June 11, 1940. C. P. HENRY 2,204,493

CURTAIN ROD

Filed Feb. 9, 1938

Fig. 1.

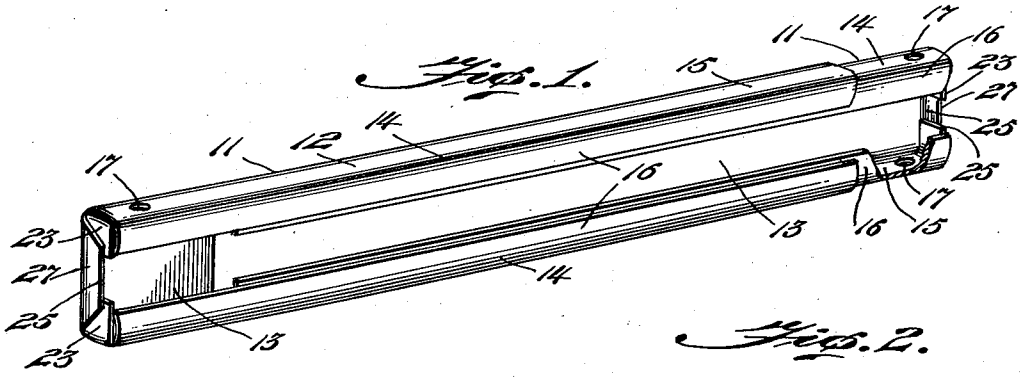


Fig. 2.

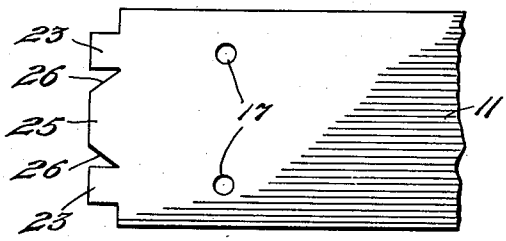


Fig. 3.

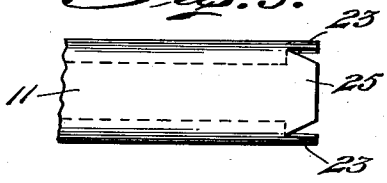


Fig. 4.

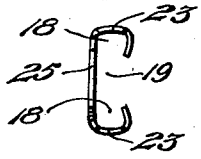


Fig. 5.

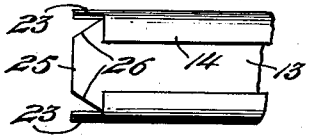


Fig. 6.

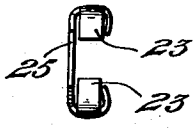


Fig. 7.

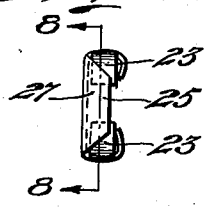


Fig. 9.

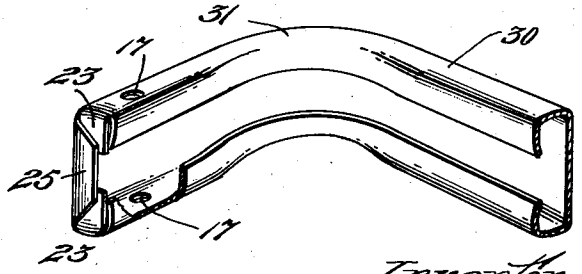
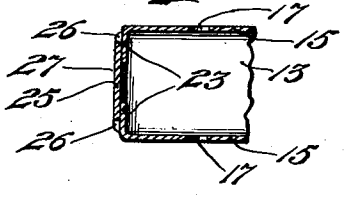


Fig. 8.



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CURTAIN ROD

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Application February 9, 1938, Serial No. 189,481

1 Claim. (Cl. 156—19)

My invention relates to curtain rods or supports. The type of rods to which this invention is particularly directed comprises those, either integral or sectional, which are formed from bendable sheet metal consisting of a substantially flat body portion having integral top and bottom transversely square or U-shaped flanges, the body and flanges terminating at their ends in raw edges.

The exposed end edges of this type of rods rendered it extremely difficult to successfully force the curtains upon the rods, and has involved delay, abrasion, or other injury to the curtain fabric in effecting the interengagement of the rod and curtain.

Furthermore the rods have been so weak, particularly at or adjacent their ends, as to suffer distortion under strains occasioned by heavy curtains.

The essential objects of my invention are to overcome the disadvantages above set forth, as well as to provide a structure which lends itself to facile and inexpensive embodiment.

To the above ends essentially my invention consists in such parts and in such combinations of parts as fall within the scope of the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of a straight curtain rod embodying my invention,

Figure 2, a fragmentary plan view of the original blank from which the rod is ultimately formed,

Figure 3, a fragmentary front elevation of my blank after the initial bending operation and the piercing thereof,

Figures 4 and 5, an end elevation, and a fragmentary rear elevation respectively of the same,

Figure 6, an end elevation of the incomplete structure shown in Figure 5 after the flange tongues are inwardly bent,

Figure 7, an end elevation of the structure after the web or body tongue is inwardly bent,

Figure 8, a section taken on line 8—8 of Figure 7, and

Figure 9, a fragmentary perspective view of a bent or "goose neck" type of curtain rod embodying my invention.

Similar reference characters indicated similar parts throughout the views.

As herein illustrated 11, 11 represent the sections of a hollow curtain rod 12 of the straight type, each section comprising a central longitudinally disposed vertical web or body portion 13, and inwardly directed oppositely disposed substantially U-shaped flanges 14 comprising horizontal portions 15 integral with the top and bottom of the web, and vertical portions 16 directed toward each other. The flange portions 15 are provided with socket openings or perforations 17 near their outer ends for the reception of the usual upright supporting brackets, not shown. The flanges 14 form upper and lower channels 18 merging with the major or central channel 19.

Integral with the outer ends of the horizontal portions 15 of the flanges 14 are rectangular lugs 23 inwardly bent into a plane transverse to the plane both of the web 13 and of the flanges 14, and substantially closing the ends of the channels 18.

Integral with each outer end of the vertical web or body portion 13 of sections 11 of the rod 12 is a broad tongue or lip 25, provided with inclined lateral edges 26, inwardly bent over into lapping engagement with the lugs 23 and into a plane transverse to the planes of the web 13 and of the flanges 14, and substantially closing the channel 19.

The mutually overlapping lugs 23 and tongue 25 form an abutment, represented in a general way by 27 in Figures 1, 7, and 8, which abutment substantially closes each end of the curtain rod, and, because of their construction and location impart rigidity and strength to the entire rod structure.

The described structure lends itself to facile and inexpensive formation. The original flat blank from which one of the sections 11 is ultimately formed is cut from a thin sheet of metal, the outline thereof being shown in Figure 2 wherein the body of the blank is unbent and the lugs 23 and lip 25 are in the same plane as the body. By suitable drawing tools the blank is next bent into the form shown in Figures 3, 4, and 5 wherein the flanges 14 are formed. By dies the lugs 23 are first bent at right angles, as shown in Figure 6, and by dies the lip 25 is next bent, as shown in Figure 8.

The abutment 27 eliminates the raw end edges from the curtain rod whose presence made it slow and difficult to insert the rod in the curtain loop and resulted in cutting or defacing the fabric.

In Figure 9 is shown a "goose neck" type of curtain rod 30 which is distinguished from the straight type of rod by a right angular curved bend 31 adjacent the attaching end of the rod section.

I claim:

In a hollow curtain rod, a vertical web, the upper and lower edges thereof extending laterally from the web and then having depending portions bent in spaced parallel relation to the web and spaced from each other to form upper and lower panels, lugs extending from the ends of the lateral edges and bent at right angles to the web and to the depending portions to close the panels, and a lift on the end of the web bent at right angles thereto to overlap the bent lugs and close the gap therebetween.

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