April 24, 1945. O. BASTIANSEN 2,374,575

CURTAIN ROD

Filed Feb. 26, 1944

Fig.1.

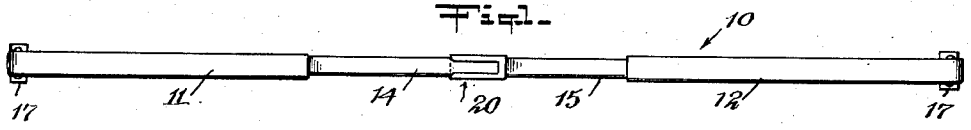


Fig.2.

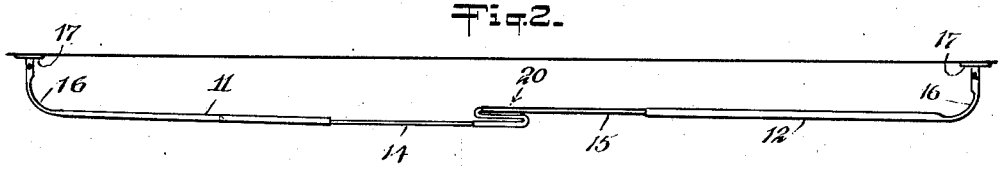


Fig.3.

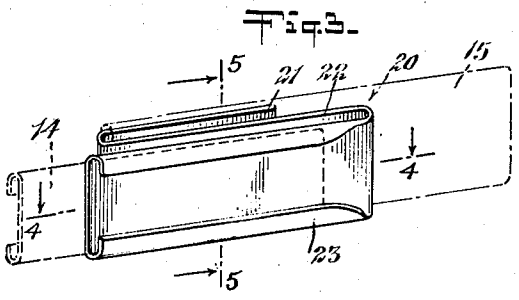


Fig.5.

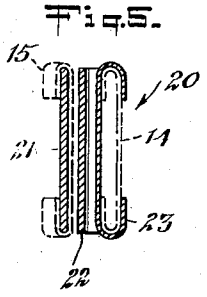


Fig.4.

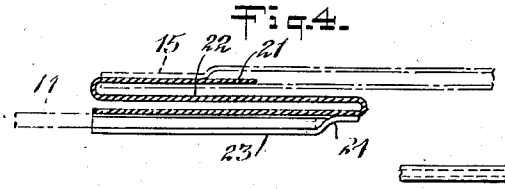


Fig.7.

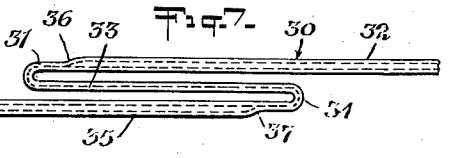
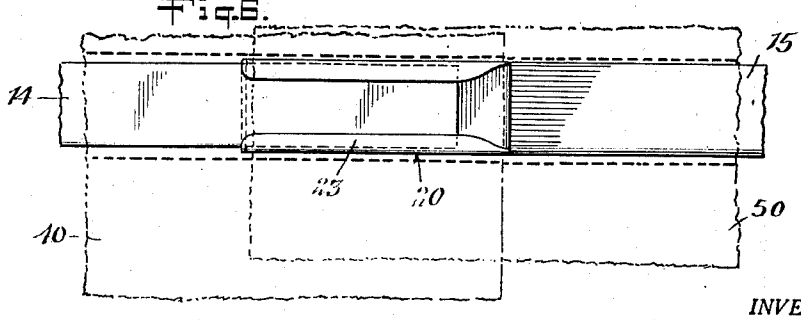


Fig.6.



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2,374,575

CURTAIN ROD

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4 Claims. (Cl. 211—105.3)

This invention relates to curtain rods and while not limited thereto is particularly adapted to the type of curtain rod which is normally suspended from the side of the window to support glass curtains.

Curtains of this type are sometimes allowed to hang straight, or upon occasion, to tie back to the side of the window frame. It is desirable, however, that the curtains do not separate at the top so as to expose a portion of the window frame and the curtain rod but on the other hand it is desirable that they overlap to a slight degree. In order to accomplish this result curtains are very often stitched or pinned together at the top to prevent their separation.

An object of this invention is to provide a curtain rod in which the curtains may be overlapped so that they will always be together at the top regardless of whether or not they are allowed to hang straight or tie back. Where the curtains are allowed to hang straight my improved structure will cause them to overlap throughout their meeting edges and prevent them from spreading toward the bottom.

One of the purposes of my invention is to provide a device which may be readily adapted to conventional curtain rods now on the market which will be economical to manufacture so as not to increase the cost of the conventional rods appreciably.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the accompanying drawing and description.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a curtain rod embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a top view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a detailed enlarged perspective view showing the manner in which my invention may be applied;

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a detailed view showing the manner in which curtains rest on my improved rod;

Fig. 7 is a modification of my invention.

Referring in more detail to the drawing, the curtain rod 10 is of the conventional channel type adapted to receive one or more extensions for windows of different length. Channel members 11 and 12 are adapted to receive extension members 14 and 15. The channel members 11 and 12 are curved at their ends as at 16 to engage a suitable bracket 17 fastened to the window frame. As previously stated, the channel members 11 and 12 are conventional as are extensions 14 and 15.

I provide a member 20 which is bent upon itself to form at one end a portion 21 adapted to be engaged within the conventional channel member 15. It is bent upon itself to form an intermediate portion 22 and again bent upon itself to form a channel portion 23 which is adapted to accommodate a member such as the extension member 14.

The portion 23 may be crimped at its end 24 so as to be permanently fastened to the section 14 and similarly the portion 21 may be crimped within the member 15. However, it is within the scope of my invention and clearly contemplated thereby to make the portion 21 of a sufficient thickness so that it may be held within the channel of the member 15 without deforming the member 15 in any manner, and by the same token the member 14 may be held within the portion 23 without the necessity of crimping the device.

In manufacture, my device may be made as a unit consisting of the member 20 alone or the extensions 14 and 15 may be fastened thereto so that they may be slid within the members 11 and 12 to the center of the window.

In the modification shown in Figure 7 the unit 30 is formed of conventional channel stock which may be crimped at 31 so that it may be bent upon itself to form the receiving member 32 intermediate member 33 bent again at 34 and the other receiving member 35. This may be one by flattening the channel member at point 36 and at the point 37, then bending upon itself as illustrated in Figure 7.

As shown in Figure 6 the curtains 40 and 50 are placed upon the rods in the usual way. However, the curtain 50 will be drawn to the inner end of the portion 21 while the curtain 40 will be drawn to the inner end of the portion 23 so that there is a substantial overlap of the curtains themselves. With my improved structure it is not necessary to fasten the curtains in place or to provide any connecting element between them and if they have been hung straight they will remain in overlapped position. While I have shown my invention as applied to one particular type of curtain rod the so-called channel type, it will be appreciated that it may well be adapted to any of the other conventional types without departing from the spirit thereof.

I claim:

1. Means for joining spaced curtain rod members, comprising an S-shaped intermediate member and a pair of flanking connecting members

whose near ends telescopically connect the ends of said S-shaped member and whose far ends telescopically connect the near ends of said curtain rod members.

2. A curtain rod comprising an S-shaped intermediate member having end portions which are parallel, two elongated extension members, and means telescopically connecting adjacent ends of the elongated members with opposite ends of said S-shaped member.

3. A curtain rod comprising an S-shaped intermediate member having end portions which lie on parallel lines, two elongated channel members, and two elongated extension members telescopically connecting adjacent ends of the channel members with opposite ends of the S-shaped member.

4. A curtain rod comprising an S-shaped intermediate member, two extension members and two channel members, said extension members telescopically connecting the ends of the S-shaped member with the adjacent ends of the channel members.

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