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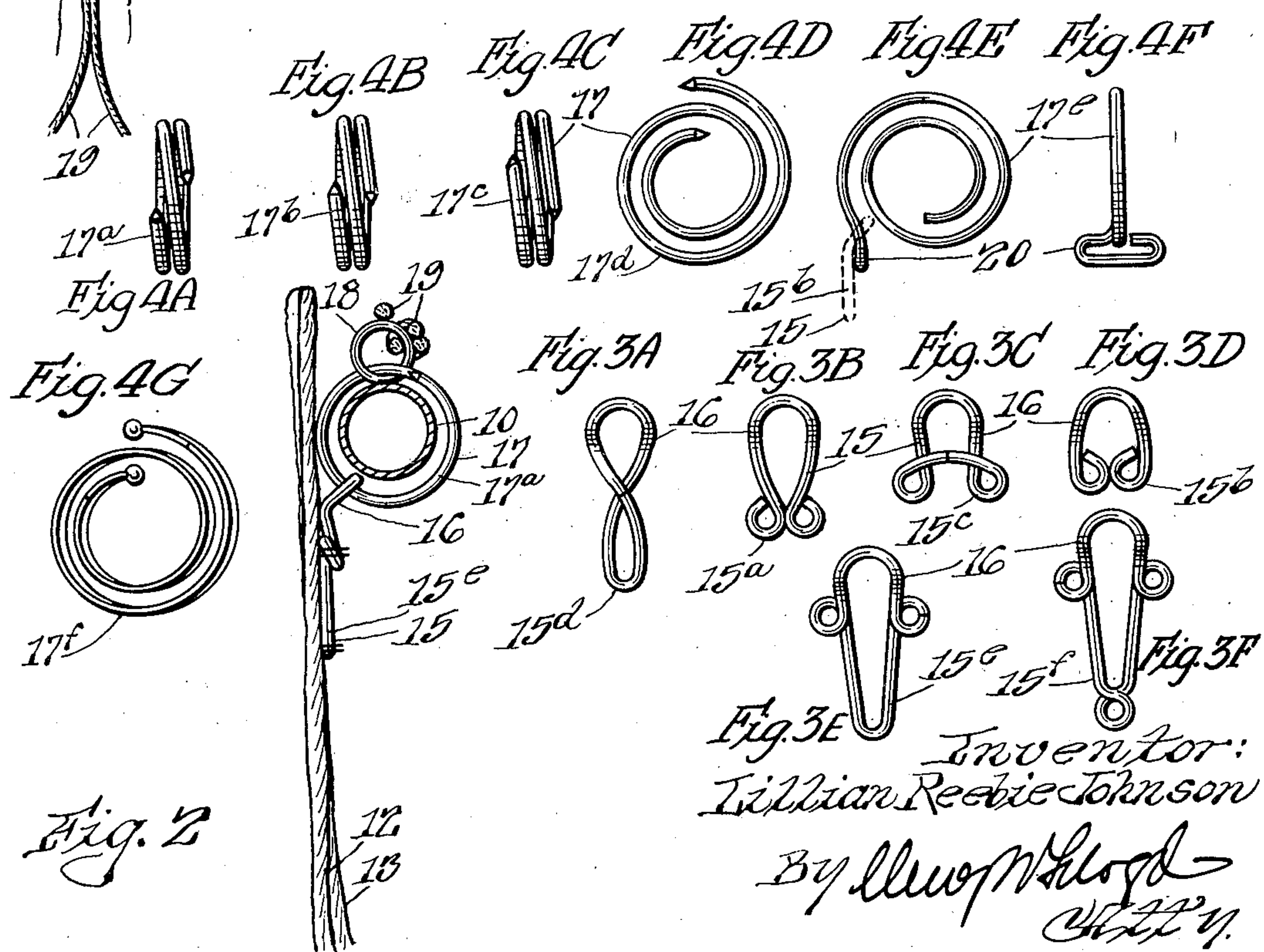
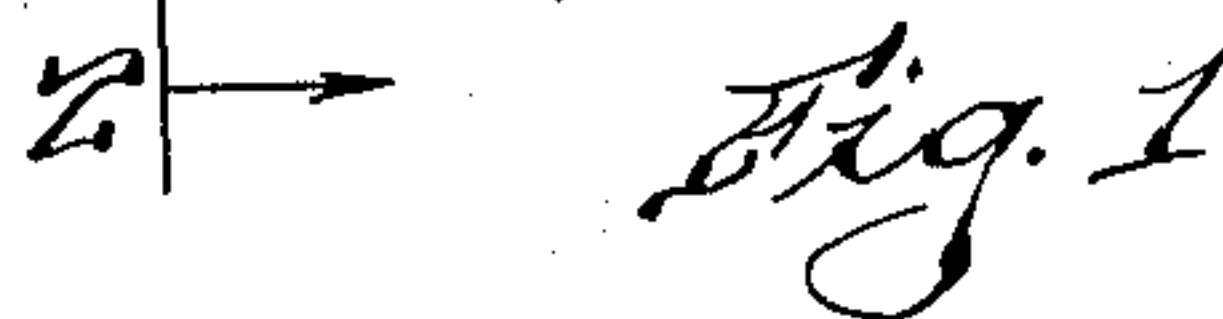


Fig. 5E
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CURTAIN FIXTURE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 156—21)

The present invention has to do with a curtain fixture and relates particularly to an improved means for suspending a drape or curtain.

One object of the present invention is the provision of a new and improved device for attaching a curtain to a rod or pole, and other objects include novel and better fixtures for the hanging of curtains or drapes.

These objects, and such other objects as may hereinafter appear, are obtained by the unique construction, improved combination, and novel arrangement of the several elements which constitute the invention, several forms of which are shown in the accompanying single sheet of drawing, hereby made a part of this specification, and in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a curtain and support therefor showing one manner in which the improved fixtures forming the subject matter of the present invention may be employed;

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figures 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, and 3F are elevations of different curtain eyes or fixtures which may be used with the other fixtures illustrated and described in this application;

Figures 4A, 4B, and 4C are side elevations of curtain ring fixtures of different lengths for use upon a curtain rod and in association with the eyes shown in the drawing;

Figures 4D and 4E are elevations of other curtain ring fixtures which may be employed;

Figure 4F is an end view of the curtain ring illustrated in Figure 4E; and

Figure 4G is a perspective of still another ring fixture suitable for use with the eyes illustrated in the drawing.

Like reference characters are used to indicate the same parts in the drawing and in the description of the invention which follows.

Reference first should be had to Figures 1 and 2. Upon a suitable window frame, there may be disposed a curtain rod 10 supported at its ends by brackets 11. If necessary, an intermediate bracket (not shown) may be employed. Fixtures for use in the rod and to be described may be initially disposed on the rod in suitable number. Thereafter the brackets 11 may permanently grip the rod 10 without need of detachment therefrom either for securing or removing curtains or for assembling the various other articles which may be used in conjunction with such fixtures.

A curtain is designated by the numeral 12. Plaits or folds 13 are shown therein.

At spaced intervals upon the curtain corre-

sponding to the plaits and used for forming such plaits are fixtures 15. Specimens of forms of such fixtures are found in Figures 3A to 3F. Such curtain fixtures are attached to the curtain by sewing, as shown in Figure 2, or in any other suitable manner. Each of the curtain fixtures in the group shown in Figures 3A to 3F has an offset section 16 which is free from contact with the material of the curtain. Section 16 provides an "eye" for attaching the curtain to a ring later to be described.

Of the six members 15 shown, 15a, 15b, and 15c have two loops for the thread which is used for maintaining the fixture on the curtain. Each of fixtures 15a, 15b, and 15c differ from the others by the bending of the wire of which formed and whereby the loops are positioned, as for example, pointed inwardly, or outwardly, or formed with an overlapping cross bar, respectively.

The other three members, 15d, 15e, and 15f, comprise an "eye" portion and an extension depending therebelow for engaging a larger surface of the curtain. Form 15d is without loop or loops for thread; form 15e has laterally disposed loops for receiving thread, and form 15f has side loops and a bottom loop for such thread.

Figures 4A to 4F are used to illustrate a number of curtain rings. These are designated 17a, 17b, 17c, 17d, 17e and 17f. Two views of form 17e are shown. The forms indicated 17a, 17b, and 17c are of spring wire and differ one from another in the length of the wire, the ends of the wire forming 17a not overlapping, two complete turns being used in respect to 17b, and the ends of the wire overlapping materially in respect to 17c.

Form 17d illustrates a member flat spirally wound rather than helically. Variations of such form may be had in respect to the length of the wire employed. The wire may be arranged to comprise not quite two full turns, to equal two turns or to be greater than two turns.

Form 17d is illustrated in side elevation and in end elevation. It includes at its outer end a cross piece 20 which may be integral with the body of the ring. The cross piece 20 provides a transverse support for an "eye" 15 as is shown.

A still different form of ring is shown in form 17f, Fig. 4G. In such form, a narrow flat band of steel is employed. Pointed ends may be used instead of rounded or ball ends shown. Flanged ends are also useful. Like the preceding forms of rod fixtures, the bands may be less than two complete turns, two complete turns, or over two turns. All of the ring fixtures 17 may be altered

so that they are elliptical in form instead of round without reducing their efficiency.

As previously stated, the rod fixtures illustrated in Figure 4 are disposed on a curtain rod 10 before such rod is fastened in the brackets 11. The number of curtain fixtures 15 used with curtain 12 is the same as the number of rod fixtures 17 on rod 10. When it is desired to hang a curtain, fixtures 15 first are sewed or otherwise attached to the curtain after which such curtain is lifted into position. One after another the rod fixtures, as they register with the offset section 16 of the curtain fixture are rotated until the material of the rod fixture either has passed fully through the curtain fixture except as to fixture 17e. Fixture 17e corrects rotation at cross bar 20. To detach a curtain, the process is reversed, the threading of the rod fixture relatively to the curtain fixture being in the opposite direction. The knobs in form 17f prevent accidental displacement and avoid sharp points.

In Figure 2, a closed ring 18 of small size is illustrated. It is used with a curtain draw cord. When a draw cord 19 is employed, one or more of rings 18 are threaded onto the selected rod fixtures 17. Thereafter, one flight of the draw cord 19 is tied to each ring 18 in the manner shown in Figure 1. The cord 19 then is available to draw the curtain from one side to the other and back again in a conventional manner. The ring 18 generally works upwardly to the top of a rod fixture 17 and remains so positioned without any special equipment for maintaining it in such position.

A curtain hung in the manner indicated is readily removed for cleaning or for any other

purpose and cannot become detached from the rod as so frequently now occurs with conventional fixtures. The attachment and removal of the curtain is made a simple matter and may be accomplished with expedition equal to that of any of the conventional fixtures of the present time. None of the latter so firmly secure the curtain in position or hold the top of the curtain above the rod level as the present fixtures may be employed to do. Such arrangement does away with the pinning of curtains. No long pins of any sort are required, hence the source of greatest damage to curtains is eliminated. A curtain hung by the described method is more securely supported than is possible with pins.

What is claimed as new and is desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. For hanging a curtain on a rod, a spiral ring about the rod and rotatable thereon, and an eye member, the latter having a body attached to the side of the curtain and away from its top edge and an inverted U-shaped section also removed from the top edge of the curtain for engagement by said ring, and the ring when rotated about said rod being threadable into said eye member to provide a joinder therebetween.

2. The combination of a member attachable to a curtain and having an eye therein removed from the top of such curtain and offset from the face thereof, and a continuous spiral member adapted to be coiled about a rod and rotatable thereabout for threading into said eye for supporting such curtain.

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