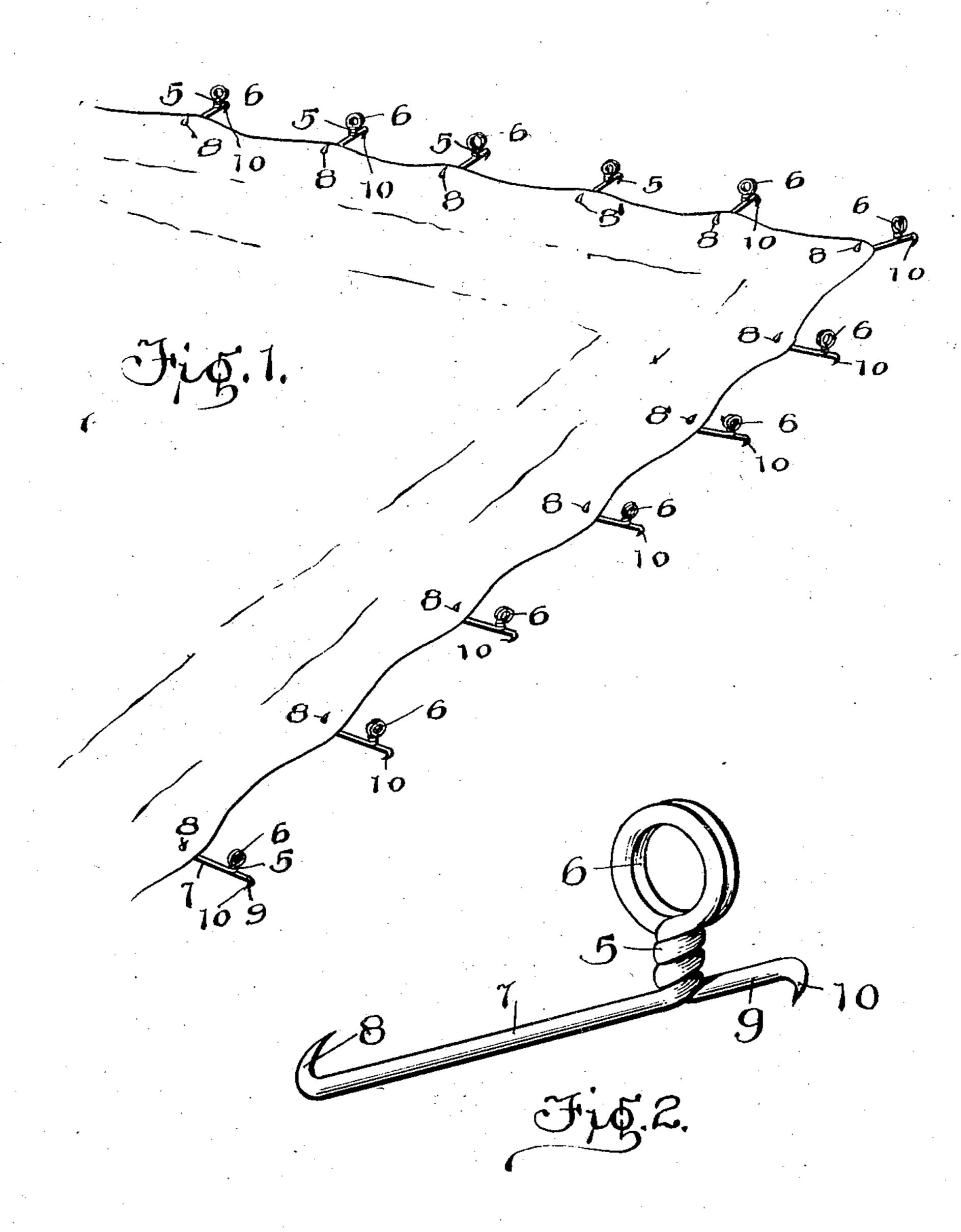
G. K. REID.

CURTAIN STRETCHING PIN.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1908.



Witnesses.

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By

Morneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. REID, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

CURTAIN-STRETCHING PIN.

No. 894,395.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 28, 1908.

Application filed February 19, 1908. Serial No. 416,724.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George K. Reid, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Stretching Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful devices for stretching curtains or other fabrics when drying, and has for its object to provide a fastening pin by means of which curtains may be quickly secured to a carpet or other suitable surface and thus dried without the use of expensive or cumbersome frames.

It has also been the custom to dry lace curtains on floors, placing on the floor either a sheet or papers and subsequently laying the curtain thereover and pinning the latter to the carpet. This pinning of the curtain to the carpet has ordinarily been a difficult and laborious operation, by reason of the fact that no slack of the carpet could be obtained to easily insert the pin therethrough.

It is a particular object of the present invention to provide a pin for use in thus stretching curtains, and a further object is to provide a pin of this kind which may be easily used, and which, furthermore, will be exceedingly simple and cheap.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a view showing a portion of a curtain stretched with the present pin. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the complete pin.

Referring now to the drawings, the present 40 pin consists in a single piece of wire bent to provide a plurality of helices, the ends of the wire beyond the helices being twisted together to form a stem indicated at 5, the helices being shown at 6.

Beyond the twisted portion 5, one end portion of the wire is turned forwardly as shown at 7, the free extremity of this portion being turned upwardly and toward the helices 6 as shown at 8. The helices 6 form a finger piece, as will be subsequently disclosed. The other end portion of the wire is curved rear-

wardly as shown at 9, in longitudinal alinement with the portion 7, and the rearward extremity of this portion 9 is curved downwardly and forwardly as shown at 10. The 55 free extremities of the two portions of the wire are sharpened, as shown, and by reason of the bending of these portions there are formed two hooks. The hook formed by the portion 8 which will be designated as the hook 8, 60 the other hook being designated as the hook 10, is arranged for the reception of the edge portions of the curtains to be stretched, the helices extending upwardly to form a finger piece as described. After the hook 8 has 65 been engaged in the curtain to be stretched, the finger piece 6 is grasped by the user, and the pin is moved to place the curtain under tension after which the hook 10 is engaged in the carpet or the surface upon which the cur- 70 tain is being stretched thus holding the curtain under tension.

As shown in the drawings, the finger piece 6 extends transversely of the forwardly and rearwardly extending portions 7 and 9 and 75 may thus be grasped to engage the forward hook 8 through the curtain, the finger piece being arranged for the most convenient manipulation of the device to engage the rearward hook 10 in the carpet.

As shown, the portion 7 of the wire is somewhat longer than the portion 9, so as to permit of the engagement of the hook through a portion of the curtain a considerable distance from the edge thereof, thus reducing the 85 likelihood of tearing the hook from the curtain.

What is claimed is:

A curtain stretching pin comprising a piece of wire bent to form a helix, said wire beyond 90 said helix having its portions twisted together to form a stem, and having its portions beyond the stem extended oppositely, the extremities of said oppositely extended portions being bent to form oppositely directed hooks. 95

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

GEORGE K. REID.

Witnesses:

T. E. SCALLEN, T. H. STEVENSON.