

(No Model.)

R. G. SHARP.
MEANS FOR SUSPENDING CURTAINS.

No. 428,965.

Patented May 27, 1890.

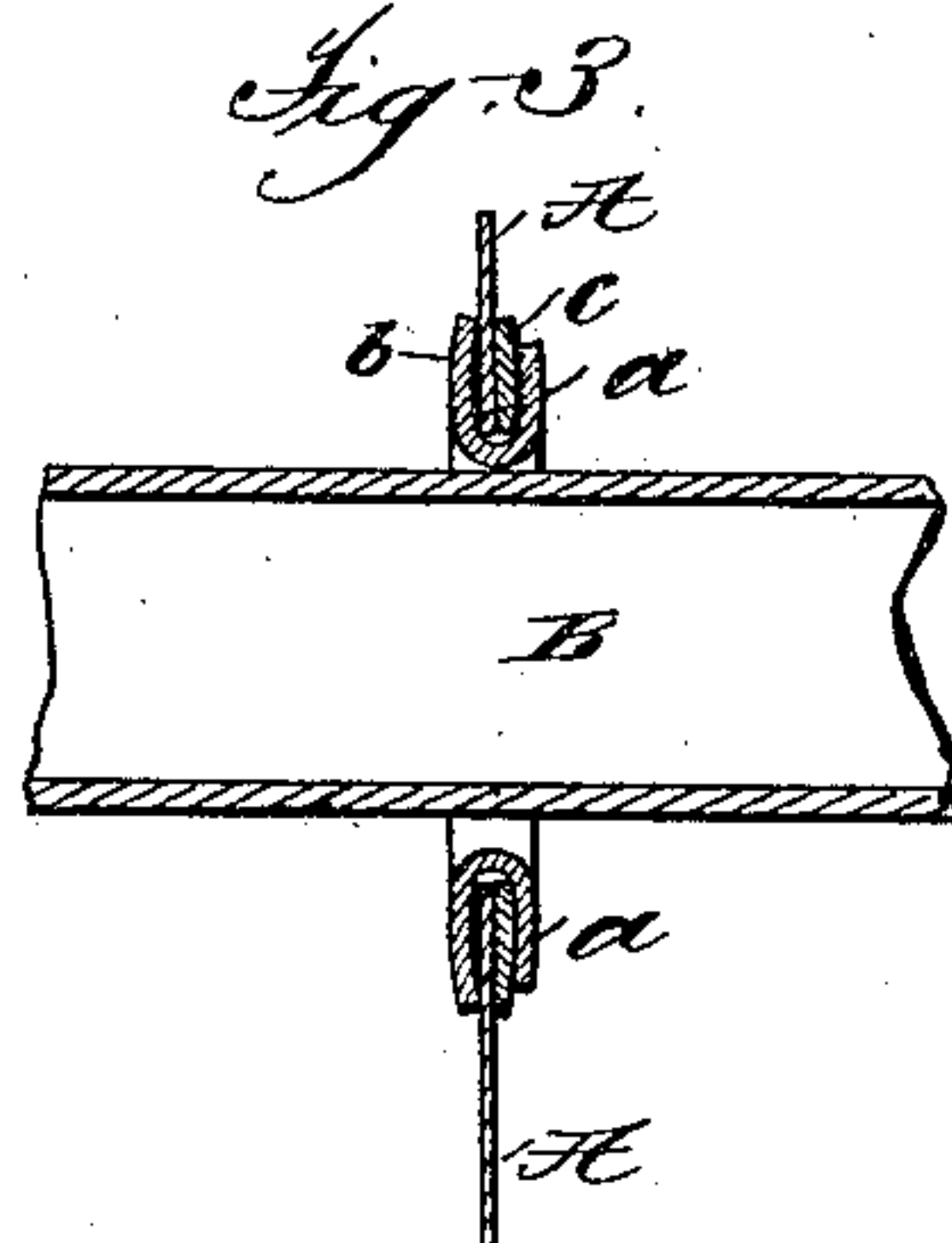
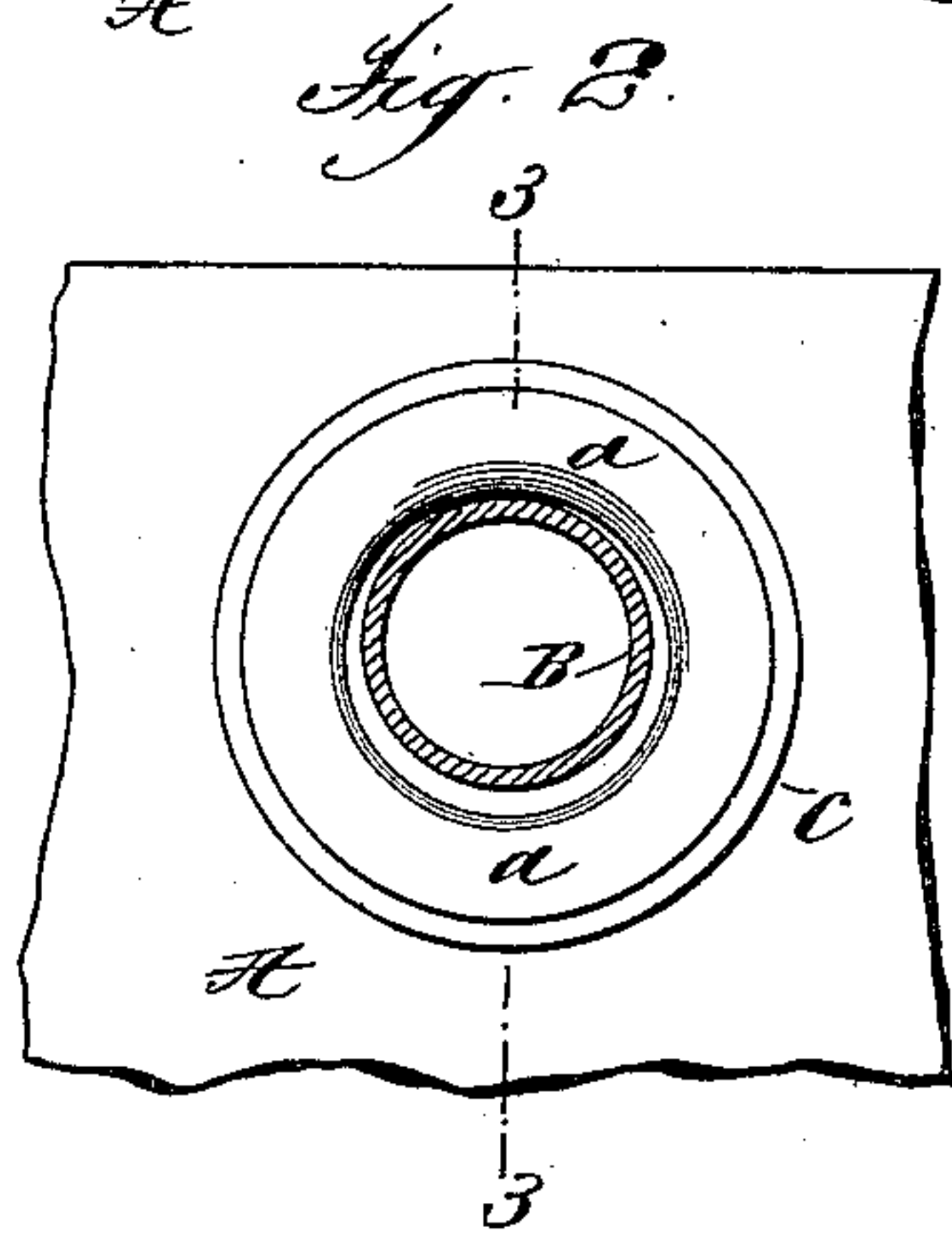
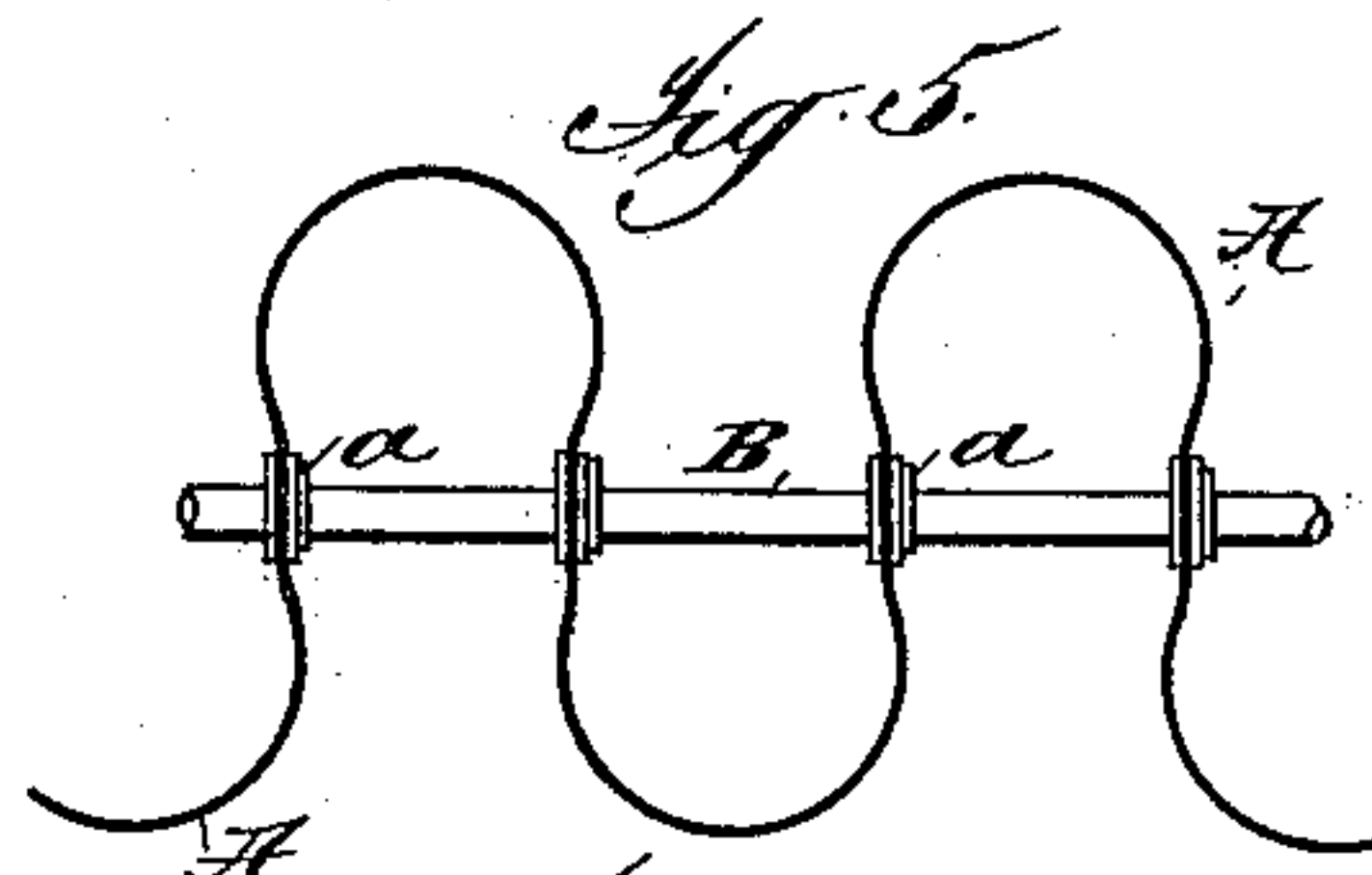
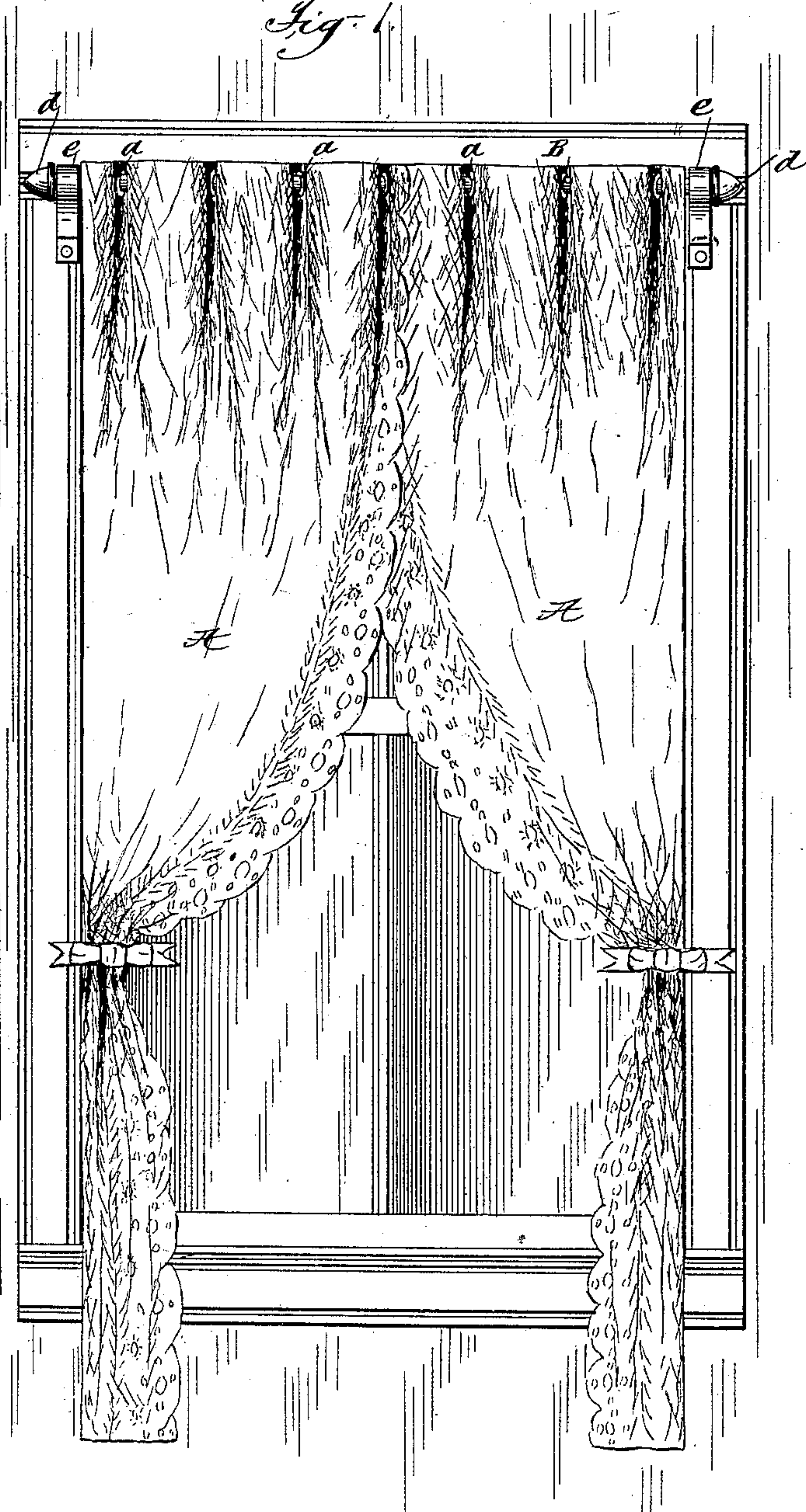
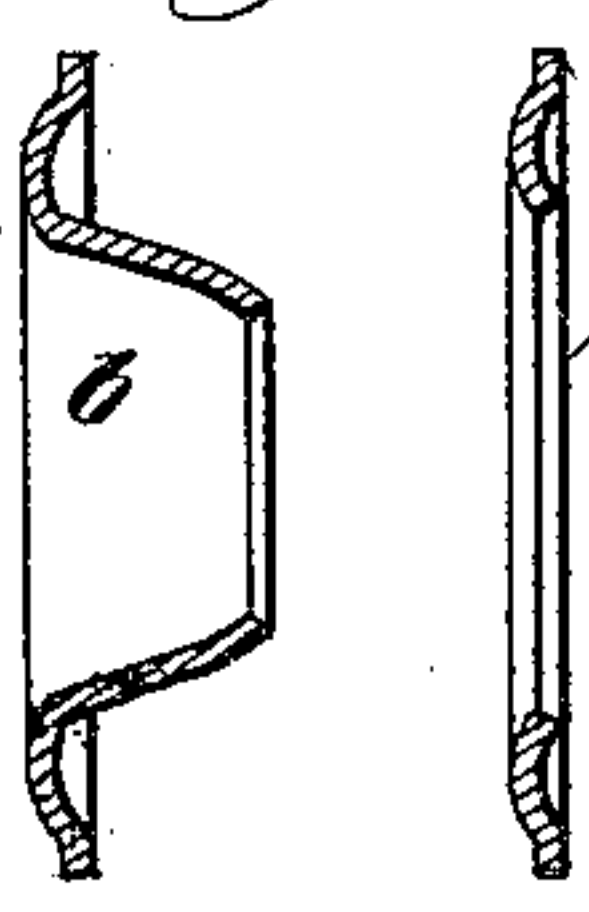


Fig. 4.



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MEANS FOR SUSPENDING CURTAINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,965, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed November 2, 1889. Serial No. 329,061. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT G. SHARP, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Suspending Curtains, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to an improved means for connecting curtains or portières to the poles or rods from which they are suspended in a window or doorway. The means now most commonly employed for this purpose consists of a number of pins connected at one end to the top edge of the curtain and at their other ends provided with hooks by which they are connected to a ring formed or sliding upon the curtain pole or rod. This manner of connecting the curtain to its pole has been found objectionable for many reasons. When these pins are employed, it is a matter of difficulty to cause the curtain to set properly or gracefully, its folds being irregular in width and length and that portion of the curtain between each two pins sagging or falling below its other portions. The employment of these pins also necessitates the hanging of the curtain in such way as to leave a space between its top edge and its pole or rod, which is also objectionable, for the reason that a part of the window or doorway which it is desired to fill by the curtain is thus left open. Moreover, it is not easy to slide the curtain thus hung on its pole, the pull on the rings not being direct.

It is the object of the present invention to overcome these difficulties by the employment of the means which will now be described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an inside view of a window provided with a pair of curtains and curtain-pole containing the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view illustrating one of the curtain-fastening devices secured to the curtain and in position upon the pole, the latter being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a central sectional view of the fastening device, showing its two parts disconnected and before it is secured in the

curtain. Fig. 5 is a top view of a curtain and its pole, showing a different arrangement of its fasteners from that illustrated in Fig. 1.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, it will be seen that the curtain A is provided at its upper edge with a number of eyelets *a*. These eyelets are (see Fig. 4) composed of two parts *b* and *c*. To receive them, the curtain is provided with suitable openings at desired distances apart, into which the shank of the piece *b* is inserted, its companion piece or ring *c* being then placed around the shank upon the opposite side of the curtain. The two parts of the eyelet are then united, so as to be securely held in the curtain, by spreading the shank of the piece *b* and forcing it down upon its companion piece *c* until the parts assume the position shown in Figs. 1 to 3. This can be done by means of dies or punches in the usual manner. These eyelets will of course be permanently secured in the curtain, and this being the case it will be desirable, in order that they may not stain or soil the curtain, that they be made of a metal not affected by moisture. The eyelets *a* are arranged at intervals in the curtain at any desired distance apart, this distance depending upon the width it is desired to have the folds of the curtain. The curtain provided with these eyelets is hung upon its pole B, which is mounted in the usual manner in brackets *e* by passing the pole through the eyelets *a*, as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3. To permit of this, the knobs *d* of the pole B are made removable. The curtain thus hung will be held with its top edge upon the curtain-pole, and thus leave no portion of the window or doorway uncovered.

As before remarked, the distance apart of the eyelets will depend upon the width it is desired to give the folds of the curtain. In the organization illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 the eyelets are arranged in such manner as to provide folds upon the inside of the curtain of greater width than those upon the outer side, each of the folds upon either side being, however, of equal width. This is due to the fact that the eyelets are arranged in pairs, the distance apart of the two eyelets of each pair being less than the distance apart of each two pairs of eyelets. In some cases it is desirable to have the folds of the curtain upon

both sides of the same width. This can be done by arranging the eyelets equidistant from each other, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

It is obvious that my device, having fewer
5 pieces, is less expensive and less liable to dis-
arrangement than other hanging devices here-
tofore used.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a pole or rod B,
10 of a curtain A, suspended from said pole by
a series of eyelets, as *a*, in its upper edge,
through which said pole is passed, the cur-
tain sliding freely on said rod and being loose
at its side and bottom edges, substantially as
15 described.

2. The combination, with a pole or rod B,
of a curtain A, suspended from said pole by
a series of eyelets, as *a*, arranged in pairs in
its upper edge, through which said pole is
passed, the curtain sliding freely on said rod 20
and being loose at its side and bottom edges,
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

ROBERT G. SHARP.

Witnesses:

J. J. KENNEDY,
T. H. PALMER.