

Nov. 11, 1930.

R. F. GOLDEN

1,780,913

CURTAIN FOR RAILROAD CAR WINDOWS

Filed Feb. 26, 1930

Fig. 1

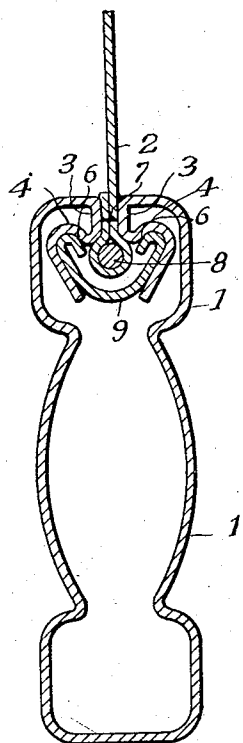
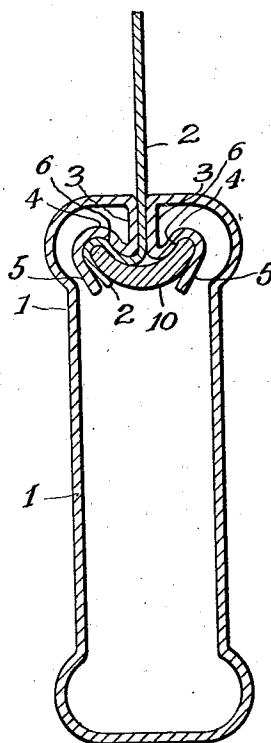


Fig. 2



Inventor
Robert F. Golden
by *J. W. Smith*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ROBERT F. GOLDEN, OF SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO NATIONAL LOCK WASHER COMPANY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY

CURTAIN FOR RAILROAD-CAR WINDOWS

Application filed February 26, 1930. Serial No. 431,362.

This invention relates to bottom bars for curtains, but especially has reference to the manner of securing the lower edge of the curtain to the bottom bar, and is in the nature of an antithetical construction as compared with the structures shown and described in application, Serial Number 412,627, filed December 9, 1929, by John L. Mohun and Henry Piesch.

In the application above referred to, the edges of the sheet metal bottom bar were at the top of the latter with the curtain therebetween, and these edges were prevented from spreading by the use of clamping means applied externally to said edges, but in the present invention these edges are so formed that they are prevented from spreading by clamping or retaining means applied inside of these edges and this retaining means may be either a resilient sheet metal structure or a suitably shaped solid element.

In the accompanying drawing,

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view showing the edges of the bottom bar gripping the curtain, the latter having a hem at the bottom with a retaining rod therein, and a sheet metal strip applied inside said edges to prevent them from spreading, and

Figure 2 is a similar view, showing the curtain secured to the bottom bar by means of a solid retaining strip.

Similar numerals of reference denote like parts in both figures of the drawing.

It will be observed that, in both views of the drawing, the edges of the bottom bar are deformed in the same manner, and that the general contours of the retaining means are substantially identical, but this is not essential, since it will be obvious, from the description which follows, that, so long as these deformations of the edges are such that they afford gripping surfaces that may be embraced by the retaining means, the purpose of the invention will be served, and therefore any further illustrations in these respects would be superfluous and would not contribute toward a clearer understanding of the invention.

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawing, 1 is

the bottom bar which is preferably made of sheet metal, and 2 is the curtain.

The edges of the bottom bar are at the top of the latter and pass inwardly in parallelism as shown at 3, then extend outwardly and upwardly, as shown at 4 and then extend downwardly and toward each other as shown at 5, these extensions being in the nature of curved deformations, thereby affording what will be termed gripping surfaces 6 which are angularly disposed with respect to the portions 3.

The lower edge of the curtain is doubled and stitched together as at 7 to form a hem, and within the latter is inserted a rod 8, and this lower edge of the curtain with the rod therein is located immediately below the bent portion 4, and the parallel parts 3 embrace the doubled edge of the curtain.

9 is a retaining or clamping strip which, in the present instance, is made of sheet metal and is preferably resilient, and the external contour of this strip is such that it conforms closely to the contours of the deformed edges above noted, the dimensions of this strip being such that when it is inserted throughout the inside of these deformed edges, it will become slightly compressed, which will, of course, cause the surfaces of this strip to bind closely against the deformed edges, the ends of the strip bearing against the gripping surfaces 6, so as to force the parallel portions 3 of the edges of the bottom bar closely against the curtain.

But the presence of this clamping or retaining strip will clearly afford an obstruction to prevent the edges of the bottom bar from spreading, while the retaining rod 8 will act as a shoulder to prevent the withdrawal of the curtain.

At Figure 2 the same deformation of the edges of the bottom bar is shown, but a solid retaining strip 10 is employed whose contour generally conforms to that of these deformed edges, and preferably the dimensions of this solid strip are such that when introduced within these deformed edges it will exert a gripping action against the surfaces 6. The lower edge of the curtain extends between the straight edge portions 3 and then around one

side of the strip 10 throughout its length, and the curtain will therefore be confined between the surfaces of the strip 10 and the deformations of one edge of the bottom bar, while at the same time the retaining strip 10 will be closely gripped by both deformed edges of the bottom bar and will, as above stated, cause the gripping surfaces 6 to bind firmly against the curtain.

10 In this construction shown at Figure 2 it will be observed that the lower edge of the curtain is not doubled upon itself, as shown at Figure 1, but it will be clear that the curtain can be wrapped entirely around the strip 10 and extend between the edge portions 3, just as shown in Figure 1, but the confining of the curtain between the deformations of the retaining strip and one of the side edges of the bottom bar, is deemed to be sufficient, especially as the contact between the other edge portion of the bottom bar and the retaining strip is very close.

What is claimed is:—

1. A bottom bar structure for curtains consisting of a hollow bottom bar made of sheet metal having its edges at the top, between which edges the lower portion of the curtain is held, said edges having deformations, and means applied inside said deformations for holding said edges from spreading.

2. A bottom bar structure for curtains consisting of a hollow bottom bar made of sheet metal having its edges at the top, between which edges the lower portion of the curtain is held, said edges having deformations, and a keeper strip applied inside said deformations for holding said edges from spreading.

3. A construction as in claim 2, further distinguished in that the deformations afford angularly disposed gripping surfaces, while the keeper strip conforms generally to said deformations and engages said gripping surfaces.

4. A bottom bar structure for curtains, consisting of a hollow bar made of resilient sheet metal having its edges at the top, said edges primarily passing downwardly in parallelism and then extending upwardly and outwardly whereby gripping surfaces are formed, and finally extending downwardly and inwardly, a curtain having its lower edge stitched to form a hem and depending within said bar intermediate of said edges, a keeper rod within said hem, and a retaining strip generally conforming to the deformations in said edges and applied within said edges throughout their length and engaging said gripping surfaces, whereby the edges of the bottom bar are prevented from spreading.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature hereto.

ROBERT F. GOLDEN.