Aug. 1, 1950 H. C. LAUB 2,517,217

CURTAIN THREADING DEVICE FOR CURTAIN RODS

Filed June 23, 1948

Fig. 1.

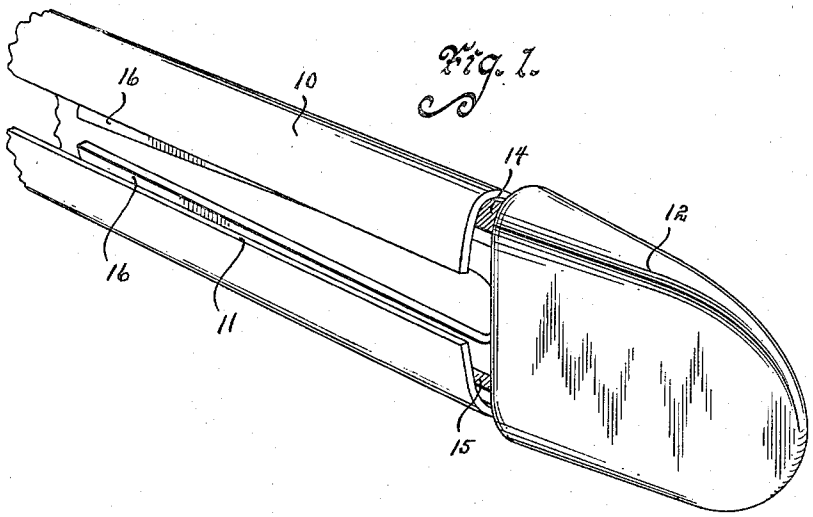


Fig. 2.

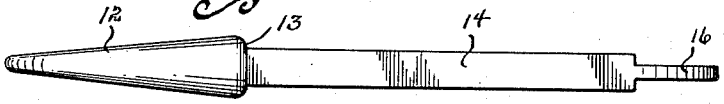


Fig. 3.

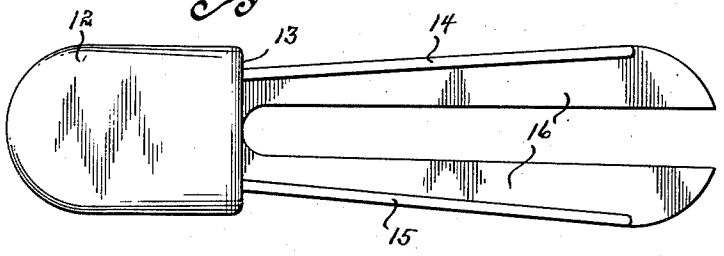
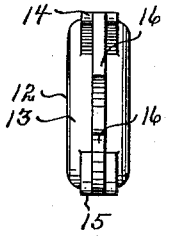


Fig. 4.



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CURTAIN THREADING DEVICE FOR CURTAIN RODS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 223—105)

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The principal object of my invention is to provide a device to facilitate the threading of curtains or drapes onto curtain rods.

More specifically, the object of my invention is to provide a detachable headed member capable of being inserted in the end of a curtain rod so that the curtain rod may be easily and quickly inserted through the hem or heading of a curtain without the sharp corners or edges of the curtain rod catching or tearing the curtain.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a curtain threading device for curtain rods that is molded and formed of one piece.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a curtain threading attachment for curtain rods that is easily and quickly placed on or removed from the curtain rod.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a curtain rod attachment to facilitate the threading of a curtain or like thereon that is economical in manufacture, refined in appearance, and durable in use.

These and other objects will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my device inserted in one end of a curtain rod.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of my curtain rod attachment.

Fig. 3 is a side view of my device with a section cut away to more fully illustrate its construction.

Fig. 4 is a rear end view of the device.

One of the most difficult tasks of a housewife is the threading of curtains or drapes onto curtain rods. This is especially true of lace or net curtains. In the use of either two-piece or single-piece curtain rods the sharp end corners and sharp edges catch on the curtain and make it most difficult to thread the curtain onto the rod. In many instances the curtain is torn. Some housewives attempt to place their curtains on the rods while they are wet or damp in order that they can dry properly in a hung position. However, it is almost impossible to thread a curtain rod through a wet or damp curtain. I have overcome such difficulties by providing a headed member for curtain rods and which I will now explain in detail.

In the drawings, I have used the numeral 10 to designate an ordinary curtain rod having the

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usual longitudinal side slot 11. It is to such and similar curtain rods that I apply my device. The numeral 12 designates the head portion of my device and may be made of any suitable material such as plastic, metal, or like. The rear end 13 of this head portion is flat and of such area that when the device is installed on the end of a curtain rod, it will not only engage the end of the rod, but will extend beyond the top, bottom, and side planes of the rod, as shown in Fig. 1. This head member 12 has its forward end portion tapered, and wedge shaped and with its free front edge vertically circular, as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Formed on the rear flat side of this head member are two rearwardly and slightly outwardly extending arms 14 and 15. These duplicate arms 14 and 15 are rectangular in cross section and are spaced apart with one extending from near the top rear end of the head member and the other one extending from near the bottom rear end of the head member, as shown in Fig. 3. By this arrangement a shoulder exists above and below the forward ends of the arms respectively, for engagement with the top and bottom end portions of the curtain rod, as shown in Fig. 1. Also the rear end of the head portion is of greater width than the width of the two arms, to provide a jam at each side of the arms, as shown in Fig. 2, for contacting and overlapping the two sides of the curtain rod. Obviously, the two arms are designed to extend into the end of the curtain rod but the inward sliding movement of the arms into the curtain is limited by the enlarged rear end of the head member, which contacts the end of the curtain rod and overlaps its top, bottom, and sides. By the arms extending slightly outwardly as they progress to the rear, they must be slightly compressed in order to slide into the end of the curtain rod. With the head portion and arms made of plastic or metal, the arms will be resilient and this spring action will cause them to yieldingly engage the inside top and bottom of the curtain rod and thereby frictionally hold the device onto the curtain rod. When the arms are in the curtain rod they will be substantially parallel with each other, but upon withdrawal therefrom they will extend, due to their spring characteristics, rearwardly and outwardly as shown in Fig. 3. On the inside of each of the arms is a vertical web portion 16. These two web portions are important. They have their widths spaced apart, but extending toward each other and in the same vertical plane, as shown in Fig. 4. These web flanges 16 not only strengthen the arms but limit the compressing of

the two arms together. This prevents the damaging of the two arms by manually moving the two arms too close together, and insures the maintenance of the spring characteristics and proper spacing of the arms throughout a long life. These web fins 16 extend rearwardly beyond the rear ends of the arms of which they are a part, and have their free rear ends curved toward each other, as shown in Fig. 3. By this construction the rear end of the device is substantially rounded and pointed for guiding the same into the end of a curtain rod and compressing the arms for sliding movement into the curtain rod. By this construction it is merely necessary to manually grasp the head portion and force the rear yielding end of the device into the end of the curtain rod until the head portion is adjacent the end of the curtain rod. By making the entire device of the same material and in one piece, not only does manufacturing economy result, but a rigid, efficient and long lasting curtain threader is provided.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of my curtain threading device for curtain rods without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it

is my intention to cover by my claim, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim:

In a device of the class described, a head portion having its forward end portion pointed and wedge shaped and its rear end flat, two spaced apart arms on the rear end of said head portion extending rearwardly and slightly outwardly, and a flange web on the inner side of each of said arms and extending to a point rear of said arms; said flange webs having the rear free ends curved toward each other.

HENRY CLAY LAUB.

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