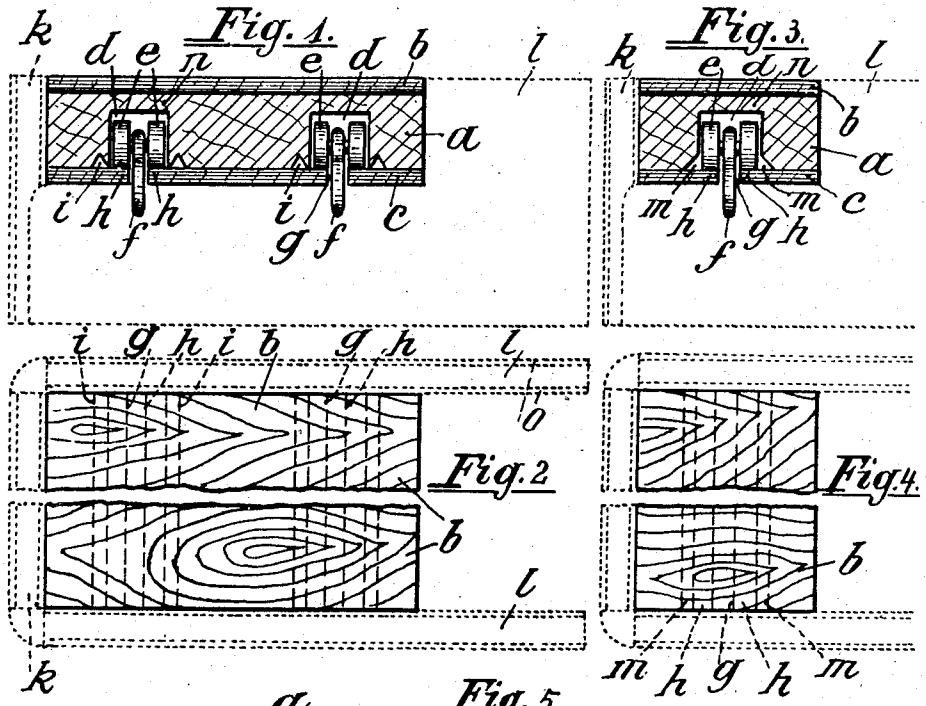
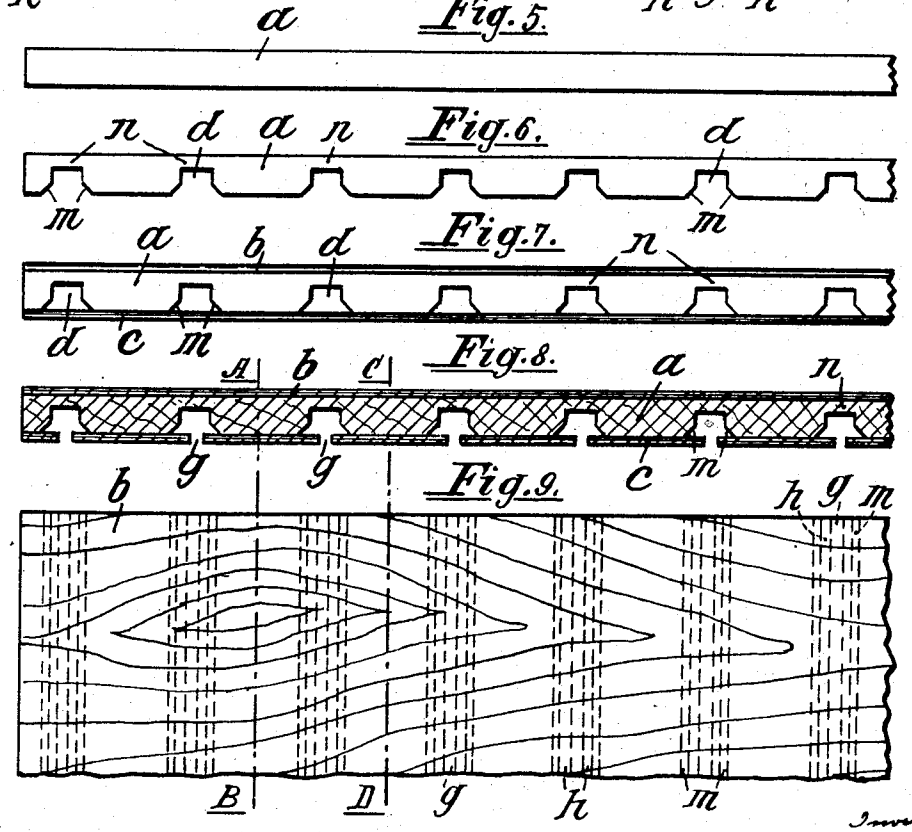
Aug. 19, 1941. W. HACHTEL 2,253,427

CURTAIN ROD OF THE RAILWAY TYPE

Filed July 20, 1938 2 Sheets-Sheet 1





Inventor
Wilhelm Hachtel
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CURTAIN ROD OF THE RAILWAY TYPE

Filed July 20, 1938 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

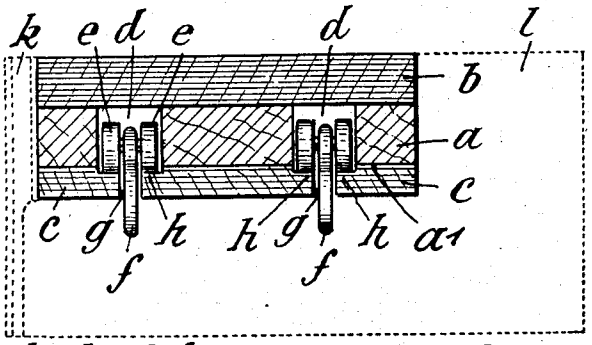


Fig. 10.

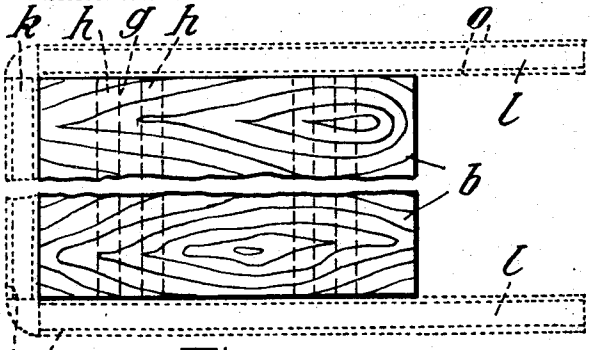


Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

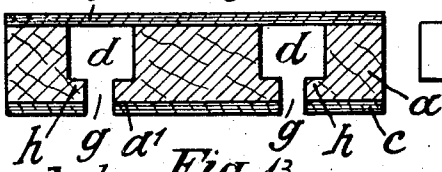


Fig. 16.

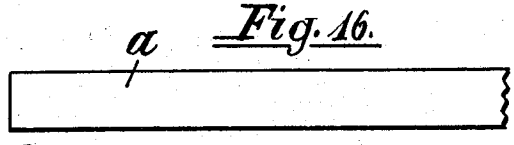


Fig. 17.

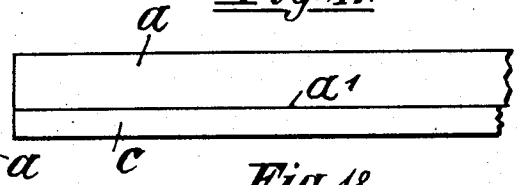


Fig. 13.

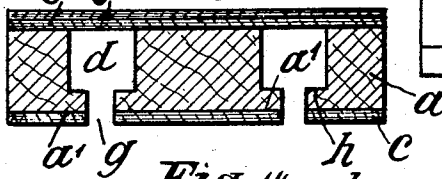


Fig. 18.

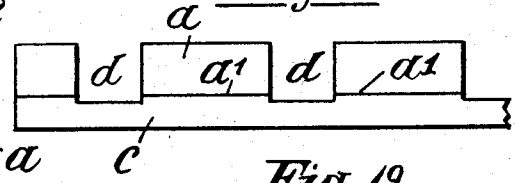


Fig. 14.



Fig. 19.

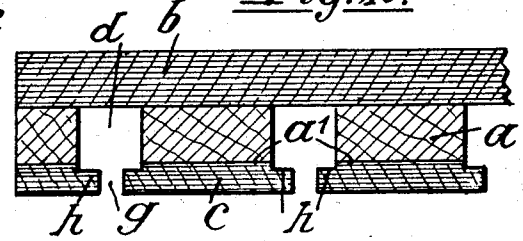
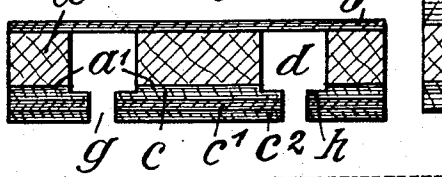


Fig. 15.



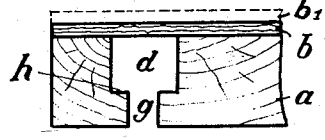


Fig. 20.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,253,427

CURTAIN ROD OF THE RAILWAY TYPE

Wilhelm Hachtel, Musberg-on-the-Fils, Germany

Application July 20, 1938, Serial No. 220,310
In Germany August 11, 1937

3 Claims. (Cl. 156—19)

This invention relates to a curtain rod of the "railway" type, characterized in that the portion of the curtain rod in which the track for the rollers is arranged consists of long cut wood and that on the upper side and/or on the lower side of the piece of long cut wood layers of cross cut wood are glued. The lower cover of cross cut wood has slits extending along the middle of the track for the rollers, so that between track and slit two projecting ledges are formed, which ledges serve as races or runways for the rollers, whereas the longitudinal slits serve as guides for the curtain hangers of the rollers.

The method for producing the curtain rods consists in first cutting in a large plate of long cut wood destined to form the middle part of the curtain rods the tracks for the rollers at suitable distances apart in the direction of the longitudinal grain. On this plate, thin cross cut plates of similar size are then glued one on the top and the other on the bottom of the middle plate. Guide slits for the curtain hangers are then sawn in the lower cross cut plate in the central longitudinal plane of the tracks, so that race ledges or runways are formed one on each side of each track. The curtain rods are then cut from this composite plate in the longitudinal direction between the tracks, in widths depending upon whether the curtain rod is to have one, two or more tracks. The curtain rods are then cut to length and provided in known manner with facing laths extending along their front longitudinal edges and with corner parts on the ends.

The curtain rods may also be produced by first glueing the middle plate on to the bottom plate, then milling the tracks for the curtain rollers in the middle plate to such a depth that they extend slightly into the bottom plate. The top plate is then glued on to the middle plate, whereupon the longitudinal slots are cut in the bottom plate in the middle of the tracks so that track ledges are produced projecting one on each side of each track for supporting the rollers carrying the hangers. The top and bottom plates may consist each of a simple plate or of several thin superposed plates glued together. The tracks can be cut in the middle plate only to such a depth that the track ledges for the rollers are situated in the middle part. Plates thus produced are cut in the direction of the tracks into narrow curtain rods which may have one track or several tracks. As the tracks are milled in the middle plate only after this plate has been glued onto the lower surface of the middle plate and as these tracks are above or below the glued portion, the glue cannot ooze on to the tracks and produce projecting glue edges which would impede the running of the rollers.

Owing to the construction of the curtain rods and the method of manufacture the manufacturing is more simple and consequently less expensive than heretofore. Such curtain rods are thinner or flatter than the known rods made of long wood which must have a certain thickness to prevent twisting or torsion. Furthermore, these curtain rods, in spite of being thinner than usual, have a much greater strength and carrying capability without being liable to distortion as curtain rods made entirely from long wood. Another great advantage is, that the track edges cannot possibly become cracked or worn by the rollers and hangers as the track ledges or runways are made of cross-cut wood.

The middle part of the curtain rod can advantageously be made of cheaper wood without affecting the durability and strength of the curtain rod as this middle part is supported and held at the top and bottom by the cross-cut plates.

Several embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a cross section of a two-track curtain rod,

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 shows a single-track curtain rod in cross section,

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of Fig. 3,

Figs. 5 to 8 show the production of such curtain rods as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4,

Fig. 9 is a top plan view of Fig. 8,

Fig. 10 is a cross section of a curtain rod of modified construction,

Fig. 11 is a top plan view of Fig. 10,

Figs. 12 to 15 and 20 are cross sections of modifications of the construction shown in Fig. 10,

Figs. 16 to 19 show the production of a curtain rod according to Figs. 10 to 15,

The curtain rod consists of a middle part *a* of long cut wood in which the tracks *d* are cut, an upper plate *b* and of a lower plate *c* of cross cut wood which are all united by glueing. Tracks *d* for the rollers *e* are cut in the middle part *a*, whereas the lower plate *c* has longitudinal slits *g* which form guides for curtain hangers *f*. The ledges or runways *h* formed at the lower end of the track by the slits *b* serve as races for the double rollers *e* of the curtain hangers. The ledges or runways *h* are made of cross cut wood so that

cracking and wear of the longitudinal edges by the rollers and hangers is reduced. The middle part *a* may be advantageously made of cheaper wood, than the top and bottom plates *b* and *c* is made of hard wood, such as beech. The plates *b* and *c* may also be made of an artificial substance, such as artificial resin. Longitudinal grooves *i* are provided in the lower surface of the middle part *a* and serve for catching the glue during the pressing on of plate *c* so that no glue rib forms on the inner side which might impede the running of the rollers. The grooves *i* are directly adjacent the tracks *d* in the under surface of the middle part *a*, so as to reliably catch the glue to avoid any unevenesses in the track or on the races or runways *h*. Instead of providing the grooves *i*, the lower edges *m* of the track *d* may be outwardly inclined. The curtain rods are provided in known manner with facing laths *k* on their front longitudinal edge and with corner pieces *l* on the ends (Figs. 1 to 4).

The curtain rods might also be made so that the connecting bridge *n* above the track *d* is lacking with the result that the middle part *a* consists only of longitudinal bars. This construction is, however, not as advantageous as that with the bridge *n*, because this bridge allows of a more accurate and simpler production.

The curtain rod is made from the larger plate *a*, for example about 5 to 6 metres long and 40 to 120 centimetres wide. The tracks *d* are milled into this plate from the lower side, the grooves *i* or outwardly inclined edges *m* being cut at the same time. The cross-cut plates *b* and *c* are then glued on either side of plate *a*, whereupon the guide slits *g* for the hangers *f* of the rollers *e* are cut in the bottom plate *c*. Curtain rods of desired width are then cut from the plate thus produced. If, for example, the curtain rod has to have two tracks, the plate is cut in longitudinal direction along the line A—B, whereas, if it has to have only one track, the plate is cut along the line C—D. The curtain rods may otherwise be of any desired construction (Figs. 5 to 9).

According to Figs. 10 and 11 the curtain rod is formed from the plates *a*, *b*, *c*, which are united by glueing. The plate *a* which forms the middle part of the curtain rod is first glued on to the bottom plate *c*. The tracks *d* are then milled in the plate at predetermined distances apart to such a depth that they extend below the glued point a_1 into the bottom plate *c*, with the result that a smooth race is ensured. When the tracks *d* have been milled the top plate *b* is glued on to plate *a* and rigidly united therewith. Hereupon the narrow slits *g* are milled in the middle of the tracks *d* which slits serve as guides for the hangers *f*. The ledges *h* projecting into the tracks *d* serve as runways for the rollers *e*. The tracks *d* in the middle plate extend in the direction of the long fibers of the plate. The bottom plate *c* and top plate *b* can be arranged so that their grains extend transversely or longitudinally to the grain of the middle plate *a*.

The tracks *d* can be milled in the middle plate *a* in such a manner that the races or runways *h* for the rollers *e* are situated above the glued point a_1 (Figs. 12–14). In this instance the middle plate *a* is chosen thicker than in the construction shown in Figs. 10 or 19. Also this construction comprises the feature, that one or several plates may be glued on the bottom and top surfaces of the middle plate *a*. To prevent warping or distorting of the curtain rod. According to Fig. 13 the top plate is composed of several superposed thin plates *b*, b_1 glued together. The bottom plate may likewise consist of several superposed thin plates *c*, c_1 (Fig. 14) glued together. According to Fig. 15 the bottom plate is made from several thin plates *c*, c_1, c_2 glued one on the other, the tracks *d* being milled into such a depth that the races *h* are on the bottom plate *c*. The plates *b*, b_1 and also the plates *c*, c_1, c_2 are preferably placed so that their grains intersect.

According to the construction shown in Fig. 10 the top plate *b* has approximately the same thickness as the middle plate *a*, whereas the bottom plate *c* is considerably thinner. The plate *c* may consist of a thin cross-cut wood plate, as shown, for example in Fig. 13. The main point is that the tracks *d* extend to below the glued point a_1. The top plate *b* according to Fig. 10 may be produced as shown in Fig. 12. The plates *c*, c_1, c_2 and *b*, b_1 according to Figs. 12 to 15 are very thin plates.

The middle plate *a* can be of cheap wood, whereas the plates *b* and *c* and especially the thin plates *b*, b_1 and *c*, c_1 and *c*, c_1, c_2 are made of better quality wood. If the top plate *b* according to Fig. 10 is made from long cut wood, the middle part *a* with the tracks should preferably be made from similarly cut wood. According to Fig. 10 the plates *a*, *b*, *c* are made of the same kind of wood.

According to Fig. 20 the middle plate *a* is only covered by the upper plate *b* whose fibres run transversely to the longitudinal fibres of the plate *a*.

I claim:

1. In a curtain rod for supporting curtains, a piece of long cut wood having a hollow space extending over the entire length thereof and forming a track for the rollers of a curtain hanger and a slit extending from the hollow space to the lower surface of said piece of wood to form in this hollow space two races for the rollers of a hanger, with hanger itself adapted to extend through said slit; said piece of long cut wood having at least one layer of cross cut wood glued on the top and lower faces of said piece of long cut wood so that the fibres of the cross cut wood extend transversely to the fibres of the long cut wood.

2. A curtain rod for supporting curtains as specified in claim 1, in which grooves are provided in the lower surface of the piece of long cut wood one at each side of the hollow space and destined to collect the glue pressed out between said piece of long cut wood and the lower layer of cross cut wood.

3. A curtain rod for supporting curtains as specified in claim 1, in which the lower portions of the side walls of the hollow space are inclined outwards to form spaces for collecting the glue pressed out between said piece of long cut wood and said lower layer of cross cut wood.

WILHELM HACHTEL.