect is obtained by the draperies, when hanging along the wall, to extend slightly over the window edge, by doing this they give the appearance of concealing more of the window than is actually being concealed, thus making the window appear larger. This could not be done if the drapes were permitted to extend only to the attaching bracket which is usually affixed three or four inches from the window itself. The present invention permits the swinging arm to be swung back away from the window and is so constructed that the extensible member of the arm may be inserted over or through the angle bend, permitting an adjustment of the extensible member back towards the window even though the arm points away from the window opening.

It is also desired by this invention to provide a cheap, simple, adjustable bracket including means for retaining the arm member in its position within the bracket, and means for varying the horizontal adjustment of the swinging arm should there be error in fastening the bracket to the wall.

In order that this invention may be more clearly understood, reference is made to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a front view of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the invention after adjustment.

Fig. 3 is a section at 3—3 of Fig. 2 showing a side elevation of the bracket in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a section of the bracket cut at 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view of the base recess in the bracket in relation to the pintle of the swinging arm.

Fig. 6 is a variation of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a section of the arm cut at 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is an isometric view of an alternate form of the invention.

Fig. 9 is a broken elevational view of the invention shown in Fig. 8 in an adjusted position.

Fig. 10 is a section cut at 10—10 of Fig. 9 rotated clockwise 90°.

Fig. 11 is a portion of the arm and terminal extension as used in Fig. 8.

Fig. 12 is a variation of the invention.

Fig. 13 is a side view of the bracket and section of the swinging arm, said arm having been swung through 180°.

Fig. 14 is an elevational and sectional view of the arm and pintle on line 14—14 of Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 is an elevational view of the arm and pintle with the extensible member in one position of adjustment.

In Fig. 1 the drapery support is shown in its normal position with the swinging arm 1 extending over the window opening 2. This arm 1 is provided with a lateral extension or arm 3 adapted for journaling or working in the U-shaped attaching bracket 4. The open end of this bracket member is bent outwardly to form feet 5 by which fastening means can be inserted through holes 6 for securing the bracket to a support. Slidably mounted on the said arm 1 is the tubular extendible member 7 having a slot along its under side 8 for adjustment beyond the angle intersection of the said arms 1 and 3, as indicated by dotted line, by permission of grooves 10 as hereafter described. The member 7 may be made in two telescoping pieces if desired.

In Fig. 2 the arm 1 has been swung back away from the window, the extendible member 7 hav-

ing been inserted over the angular portion of the arm, as shown, permitting the drapes to be adjusted across the bracket and wall, adjacent to the window, rather than over the window opening as in Fig. 1. Normally, with other types of drapery fixtures of the swinging arm type, when the arm 1 has been swung back, as shown in Fig. 2, the ornamental head 11 faces away from the window and no adjustment is provided except in the direction the arm is pointing.

Fig. 3 is a section taken at 3—3 on Fig. 2 showing the grooves 10 formed on either side transversely to the arm 3 and co-planar with the arm 1 for accommodating the flange 12 of the extendible member 7, this construction permitting this tubular member to be inserted over either end of the arm 1, alternately.

Fig. 4 is a section of the bracket taken at 4—4 on Fig. 3 showing the aligned openings 13 and 14 loosely accommodating the arm 3 giving it freedom to work or journal in the bracket 4. Arm 3 has a pintle 19 at its lower end thereof. The opening 14 is elongated to permit movement of the pintle to the right or left, as desired, by the application of set-screws 15 and 16 which are threadedly mounted in opposing ears 17 and 18 formed on the lower leg of the bracket 4. This permits a horizontal adjustment of the arm 1 should there be error in fastening the bracket to the wall.

Fig. 5 shows the opening 14 in relation to the pintle 19. As can be seen, the arm is normally square but has a machined pintle portion 19 for bearing in the opening 14 and rotatably engaging set-screws 15 and 16.

Fig. 6 shows an alternate form of the invention with the slidable extension arm 7A constructed in the form of a channel member having an internal flange or key 20 for longitudinal movement along the corresponding groove 21, formed in the arm 1A which permits the extendible member to move past the intersection of the arms 1A and 3A, yet maintaining an interlocking slidable contact with the swinging arm at all positions of adjustment.

Fig. 7 shows a section cut at 7—7 in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a variation of the invention with the bracket comprised of an attaching plate 25 to which is fastened the U-shaped member 26. Swinging arm 27 is hinged to the bracket by means of an angularly extending arm 28. Slidably mounted on the arm 27 is the tubular extendible member 29 grooved along its back 30 to permit passage of the member 29 by the angle, as indicated by dotted line. The bolt 32 secured by wing-nut 33 serves as the axis on which the hinged arm pivots.

Fig. 9, with the arm 27 having been removed and reversed on the bracket, as shown, the position of the swinging arm is to the left of the bracket, the extendible member 29 has been inserted over the arm at its angle, permitting adjustment in the opposite direction to which the swinging arm is pointing.

Fig. 10 is a section at 10—10 in Fig. 9 showing how the terminal pivot arm 28 is grooved at 37 on opposite sides in proximity to the angle between the said pivot arm and the swinging arm 27 to complement the flanges 36 to the slot 37 permitting adjustment of the extension arm longitudinally of the swinging arm beyond the angle in either direction across the face of the bracket. It is understood that by reducing the size of the pivot arm over its entire length will eliminate the necessity of the grooves 37.

Fig. 11 is a portion of the arm 27 with the terminal pivot arm complementarily formed at 38 for accommodating the bolt 32 on which the arm hinges.

In Figure 12 the crane arm 40 is shown in the form of a tube soldered or brazed at 41 to a member attached to the pintle 42, which journals in the bracket 43. The extendible member 44 of the arm is adapted to move longitudinally within the tubular arm 40 and is adjustable beyond the angular intersection of the arm and pintle as shown at 45.

Figure 13, a side view of the U-shaped bracket 43 with a section of the tubular member 40. The ears 46 are folded inwardly from the base of the U and serve to support the threadedly-mounted set-screws 47 for engaging the pintle 42. The lower end of the pintle is reduced in size at 48 for working in an elongated hole, formed in the lower leg of the bracket, similar to that shown in Figure 5.

Figure 14 is a section at 14—14 on Fig. 13 showing the pintle in elevation with a section of the attached tubular arm member 40. The lug 49 extending from the pintle is for bearing on the surface of the bracket when the arm 40 is swung.

Figure 15 shows the extendible member 44 inserted in the open end of the arm adjacent to the pintle and in position for being adjusted in the opposite direction to that pointed by the swinging arm 40.

Various other modifications in construction and assembly may be resorted to within the spirit and scope of this invention. What I therefore claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging arm pivoted at one end to the bracket, an extendible arm slidably fitted to the swinging arm and adapted to be telescoped with the latter from either the free end or the pivoted end of the swinging arm, optionally.

2. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging arm pivoted at one end to the bracket, and a tubular extendible arm slidably fitted to the swinging arm and adapted to be telescoped onto the latter from either the free end or the pivoted end of the swinging arm, optionally.

3. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging tubular arm pivoted at one end to the bracket, an extendible arm slidably fitted into the said tubular arm and adapted to be telescoped into the latter from either the free end or the pivoted end of the swinging arm, optionally.

4. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging arm pivotally connected with the bracket, an extendible arm slidably fitted to the swinging arm; said arms being complementarily equipped to facilitate adjustment of the extendible arm relative to the swinging arm in either direction transversely of and beyond the pivotal connection between the swinging arm and the bracket.

5. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging arm provided at one end with a pintle journaled in said bracket, and a tubular extension slidably fitted to the swinging arm and adapted to be telescoped onto the latter from either end thereof.

6. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging arm provided at one end with an integral pintle at an angle thereto and journalled in said bracket, a tubular extension arm slidably fitted to the swinging arm and provided with a longitudinal slot open at one end of the extension arm thereby facilitating a sliding movement of

the extension arm in either direction beyond the junction of said swinging arm and pintle.

7. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging arm provided at one end with a terminal extension disposed at an angle thereto, said bracket and terminal extension being provided with complementary parts for pivotally supporting the arm on said bracket, a tubular extension arm fitted on the swinging arm and having in one side thereof a longitudinal slot, and grooves on opposite sides of said terminal extension in proximity to the angle between the said extension and the swinging arm to complement the slot thereby facilitating adjustment of the extension arm longitudinally of the swinging arm beyond the aforementioned angle in either of two directions, and facilitate telescopic fitting of the extension arm onto the swinging arm either at the free end or the terminal-extension equipped end of the swinging arm.

8. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a swinging arm provided at one end with a lateral extension substantially co-planar with said swinging arm and pivoted at its terminal to the attaching bracket, and a tubular extension arm slidably fitted to the swinging arm and adapted to be telescoped on the latter from either the free end or the laterally extended end of the swinging arm optionally.

9. In a drapery support, an attaching bracket, a tubular swinging arm equipped at one end with a pintle, said bracket being complementarily formed for receiving said pintle, an extendible member slidably fitted to the swinging arm and adapted to be telescoped into the arm from either the free end or the pintle-equipped end optionally.

10. A bracket comprising a substantially U-shaped support having openings in the legs thereof to receive a member to be supported thereon, opposed ears adjacent to the closed end of said U for accommodating a portion of the member there between, and means adjustably supported on said ears and adapted to engage the member to secure the latter in a desired position of adjustment.

11. A bracket comprising a substantially U-shaped member, the legs of which at the open end of the U are provided with lateral extensions for attaching to a support, openings adjacent to the closed end of the U for loosely accommodating a rod-like member, opposed apertured ears on one of the legs of the bracket, and set screws threadedly engaged with the said ears to adjustably bear on the rod-like member to secure the latter in a fixed adjustment on the bracket.

GEORGE B. DAVIS, JR.