March 19, 1940. G. KAHN 2,194,242

WINDOW CURTAIN

Filed Sept. 23, 1939

Fig. 1

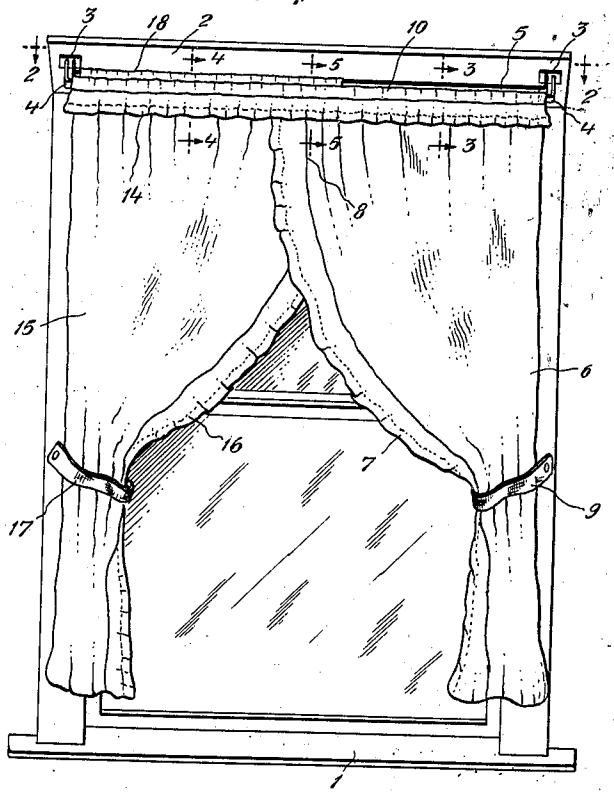


Fig. 3

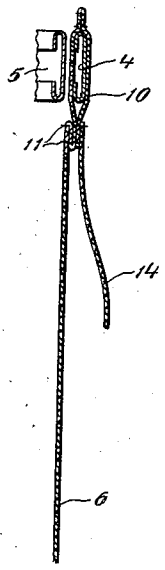


Fig. 2

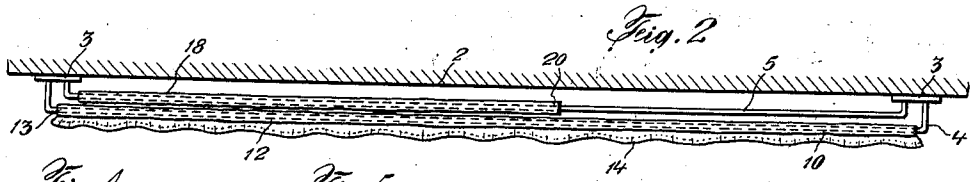


Fig. 4

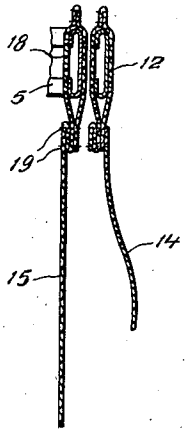


Fig. 5

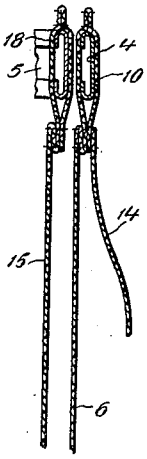
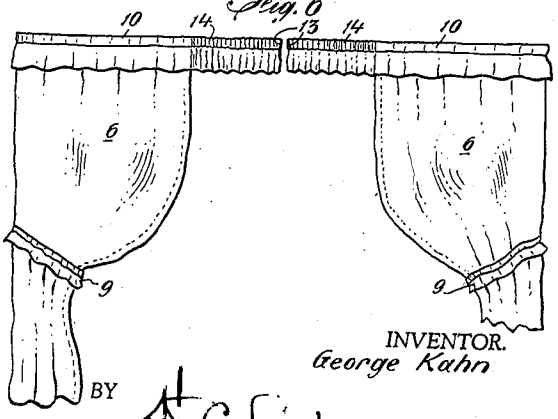


Fig. 6



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2,194,242

WINDOW CURTAIN

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Application September 23, 1939, Serial No. 296,197

4 Claims. (Cl. 156—10)

This invention relates to window curtains, more particularly to an arrangement wherein a plurality of curtains are utilized to cover a single window.

It has been common in the past to provide a window with a plurality of curtains hung by the conventional suspension rods or the like. In one type of curtain so used, there were two side curtains which crossed at the center of the window and were stitched together. Curtains of this character gave the desired effect, but there were certain disadvantages inherent in the use thereof. In particular, it was difficult to wash or clean and iron the curtains because of the fact that they were sewed together and they overlapped. Also, by reason of the two curtains being united, dirt often collected at the junction of the two curtains.

The present invention is designed to overcome the difficulties and disadvantages of prior structures and to provide a curtain of the crossed type in which the individual curtains making up the set may be readily and easily laundered without any difficulty.

It is further among the objects of the present invention to simplify the constructions of the curtains such as to make separate units which are mounted independently of each other, but which collectively give the desired effect of the crossed curtains.

In practicing the present invention, there is provided a curtain which is of a width less than the width of the window to be covered thereby. Usually, it is somewhat greater than one-half of the width of the window. Along the upper edge of the curtain there is secured, by stitching or otherwise, to the same, a curtain heading tape which not only extends over the entire width of the curtain, but extends beyond one of the side edges of the curtain so that the length of the curtain heading is usually greater than the width of the window. The curtain heading has a continuous suspension rod pocket throughout its entire length so that a suspension rod may traverse the entire heading and thus hold the curtain and the heading in the proper position.

There is also provided a second curtain of approximately the same width as the first curtain, but independent thereof and intended to cover the other half of the window and to overlap the first curtain, thus giving a crossed effect. The second curtain has a heading tape secured to the upper edge thereof, but the length of said heading is only equal to the width of the curtain. The second curtain is mounted on an independent rod located between the first curtain and the upper edge of the window. Thereby, this mounting is rendered invisible and the second curtain appears, in effect, to be integral with the first curtain.

In the accompanying drawing, constituting a part hereof, and in which like reference characters indicate like parts,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a window showing the curtain assembly of the present invention in place;

Fig. 2 is a top view thereof taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged, vertical cross-sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, showing the details of the first curtain in position;

Fig. 4 is a similar view taken along the line 4—4 of Fig. 1 and showing the position of the second curtain; and

Fig. 5 is a similar view taken along the line 5—5 of Fig. 1 at a point where the two curtains are crossed; and

Fig. 6 shows a modified form of the invention.

The window 1 of conventional type has along the top edge 2 thereof a pair of brackets 3 at the sides adapted to hold suspension rods 4 and 5. All this is conventional in the art.

A curtain 6 having a ruffle or other decorative edge 7 along the inner side thereof is mounted on rod 4 at one side of the window, with its inner edge 8 positioned slightly to the left of the center line of the window. A tie-back 9 of usual construction is provided to hold the lower portion of the curtain to one side of the window. A curtain heading tape 10, having a suspension rod pocket therein, as more particularly shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, is stitched at 11 to the upper edge of curtain 6. Said heading extends, as shown at 12 in Fig. 2, beyond the edge 8 of curtain 6 and to point 13 at the extreme left side of the window 1. A ruffle 14 or other decorative effect is provided along the entire length of the curtain heading from side to side of the window.

A second curtain 15 similar to curtain 6, and having a decorative effect 16 similar to effect 7, is mounted on the left side of the window with the inner side edge thereof underneath the edge 8 of curtain 6. A tie-back 17 is provided as usual. Curtain 15 is provided with a heading tape 18 having a suspension rod pocket therein, as more particularly shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and stitched at 19 to the upper edge of curtain 15. It extends as shown in Fig. 2 to point 20, slightly to the right of the center line of the window.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6, two cur-

tains are provided at the sides of the window and of a width less than one-half of the width thereof. Both have the extended rod pockets, the ends 13 of which meet in the center of the window, the portions 14 being usually gathered or pleated.

When it is desired to clean the curtains, it is quite a simple matter to remove the same separately, clean and iron them. In the cleaning and ironing process there is no interference due to the two curtains being sewed together and it is a very simple matter to iron curtains of this character, which are flat. Also, because the two curtains are independent of each other, the construction thereof is simplified and less expensive.

Although the invention has been described with the showing of a single embodiment thereof, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to the exact details set forth. For instance, the curtain heading 10 need not extend entirely across the width of the window, but may be shorter than the same, depending upon the desired style and effect to be obtained. Also, various decorative features may be introduced into the structure and the ruffles and tie-backs may be modified or even omitted.

If desired, the second curtain may also have the extended rod pocket in order that it may cover the remainder of rod 5 of Fig. 1. This is of advantage in that it assists in giving the assembly the criss-cross curtain effect. Also, as shown in Fig. 6, the two curtains with the extended rod pockets may be placed on a single rod to give a Priscilla effect, with the central portions between the two curtains simulating a Dutch type valance. A similar Priscilla type assembly is obtainable when using two rods with the curtains separately mounted thereon. Furthermore, the rod pocket of one or both of the curtains may be extended to cover the outer ends of the rods, which is desirable particularly if the curtain assembly is narrower than the window.

These and other changes may be made within the spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined by the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A window curtain structure comprising a curtain of a width less than that of the window to be curtained, a curtain heading tape stitched to the upper edge of said curtain, said heading extending beyond one of the side edges of said curtain along the top thereof and being of a length approximating the width of said window, a continuous suspension rod pocket formed throughout the length of said heading, whereby said curtain may be hung from the top of said window being suspended from said heading and covering approximately one-half thereof and said heading covering the entire width of said window.

2. A window curtain structure comprising a curtain of a width less than that of the window to be curtained, a curtain heading tape stitched to the upper edge of said curtain, said heading extending beyond one of the side edges of said curtain along the top thereof and being of a length approximating the width of said window, a continuous suspension rod pocket formed throughout the length of said heading, whereby said curtain may be hung from the top of said window being suspended from said heading and covering approximately one-half thereof and said heading covering the entire width of said window, and a ruffle stitched along the entire width of said heading.

3. A window curtain structure comprising a curtain of a width less than that of the window to be curtained, a curtain heading tape stitched to the upper edge of said curtain, said heading extending beyond one of the side edges of said curtain along the top thereof and being of a length approximating the width of said window, a continuous suspension rod pocket formed throughout the length of said heading, whereby said curtain may be hung from the top of said window being suspended from said heading and covering approximately one-half thereof and said heading covering the entire width of said window, a second curtain of a width sufficient to cover that portion of said window not curtained by said first curtain, said second curtain having a curtain heading tape stitched along its upper edge and having a suspension rod pocket in said heading, said second curtain being independently mounted between said first curtain and said window.

4. A window curtain structure comprising a curtain of a width less than that of the window to be curtained, a curtain heading tape stitched to the upper edge of said curtain, said heading extending beyond one of the side edges of said curtain along the top thereof and being of a length approximating the width of said window, a continuous suspension rod pocket formed throughout the length of said heading, whereby said curtain may be hung from the top of said window being suspended from said heading and covering approximately one-half thereof and said heading covering the entire width of said window, a second curtain of a width sufficient to cover that portion of said window not curtained by said first curtain, said second curtain having a curtain heading tape stitched along its upper edge and having a suspension rod pocket in said heading, said second curtain being independently mounted between said first curtain and said window, and a ruffle stitched along the entire width of the heading of said first curtain, thereby concealing the heading of said second curtain.

GEORGE KAHN.