(No Model.)

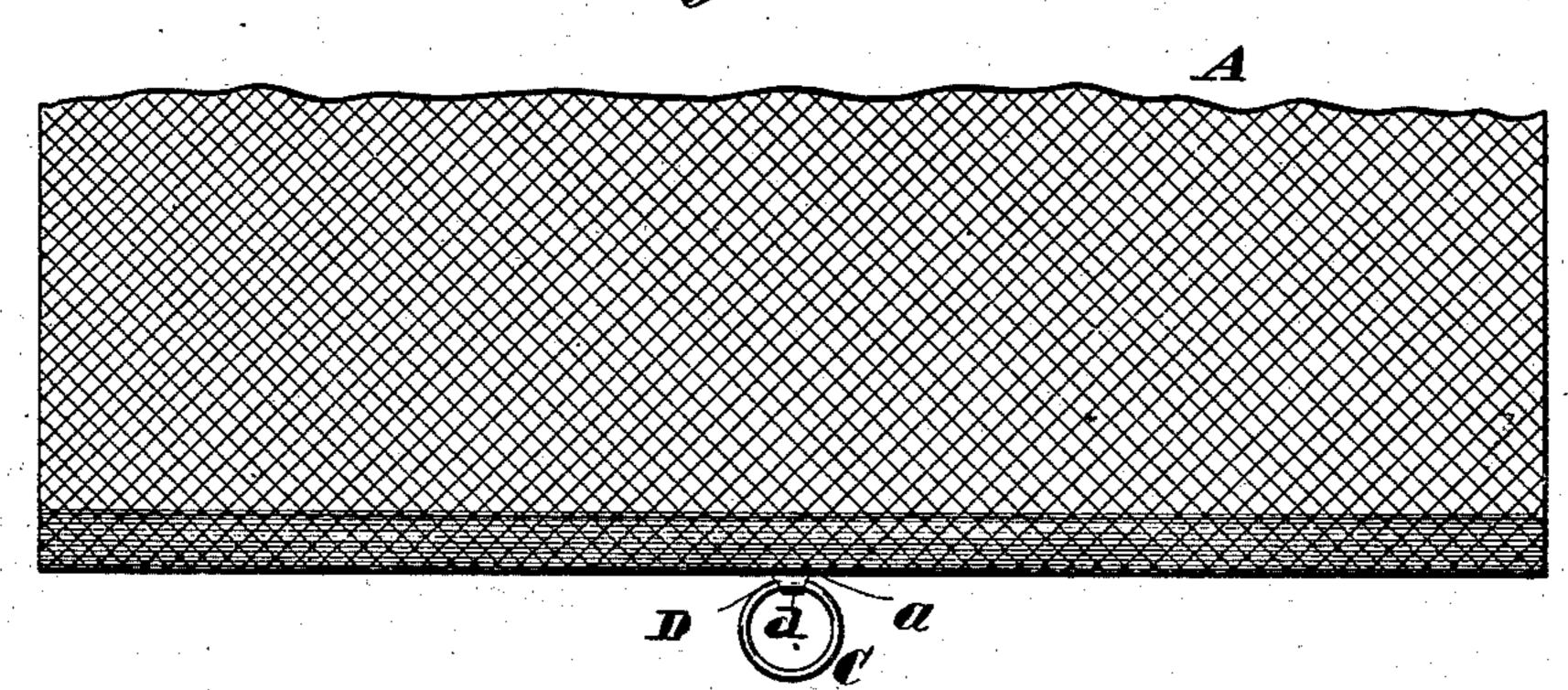
R. C. POPE.

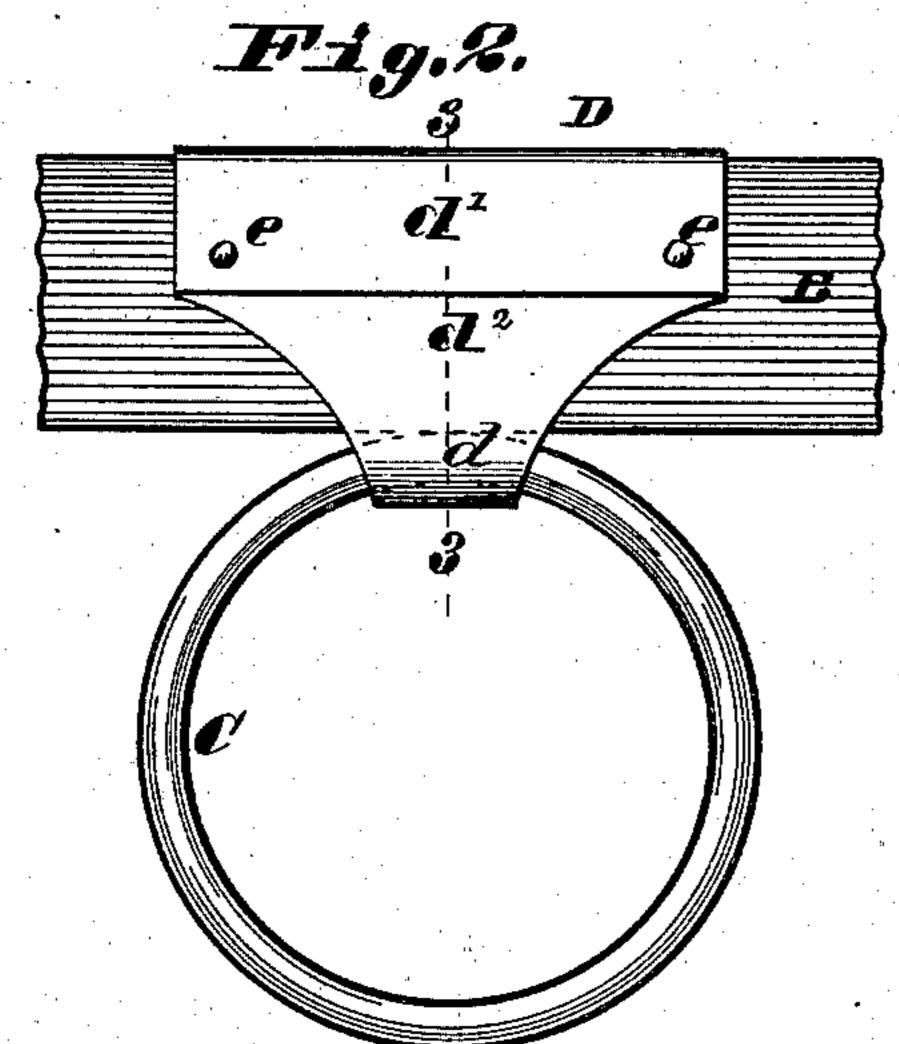
CURTAIN LOOP.

No. 282,365.

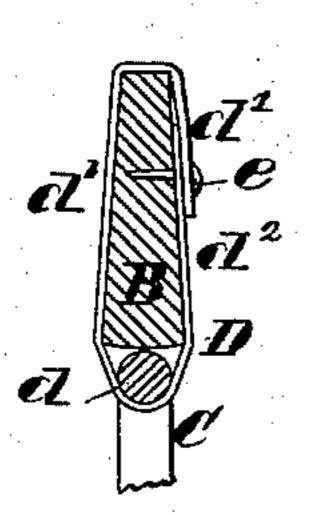
Patented July 31, 1883.

Fig.7.









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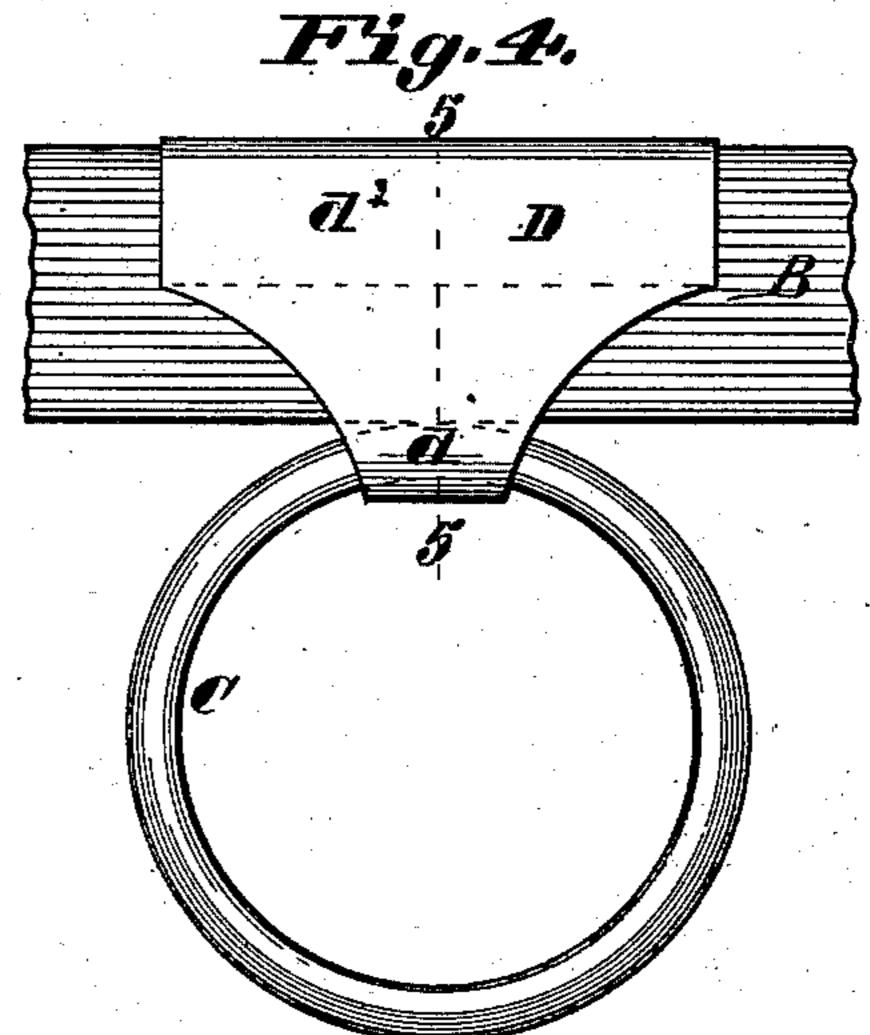
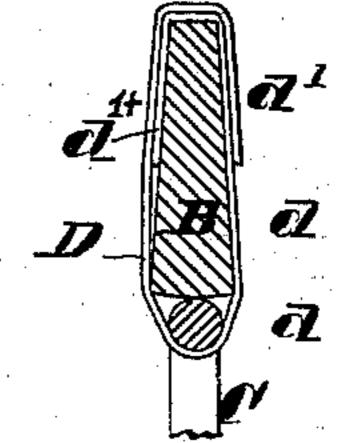


Fig.5.



Inventor;

Richard C. Pope By Arright Bro. S Attys.

United States Patent Office.

RICHARD C. POPE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CURTAIN-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,365, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed May 8, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD C. POPE, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Loops, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My improvement consists of a metal loop of thin metal, through which the curtain-slat is passed, and which projects through an aperture in the curtain for the attachment of the tassel or other device by which the curtain is drawn down or otherwise manipulated.

Figure 1 is a front view of a curtain with my loop applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged front view, showing the loop applied to a curtain-slat. Fig. 3 is a transverse section at 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, except that the loop is somewhat modified in construction. Fig. 5 is a transverse section at 5 5. Fig. 4.

5, Fig. 4. A is a roller-curtain having the ordinary fold at the lower edge to receive the slat B. 25 C is a ring representing any device by which the curtain is manipulated, and which hangs on the loop-piece D, which is made with a loop, d, extending downward through an aperture, a, in the curtain, and two lips, $d' d^2$, 30 that embrace the slat B. The lips are shown somewhat modified in form in Figs. 4 and 5. In Figs. 2 and 3 the lip d' is shown extending up one side of the slat and bent over the top and extending a distance down the other 35 side, while the other lip, d^2 , is shown extending up one side beneath the overhanging edge of the other lip and held by tacks e, passing through both lips and into the slat. In Figs. 4 and 5 the lips are both like that marked d'40 in Figs. 2 and 3, both lips being bent over at top, the lip $d^{1\times}$ being first bent over at the up-- per part, and the lip d' being bent over that.

In this last form of loop or clip no tack or rivet

is required to secure it to the slat, as the over-

turned lips will have sufficient rigidity to resist all strain put upon the ring C, and the loop can be compressed upon the slat with force enough to prevent the slat slipping in the loop.

As far as my knowledge extends, there are 50 only two ways which have been adopted to attach the ring C, or its equivalent, to the slat. The most common of these is the screw-eye, which is simply screwed through the curtain into the slat. The disadvantages of this 55 construction are that the screw is apt to pull out of the slat and always weakens the slat at just the point where it needs the greatest strength. The ring has been supported on a loop riveted to the outside of the blind where 60 the slat passes through. Such a loop is liable to be loosened by the edge striking the window-bars or other object. My loop is almost completely hidden by the curtain, having no corners or edges that can engage against an 65 object, and its construction is such as to strengthen the slat where subjected to the greatest strain. The loop-piece D would usually be secured to the slat before the insertion of the slat in the curtain, the ring being in- 70 serted in the loop d subsequently.

I claim as my invention—

1. A curtain-fixture consisting of overlapping lips to embrace a slat, and a loop, d, at the base of the lips, as set forth.

2. A curtain-fixture having overlapping lips $d'd^2$, in combination with a slat, B, and securing-tacks passing through both lips, as set forth.

3. A curtain-fixture consisting of a slat, B, 80 overlapping lips forming loop d, and curtain A, having aperture a, through which the loop projects, as set forth.

RICHARD C. POPE.

Witnesses:
SAML. KNIGHT,
GEO. H. KNIGHT.