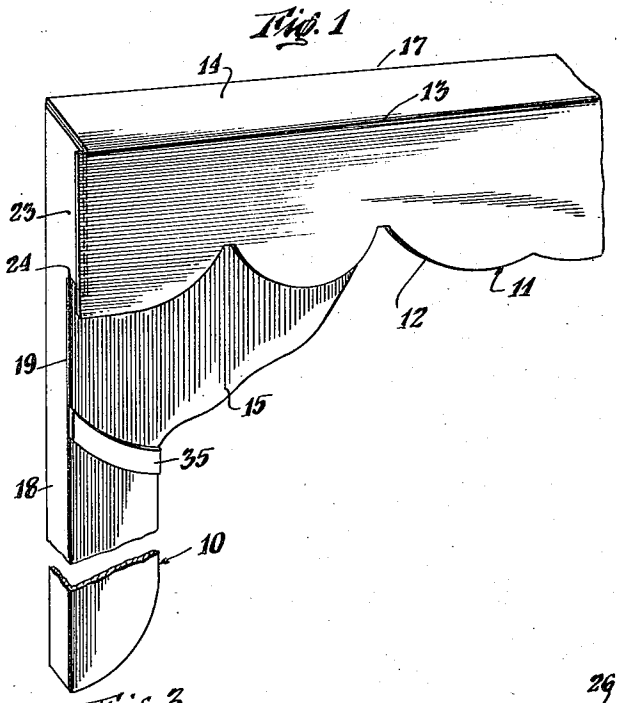
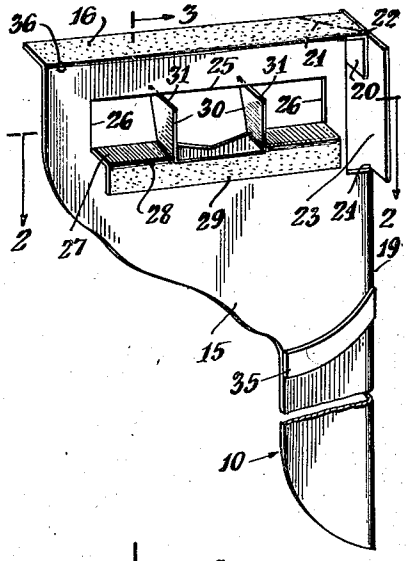
Feb. 4, 1947. C. BASHWINER 2,415,330

DRAPERIES AND THE LIKE

Filed June 19, 1945

Fig. 1





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Fig. 2

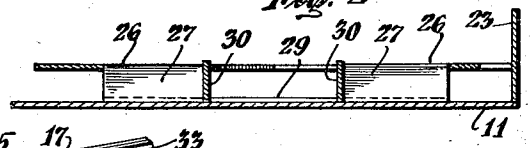


Fig. 3

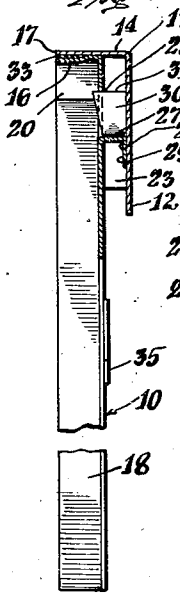


Fig. 4

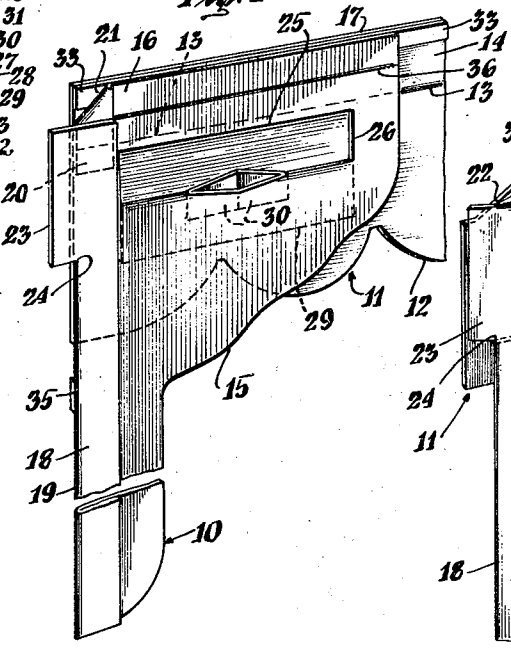
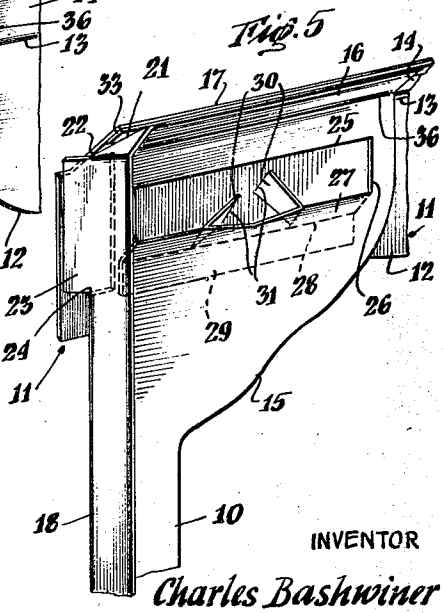


Fig. 5



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DRAPERIES AND THE LIKE

Charles Bashwiner, Great River, N. Y.

Application June 19, 1945, Serial No. 600,260

13 Claims. (Cl. 160—330)

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The present invention relates to draperies and the like and more particularly to devices made of cardboard or other sheet material adapted to serve as draperies.

Modern homes require draperies for windows which are generally made of cloth, in many cases expensive cloth. The material collects dust, becomes very dirty and has to be cleaned frequently. Generally dry cleanings are required as the material does not lend itself to laundering. In addition, the removal of the draperies for cleaning and replacing them is difficult work requiring step ladders, chairs and the like which often results in accidents. The average housewife prefers not to do this kind of work which results in the task being assigned to the husband. Further, the cost and trouble of cleaning such draperies is quite substantial and limits the extent of their use.

The present invention aims to overcome the above difficulties by providing inexpensive draperies which may be quickly installed and readily cleaned without removal. More particularly the invention contemplates improved ornamental draperies made from cardboard or similar material which may be lithographed to give an attractive appearance and such decoration as may be desired. The smooth surface minimizes adherence of dust and facilitates removal of it. In unusual cases the surfaces may be washed without removal of the draperies from the windows. Another advantage is the provision of a collapsible construction which may be shipped and transported in knocked down form and quickly set up. This minimizes storage space where the draperies are taken down during a certain period of the year. The cost of the construction is low and if desired the draperies may be removed and replaced with new ones from time to time, giving a different appearance to the room and a different decoration. The cost of additional ones would in many cases be less than the cost of cleaning expensive draperies.

An object of the present invention is to provide an improved construction of inexpensive draperies.

Another object of the invention is to provide inexpensive draperies formed of cardboard or similar material which may be collapsed during shipment and set up with a minimum of trouble and with a minimum of instructions.

Another object of the invention is to reduce the cost of draperies and to simplify the installation thereof.

Another object of the invention is to provide a structure easily made out of standard cardboard

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and to simulate the desired ornament of a doorway or window.

Another object of the invention is to provide draperies which are particularly useful in summer cottages, play rooms and the like.

Other and further objects of the invention will be obvious upon an understanding of the illustrative embodiment about to be described, or will be indicated in the appended claims, and various advantages not referred to herein will occur to one skilled in the art upon employment of the invention in practice.

Fig. 1 shows one form of cardboard framework embodying the invention, parts being broken away.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one end of the device folded.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the same end partly unfolded.

In the form illustrated in some detail the cardboard device simulates draperies, which for clearness are shown unpainted and uncolored, but cut at 10 to resemble vertical drapery curtain edges, and cut at 11 to simulate a front wall or an overhanging valance.

The hanging front 12 which forms the valance may be regarded as bent down along a fold 13 from a sheet which forms a horizontal top web 14, so that the top web 14 stiffens the front 12 along its whole length.

The curtains 15 which are shown cut at their edges 10, are shown as held to the underside of the top web 14 by turned over flaps 16 glued for most of their length to the underside of the top web 14, so that the curtains 15 lie clear of the valance 12 and perhaps an inch behind it, with the flaps 16 extending to the rear edge 17 of the top web 14.

In the form illustrated, the curtains 15 are the continuations of rearwardly extending vertical sheets 18 forming side walls so that the angles 19 where the sheets 18 bend to form the curtains 15 stiffen the whole structure.

In the form shown the flaps 16 extend beyond the top web 14 in the form of tabs 20 which are bent down at the angles 19 and cemented to the insides of the vertical sheets 18 so as to hold the sheets 18 at right angles to the curtains 15 along the angles 19.

To permit the sheets 18 to be bent back or forward, the tabs 20 are left uncemented to the top

web 14 from their back corners to a diagonal line 21 beginning at their outer front ends 22, and are cemented firmly to the web 14 elsewhere. Thus they fold along the lines 21 to serve as hinged members.

In the form shown the sheets 15 are so cut as to provide tabs 23 concealed completely behind the valance 12 and of such breadth that they lie against the back of the valance 12 when the sheets are folded back along the angle 19, thus steadying the valance 12. To attain this end the tabs 23 are cut at 24 considerably short of the bottom 11 of the valance 12.

In addition the curtain sheets 15, where concealed by the valance 12, are shown as so cut as to be bendable into a web-stiffened box girder. To attain this end, the curtain sheets 15 are shown as cut horizontally along a long line 25, and vertically therefrom at each end 26 to form a wide tongue 27 which is bent back and then bent downwardly along a line 28 to form a tab 29, which is shown cemented to the back of the valance 12, forming a parallel motion device with the front fold 13, compelling the valance 12 and curtain 15 to keep parallel to each other.

The tongue 27 may be stiffened in place by wings 30 cut largely from the tab 29, but partly from the body of the curtain 15, so that the widened edges 31 of the turned up wings 30 bear against the edge 25 from which the tongue 27 was cut.

In the form shown the long top web 14 is stiffened by a narrow cardboard strip 33 cemented along the back edge 17 of its underside, and the hanging valance face 12 is shown a little longer than the top 14 so that it extends at least a fraction of an inch beyond the bent back sheets 18, thus giving the basis for an ornamental finish to the structure.

When the curtains 15 are intended to simulate real curtains they may carry glued on diagonal strips 35 simulating a real tieback for holding back the curtain.

The structure is easily built up by first laying down (see Fig. 4) a suitably cut sheet of heavy cardboard 12, gluing along its straight top edge a narrow strip 33 of the cardboard. On top of these is glued, from the top to the fold line 36, a curtain member 15 of the cardboard, with a free tab 20, bendable along the diagonal line 21, and ending at the fold line 36.

The tongue 27 may then be bent at right angles and the tab 29 bent down from it along its line 28, and the tab 29 cemented to the back of the valance 12, with the wings 30 free to bend at right angles to the tongue 27. The curtain 15 is then bent along the angle 19 to form the sheets 18 standing at right angles to the valance 12, and the tabs 20 are folded down inside the sheets 18 and cemented to them so that they may bend along their lines 21 and lie flat.

This completes the structure if both curtains 15 and their tabs and sheets have been cemented, although ornamental strips, like the tiebacks 35, may be added. The structure, when lying flat, as fragmentarily seen in Fig. 4, is readily opened to be set up by bending up the top web 14 and the side sheets 18, thus raising the curtains 15 as they swing on the tongue 27, until the tabs 23 may be sprung or swung behind the valance 12. The wings 30 are then bent up so their edges 31 engage the edge 25 (see Fig. 3) and hold the parts in place.

It will be noted that the edges of the wings 30 lie against the back of the valance, thus helping

to steady all the parts, with the valance standing well in front of the curtains and steadied both by the concealed wings 30 and concealed tabs 23. When held by its top web 14, the structure is self-supporting and yet light enough to be set by one hand over the cornice of a doorway, for example.

As various changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of the parts herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and without sacrificing any of its advantages, it is to be understood that all matter herein is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A foldable cardboard framework including a lengthwise web, a front wall hingedly connected to said web to hang in front of it, a second wall hinged to the web along a line parallel to said hinge connection, and a separate tongue connected to the walls and adapted to retain them in parallel positions.

2. A foldable cardboard framework including a lengthwise web, a front wall hingedly connected to said web to hang in front of it, a second wall hinged to the web along a line parallel to said hinge connection, a separate tongue connected to the walls and adapted to retain them in parallel position and a wing swingable on the tongue to hold the walls spaced.

3. A foldable cardboard framework, including a top web, a front wall foldable to hang normally downwardly therefrom, a side sheet foldable back from the front wall, and a member extending upward from the bent back side sheet and bent over and partly cemented to the web.

4. A foldable cardboard framework, including a top web, a front wall foldable to hang normally downwardly therefrom, a side sheet foldable back from the front wall, and a member extending upward from the bent back side sheet and bent over and cemented to the web up to a diagonal fold line, said sheet being foldable at said line against the wall.

5. A foldable cardboard framework, including a top web and depending front and back walls hinged thereto, a cut out tongue on one of the walls bent over to lie parallel to the top web and having a further bent portion cemented to the other wall, and a wing cut in part from the tongue and having an extension cut out of a further portion of the wall and foldable to lie against the edge of the cut to hold the walls apart.

6. A foldable cardboard framework including a top web, a front wall foldable to hang downwardly therefrom, a back wall foldable to hang downwardly therefrom, a wing on the back wall foldable backwardly, and a sheet formed as an extension of the back wall swung forwardly as the wing folds backwardly and adapted when so swung to lie against the back of the front wall.

7. In a foldable cardboard frame, a cardboard sheet forming a top web, a front wall bent down from the top web, a back wall hinged to the bottom of the top web, a tongue hinged to the walls to constrain them to move parallel to each other, and side walls hinged to the top web and to the back wall.

8. In a foldable cardboard frame, a cardboard sheet forming a top web, a front wall bent down from the top web, a back wall hinged to the bottom of the top web, a tongue hinged to the walls to cause them to move parallel to each other, side walls hinged to the top web and to the back wall, and wings cut from the tongues adapted to be bent to engage cut edges to hold the frame open.

9. In a foldable cardboard frame, a cardboard sheet forming a top web, a front wall bent down from the top web, a back wall hinged to the bottom of the top web, a tongue hinged to the walls to cause them to move parallel to each other, side walls hinged to the top web and to the back wall, and extensions of the side walls that swing forward against the front walls as the side walls swing back.

10. A cardboard structure including a top web, a strengthening strip along one edge of the web, a front wall bent down from the opposite edge of the web, a rear wall cemented to the underside of the web and bent down from the web, a side wall bent from the rear wall, and an extension of the side wall bent to underlie the web and cemented thereto up to a diagonal line and hingedly foldable along said line.

11. In a cardboard structure adapted to lie flat, a top web, a front wall to which the web is hinged, a rear wall hinged to the top web along another line, a separate member of the same effective width as the distance between the hinge lines of the two walls hinged to both walls whereby they move parallel to each other, and a side wall hinged along its length to the rear wall, and hinged along a diagonal line to the top web.

12. In a cardboard structure adapted to lie flat, a top web, a front wall to which the web is hinged, a rear wall hinged to the top web along another line, a separate member of the same effective width as the distance between the hinge lines of the two walls hinged to both walls whereby they move parallel to each other, a side wall hinged along its length to the rear wall, and hinged along a diagonal line to the top web, and a hinged wing in said separate member adapted to be swung therefrom and braced against one of the walls to hold the walls apart.

13. In a cardboard structure adapted to lie flat, a top web, a front wall to which the web is hinged, a rear wall hinged to the top web along another line, a separate member of the same effective width as the distance between the hinge lines of the two walls hinged to both walls whereby they move parallel to each other, a side wall hinged along its length to the rear wall, and hinged along a diagonal line to the top web, and a tab forming part of the side wall adapted to swing forward as the wall swings back.

CHARLES BASHWINER.

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