

C. A. KULINSKI.
CLASP FOR WINDOW CURTAINS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1904.

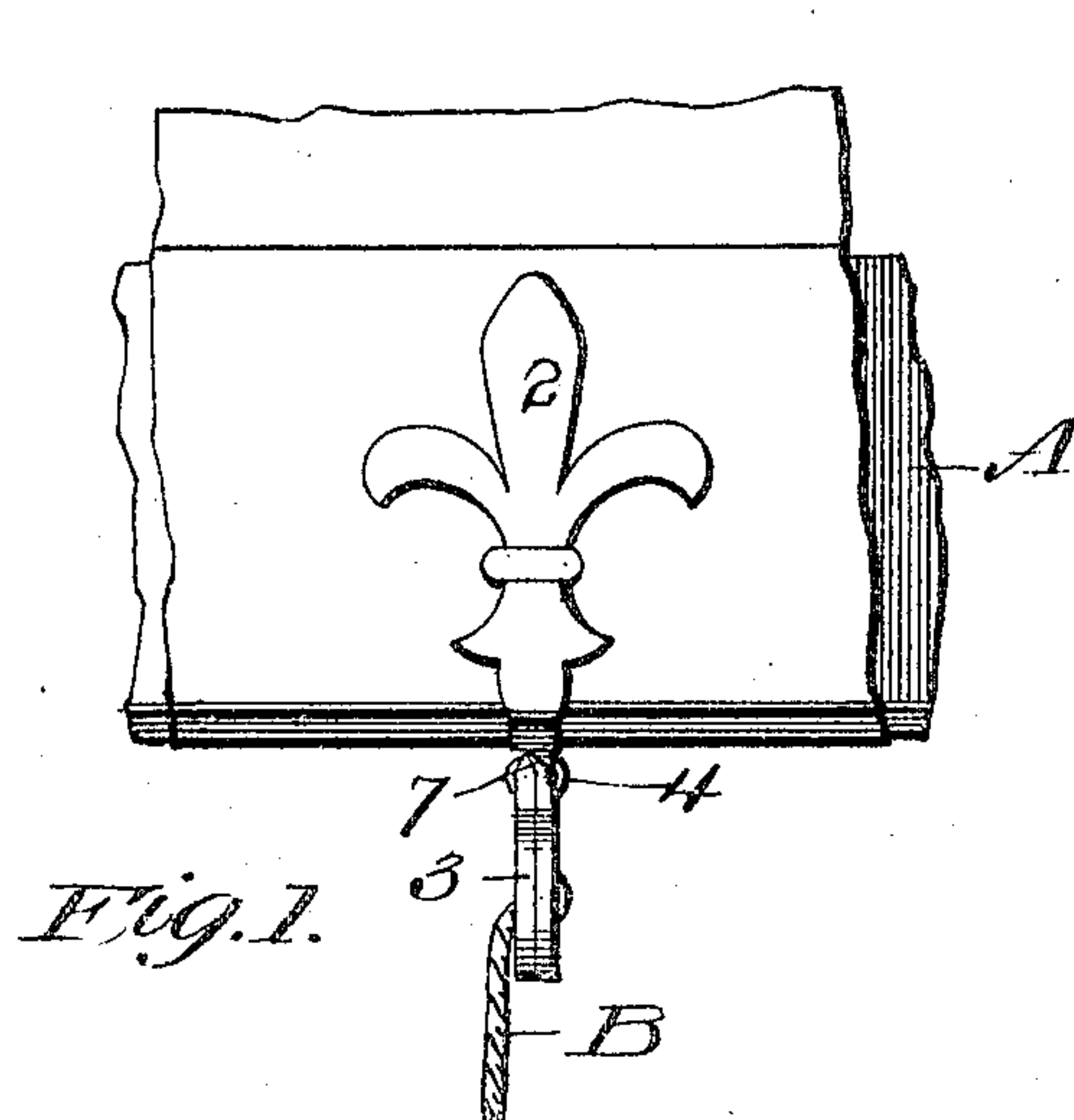


Fig. 1.

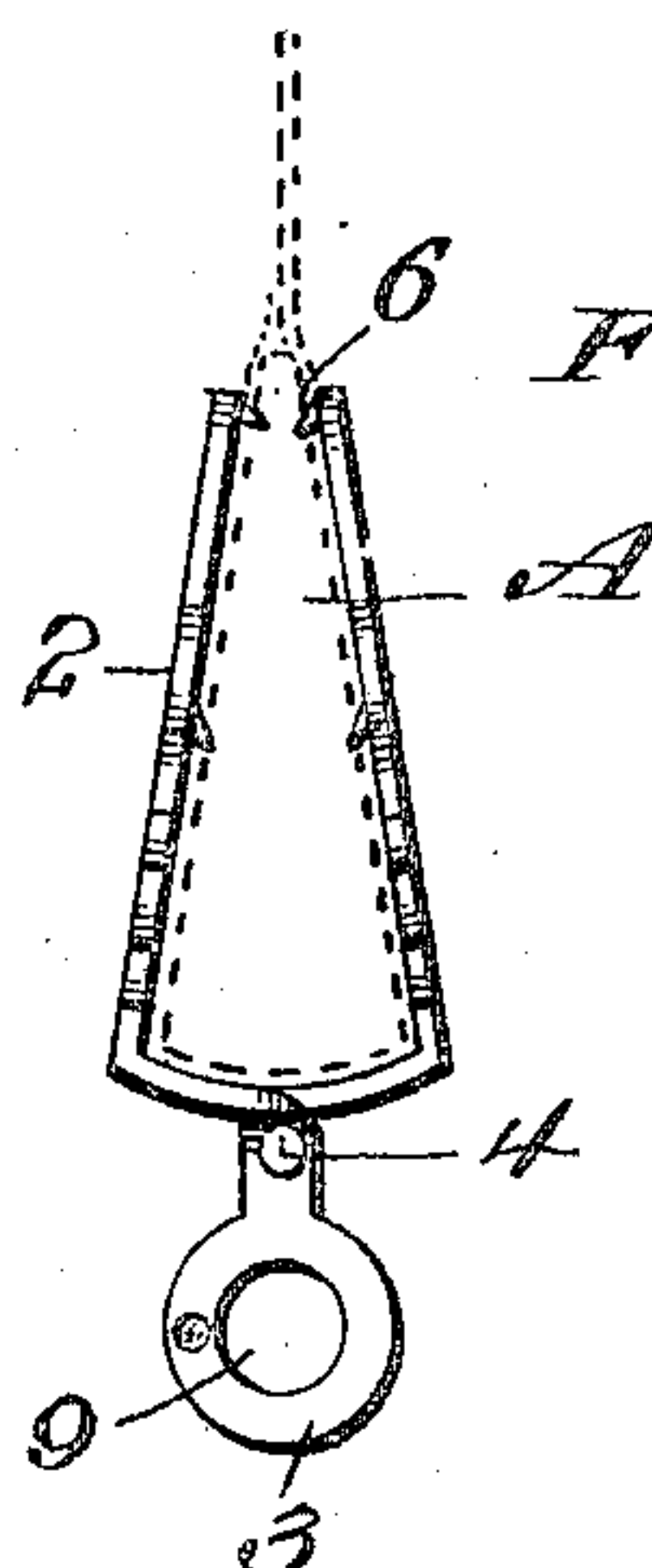


Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

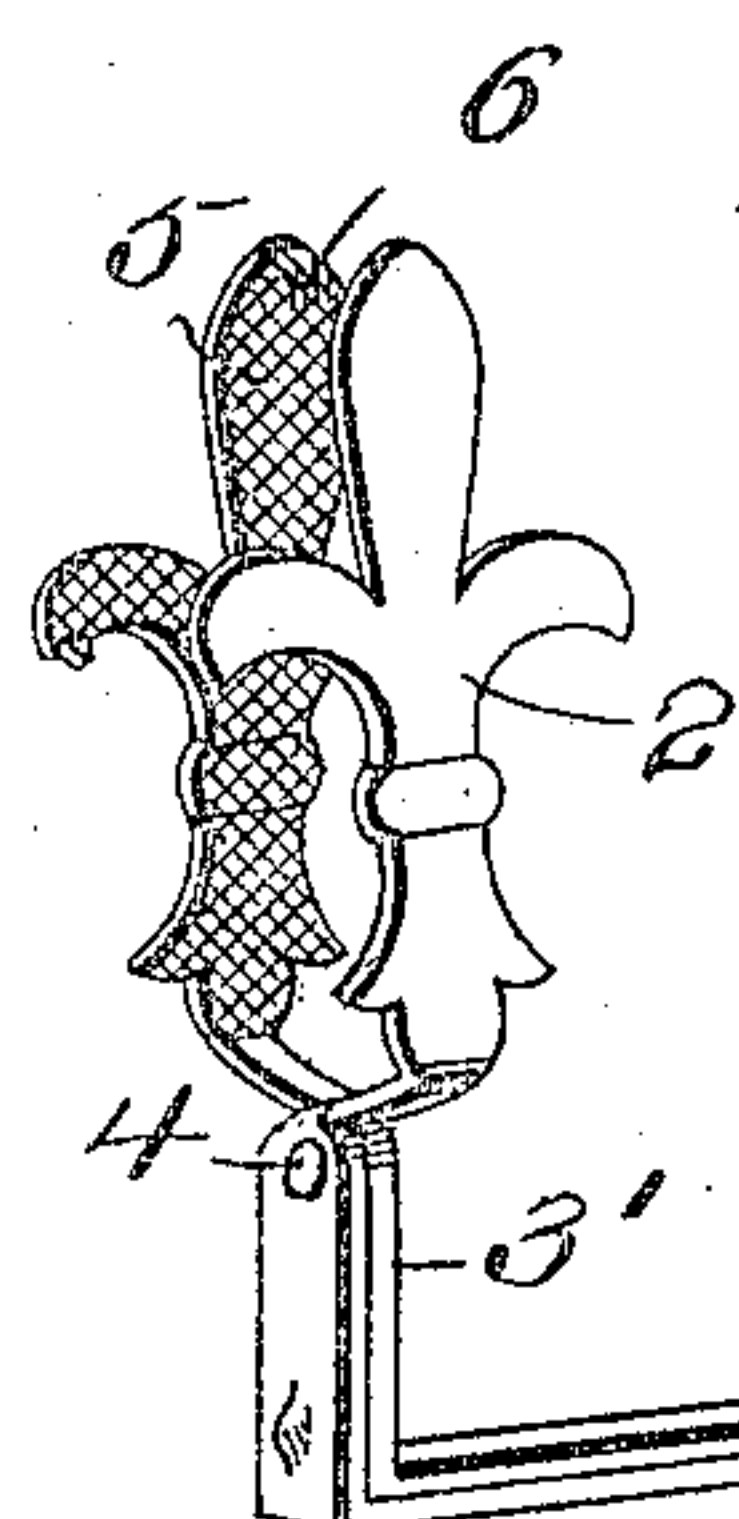
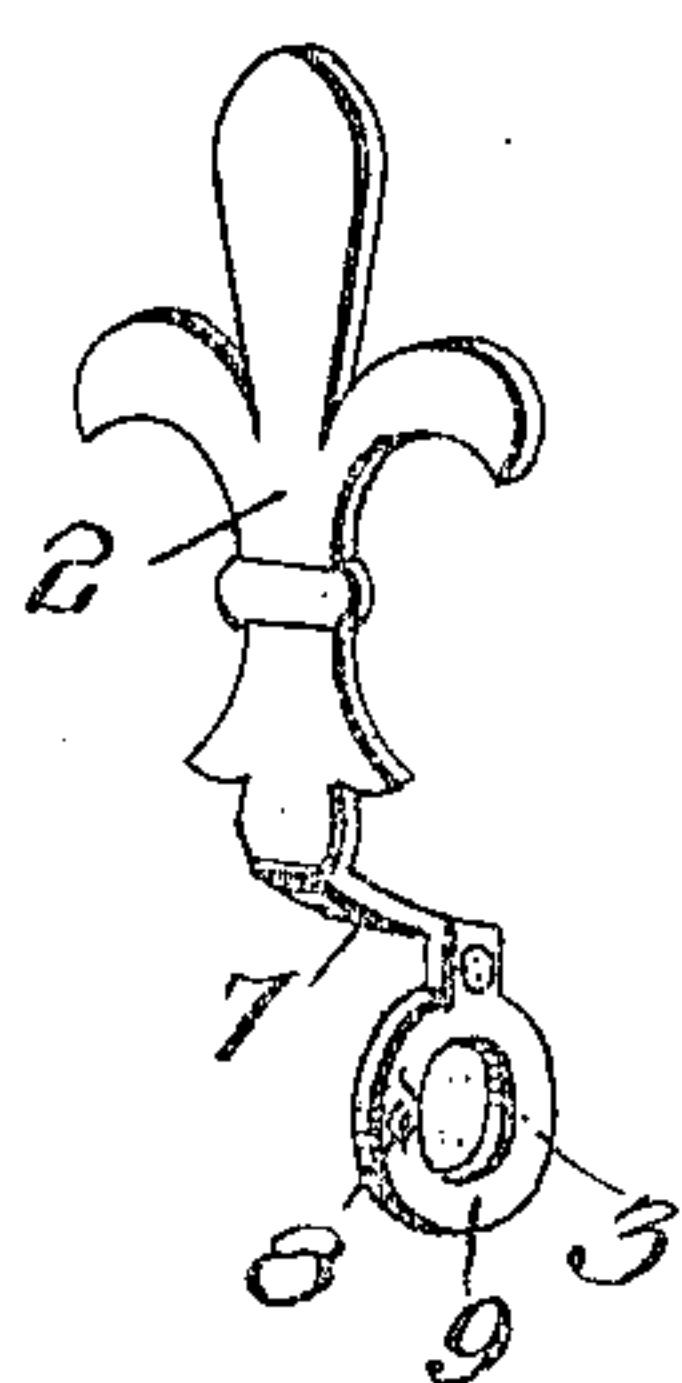


Fig. 7.

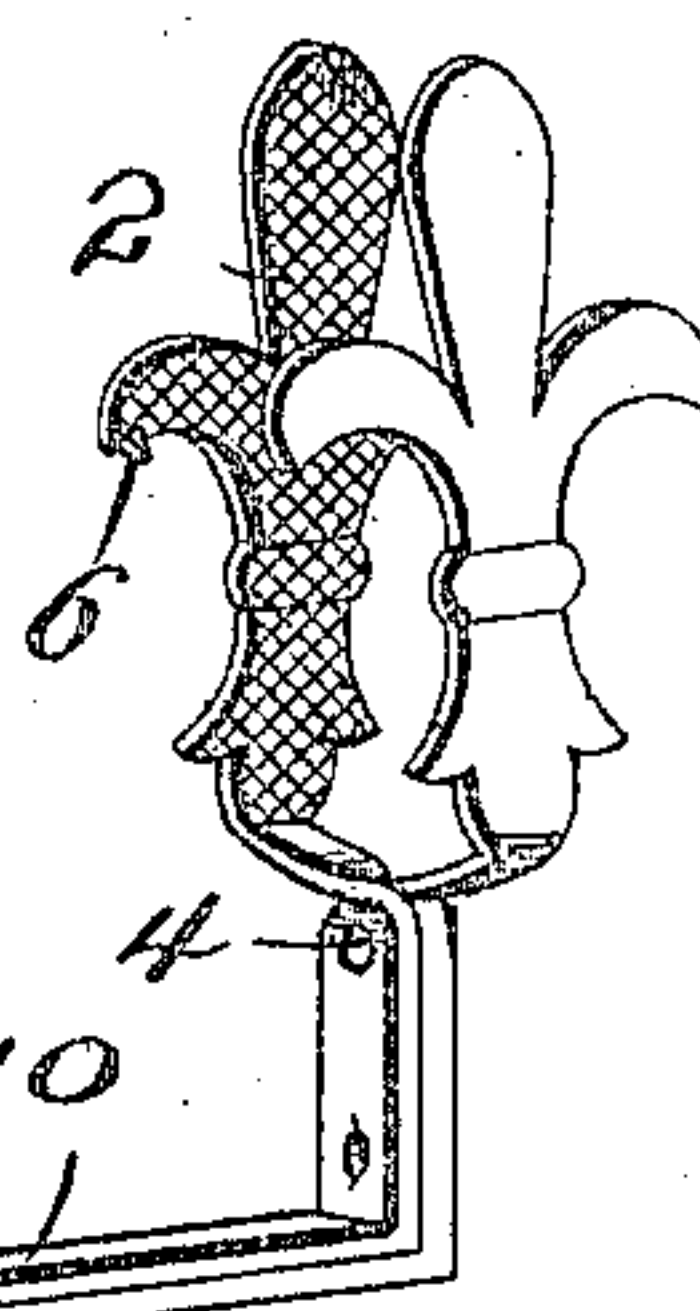


Fig. 8.

Fig. 3.

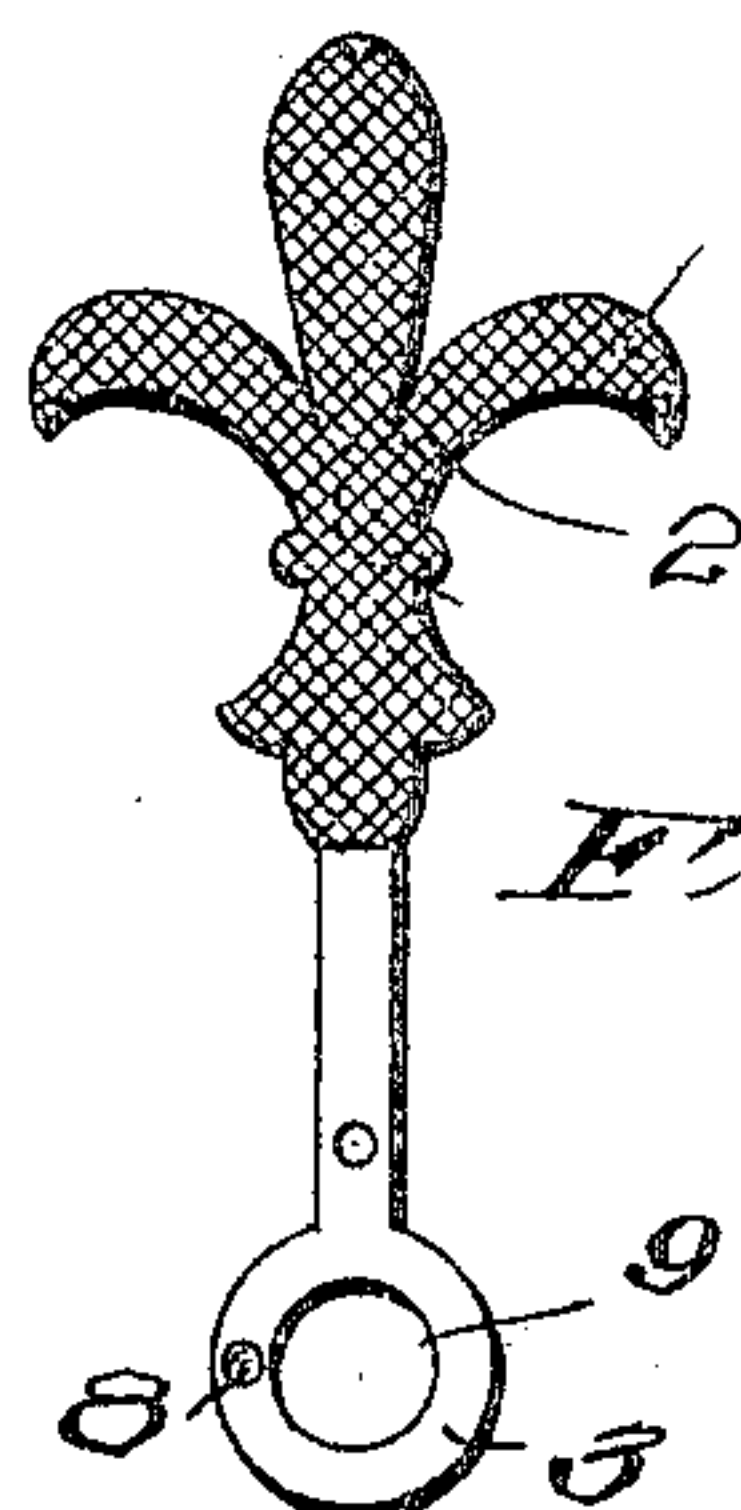
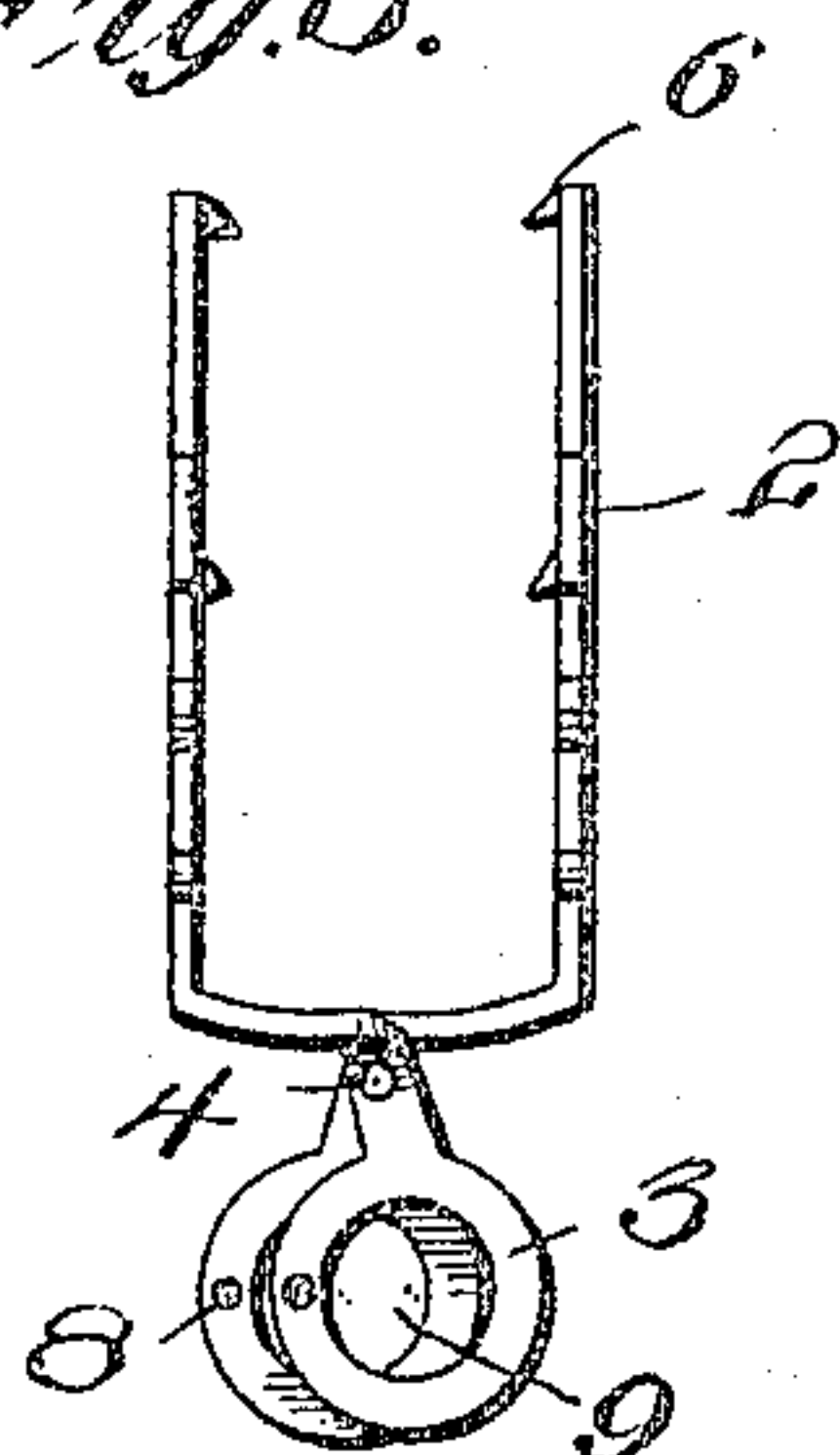


Fig. 5.

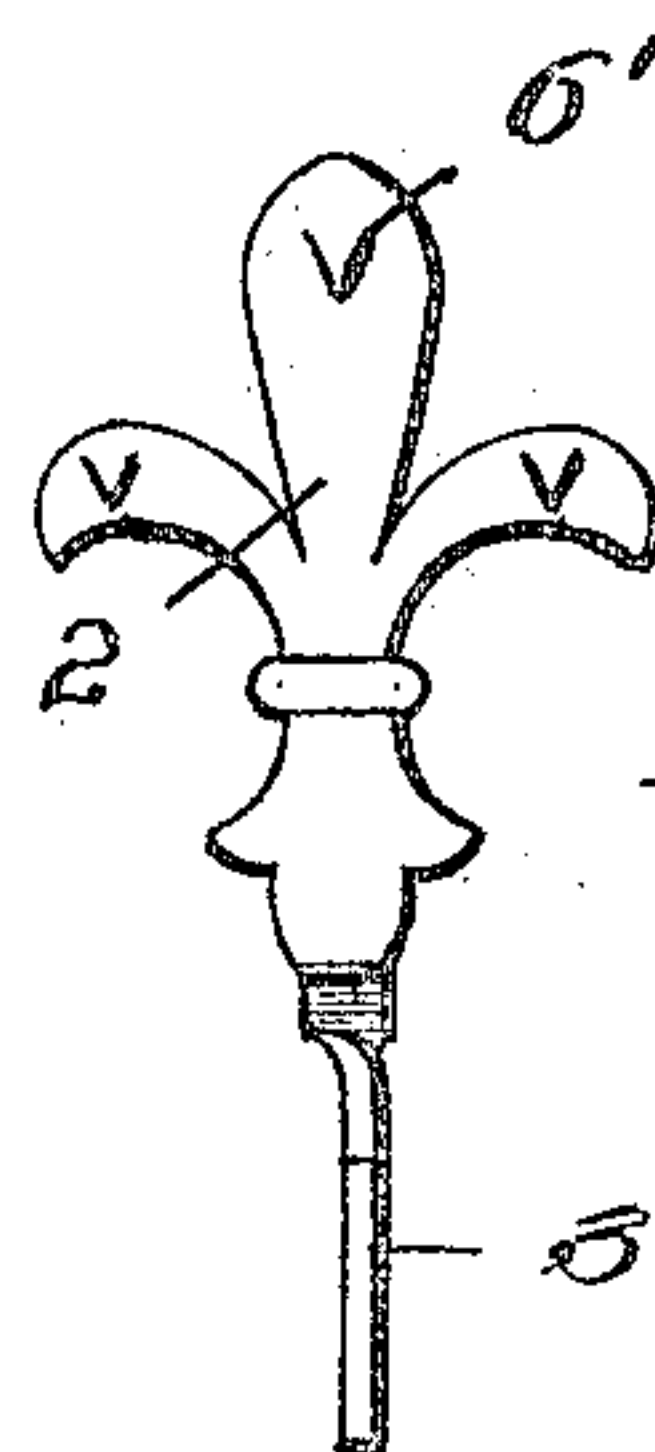
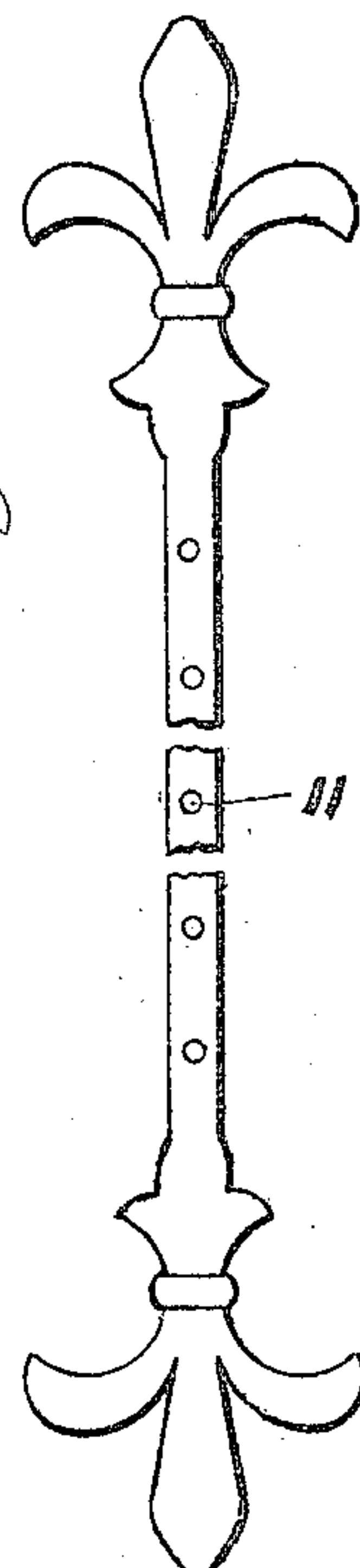


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. KULINSKI, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CLASP FOR WINDOW-CURTAINS.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. KULINSKI, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Clasps for Window-Curtains, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clips or clasps that are adapted to be applied to the lower stick of a curtain and serve as the means of attaching the string or pull by which the curtain is adjusted; and it consists of a clasp of very simple construction that may be easily and quickly put in place or removed.

Although my invention in the embodiment herein illustrated is especially adapted for application to a curtain-stick, I do not wish to be considered as limiting it to that particular use.

Figure 1 is a front view of one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of one of the clasps, the two pivoted members being opened or separated. Fig. 4 is a face view of one of the members of the clasp. Fig. 5 is a view of one of the blanks from which the clasp members are formed. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a single clasp member. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of another form of my invention. Fig. 8 illustrates a blank from which one of the clasp members represented in Fig. 7 is formed.

In the drawings, A represents a curtain-stick, which may be of any usual or preferred shape.

The clasp consists, essentially, of two parts pivotally united and each so shaped as to form a clamping jaw or plate on one side of the pivot and a locking or holding part or plate on the other, the latter part being also usually constructed to possess other useful functions.

2 2 indicate the clamping or grasping parts or members of the clasp, and 3 3 the locking or holding parts or members. Each part of the clasp comprises one of these members 2 and 3, and the two parts are united by a pivot 4. The grasping-plates are shaped so as to fit the exterior surface of the article with which they are to engage, such as a curtain-stick, and approach or recede from each other face to face as the parts of the clasp are turned on their pivot. To increase their grasping power, the inner faces of the parts 2 may be roughened, as indicated at 5, and, if found desirable, may also be provided with

teeth, which may be arranged along the edge of the plates 2, as represented at 6, or back from the edge, as at 6', or both arrangements may be adapted, as found desirable.

The holding or locking parts or plates 3 of the clasp are disposed in a plane at right angles to that in which the clamping-plates are situated or approximately to this relation, and they lie close together face to face, being held thus by the pivot 4. This relation of the parts 2 and 3 to each other is secured by twisting the intermediate section 7 of each part of the clasp—that is, the portion that is between the clamping and the locking members and that is situated just below the curtain-stick—when the clasp is used in connection with the string or pull of a curtain.

The two clamping-plates stand opposite to each other face to face and when moving either approach or recede from each other, as distinguished from sliding past each other, as do the parts that constitute the pull of the clasp, and hence the pivot 4 must be substantially parallel with the plates of the clamping-faces of the parts 2.

When the parts are thus constructed, it will be seen that although the clamping members approach or recede from each other whenever the parts of the clamp are turned on their pivot, the holding or locking parts 3 do not separate, but remain in contact face to face, though of course they move relative to each other. They may thus be utilized as friction plates or members to hold the parts of the clasp in the positions which it is desired they should occupy. In order to increase their holding action, one of the parts 3 may be provided with or have struck up from its inner face one or more projections or teats 8 and the other part be provided with recesses or seats for the teats 8. When the clasp has been applied, the clamping-plates engaging with the stick A and the teats and recesses being in register the clasp will be held securely for all practical purposes, and yet the parts thereof may be easily moved about their pivot by the exertion of a little force applied to the members 3 when it is desired to remove the clasp.

The holding or locking members 3 of the clasp are utilized as the medium of attachment for the curtain string or pull. In the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the parts 3 are approximately circular in outline and are perforated, as indicated at 9, so that when they lie superposed,

as when the clasp is applied for use, the apertures 9 register, and the parts of the clasp below the pivot constitute a ring or loop, into which the curtain-cord B or other pull device may be fastened.

In Fig. 7 is shown a form of the invention constructed to produce a bar-curtain pull. A pair of clasps similar in their essential parts to the one just described are employed, and the holding or locking members 3' of each part of the two clasps are united by a bar 10. The bar is preferably integral with the parts 2 and 3 of the clasps, the whole—that is, the clamping parts 2 of the two clasps, the locking parts 3' thereof, and the bar 10—being shaped from a blank like that shown in Fig. 8. When the clasps are applied to the stick, the two bars 10 lie close side by side and constitute the pull-bar for the curtain. If found desirable, the bars may be perforated, as indicated at 11, for the attachment of a cord.

What I claim is—

1. A clasp for a curtain-shade stick comprising two parts pivotally united and each having a clamping member and a locking or holding member, the clamping members of the clasp being arranged to approach or recede from each other face to face when the parts are moved on their pivot, and the locking or holding members being disposed in planes approximately at right angles to the planes occupied by the clamping members, and at substantially right angles to the axis of the pivot, and being held together face to face, whereby when the parts of the clasp are moved on their pivot the grasping-faces of the clamping members move toward or from each other and are maintained in planes that are substantially parallel to the axis of the pivot, substantially as set forth.

2. A clasp for a window-shade stick comprising two parts and a pivot for uniting them, each part having a clamping member and a locking or holding member, the clamping members being constructed to engage a shade-stick and being arranged in planes parallel to the axis of the pivot and the locking or holding members being disposed in planes at right angles to the planes of the said clamping members, substantially as set forth.

3. A clasp for a window-shade stick comprising two parts and a pivot for uniting them, each part having a clamping member arranged to engage with one side of a shade-stick and a locking or holding member, and being twisted near its pivotal connection so as to cause the clamping member to lie in a plane parallel to the axis of the pivot, and the holding member in a plane at right angles thereto, substantially as set forth.

4. A clasp comprising two parts pivoted together, each having a clamping member and a locking or holding member, the clamping members being disposed in planes parallel to the axis of the pivot and the locking or holding members being disposed at right angles to the said clamping members, and being provided with interengaging means for locking them in clamped position, substantially as set forth.

5. A clasp adapted for attachment to a curtain-stick comprising two parts pivoted together, the portions of each part on one side of the pivot constituting clamping or grasping members arranged to grasp the opposite faces of a curtain-stick, and the portions on the other side of the pivot being perforated and constructed to have the perforations register when the clamping members are brought into grasping positions, whereby they form an eye, substantially as set forth.

6. A clasp comprising two parts pivoted together, and shaped to form a pair of clamping members on one side of the pivotal axis, and each part being formed with a bar-like portion on the side of the pivotal axis opposite the clamping members, the two bar portions being arranged to come together face to face when the clasp is applied, substantially as set forth.

7. A pull appliance adapted for use on curtains comprising a pair of pivoted clasps arranged to grasp the curtain-stick, and a bar member connected with each clasp and arranged to serve as a pull-bar located below the curtain-stick when the clasps are in place, substantially as set forth.

8. A pull appliance adapted for use on curtains comprising a pair of clasps, pivots uniting the grasping members of the clasps, and pull-bar members on the opposite side of the pivots from the clasps, one of said bar members being connected with one grasping member of each clasp and the two being arranged to lie close side by side when the clasps are brought into engagement with a curtain-stick.

9. A clasp formed of two parts pivotally united, and comprising the clamping members arranged to grasp the opposite faces of the article to which the clasp is applied, the locking or holding members disposed in planes approximately at right angles to those in which the clamping members are located, the twisted parts between the clamping and the locking members, and the pivot uniting the parts of the clasp, substantially as set forth.

CHARLES A. KULINSKI.

Witnesses:

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GEO. B. PITTS.