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1,494,430

C. W. KIRSCH

CURTAIN ROD

Filed Nov. 27, 1922

Fig. 1.

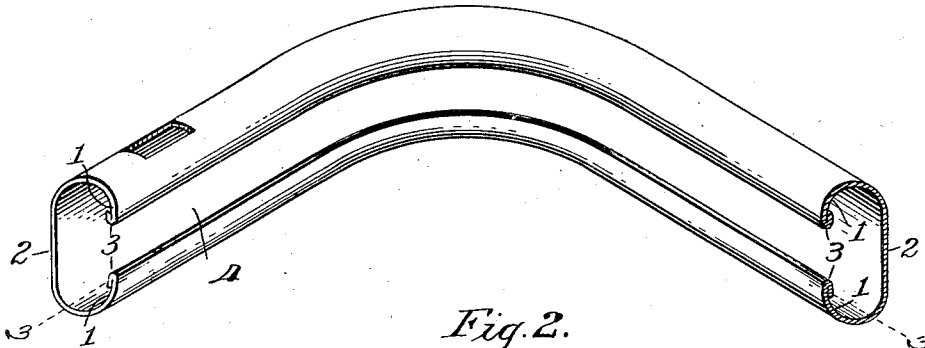


Fig. 2.

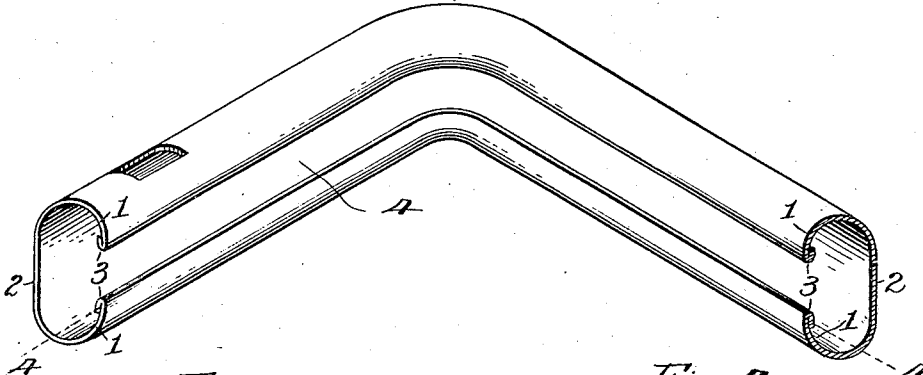


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

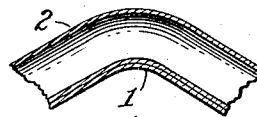


Fig. 5.

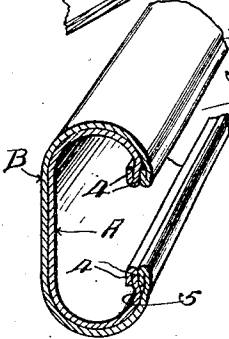
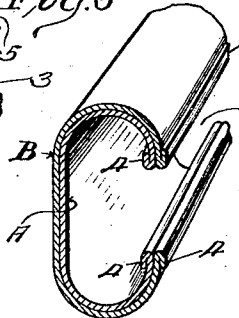


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. KIRSCH, OF STURGIS, MICHIGAN.

CURTAIN ROD.

Application filed November 27, 1922. Serial No. 602,530.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. KIRSCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sturgis, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain Rods, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved rod adapted for hanging curtains and the like and relates particularly to that type of rods of this character commonly termed "flat" and which are formed of sheet metal, said rods having a flat wall and an opposed longitudinally slotted wall parallel with and spaced from the flat wall.

The object of the present invention is to so construct the rod as to secure the following advantages, viz:

1. Substantially balance the amount of metal in the slotted wall of the rod with the amount thereof contained in said flat wall and to accomplish this without appreciably varying the cross-sectional shape or dimensions of the rod.
2. To obviate sharp or burred edges of the metal bordering the slots and provide rounded edges in place thereof.
3. To provide rods of the cross-sectional shape mentioned and provided with end portions extending transversely to the main portion thereof, wherein the portions of the slotted wall of the rod comprised in or disposed contiguous to the bend, are smooth and devoid of buckling or distortion, this condition resulting from the balancing of the metal, as aforesaid.
4. To provide a rod of the general shape and contour aforesaid which is stiffer and stronger than heretofore and less liable to distortion or indentation along the walls bordering the slot.
5. To provide a rod consisting of a plurality of similar telescopically interfitting parts of the general type or shape aforesaid, wherein the portions of the walls bordering the slot therein are offset relatively to each other, to thereby permit the two parts of the rod to telescope without springing the flanges thereof to escape overlap of the double-thick portions of said flanges.
6. To provide a single straight rod having the double-thick edge portions of its flanges

offset from the main portions thereof, as in the previous paragraph set forth, to thereby obtain the added strength and stiffness resulting from such offset.

The invention may be variously embodied, the preferred embodiments thereof being illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figs. 1 and 2 are perspective views of the bent end portions of curtain rods constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figs. 3 and 4 are, respectively, fragmentary detail sections on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 and the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary detail perspective sectional view of a rod composed of two telescopically interfitting members, each of which may be used separately from the other and wherein the double-thick edge portions of the flanges are offset from the main portions of said flanges.

Fig. 6 is a view, similar to Fig. 5, showing an embodiment of the invention corresponding to that shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, adapting the same to the requirements of telescopically interfitting rods.

Curtain rods of the general cross-sectional shape and contour as those shown in the drawings, but wherein the flanges of each element are of single thickness and present sharp, raw edges, have been long on the market, being furnished in straight pieces and in pieces having at least one end bent to extend substantially perpendicularly to the main portion of the piece.

The sharp, raw edges are obviously objectionable for many reasons and the single-thick flanges have rendered buckling thereof in bending the rods almost unavoidable and rendered denting and distortion of said flanges easy of accomplishment in the ordinary use and handling of the rods.

As shown, the rods of the present invention differ from those hereto most generally marketed, in that the opposed edge portions of the flange 1, which extend largely parallel with the main flat-wall 2, constituting usually, the only visible face of the rod, and which border the slot 3, which extends from end to end of the rod, are rendered double-thick by folding over the extreme edge-portion 4 of said flanges to lie flat upon the body portions thereof and, preferably, upon

the inner faces of the latter. The slot 3 is thus bordered by smooth rounded edges and said flanges are rendered far stiffer and, by reason of thus substantially balancing the amount of metal in the slotted wall of the rod with that in the flat wall 2 thereof, the bending of the end portions of the rod to extend transversely to the main portion thereof, may be accomplished without the buckling of the flanges occurring in such bending of single-thick flanged structures, and indentation and other distortion of said flanges in the ordinary uses and handling of the rod is greatly reduced if not entirely obviated.

Where two bent-end rod sections are telescopically joined to form a telescopically extensible structure, the edge-portion of the flanges of the inner and smaller section or member A are, preferably, folded over inwardly and those of the outer and larger section B, folded over outwardly, as shown in Fig. 6.

Preferably, however, for greater neatness of appearance and further strength and stiffness, the construction shown in Fig. 5 is adopted, the latter consisting in off-setting the double-thick edge portion of the inner section C of the rod inwardly, both as indicated at 5, a distance equal to about one-half the thickness of the metal of which the rod is composed and similarly off-setting this portion of the larger and outer section D outwardly.

The several embodiments shown in Figs. 5 and 6 permit the telescoping sections to be interfitted without springing the flanges thereof to compensate for the double-thick edge portions as would otherwise be required.

Where straight lengths of rod without bent end portions are employed, the double-thick edge-portion of the flanges are, preferably, offset to accord with either the member C or the member D, as desired.

I claim as my invention:

1. A curtain-rod comprising a hollow sheet-metal structure including a continuous flat front wall and a continuous longitudinally slotted rear wall parallel with and spaced from said front wall, the rear-wall portions bordering said slot presenting continuous rounded edges and continuous laterally offset portions of double the thickness of other wall portions, to thereby substantially equalize the amount of metal in said rear wall with the amount thereof in said front wall.

2. A rod adapted for hanging curtains and the like, comprising a hollow sheet metal structure having a substantially flat wall bordered by continuous substantially semi-cylindrical side walls terminating in opposed flanges substantially parallel with said flat wall and spaced therefrom, and spaced from

each other, to thereby provide a continuous slot between said flanges, the opposed continuous edges of said flanges consisting of two thicknesses of the metal and presenting continuous rounded opposed edges bordering said slot, the opposed surfaces of the double-thick portions of said flanges being in close contact throughout their areas, to thereby render the exposed surfaces of said double-thick portion parallel with each other, said double-thick portions of said flanges off-set from the main portions thereof and parallel therewith.

3. A telescopically extensible rod adapted for hanging curtains and the like, consisting of a plurality of members of similar cross-sectional shape and different cross-sectional dimensions to adapt the smaller to be telescopically associated with the larger thereof, each of said members having a substantially flat wall bordered by continuous substantially semi-cylindrical side walls terminating in opposed flanges substantially parallel with said flat wall and spaced therefrom, and spaced from each other, to thereby provide a continuous slot between said flanges, the opposed continuous edges of said flanges consisting of two thicknesses of the metal and presenting continuous rounded opposed edges bordering said slot, the opposed surfaces of the double-thick portions of said flanges being in close contact throughout their areas to thereby render the exposed surfaces of said double-thick portion parallel with each other, said double-thick portions of said flanges off-set from the main portions thereof and parallel therewith, said double-thick portions of the flanges of the smaller of said members being off-set inwardly and those of the larger outwardly relatively to the flat walls thereof, to thereby permit the telescopic association of said members without springing the flanges of either thereof.

4. A rod adapted for hanging curtains and the like, comprising a hollow, sheet metal unit having a continuous flat wall and a continuous longitudinally slotted wall parallel therewith, the portions of said last-named wall bordering said slot being off-set from and parallel with the balance thereof, said off-set portions being coextensive with the length of the said slotted wall and of double-thickness throughout and presenting opposed, rounded free edges bordering said slot.

5. A curtain rod including a member having an end portion disposed to extend substantially transversely of the main portion thereof, one wall of said member being flat and adapted to be vertically disposed throughout its length when the rod is positioned to support a curtain or the like, said member having continuous flanges parallel with said wall and spaced therefrom, the free

edges of said flanges opposed to and spaced from each other to provide a continuous slot extending from end to end of said member, the free edge portions of said flanges being of double the thickness of the balance thereof and of said flat wall to thereby substantially balance the amount of metal in said flanges with the amount of metal contained in said flat wall, the opposed free edges of said flanges being rounded, said double-thickness of said edge-portions being continuous throughout the length of said flanges. 10

CHARLES W. KIRSCH.