April 10, 1956 R. ZOOK 2,741,305

CURTAIN CONSTRUCTION

Filed Nov. 26, 1952

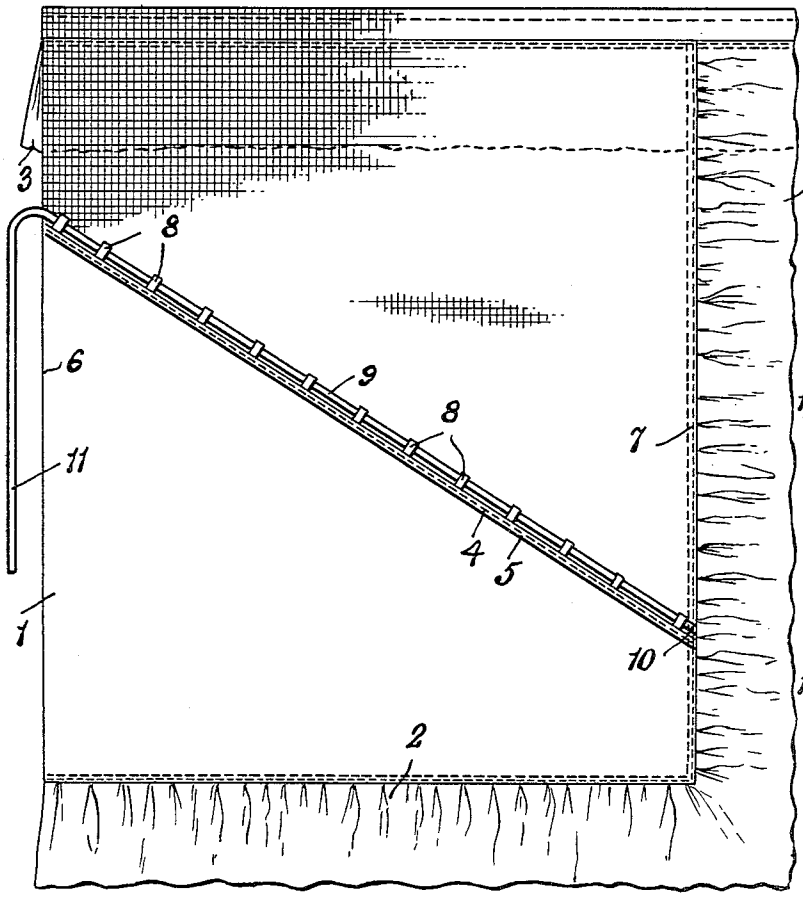


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

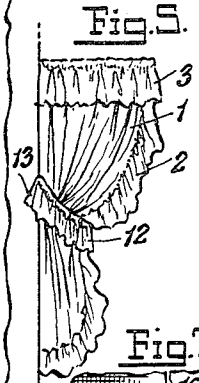


Fig. 7.

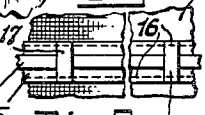


Fig. 6.

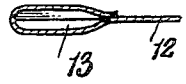


Fig. 2.

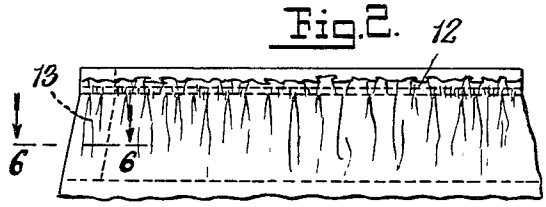


Fig. 3.

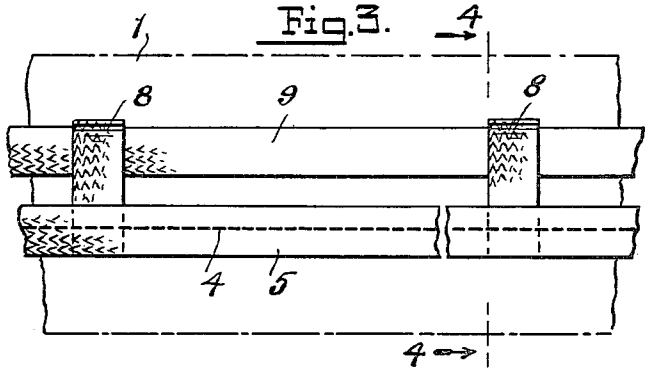
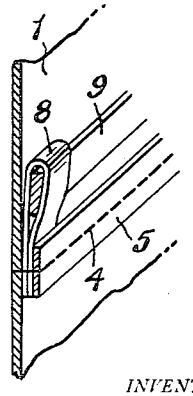


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.

Rose Zook

BY Eric G. Pearson

her ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,741,305 Patented Apr. 10, 1956

2,741,305

CURTAIN CONSTRUCTION

Rose Zook, New York, N. Y.

Application November 26, 1952, Serial No. 322,595

3 Claims. (Cl. 160—349)

This invention relates to curtains, and more particularly to a type adapted to be transversely contracted, as by a draw member or draw-string and caused to drape in graceful folds.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved means for transversely contracting the curtain with a minimum of effort on the part of the owner; to provide means whereby the draping effect secured in the curtain will be more uniform and of pleasing appearance and without the use of skill or decorative effort on the part of the owner. It is a further object to provide an improved tie back which will be provided with means for receiving and concealing the end portion of the draw member.

It is an object of the invention to provide a curtain construction which will enable the curtain to be easily made; which will enable the curtain to be hung and draped with a minimum of effort and will enhance the appearance of the curtain and the room in which it is used.

More particularly, the invention contemplates the provision of a curtain having a tape-like reinforcement stitched across one of its faces and extending diagonally and continuously from one of its vertical edges to its other vertical edge. A plurality of flexible fabric loops are anchored at said tape, and said loops serve as guiding elements for a draw-tape which extends, and is slidably guided, through the loops. The tape is anchored at one end at one of the vertical edges of the curtain and its other end is free-flowing and when a pull is exerted on said free end, the curtain will be transversely contracted and caused to drape in a plurality of graceful folds. A tie-back is provided for extension around the draped curtain, and which tie-back covers and conceals the tapes and is provided with a pocket into which the end of the draw-tape is placed, whereby the end of said tape will be concealed and the contracting means for the curtain effectively hidden from view.

With these and other objects to be hereinafter set forth in view, I have devised the particular arrangement of parts to be described and stated in detail in the specification and claims to follow:

In the accompanying drawing, wherein an illustrative embodiment of the invention is disclosed, Fig. 1 is a view looking at a face of a curtain constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a face view of the tie-back;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the reinforcing tape and loops, and the draw-tape guided through the loops;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view in perspective, taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 5 is a view on a reduced scale, showing how the curtain appears when hung;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view, taken substantially on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows, and

Fig. 7 is a view of a modified construction.

Referring to the drawing, and more particularly to Fig. 1 to 4 inclusive, 1 indicates the body of the curtain which may be composed of textile or of any fabric suitable for curtain use. In the form shown, the curtain body 1 is provided about its edge with the ruffling 2 and at the top with a heading 3, these elements being, of course, well known in curtain manufacture.

Secured diagonally across one face of the curtain body 1, as by the continuous line of stitching 4, is a tape reinforcement 5, said tape being preferably composed of flexible woven material and it extends continuously from the vertical edge 6 of the curtain body to its opposite vertical edge indicated at 7. Maintained in place by the stitching 4 is a plurality of flexible fabric tape guide loops 8 which have their ends disposed between the reinforcement tape 5 and the curtain body 1, and the stitching 4 passes through such ends to thus hold the loops in place. The loops 8 are preferably, but not necessarily, uniformly spaced apart and the same constitute guiding elements for a draw-tape 9 which extends through all of them.

The draw-tape 9 is secured at the point 10 at the edge 7 of the curtain body, by being stitched at this point, and it extends diagonally across the curtain body to the opposite vertical edge 6 thereof where it terminates in a free-flowing, dependent end 11. When the curtain is hung, it is obvious that a pull on the draw-tape 9 by manual engagement with the free end 11 of the same, will result in the contraction of the curtain body into a plurality of vertical folds of more or less uniform formation due to the uniformly spaced positioning of the guide loops 8.

Shown in Fig. 2 is the tie-back 12, which may be of the conventional ruffled type adapted to encircle the curtain when the same is draped, substantially as shown in Fig. 5. A novel feature of the tie-back resides in the formation of a pocket 13, located at one end of the tie-back and in the form of a vertical hem, and intended for the reception of the free end 11 of the draw-tape.

From the foregoing, the operation of the improved curtain structure will be apparent. When the curtain is hung, the draw-tape 9 is pulled and this will cause the curtain body to become contracted into a plurality of graceful folds. When the curtain is thus transversely contracted, the tie-back 12 is put in place and will extend over and conceal the tapes 5 and 9. The free end 11 of the draw-tape 9 is then inserted in the pocket 13 of the tie-back, thus concealing this part of the draw-tape from view. The appearance of the hung curtain will be seen in Fig. 5. As previously pointed out, the arrangement of the contracting means, including the uniformly spaced loops, results in the curtain being easily contracted into a plurality of uniform, graceful folds without effort on the part of the housewife, and the appearance of the curtain is greatly enhanced.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 7, a relatively wide reinforcing strip or tape 15 is secured diagonally across the face of the curtain body 1 by the parallel lines of stitching 16. At spaced points along the length of the reinforcing strip or tape 15 is a plurality of transverse loops 17 which are held in place across the strip 15 by means of the lines of stitching 16. These loops 17 serve as guiding elements through which the draw tape 15 extends. The operation of this construction is similar to that described.

Having described one embodiment of the invention, it is obvious that the same is not to be restricted thereto, but is broad enough to cover all structures coming within the scope of the annexed claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a curtain construction, a curtain having a draw member extending diagonally across the curtain body

and adapted to contract the curtain across its width, and a tie-back for fitting around the curtain when it is so contracted, said tie-back being composed of fabric, the draw member having a free end, and the tie-back being provided with a pocket for the reception of said free end.

2. In a curtain construction as provided for in claim 1, wherein the pocket in the tie-back is in the form of a vertical hem located at one end of said tie-back.

3. In a curtain structure, the combination of a curtain body provided with a draw-string for contracting the body into a plurality of folds, a tie-back adapted to be extended around the curtain over the draw-string, the tie-back being provided with a pocket to receive a portion of the draw-string.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,061,547	Kennedy	May 13, 1913
1,917,828	Coen	July 11, 1933
2,301,081	Rosenberg	Nov. 3, 1942
2,520,653	Rand	Aug. 29, 1950

FOREIGN PATENTS

54,613	Norway	Nov. 12, 1934