June 8, 1943. A. L. THEXTON 2,321,334

CURTAIN ROD ASSEMBLY

Filed Oct. 19, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

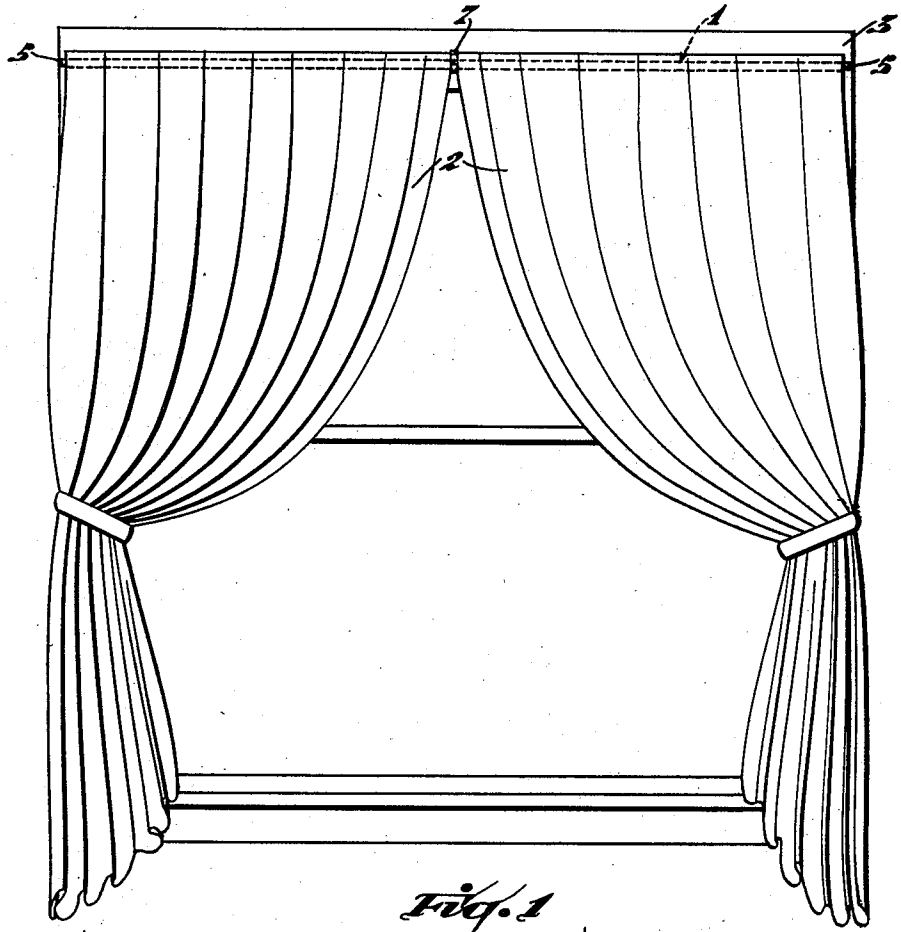


Fig. 1

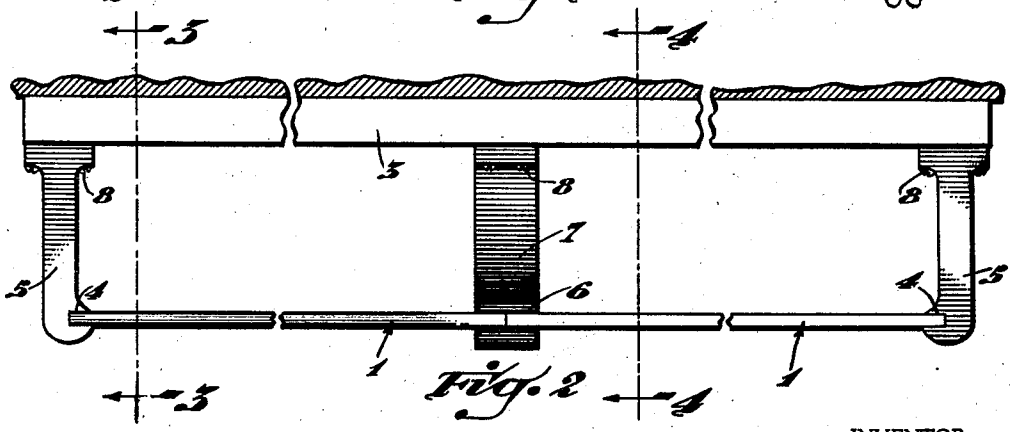


Fig. 2

INVENTOR.
Arthur L. Thexton
BY
Wood, Arey, Kerron & Evans
Attorneys.

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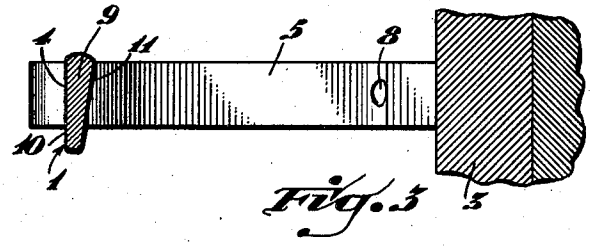


Fig. 3

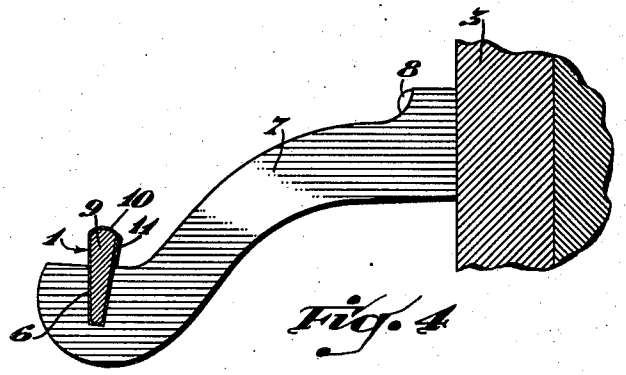


Fig. 4

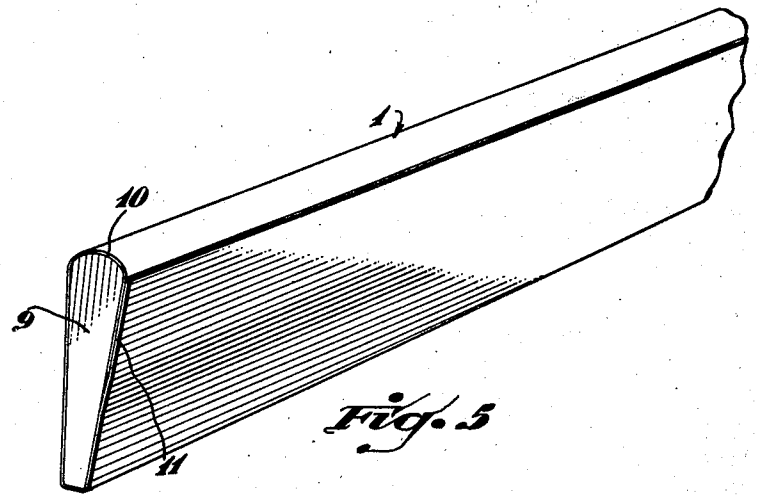


Fig. 5

INVENTOR.
Arthur L. Thexton

BY Wood, Arey, Herron & Evans
Attorneys.

Patented June 8, 1943

2,321,334

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,321,334

CURTAIN ROD ASSEMBLY

Arthur L. Thexton, Fort Thomas, Ky., assignor to Clopay Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, a corporation of Maryland

Application October 19, 1942, Serial No. 462,460

2 Claims. (Cl. 211—105.1)

This invention relates to a rod for supporting curtains, shades or the like and is particularly concerned with an improvement in the construction of the rod on which the curtains are supported and the manner in which this rod is secured to the brackets which hold it positioned on a wall or window frame. The invention is likewise concerned with the construction of a curtain rod assembly from wood and other materials non-essential to the present war effort.

Although curtain rods have in the past been constructed from wood, a problem has always existed in providing a surface which is so smooth that it will not catch and tear a curtain of fine fabric as the curtain is slipped along the rod. A difficulty has also existed in providing a wooden curtain rod and bracket assembly in which the rod is securely, although removably, positioned on the supporting brackets. Since in curtain rod construction it is practically essential that the rod be removable from the brackets or other supporting means, the use of nails or screws for securing the rod to the supporting means is practically out of the question. Furthermore, the protruding points of any such fastening means tend to catch and tear curtains positioned on the rod.

Although, admittedly, it has been possible to solve these various problems by the use of metal rods and brackets and various types of metal fastening means, the present invention is concerned exclusively with a structure which completely dispenses with the use of metal for the dual purposes of lower costs of construction and conserving the supply of metal for more essential uses.

With these objectives in mind, one of the purposes of the present invention has been to provide a curtain rod which although primarily constructed of wood has been covered in such a way as to present an absolutely smooth surface to a mesh curtain positioned on the rod.

Another object of the invention has been to provide a curtain rod assembly constructed entirely from non-essential materials.

Another object has been to provide an assembly of this type in which the rod may be very securely affixed to the supporting brackets without the use of fastening elements and at the same time readily removable when the occasion arises.

Other and further objects and advantages will be apparent from a consideration of the further and more detailed description of the invention when considered in conjunction with the drawings in which:

Figure 1 represents an elevation of a curtain rod assembly of the type of the invention positioned in a window frame and supporting a pair of curtains. In this view the rod is concealed by the folds of the curtain and is represented by broken lines.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of a curtain rod assembly of the type of the invention in operative position on a wall or window frame.

Figure 3 is a sectional view along the line 3—3, Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a sectional view along the line 4—4, Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of the curtain rod and particularly illustrates the manner in which the rod is wrapped or sheathed to present a smooth outer surface.

In Figure 1 the rod 1 is concealed by the curtains 2 and is outlined by the broken lines. The frame of the window in which the curtains are positioned is indicated at 3 and the supporting brackets which with the rod complete the curtain rod assembly are shown at 5—5 and 7, the latter being the central supporting bracket.

The elements of the assembly are best shown in Figure 2. In this view the rod 1 which is here shown in two sections is supported at its outer ends by brackets 5—5 and in the center by the central supporting bracket 7. The outer ends of the rod are fitted into slots 4 in the brackets 5 as shown also in Figure 3 while a central portion of the rod may fit into and be supported by the slot 6 in the central supporting bracket 7 (see Figure 4). Where the rod is in two sections as shown in Figure 2, the inner ends of the sections will be held contiguous to one another by the central supporting bracket which should be of sufficient width to accommodate an appreciable portion of the rod length. The various brackets may be affixed to the window frame or a wall by the screws 8.

As shown in Figures 3 and 4, in the preferred form of the invention the rod is of generally flat configuration tapered toward one side edge. The slots 4 may be tapered correspondingly so that the rod may be forced completely into the end slots to provide a very tight fit where a one-piece rod is utilized. The slot 6 in the central support bracket 7 is designed more for the purpose of supporting the rod than gripping it and it is not essential that this slot be tapered as shown. However, this central supporting bracket has particular utility where, as shown in Figure 2, a sectional

rod is provided and the ends of the respective sections are positioned in the slot 6 in the central supporting bracket 7 and engaged by the sides thereof. In this event the tapering slot is quite advantageous. If a shorter length of rod is used, it may be possible to dispense with the central supporting bracket and suspend the rod entirely from the two end brackets 5—5.

As shown in Figure 5, the core of the rod 9 may be formed from a strip of soft wood such as pine. Paperboard is also an acceptable material for this purpose. To make the surface of the rod absolutely smooth a sheet of paper 10 is wrapped around the core 9, adhesively secured thereto, and may be overlapped as at 11. The paper used for this purpose may be almost any reasonably decorative type, such as for example a low-priced book paper.

The result of encasing the wooden rod strip in paper is to provide a surface which is absolutely smooth along the entire length thereof and one on which mesh curtains cannot be torn or marred in any way. In addition, the paper covering makes the surface of the rod slightly compressible so that, if desired, it can be forced into the slots in the brackets to provide a very tight engagement.

As will be apparent from the foregoing description, I have provided a curtain rod assembly of simple construction and entirely fabricated from materials which are readily available at the present time. However, at the same time the structure has been found to be very effective for the purposes intended.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. In a curtain rod assembly, a pair of supporting brackets and a curtain rod suspended between said brackets, each of said brackets having a tapered slot therein for the reception of an end of the rod, said rod being tapered toward a side edge and having a compressible outer surface to provide a tight engagement with the slots in the brackets.

2. In a curtain rod assembly, a pair of supporting brackets and a curtain rod adapted to be suspended between said brackets, each of said brackets having a tapered slot therein for the reception of an end of the rod, said rod being tapered toward a side edge and comprising a core and a covering of fibrous sheet material wound around said core to provide a compressible outer surface for tight engagement with the slots in the bracket.

ARTHUR L. THEXTON.