

(No Model.)

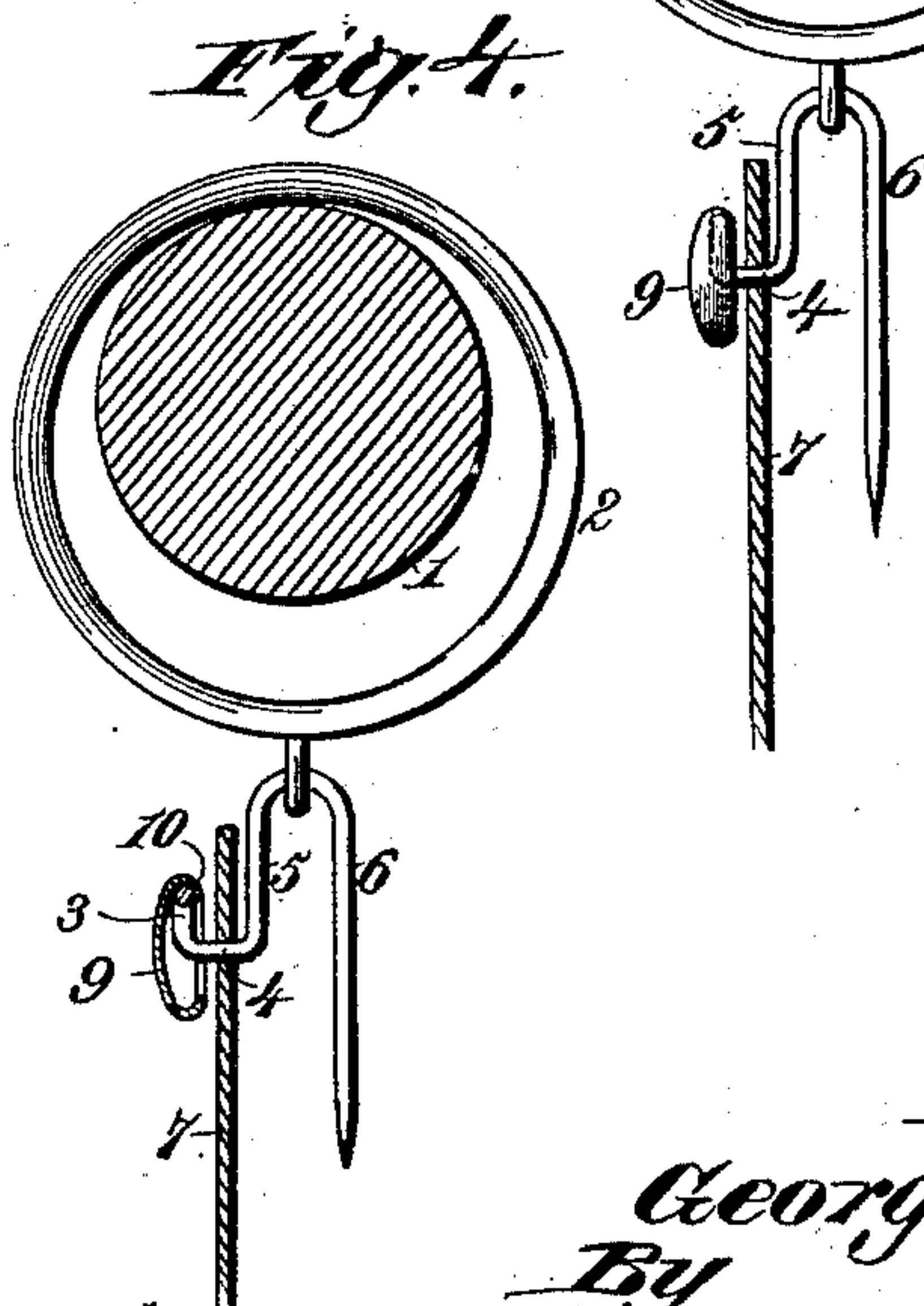
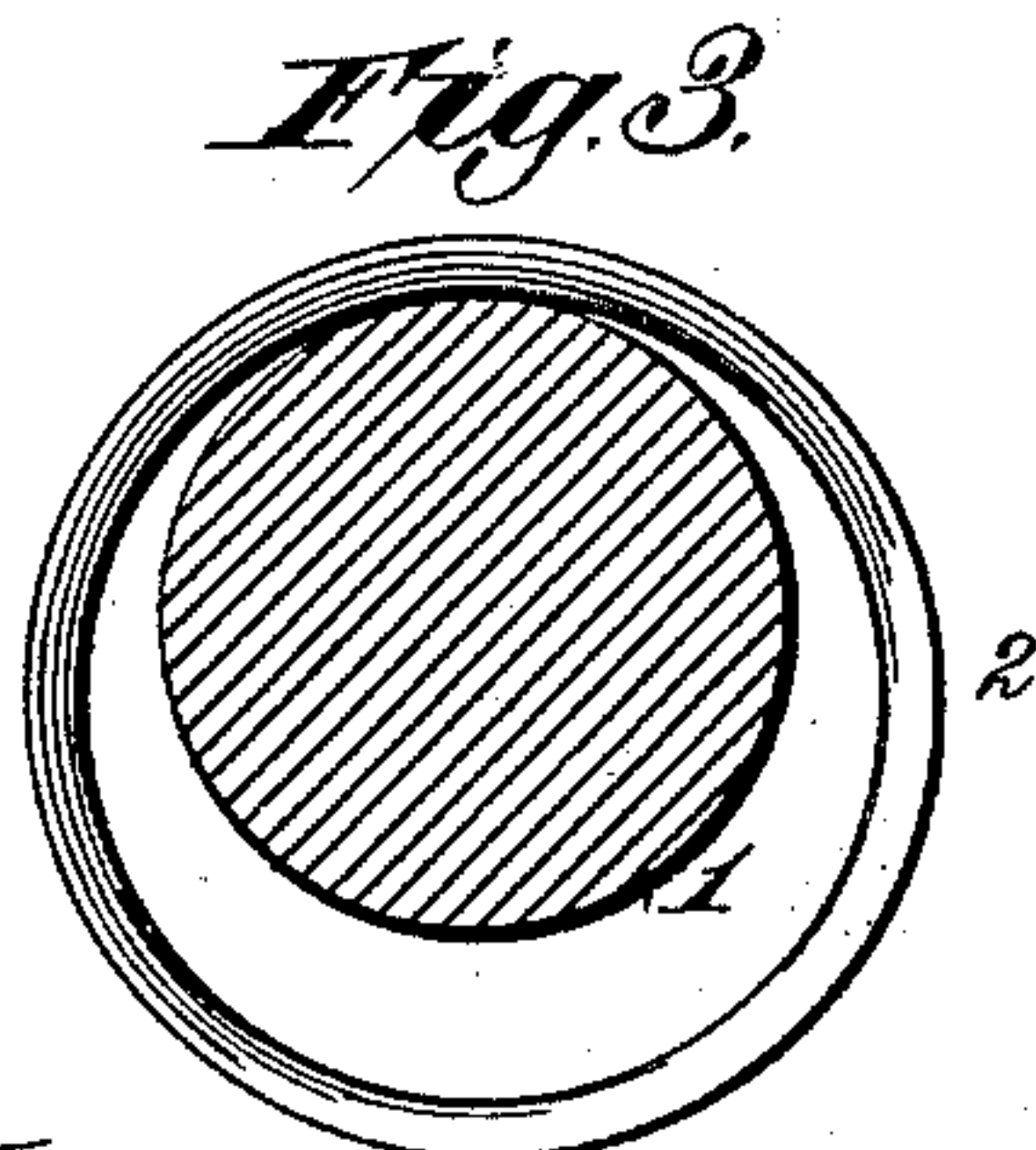
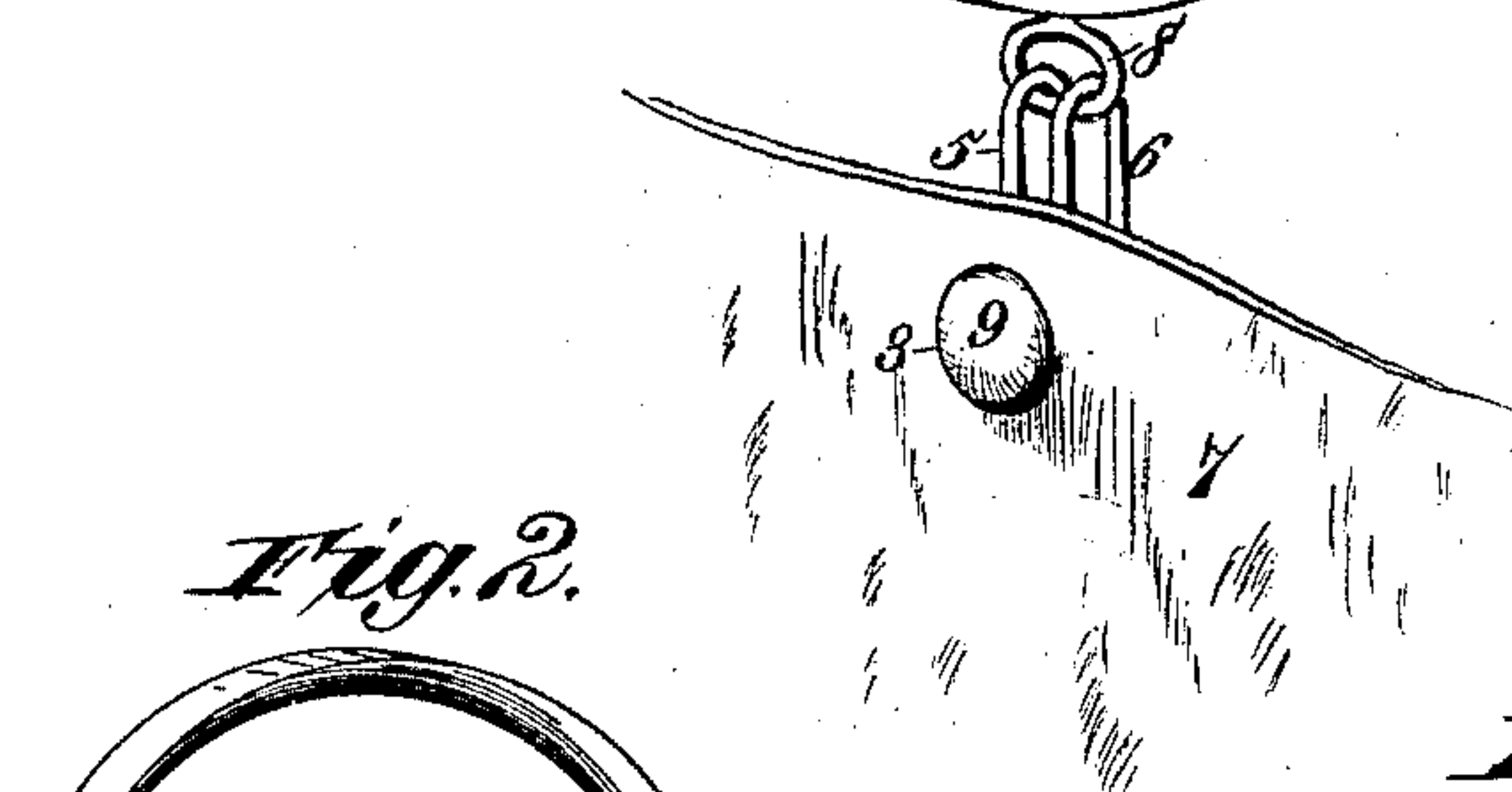
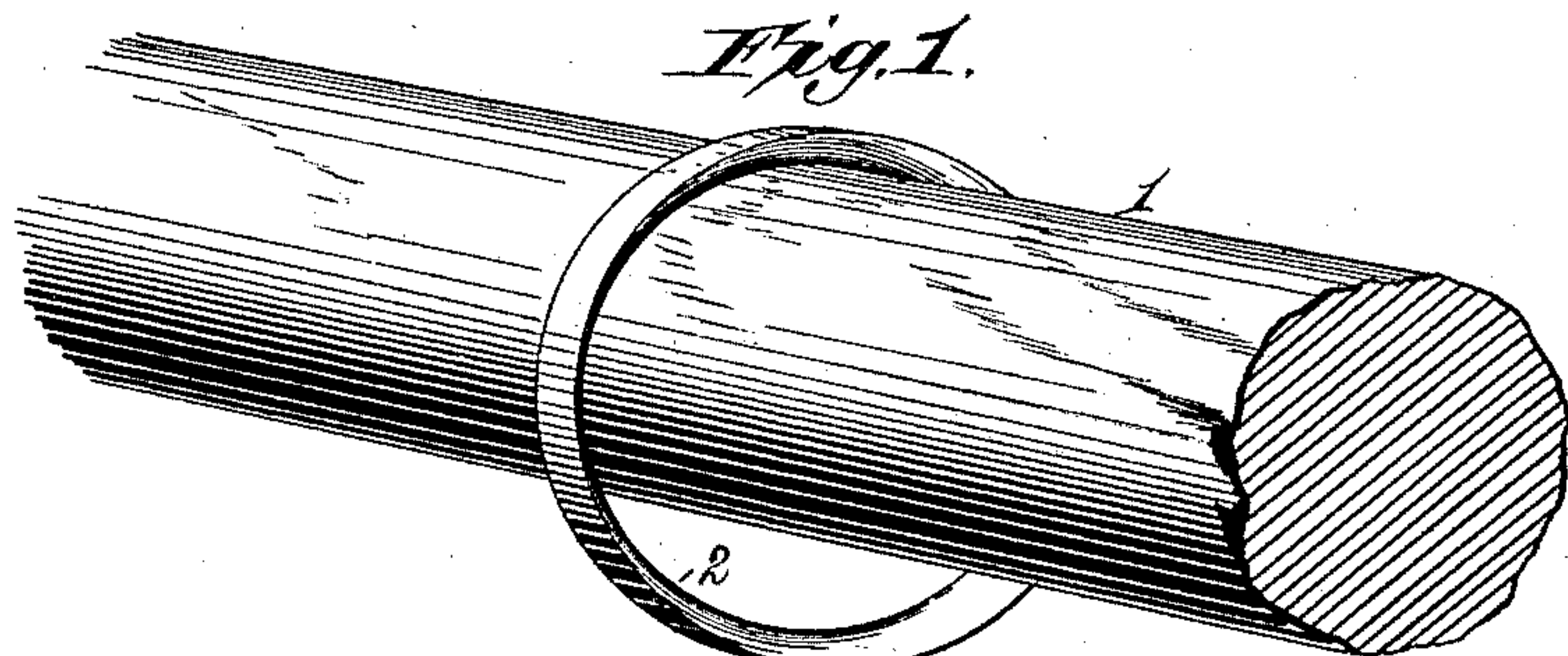
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G. W. MCGILL.

SUSPENDING DEVICE FOR CURTAINS OR OTHER DRAPERY.

No. 452,974

Patented May 26, 1891.



Witnesses.
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J. A. Rutherford.

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Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

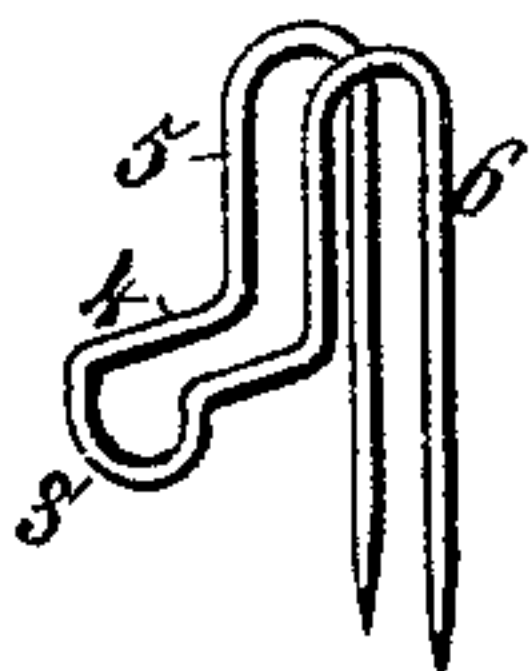


Fig. 6.

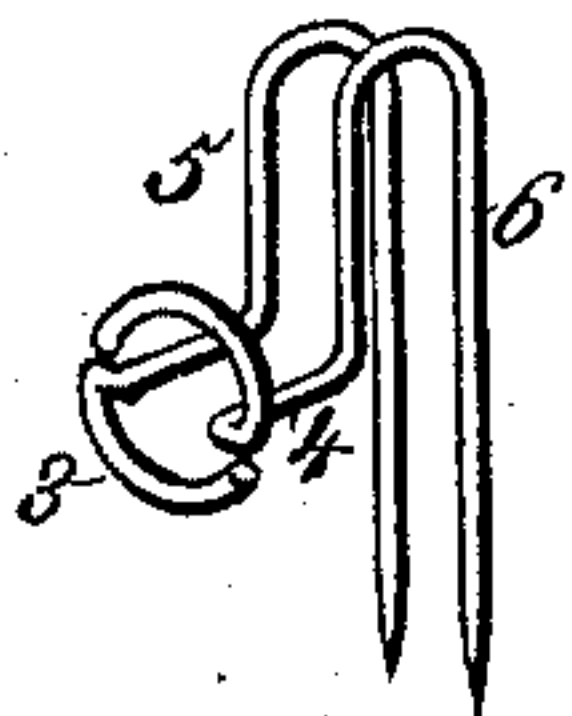


Fig. 7.

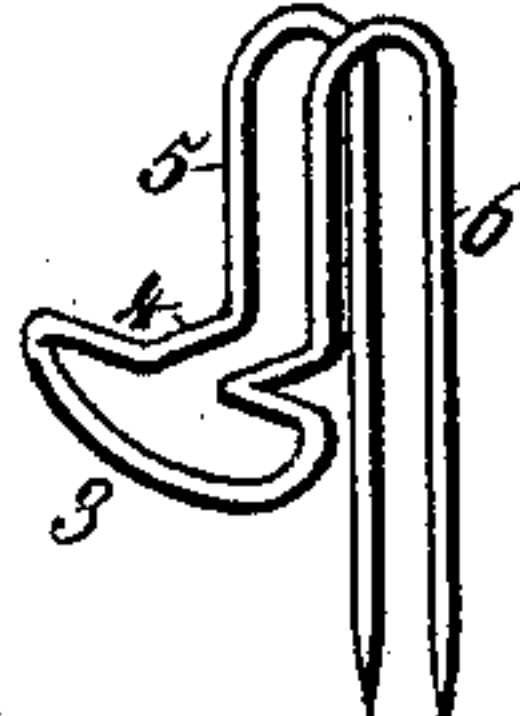


Fig. 8.

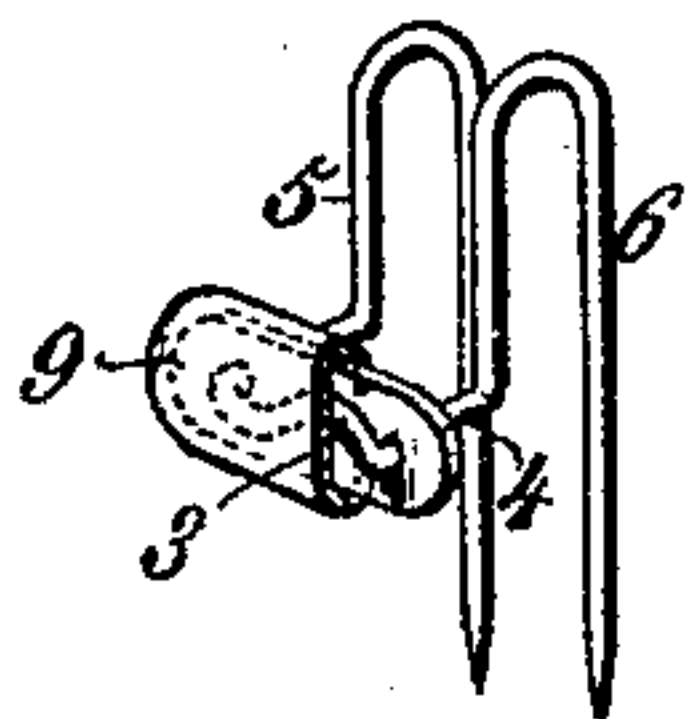
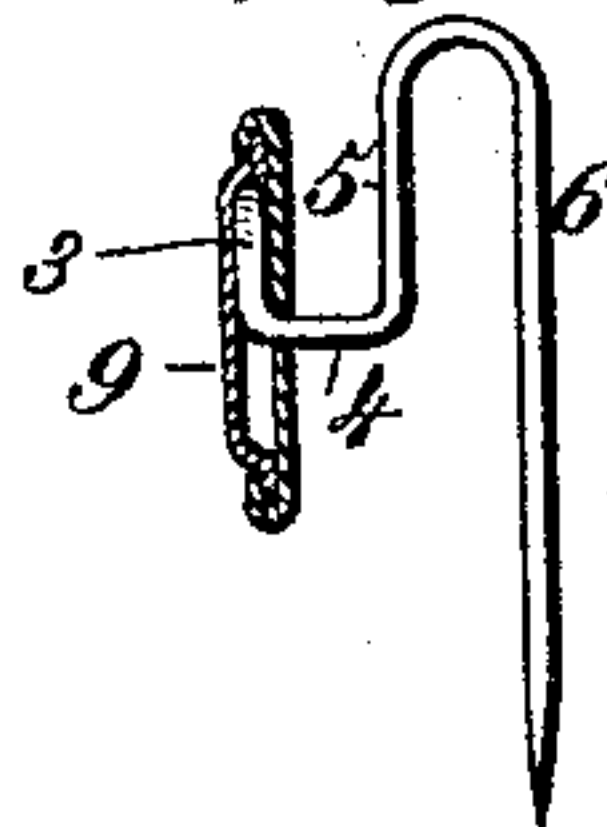


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MCGILL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUSPENDING DEVICE FOR CURTAINS OR OTHER DRAPERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,974, dated May 26, 1891.

Application filed September 15, 1888. Serial No. 285,531. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MCGILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Suspending Devices for Curtains or other Drapery, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel duplex-pronged suspension-pin that will hang substantially perpendicular in the eye of a pole-ring and sustain a curtain at two separate points in a perpendicular position both above and below the points of support without liability of tearing the curtain, as will occur where a single prong is used, and without tilting the suspension device and throwing the upper edge of the curtain at an angle, as will occur in a duplex-pronged pin not possessing two horizontal saddles on which the curtain is supported and can ride.

The invention also has for its object to provide a duplex-pronged suspension-pin with two separate curtain-supporting saddles wherein the cross-head connecting the saddles is so re-enforced and braced as to prevent its bending, while at the same time the spread of the saddles or their correct separated position relatively to each other is preserved.

The objects of my invention I accomplish by a suspension device composed of a piece of wire comprising a cross-head, two laterally-extending separated curtain-supporting saddles, two vertical limbs, and two depending hooks adapted to spring laterally, said cross-head being re-enforced and braced by a metallic cap, which prevents the cross-head from bending; holds the curtain against moving upon the latter, and preserves the spread or correct separated position of the saddles, and at the same time is an ornamental covering that materially contributes to the pleasing appearance of the hangings.

The invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of portions of a curtain-pole and curtain, showing the improved suspension device in position. Fig. 2 are detail perspective views of the suspension device and pole-ring separated from

each other. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the suspension device and pole-ring connected together, showing the curtain and pole in section. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the re-enforcing and bracing cap in section. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are detail perspective views showing different-shaped cross-heads prior to the application of the re-enforcing and bracing-caps. Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view showing a modified form of cross-head and re-enforcing and bracing-cap, and Fig. 9 a sectional side elevation showing another modification in the construction of the cap.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now describe the same in detail, referring to the drawings, wherein—

The numeral 1 indicates a curtain-pole and 2 a curtain-pole ring, both of which may be of any desired construction or pattern as regards configuration and ornamentation. The duplex-pronged suspension-pin is composed of wire formed with a cross-head 3 and bent laterally to form two separated horizontal curtain-supporting saddles 4, thence extended upwardly into two vertical limbs 5, and then bent around and downwardly to form two hooks 6, having pointed extremities adapted to pass through the curtain at separate points until the curtain is caused to ride or hang on the two saddles between the cross-head and the vertical limbs, when the hooked portions can be pressed toward each other and inserted through the eye 8 of the pole-ring, after which the hooks can, if desired, be sprung laterally apart to securely engage the suspension-pin with the pole-ring eye. The two separated hooked limbs are important for the purpose of dividing the strain at every pole-ring, and the two saddles constitute separate points of support for the curtain, so that the latter is not liable to be torn out, as is the case where a single-pronged pin is employed to hang a curtain from the eye of a pole-ring. The construction and arrangement of the cross-head, saddles, vertical limbs, and hooks of the duplex-pronged pin are also such that the suspension device will hang substantially perpendicular with the curtain, parallel thereto both above and below the points of support, as represented by Figs. 3 and 4, in

which respect the device is far more desirable and satisfactory than a duplex-pronged pin not possessing the saddles, since in the last-mentioned construction the curtain comes
 5 into contact with the cross-bar and the pressure of the latter throws the upper edge of the curtain outwardly, so that it stands at an angle and is not perpendicular and smooth. A suspension-pin comprising a cross-bar and
 10 two hooked prongs without the horizontal curtain riding or supporting saddles is also open to the serious objection that the weight of the curtain constantly tends to pucker the curtain and force it at the point of support
 15 down upon the cross-bar, so that finally the curtain solely hangs on the cross-bar between the hooked prongs, thereby bending the cross-bar, distorting the entire suspension device, destroying its utility and rendering it un-
 20 sightly and very objectionable.

It is very desirable to strengthen the cross-head to prevent its bending and to preserve the spread of the saddles or their correct separated position at all times under the weight
 25 and pressure of the suspended curtain, and to accomplish this I re-enforce and brace the cross-head through the medium of a metallic cap 9, the edges of which are bent around or closed upon the cross-head. The cap is pref-
 30 erably circular, so that where the cross-head is curved or approximately circular such head will fit the circular seat formed by bending over the edges of the metal comprising the cap.

The cross-head may be arched and rise above the saddles, as in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, or it may extend below the saddles, as in Fig. 5. It will be understood that in the latter form a cap is applied, as before de-
 40 scribed, and in this connection it will be obvious that a cap applied to the form shown in Fig. 5, in addition to bracing the cross-head and preserving the spread or correct separated position of the saddles, will subserve the
 45 further function of preventing the curtain moving outwardly from the saddles and hanging on the cross-head alone.

In Fig. 6 the pin is composed of two sections or pieces of wire fashioned to form an
 50 annular cross-head which extends both above and below the curtain riding or supporting saddles 4, and is adapted to fit within a re-enforcing and bracing cap, substantially as described with reference to the other figures.

In Fig. 7 the wire composing the cross-head 3 is bent laterally outward from the curtain riding or supporting saddles to constitute side
 55 shoulders, so that a re-enforcing and bracing cap of considerable diameter can be bent around or closed upon the cross-head.
 60

In Fig. 8 the cross-head comprises the part 3 of the wire forming the suspension-pin and an inner plate having two perforations, through which the saddles 4 pass, and the
 65 edges of the metal cap 9 are bent around or closed upon such inner plate.

In Fig. 9 the re-enforcing and bracing cap 9

comprises an outer plate and an inner plate closed around the cross-head 3 by bending or
 70 spinning the edge of the inner plate upon the edge of the outer plate, such inner plate having two perforations through which the saddles pass.

The metallic re-enforcing and bracing caps may be given many different shapes or forms
 75 and may be ornamented in any suitable manner. They may be covered, after the manner of ordinary buttons, with cloth, silk, or velvet in colors contrasting with or the same as the color of the curtain. The eyes of the pole-
 80 ring should be so located that when the hooked portions of the prongs engage the eyes the curtain will hang in a line parallel to the longitudinal axis of the curtain-pole.

The duplex prongs constitute two separate
 85 points of support on the pole-ring eye, and the duplex saddles sustain the curtain at two points remote from each other, thereby dividing the strain on the curtain and suspension device and preventing the latter from tilting
 90 and the curtain from tearing out, while that portion of the curtain above the saddles will stand perpendicular.

The re-enforcing and bracing cap holds the saddles at the correct separated position and
 95 prevents the possibility of the curtain riding off the saddles and hanging from the cross-head alone.

The lateral springing of the two prongs after their insertion through the pole-ring eye
 100 serves to steady and preserve the suspension device in correct position and hold it in place in the eye, while the strength, durability, and efficiency of the device are by the construction specified materially increased.
 105

I am aware that duplex-pronged paper-fasteners having heads have been provided with separate metal caps bent around such heads; but such I do not broadly claim; and, further, I am aware of the hook-fastening disclosed
 110 in Letters Patent No. 36,933, but such differs materially from my invention, in that in my invention, while I provide a separate cap for the cross-bar and bend the wire to form a cross-
 115 bar and two separate curtain-supporting saddles which are braced and held apart by the separate cap, I also extend the wire from the saddles into two separated and disconnected pointed hooks, whereby such hooks can be
 120 passed through separated holes in the curtain, and thereby give the curtain two distinct and separated points of support on the two saddles of each suspension device, which cannot be accomplished where the hooked
 125 part is joined together and formed, as it were, into a single hook that can only pass through a single hole, as in the Patent No. 36,933, before mentioned.

I do not herein broadly claim a suspending device comprising a cross-head, two hori-
 130 zontal curtain riding and supporting saddles connected by the cross-head, two vertical limbs and two independent depending hooks terminating in two separate and disconnected

ends to pass through different parts of a curtain or other drapery, as such constitutes the subject-matter of a division of this application filed September 28, 1889, Serial No. 5 325,379.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A curtain-suspending device for pole-rings, consisting of a piece of wire comprising a 10 cross-head, two horizontal curtain riding and supporting saddles, two vertical limbs, and two independent depending spring-hooks terminating in two separate and disconnected ends to pass through different parts of a curtain and secure distinct points of support of 15

the curtain on the two saddles and adapted to pass through a pole-ring eye and be bent in opposite directions, said cross-head connecting the saddles being provided with a separate re-enforcing and bracing cap having 20 its edges closed around such cross-head and serving to preserve the spread and correct separated position of the two saddles, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 25 in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. MCGILL.

Witnesses:

THOS. L. SCOVILL,
JOHN W. MCGILL.