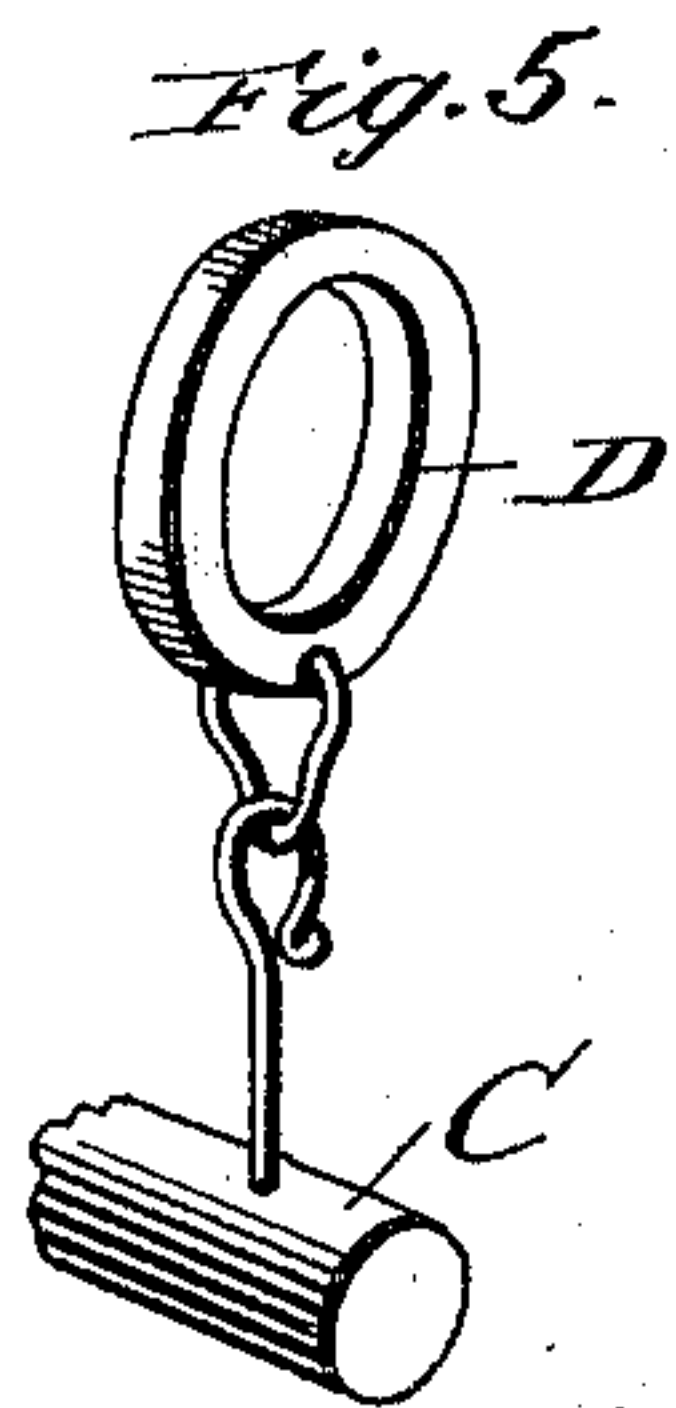
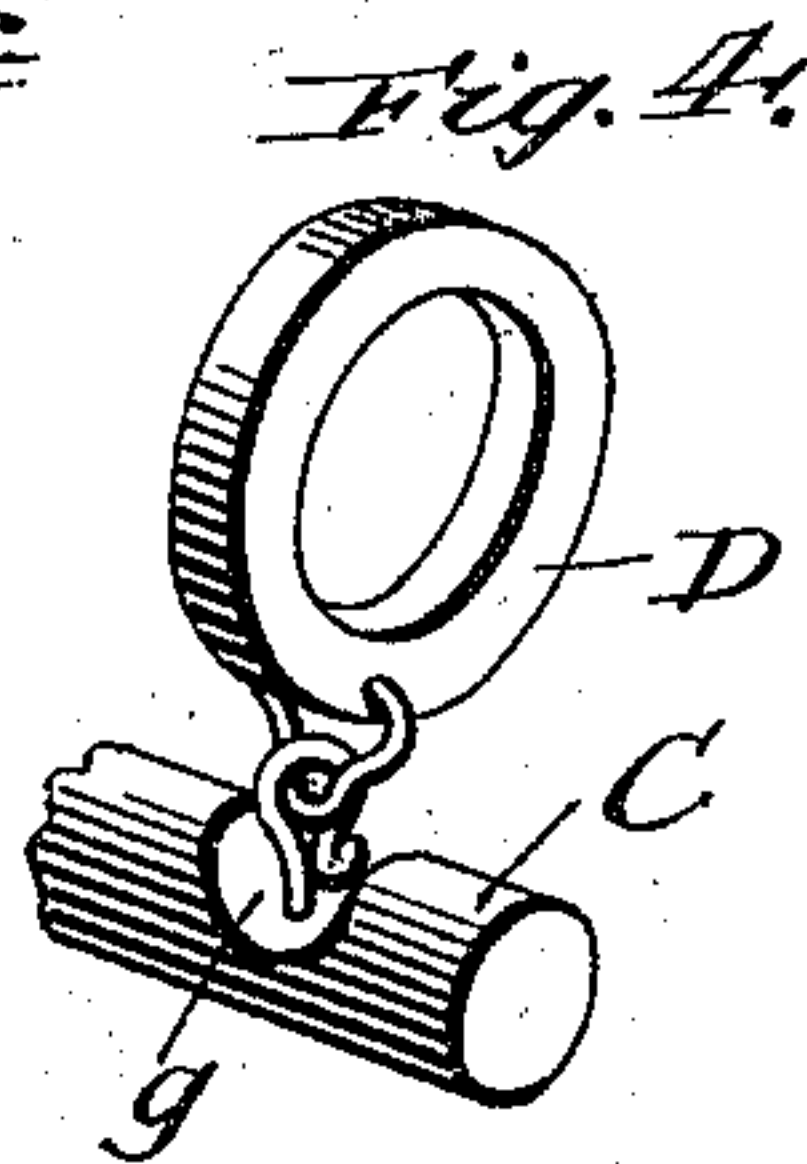
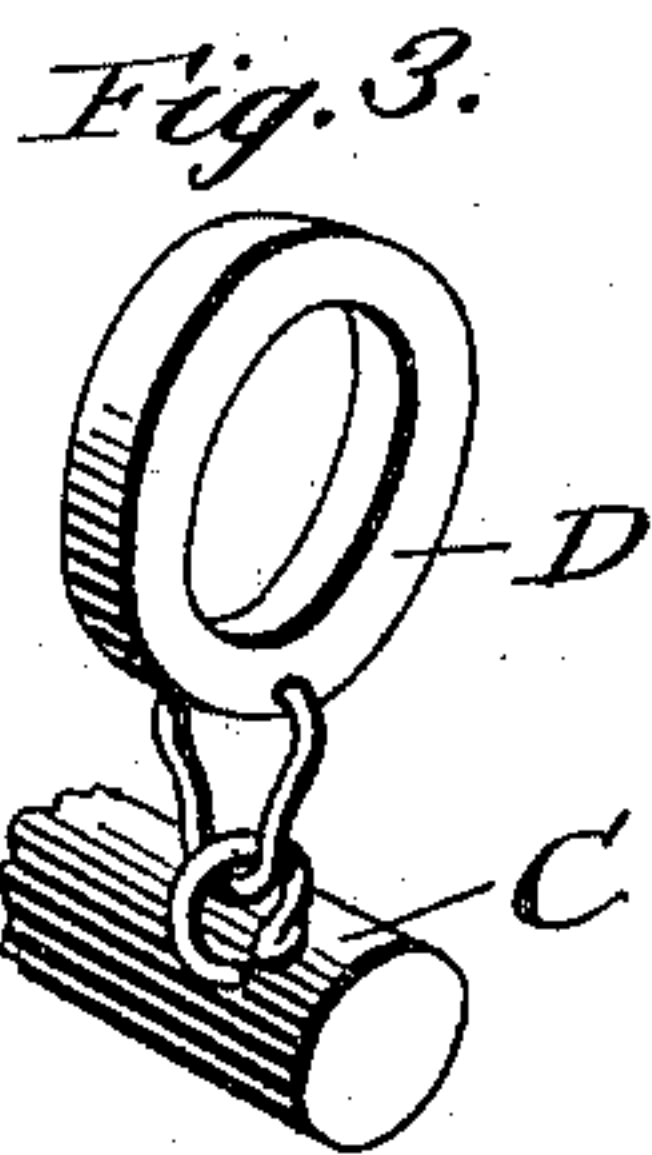
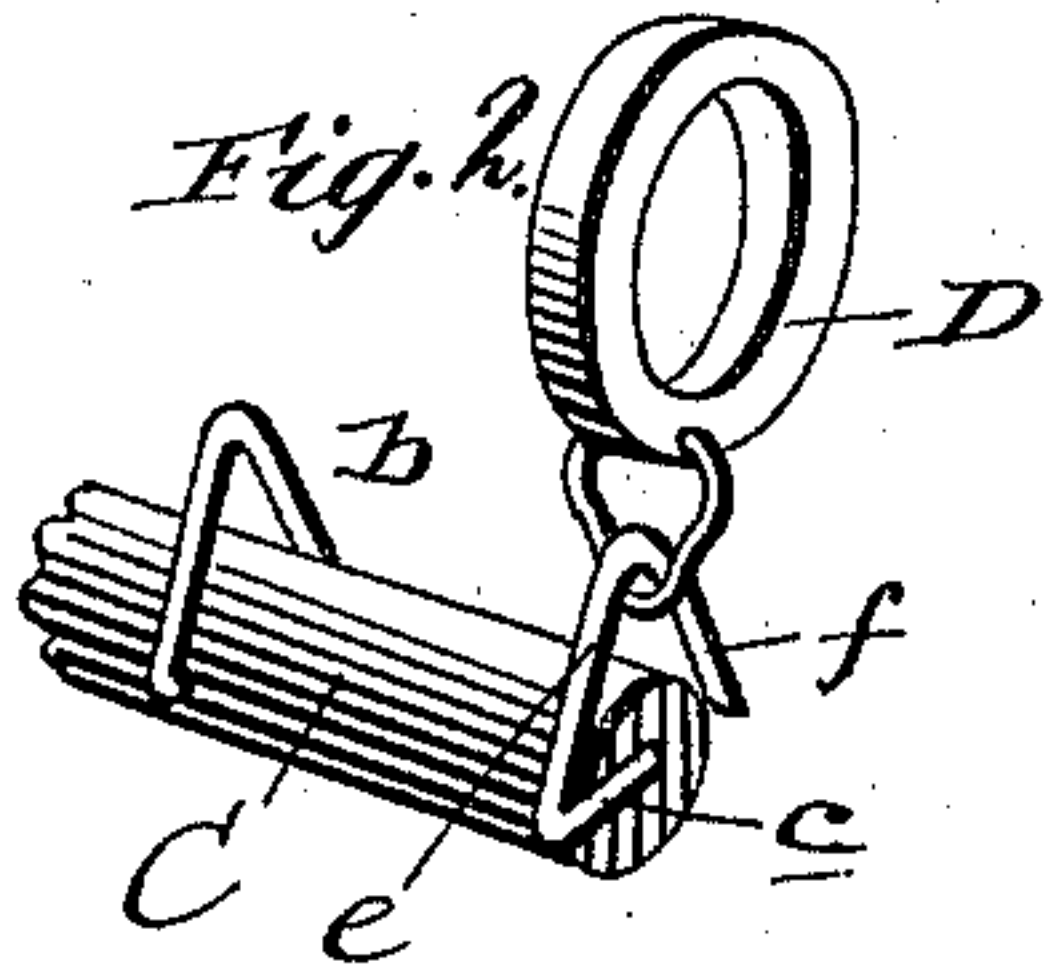
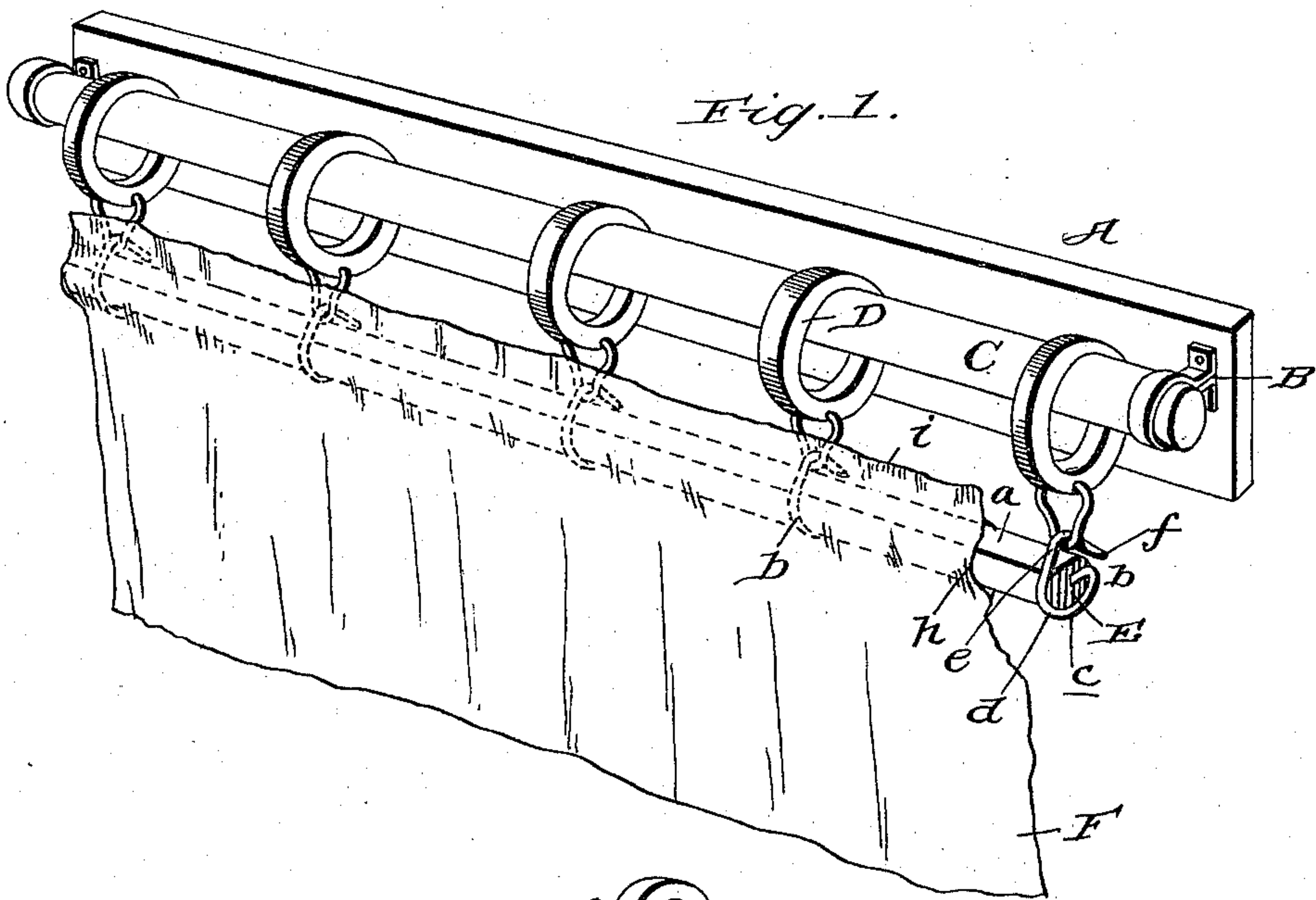


(No Model.)

J. M. WHEAT.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 533,152.

Patented Jan. 29, 1895.



Witnesses:
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JAMES M. WHEAT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,152, dated January 29, 1895.

Application filed March 28, 1894. Serial No. 505,480. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. WHEAT, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to an improvement in curtain fixtures, and it has for its object to provide a means whereby any one may properly and tastefully hang lace, and other curtains without the aid or suggestions of a practical draper or skilled workman.

Another object of the invention is to produce such a device at a minimum expense and adapt the same for use in connection with any ornamental rings or plain devices.

Another object of the invention is to so attach hooks or rings to a rod that said hooks will offer no obstruction in placing the rod in the seam or pocket of a curtain, thereby facilitating the handling as the rings are so spaced upon the rod that they may be conveniently and properly connected with the rings on the pole, and a further object of the invention is to adapt the improvements for displaying a frill so disposed as to give a fancy and tasty appearance without hiding or concealing the rings carried by the pole.

Other objects and advantages will appear from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1, illustrates my improvements in a perspective view showing a portion of a curtain in position and the whole applied to a curtain pole. Fig. 2, is a perspective, detail view of a modification, illustrating the same in connection with a curtain pole ring. Fig. 3, is a similar view of another modification. Fig. 4, is a view of another modification. Fig. 5, is a similar view of still another modification.

Referring by letter to said drawings:—A, indicates what may be considered the top portion of a window casing. B, indicates curtain pole brackets; C, a curtain pole, and D, the rings thereof, all of which may be of the or-

dinary or any approved construction and fancy or plain as may be desired.

E, indicates a curtain rod to be used in connection with my improvements, and for the sake of cheapness and lightness may be composed of wood although if desired it may be of metal or other suitable material. This rod as shown in Figs. 2, to 5, inclusive, is round in cross section, while in Fig. 1, the rod is shown as having a flat side *a*. Secured to this rod at suitable points and preferably at equal distances throughout its length, are hooks *b*. These hooks are arranged in the same longitudinal plane as the rods and as will be seen, I have shown many modifications.

In Fig. 1, of the drawings where a flat sided rod is shown, I have formed the hooks from a piece of wire or other suitable material, and in forming such hooks, I take a piece of spring wire and turn one end at an angle as shown at *c*, and carry the material thence in a curvilinear manner as shown at *d*, around the round side of the rod, with the angular portion *c*, inserted in one side of the rod, and bend the wire into approximately V-shape, as shown at *e*, with the "V" or bend above the flat side of the rod, and terminate the wire in a point *f*, falling in a plane over the angular portion or opposite end. The whole comprises a hook secured to and passing around the rod, so as to receive a ring or other device depending from the curtain pole.

The construction of hook, shown in Fig. 2, differs from that shown in Fig. 1, in that the wire is not carried around the rod but its angular branch *c*, is let into the rod on the opposite side; the bend or hook being more acute, owing to the fact that the rod is not provided with a flat side but is round in cross section.

In Fig. 3, of the drawings, I provide a very short hook which is secured in the upper side of the rod, while in Fig. 4, I provide an equally short hook, but obtain sufficient elasticity by making a recess *g*, in the rod and securing the shank of a hook therein.

In Fig. 5, of the drawings, I have shown the hooks on the rod with a very long shank as these are desirable when a curtain with a large frill is used.

F, indicates a curtain, designed to represent

a lace curtain. This curtain has a pocket *h*, formed transversely at a sufficient distance from its upper edge so as to provide a frill *i*, above said pocket. The depth of the frill
 5 might be a little greater than the length of the long hooks when the construction shown in Fig. 5 is employed, so that in using the long hooks, the frill will conceal them from view, and yet allow the rings on the pole to be ex-
 10 posed which is very desirable. In placing the curtain upon the rod with the long hooks, the rod is first passed through the pocket or seam of the curtain, and the hooks let out of the fabric at the desired point in rear of the frill
 15 when any fullness in the curtain can be taken up between the hooks. The frill assuming a position in front of the hooks and being sufficiently long will conceal the branches or shanks from view. After adjusting the cur-
 20 tain upon the rod, to attach it to a pole, such as commonly used, it is simply necessary to place the hook in the pendent eyes of the rings, thereby bringing the rings on the pole into proper position, and the arrangement of
 25 the hooks will aid in preventing any undue movement which might disarrange them as the movement of one will necessarily cause a corresponding movement of the other.

As it is desirable in some cases to dispense
 30 with the long frill and simply form a pocket on the upper edge of the curtain by making a hem, the long hooks are then of course omitted, and any of the short hooks employed.

In small curtains the hem is always shallow
 35 and in order to facilitate the insertion of the rod, I bring the hooks as close to the rod as possible. The construction shown in Fig. 2, is very desirable and while the construction shown in Fig. 3, will permit of a free and easy
 40 insertion of the rod into the hem, yet it is

sometimes found objectionable, owing to the fact that there is hardly sufficient spring to the hooks and to obviate this objection, I recess the rod as shown at *g*, where the hooks are attached. This will bring the hooks well
 45 down into the recesses, and having the ends of the hooks slightly touching the shanks, the threads of the fabric will be prevented from entering the eyes while the rod is passing through the pocket or hem. This construc-
 50 tion will permit of a longer hook being used so that greater elasticity can be obtained.

While I have shown and described the hooked rod in connection with a curtain pole and rings, yet it is obvious that the rod might
 55 be attached to a curtain and any suitable means employed for connecting the rod to a window frame.

Having described my invention, what I claim is— 60

1. The combination with a curtain pole and rings thereon; of the rod having the hooks secured at one end in the pole as shown; the rod being adapted to be placed in a seam or pocket of a curtain, and the hooks adapted to
 65 engage the rings on the pole, substantially as specified.

2. The continuous curtain rod adapted to be placed in the pocket of a curtain, and having the hooks formed with one end let into
 70 the rod as shown, and the other end passing partly around the rod, substantially as specified.

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

JAMES M. WHEAT.

Witnesses:

EDWARD S. JEFFERY,
 ALF. H. WHITE.