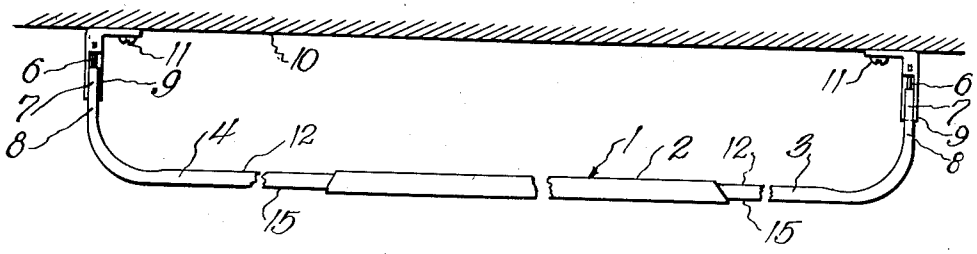
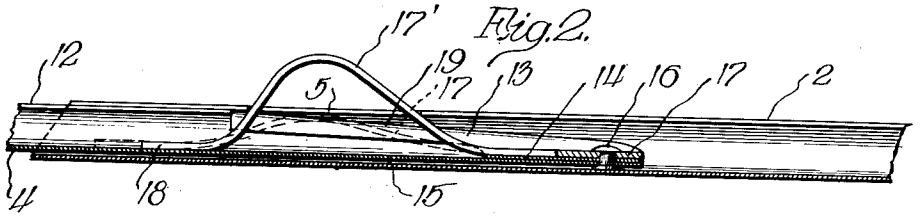
Sept. 26, 1933. M. KAHLE 1,928,179

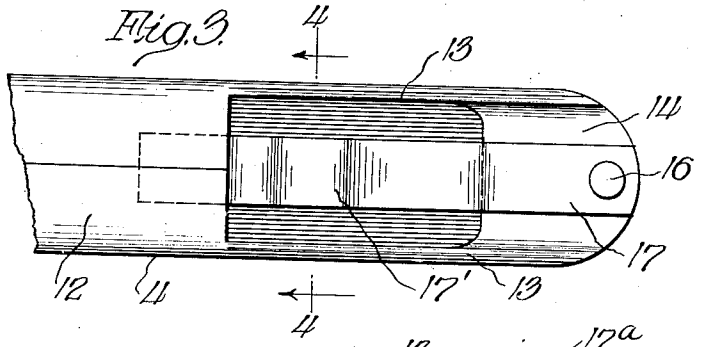
CURTAIN ROD

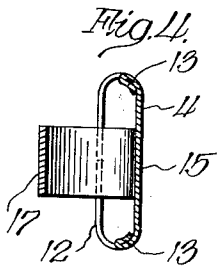
Filed May 16, 1932

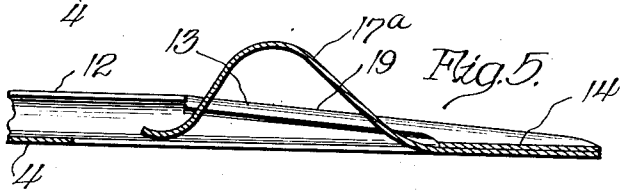
Fig. 1.

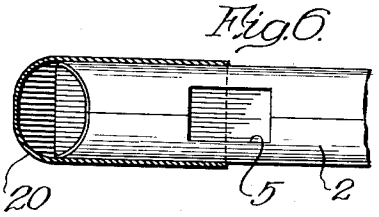












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Patented Sept. 26, 1933 1,928,179

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,928,179

CURTAIN ROD

Max Kahle, Chicago, Ill.

Application May 16, 1932. Serial No. 611,570

3 Claims. (Cl. 156—19)

This invention relates to curtain rods and more particularly to telescopic curtain rods. Curtain rods of this type are usually made so as to comprise a central section and two end sections, the end sections being slidably arranged in the central section.

The rods are made of standard sizes, that is, the ends sections and central section are of varied lengths for various sizes of windows, these lengths being such that a minimum amount of sliding outward movement of the end sections is allowed for. Considerable difficulty has been encountered due to this fact in that one or the other end section is drawn completely out of the central section either during the time when the curtain is put on the rod or thereafter as the rod is being attached to the wall. This then requires removal of the curtain from the separated end section to allow for reinsertion thereof into the central section.

It is therefore one of the objects of this invention to provide a means for limiting extension of said rods.

Another object is to provide a spring latch which is adapted to be carried by one of the sections at the end thereof and which is so formed as to project through an opening in one of the other sections whereby to limit movement thereof.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following specification and accompanying drawing wherein like characters represent corresponding parts and wherein

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a curtain rod attached to a wall

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional detail view of two sections locked against longitudinal movement, with parts in elevation.

Figure 3 is an enlarged top plan of one end of the latching member.

Figure 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section of a modified form and

Figure 6 is a detail view of one end of the latch receiving member on which is arranged a cap.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 1 indicates a curtain rod comprising a central section 2 and end sections 3 and 4. The section 2 is made of sheet metal bent upon itself to form a flattened sleeve. Openings 5 are formed in both ends of the section 2. The sections 3 and 4 are formed of sheet metal bent to form flattened tubes of substantially smaller size than the section 2 whereby to allow for sliding arrangement therein. One end 8 of the sections 3 and 4 is adapted to receive a tongue 6 which is held in place by the flattened portion 7. The ends 8 are bent inwardly at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the sleeves 3 and 4, and are supported in brackets 9 attached to the wall 10 by means of screws 11.

As clearly shown in Figures 2 to 4 inclusive the inner wall 12 of the sections 3 and 4 is cut away at the inner end thereof, the sides of which are bent inwardly as shown at 13, and the end 14 flattened against the outer wall 1 so as to reinforce the end 14.

Attached to the end 14 by means of the rivet 16 is a spring latch 17. The latch 17 is substantially inverted V shape intermediate its ends and is adapted to normally project beyond the wall 12. The outer end 18 is adapted to rest upon the inner face of the wall 15. The inner wall 12 is tapered downwardly at its inner end as shown at 19.

When it is desired to connect the sections 3 and 4 with section 2, the ends 14 are inserted through the open ends of the section 2, the spring latch 17 being flattened as shown in dotted lines in Figure 2 until the V portion of the spring registers wtih the opening 5. The latch 17 will then resume its normal position. Further inward movement of the sections 3 and 4 will again flatten the latch 17. Flattening of the latch 17 will cause frictional engagement between the end sections and the central section, thereby reducing slidable movement between the sections.

When the sections are in the position shown in Figure 2, longitudinal movement relative to each other is prevented due to the fact that the end walls of the slot 5 abut the sides of the V portion 17'.

When it is desired to attach a curtain to the rod 1, the usual loop of the curtain is slipped over the section 2 with the cap 20 arranged on the end thereof as shown in Figure 6. The cap prevents tearing of the curtain. After the curtain has been slipped onto the section 2, the ends of the sections 3 and 4 are inserted therein to the desired distance, the cap 20 being first removed. The latches 17 will frictionally hold the sections in position. The rod is then attached to the wall 10 as shown in Figure 1. The curtain is then spread to the desired length upon the sections 3 and 4.

In Figure 5 is shown a slightly modified form wherein the latching member 17*a* is punched from the wall 15 and bent to the shape substantially like the spring 17.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have provided a simple and efficient device which will be economical to manufacture.

Having thus described my invention it is to be understood that various changes in the detail of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a device of the class described, in combination, including a tubular member having an opening in one face thereof, a second tubular member slidably mounted in said first mentioned member and having a flattened end portion, a flat spring member carried by said end and having a V shaped intermediate portion adapted to engage in said opening whereby to limit movement of said slidable member.

2. In a device of the class described, in combination, including a tubular member having an opening in the upper face thereof, a second tubular member slidably arranged in said first mentioned member and having an opening in close proximity to one end thereof, said end being flattened, a flat spring fixed to said end having a V shaped intermediate portion adapted to extend through the opening in said slidable member, the free end of said spring adapted to engage the bottom wall of said slidable member, and the sides of said V being adapted to engage the end walls of the opening in said first mentioned member whereby to limit movement of said slidable member.

3. In a device of the class described, in combination, including a stationary tubular member, having an opening in the upper wall thereof, a second tubular member slidably mounted in said stationary member having an opening in the upper wall thereof, a V shaped locking tongue punched upwardly from the bottom wall of said slidable member and extending through the opening in said slidable member, the free end of said tongue being adapted to engage the bottom wall of said stationary member and the bight portion thereof being adapted to engage the upper wall of said stationary member when in sliding position, said bight portion adapted to engage the opening of said stationary member when in locked position.

MAX KAHLE.