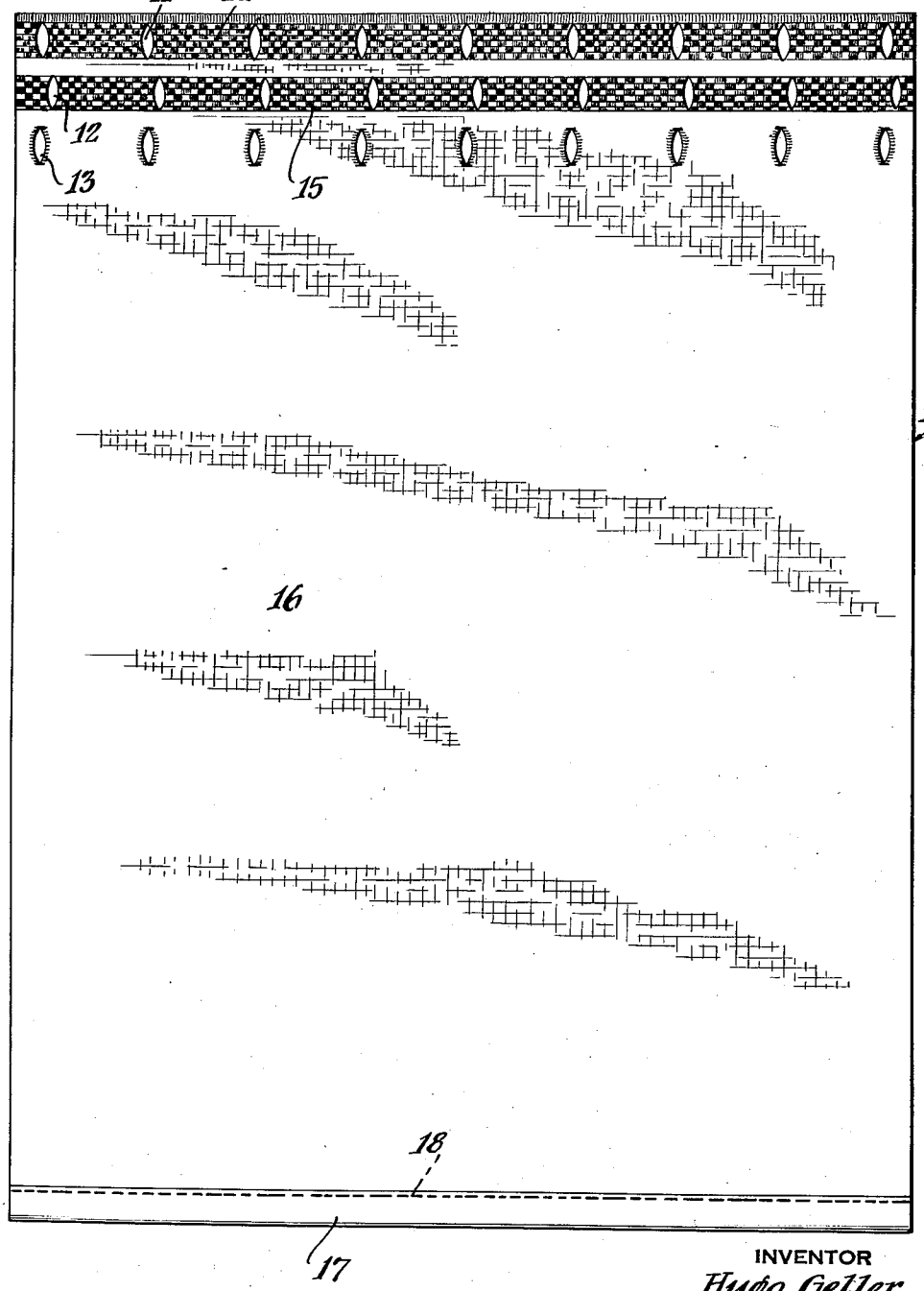
Sept. 14, 1937. H. GELLER 2,093,269

ADJUSTABLE CURTAIN

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Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

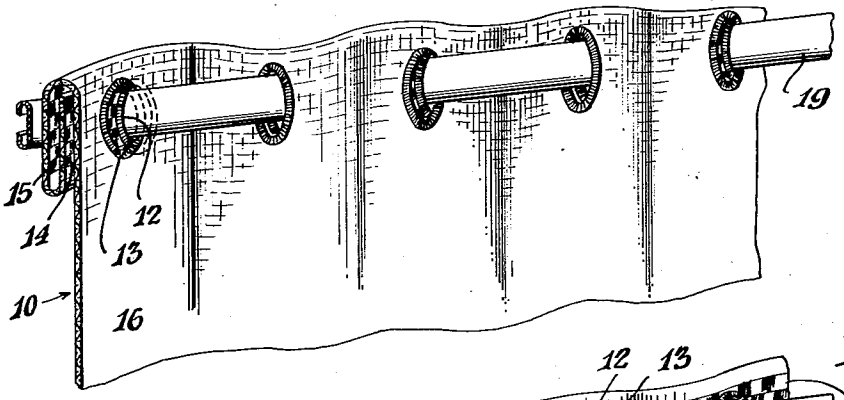
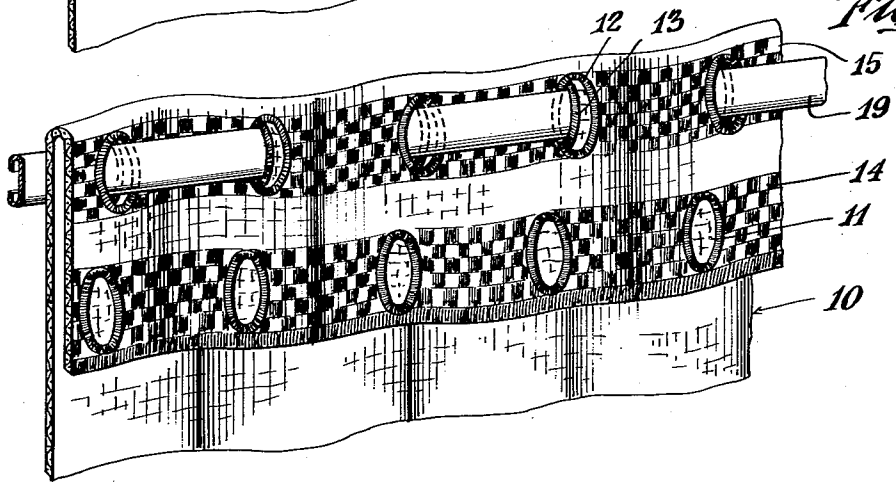


Fig. 3



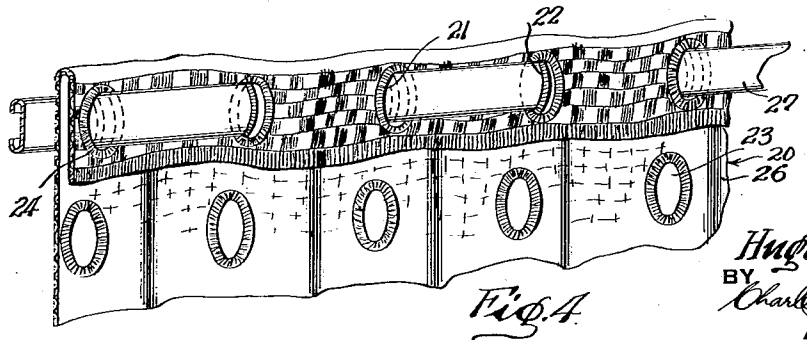


Fig. 4

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Fig. 5

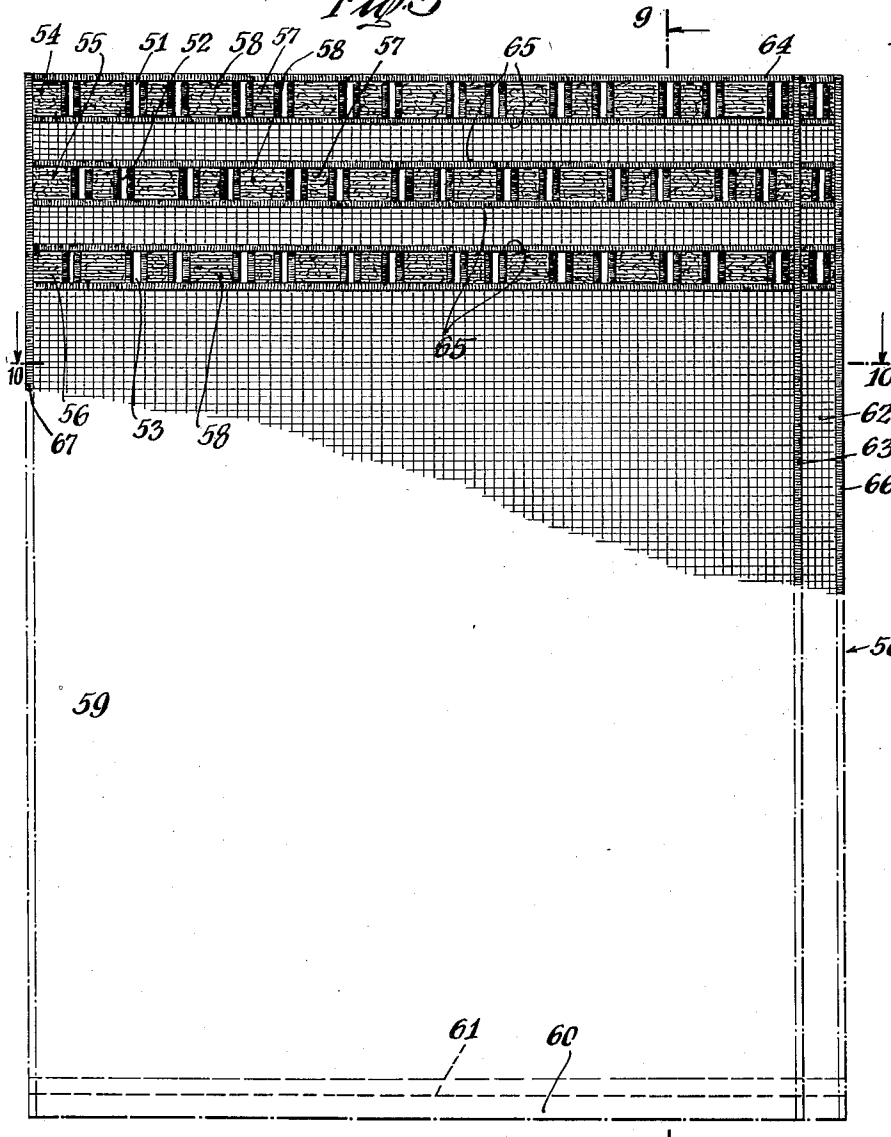
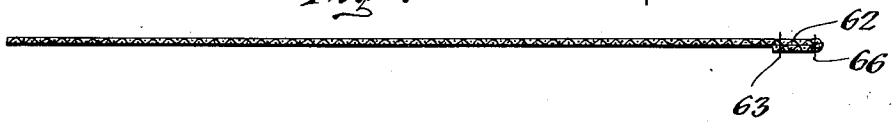


Fig. 6



Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,093,269

ADJUSTABLE CURTAIN

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Application September 19, 1935, Serial No. 41,241

7 Claims. (Cl. 156—10)

This invention relates to improvements in adjustable curtains, and the present application is a continuation in part of the subject matter of my co-pending application Serial Number 1449, filed January 12, 1935, now Patent No. 2,017,830, granted October 15, 1935.

One object of this invention is a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain which may be locked to the curtain rod in any selected position.

Another object is a ready-to-hang curtain which may be adjustably suspended upon the curtain rod at any desired length, adjusted upon the rod to any preferred width and degree of ornamentation, and thereafter locked to the rod at the selected width to fix and retain the selected ornamental effect.

Other objects will appear from the detailed description which follows.

According to this invention, the curtain is made appreciably longer than the corresponding conventional curtain formerly used for any given size window, so that the curtain top constitutes in effect an extension of the corresponding conventional curtain throughout its width; and a plurality of horizontal rod-engaging passageways including rows of eyelets are fashioned in the said curtain top or extension, said passageways which are large enough to allow the free passage of a conventional curtain rod may be made to simulate the appearance of ornamental bands formed in the curtain top, said curtain top or extension being of such dimensions that when one of the rod-engaging passageways other than the top one is used as the line of suspension for the curtain rod, the surplus fabric which is not utilized to extend the body portion of the curtain is conserved in the form of an ornamental cuff or a valance. The horizontal rows of eyelets are so arranged that at least one of the said rows is not in exact vertical alignment with the other row or rows of eyelets, but on the contrary is at least partially out of alignment with the other row or rows of eyelets, so that when the surplus fabric is folded to bring corresponding eyelets in each row into cooperative registry there will be a partial overlapping of the eyelet openings, insufficient to obstruct the passage of the curtain rod but sufficient to lock the ornamental cuff or valance against slippage along the rod after the operator has secured the curtain upon the rod in the preferred position. The rod-engaging passageways are preferably spaced apart at a distance therebetween generally representing the amount of shrinkage in laundering, so that when the curtain is re-hung after laundering it may be lockably suspended from another rod-engaging passageway constituting a new line of suspension so as to display the same length of curtain down hanging from the suspension rod as before.

In the drawings comprising three sheets of seven figures numbered Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, certain embodiments of the invention are set forth.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of one form of my improved adjustable curtain.

Fig. 2 is an elevation showing a portion of the curtain of Fig. 1 in hung position to effect minimum length adjustment.

Fig. 3 is an elevation showing a portion of the curtain of Fig. 1 hung in another way to effect minimum length adjustment while producing a different ornamental effect in the hung curtain.

Fig. 4 is an elevation showing a portion of an alternative form of curtain hung to effect intermediate length adjustment.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of another modified form of curtain.

Fig. 6 is a vertical section taken along the line 9—9 of Fig. 5 looking in the direction of the arrows; and

Fig. 7 is a horizontal section taken along the line 10—10 of Fig. 5 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Like reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3 the curtain 10 consists of a body portion 16 extending from the lower end of the curtain indicated by the hem 17 to the upper end of the body portion which terminates in the bottom rod-engaging passageway formed by the lowermost horizontal row of eyelets 13. Eyelet passageway 13 in effect approximates the normal line of suspension for the curtain. Instead of terminating the curtain and finishing off its top edge immediately above the rod-engaging eyelet passageway 13, the curtain fabric is extended to provide a surplus of fabric constituting an extension or curtain top which may be constructed and utilized to adjust the length of the curtain when draped on a longer window or to compensate for shrinkage of the curtain as in laundering, as hereafter described. Said surplus of fabric may be of any desired length but in general it has been found that very satisfactory results may be obtained when three rod-engaging passageways are fabricated, in which case the length of said surplus fabric is preferably such that the vertical distance from the finished edge of the upper extremity of the

curtain to the bottom of the rod-engaging eyelet passageway 13 measures approximately nine (9) inches overall.

The curtain 10 may be woven on a lace making machine (such as a Nottingham lace curtain machine, Levers machine or the like), in which case the eyelet passageways formed by the rows of eyelets 11, 12 and 13 may form a part of the curtain pattern. In the closer weaves one may prefer to form the eyelets as indicated at 13 (Fig. 1), but in other curtains particularly those made from the coarser weaves, the eyelets are preferably woven in a horizontal band of fine mesh, forming part of the pattern, such as is indicated at 14 and 15 of Fig. 1. The lace bands 14 and 15 may form any preferred clothing effect to enhance the ornamental appearance of the curtain, but in the curtains 10 and 20 as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4 a simple checker pattern clothing effect is shown. It should of course be understood that the clothing effect shown at 14 and 15 might also be repeated for the row of eyelets 13 and that the simple net indicated in the body portion 16 might if preferred be replaced by a more elaborate weave.

It should also be understood that a rod-engaging hemmed passageway may be substituted for the rod-engaging eyelet passageway 11, or that the curtain top may be folded upon itself so as to effect partial registry of corresponding eyelets 11 and 12, which it will be observed are not in perfect vertical alignment, (see Fig. 4 showing partial registry of eyelets 21 and 22 under similar conditions) and the hem defined by the formed fold may be secured in place by one or more lines of stitches passing through both plies of the fabric and traversing the curtain 10 horizontally from side edge to side edge thereof. It should of course be understood that if the curtain of Fig. 1 were provided with a hemmed passageway as last described, the overall length of the ready-to-hang curtain including the extension portion thereof would be reduced approximately three inches, but this could be overcome by extending the curtain top and forming a fourth rod-engaging eyelet passageway in the surplus fabric, having the same spacing as rod-engaging eyelet passageways 11, 12, and 13, so that after folding and hemming in the manner previously described the finished curtain including the body portion 16 and the surplus fabric top portion would be the same length as the curtain shown in Fig. 1.

The relatively coarsely woven body portion 16 allows free passage of light through the curtains, while the horizontal bands 14, 15 etc., are of relatively closer weave thus obstructing free passage of light through said bands, thereby tending to conceal sections of rod 19 behind the closely woven bands. In combination weaves the fabrication of the horizontal bands necessitates separating the groups of pillared threads to provide more closely arranged warp threads for receiving the clothing effect, thus tending to distribute the sub-divided weight of the suspended curtain more evenly throughout its entire width.

It should be observed that corresponding eyelets formed in the rod-engaging eyelet passageways 11 and 13 are vertically aligned, while the corresponding eyelets in the rod-engaging passageway 12 are only partially aligned with the eyelets of rod-engaging eyelet passageways 11 and 13. When the curtain is folded once (Fig. 4) to effect intermediate length adjustment, or once (Fig. 3), or twice (Fig. 2), to effect minimum length adjustment, the eyelets formed in the rod-engaging eyelet passageway 12 will register with the corresponding eyelets formed in the rod-engaging eyelet passageways 11 and/or 13 sufficiently to permit free passage of the curtain or suspension rod 19 through the several (two or more) sets of cooperatively registering eyelets formed in the several folded plies. The curtain may now be manipulated upon the rod 19 (or 27) until the desired width and degree of ornamentation is obtained. After the curtain is adjusted to the preferred degree of ornamentation, it is released and the fabric in the folded plies tends to resume its natural alignment, and in so doing and because of their partial disalignment, the corresponding eyelets in the eyelet passageways 12, 11 and/or 13 tend to grip or become tensioned upon the curtain or suspension rod 19 (Figs. 2 and 3) or 27 (Fig. 4), thereby locking the several plies of the formed fold against slippage on the rod to maintain the sinuous pleats in the formed fold in the desired selected position. The manner in which the cooperatively registering eyelets tend to become partially disaligned to lock the plies to the curtain or suspension rod will be better understood by reference to Figs. 2, 3, and 4 of the drawings.

It should be understood that the surplus fabric of the curtain of Fig. 1 may be folded twice to effect minimum length adjustment and threaded upon the rod as shown in Fig. 2 to form an ornamental cuff surmounting the hung curtain. The curtain is reversible, and may be hung to give a straight wall effect in front, with the cuff in rear, as shown in Fig. 2; or may be turned around to expose the cuff in the front of the curtain. It should also be understood that by weaving the eyelets of the rod-engaging eyelet passageway 13 in an ornamental lace band, similar to the ornamental bands 14 and 15, the curtain 10 will present substantially the same ornamental appearance on both sides when hung in the manner indicated in Fig. 2, instead of a plain effect on one side and an ornamental effect on the other which is produced when the curtain 10 of Fig. 1 is hung as shown in Fig. 2.

The curtain 10 of Fig. 1 may likewise be hung to effect minimum length adjustment in the manner shown in Fig. 3 in which event a short valance like effect is produced.

Intermediate length adjustment is accomplished by folding the curtain once instead of twice and threading the coperatively registered eyelets of the two plies upon the curtain or suspension rod 27 as shown generally in Fig. 4. In this case the bottom row of eyelets formed in the bottom rod-engaging eyelet passageway either 23 (Fig. 4), or 13 (Fig. 1), will be included in and form a part either of the body portion 26 of curtain 20 (Fig. 4), or of the body portion 16 of curtain 10 (Fig. 1), as the case may be. Similarly the rod 19 or 27 may be threaded through the rod-engaging eyelet passageway formed by the row of eyelets 11 (Fig. 1) or (Fig. 4), to effect maximum length adjustment.

In the alternative form of curtain 20 shown in Fig. 4, the eyelets formed in the middle and bottom rod-engaging eyelet passageways 22 and 23 are in vertical alignment, while the eyelets formed in the uppermost rod-engaging eyelet passageway 21 are only in partial vertical alignment with the corresponding eyelets of the rod-engaging eyelet passageways 22 and 23. This alternative construction will not however effect locking when the curtain is hung upon the rod

19 or 27 to produce a short valance like effect such as is shown in Fig. 3. It should be understood, however, that either curtain 10 or curtain 20 may be modified by folding the fabric between the two uppermost rod-engaging eyelet passageways and then hemmed, and that when so folded and hemmed the curtain may be threaded through both rows of cooperatively registering (but partially disaligned) eyelets, and when so threaded locked upon the rod 19 or 27, as the case may be, without further folding. Such a construction will function the same as the curtain illustrated in Fig. 4 except that the false hem shown in the construction of Fig. 4 will have been made permanent.

Where it is desired to lock the curtain to the rod only at spaced intervals certain eyelets 12 or 21 only need to be partially disaligned relative to the eyelets 11 and 13, or 22 and 23. For example the first, last, and one or more central eyelets of rod-engaging eyelet passageways 12 and 21 may be disaligned, and the remaining eyelets aligned relative to eyelets 11, and 13 or 22 and 23. By this arrangement the curtain is locked to the rod only at more widely spaced intervals, the curtain between said more widely spaced intervals being freely slidably suspended upon the curtain rod.

One or more rows of eyelets may be closed with cross threads. This arrangement is very convenient where the curtains are to be hung with a certain row (or rows) of eyelets exposed, as for example, to effect minimum length adjustment as shown in Fig. 3, in which case the eyelets of rod-engaging passageway 11 would be provided with the cross threads. When it is desired to use the closed eyelets, the cross threads are removed as by cutting with scissors, and the rod-engaging passageway is ready for use. The removal of the cross theads does not cause unravelling of the lockstitching, or other reinforcing threads, around the eyelet openings. The cross threads may be used on any of the curtains shown in the several figures of the drawings, but they are particularly applicable to a curtain which allows for semi-adjustments.

Referring to Figs. 5, 6, and 7, the curtain 50 is provided with a body portion 59 extending from the lower end of the curtain indicated by the hem 60 to the upper end of the body portion which terminates in the bottom rod-engaging passageway formed by the lowermost horizontal row of eyelets 53, which row of eyelets is in effect the normal line of suspension for the curtain. If the curtain 50 were provided with but two rod-engaging passageways, the body portion 59 would extend from the lower end of the curtain indicated by the hem 60 to the bottom of rod-engaging passageway 53, and to effect length adjustment two rod-engaging passageways 53 and 52 would be fabricated in the surplus fabric top portion, which top portion would terminate in an edge band of fabric above the eyelet passageways 52, said edge band being wide enough to provide sufficient surplus fabric to allow for finishing off the top edge 64 above the eyelet passageway 52, as by hemming, overlocking or the like, but said edge band being narrow enough to stand erect, when the curtain is suspended upon the curtain rod 19 or 27 from the uppermost eyelet passageway only, to effect maximum length adjustment, thereby presenting the appearance of a short upstanding edge band above the curtain rod.

When three rod-engaging passageways are provided the body of the curtain extends from the hem 60 to the bottom of rod-engaging eyelet passageway 53 as before, and the passageway 53 constitutes the normal line of suspension for the curtain and the rod-engaging eyelet passageways 51 and 52 are both fabricated in the surplus fabric top portion or extension. The edge band should be narrow enough so that when the top edge 64 is completed, the edge band will not obstruct the eyelets 53 when the curtain is folded mid-way between eyelet passageways 51 and 52 to bring the eyelets in said passageways into cooperative registry, and said curtain is then refolded mid-way between eyelet passageways 52 and 53 to bring the eyelets in passageway 53 into cooperative registry with eyelets 52 and 51. If the edge band were too deep it would obstruct eyelets 53 when the curtain was folded in the manner last described (illustrated in Fig. 2) thereby preventing the passage of the curtain rod through the eyelet passageway 53. The eyelets 53, 52 (and 51), may be formed in the horizontal bands 56, 55 (and 54), which bands it will be observed may afford a different clothing effect from the bands 14 and 15 of Fig. 1. By weaving one or more of the passageways (for example eyelet passageway 53) in the plain fabric so as to omit the ornamental band or bands (for example band 56), curtain 59 (like curtain 10, Fig. 2) may be hung in various ways to give either plain or ornamental effects in the manner previously described.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the eyelets 53 defining the normal line of suspension for the curtain, are separated by wide spaces 58 alternating with narrow spaces 57, and the eyelets 52 defining a second and different line of suspension for the curtain are separated by narrow spaces 57 alternating with wide spaces 58, the narrow spaces 57 on each horizontal row being centrally aligned relative to the corresponding wide spaces 58 of the adjacent horizontal row, so that the eyelets 53 are all at least partially disaligned with respect to the corresponding eyelets 52, but in such a manner that alternate eyelets 53 are similarly disaligned on the same side of their corresponding eyelets 52, but the eyelets 53 therebetween are disaligned on the opposite side of their corresponding eyelets 52, so that the space between the first and second eyelets on either row, is equal to the space between the second and third eyelets of the other row, the staggering being then repeated, the whole presenting the appearance of a pair of eyelets 52, separated by a narrow space 57 partially disaligned between two eyelets 53 separated by a wider space 58, alternating with two eyelets 52 separated by a wide space 58 having a pair of eyelets 53 separated by a narrower space 57 partially disaligned between them. When the curtain is provided with more than two rows of eyelets, alternate rows of eyelets will be vertically aligned; thus when three rows of eyelets 51, 52, and 53 are provided, as shown in Fig. 5, corresponding eyelets 51 and 53 are in vertical alignment, or in other words eyelets 51 are a repeat pattern of eyelets 53. Similarly if a fourth row of eyelets were provided, corresponding eyelets in the fourth row would be in vertical alignment with (or a repeat pattern of) eyelets 52. Ornamenal band 54 (when used) is also similar to ornamenal band 56. The bottom hem 60 is secured in place by a horizontal line of stitches 61, and the side hem 62 is similarly secured in place by vertical lines of stitches, or by over-stitching at 63, which may be repeated

at 66. The ornamental appearance of the eyelet passageways and of the ornamenal bands 54, 55, 56 may be further emphasized by the lines of stitches 65, which tend to bring the ornamental bands into bold relief.

When the curtain 50 is folded midway between the rod-engaging passageways 51 and 52 (or 52 and 53) the partially disaligned eyelets 51, 52 (and 53) form a passageway for the curtain rod as previously described, but owing to the locking action produced upon the rod by the cooperation of adjacent rows of eyelets 51, 52 (53) the curtain tends to lock upon the curtain rod to prevent slippage of the curtain relative to the rod, and this when any two adjacent rows of eyelets are used alone, as illustrated generally in Fig. 3 or 4 of the drawings.

The outermost vertical rows of eyelets are positioned relatively close to the side edges of the curtain, which side edges are also finished off in any preferred manner as indicated at 66 and 67, as by a selvage, overlocked, or hemmed, edge. One or both side edges may be finished off with a relatively wide hem 62 (Fig. 5). The outermost vertical rows of eyelets are preferably placed relatively close to the side edges, or in side hem 62 (Fig. 5), so that no substantial quantity of fabric extends outside the outermost row of eyelets to be supported by the curtain rod 19 or 27; by this arrangement any tendency of the side edges of the curtain to sag is eliminated, and better draping effects are accordingly obtained. The outermost eyelet in each may be vertically aligned as shown by the right hand vertical row of eyelets in Fig. 5, or the staggering of the last eyelet in each row may be carried out as shown by the left hand eyelet of each row (Fig. 5).

The pattern is preferably so woven in the curtain top, that when the surplus fabric top portion is folded over as shown generally in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, the designs in the several folded plies will register optically. Where the pattern is of a simple character, such as the checker pattern of Fig. 1, this is not difficult, but where more complicated patterns are woven into the fabric it becomes necessary in some instances to reverse the pattern in neighboring bands 56, 55, or 55, 54, in order to insure correct optical registry of the designs when the surplus fabric top portion is folded midway between adjacent horizontal rod-engaging eyelet passageways. Where three bands 56, 55, 54 are employed, the pattern of intermediate band 55, would be reversed relative to that of bands 56 and 54, so that regardless of how the surplus fabric top portion were folded to bring any two adjacent rows of eyelets into cooperative registry, the designs in the bands thus brought into association would register optically with each other.

By providing the curtains with two or more rod-engaging eyelet passageways as shown in the various figures of the drawings, the curtains are rendered adjustable to windows of different lengths, and suspendable at various lengths at windows of a given size. Adjacent horizontal rows of eyelets are spaced at a vertical distance apart substantially equal to the maximum amount of shrinkage due to a laundering, so that the curtains may be suspended after laundering from a higher rod-engaging eyelet passageway, thus transferring the lowermost row of eyelets from the surplus fabric top portion to the body portion of the curtain, and reducing the amount of the surplus fabric top portion previously conserved and formerly available to be folded ornamentally in the form of an ornamental valance, or an ornamental cuff, by the same amount as the body portion of the curtain is thereby increased. By thus utilizing a part of the surplus fabric top portion to extend the body portion of the curtain, it is possible to drape the same window (or curtained) area as before, without detracting from the ornamental appearance of the curtain top formed by the surplus fabric top portion through which the curtain rod 19 or 27 is woven. Experience shows that in a curtain having a body portion two yards long and a surplus fabric top portion nine (9) inches long, making the curtain 2¼ yards overall, shrinkage due to repeated washings may be compensated for in a very satisfactory manner by making the eyelets approximately one inch long to accommodate the conventional curtain rod now in use and spacing said eyelets on 3½ inch vertical centers. It should of course be understood that the said measurements are merely illustrative and are capable of variation without thereby departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain having a body portion and a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of the body portion and in extension thereof, three horizontal rows of eyelets formed in said top portion constituting rod-engaging passageways, the eyelets in each of said horizontal rows being arranged in spaced pairs said top portion being operable to variously extend the body portion to effect length adjustment thereof, the portion of said fabric not so utilized being foldable to form an ornamental top defining either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the surplus available for folding, the manner of folding, and the number of passageways simultaneously threaded upon the rod, one of said rows of eyelets being positioned at the line of merger of said body and top portions, another adjacent the upper extremity of the top portion, and a third midway therebetween, the spacings between at least two of said rows of eyelets measuring generally the shrinkage in said curtain in washing, the pairs of eyelets in the middle row being aligned in the spaces between pairs of eyelets of the other rows, so that when the top portion is folded midway between any two adjacent rows of eyelets and both of said rows of eyelets are simultaneously threaded upon a curtain rod, the eyelets in each of said rows will cooperate to frictionally engage opposite sides of the curtain rod thus locking and counterlocking the curtain against free sliding movement relative thereto, and an edge band formed in the top portion above the uppermost row of eyelets, said edge band being deep enough to allow for the formation of a finished top edge above said uppermost row of eyelets and narrow enough to form an upstanding self-supporting heading for the curtain when, to effect maximum length adjustment, said curtain is suspended from the uppermost row of eyelets only.

2. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain having a relatively coarsely woven body portion for allowing free passage of light therethrough and a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of the body portion and in extension thereof, three horizontal bands each of relatively closer weave than the body portion to obstruct the free passage of light, one of said horizontal bands being positioned at the line of merger of said body

and top portions, another adjacent the upper extremity of the top portion, and a third midway therebetween, each band having a row of pairs of spaced eyelets constituting a rod-engaging passageway formed therein, said top portion being operable to variously extend the body portion to effect length adjustment of the curtain, so much of the surplus fabric top portion as is not utilized to extend the body portion being foldable to form an ornamental top defining either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the surplus available for folding, the manner of folding, and the number of passageways simultaneously threaded upon the rod, the spaces between said rows of eyelets measuring generally the shrinkage in said curtain in washing, the pairs of eyelets in the middle band being centrally aligned in the spaces between pairs of eyelets of both remaining bands so that when the top portion is folded midway between the middle passageway and either or both of the remaining passageways and the eyelets in the formed fold are then simultaneously threaded upon the rod, the threaded eyelets will cooperate to frictionally engage opposite sides of the curtain rod thus locking and counterlocking the curtain against free sliding movement relative to the rod, and an edge band formed in the top portion of the curtain above the uppermost horizontal band, said edge band terminating in a finished top edge defining the upper extremity of the curtain, said edge band being sufficiently deep to form a heading above the rod when said curtain is suspended from the uppermost free passageway only and sufficiently narrow to cause said heading so formed to remain in upstanding position above the rod.

3. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain having a relatively coarsely woven body portion for allowing free passage of light therethrough and a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of the body portion and in extension thereof, three horizontal bands each of relatively finer weave than the body portion to obstruct the free passage of light, one of said horizontal bands being positioned at the line of merger of said body and top portions, another adjacent the upper extremity of the top portion, and a third midway therebetween, each band having a row of pairs of spaced eyelets constituting a rod-engaging passageway formed therein, said top portion being operable to variously extend the body portion, corresponding eyelets in the lowermost and uppermost rows of eyelets being vertically aligned, certain pairs of eyelets in the middle row being centrally aligned in the spaces between the corresponding pairs of eyelets in the lowermost and uppermost rows to cause the said pairs of eyelets to frictionally engage opposite sides of the curtain rod to lock and counterlock the curtain to the rod when the top portion is folded midway between said middle row of eyelets and either or both of the remaining rows and the said rows are then simultaneously threaded upon said rod, and an edge band formed in the top portion above the uppermost row of eyelets, said edge band being deep enough to allow for the formation of a finished top edge above said uppermost row of eyelets and narrow enough to form an upstanding self-supporting heading for the curtain when, to effect maximum length adjustment, said curtain is suspended from the uppermost rod-engaging passageway only.

4. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain having a body portion and a surplus fabric top portion operable to extend the body portion to effect length adjustment thereof, the portion of said surplus fabric not so utilized being foldable to form an ornamental top defining either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the surplus available for folding and the manner of folding the same, a series of pairs of spaced eyelets arranged in a horizontal row at the line of merger of said body and top portions, said eyelets constituting a free passageway for a rod whereon the curtain is suspendable to effect minimum length adjustment, another series of pairs of spaced eyelets formed in said surplus fabric in a horizontal row, said eyelets constituting a second free passageway for a rod whereon the curtain is separately suspendable to extend the body portion and thus effect length adjustment, the pairs of eyelets in each row being aligned in the spaces between pairs of eyelets of the other row, so that when the top portion is folded midway between said passageways preparatory to threading a curtain rod through the common passageway thus formed, the paired eyelets will be positioned between and laterally disaligned relative to the corresponding spaced eyelets so that when the curtain rod is threaded through said common passageway, the paired and spaced eyelets in conjunction with the curtain rod tend to lock said curtain upon said rod, and an edge band formed in the top portion above the uppermost horizontal row of spaced eyelets, said edge band terminating in a finished top edge defining the upper extremity of the curtain, said edge band being sufficiently deep to form a heading above the rod when said curtain is suspended from the uppermost free passageway only and sufficiently narrow to cause said heading so formed to at all times remain in upstanding position above the rod.

5. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain having a body portion and a surplus fabric top portion operable to extend the body portion to effect length adjustment thereof, the portion of said surplus fabric not so utilized being foldable to form an ornamental top defining either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the surplus available for folding and the manner of folding the same, a series of pairs of spaced eyelets arranged in a horizontal row at the line of merger of said body and top portions, said eyelets constituting a free passageway for a rod whereon the curtain is suspendable to effect minimum length adjustment, another series of pairs of eyelets formed in said surplus fabric in a horizontal row, said eyelets constituting a second free passageway for a rod whereon the curtain is separately suspendable to extend the body portion and thus effect length adjustment, the vertical distance between said passageways measuring generally the shrinkage in said curtain in washing, the pairs of eyelets in each row being aligned in the spaces between pairs of eyelets of the other row, so that when the top portion is folded midway between said passageways preparatory to threading a curtain rod through the common passageway thus formed, the paired eyelets will be positioned between and laterally disaligned relative to the corresponding spaced eyelets so that when the curtain rod is threaded through said common passageway, the paired and spaced eyelets in conjunction with the curtain rod tend to lock said curtain upon said rod, and an edge band formed in the top portion above the uppermost horizontal row of spaced eyelets, said edge band being deep enough to allow for the formation of a finished top edge above said uppermost free passageway and narrow enough to form an

upstanding self-supporting heading for the curtain when, to effect length adjustment, said curtain is suspended from the uppermost free passageway only.

6. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain having a relatively coarsely woven body portion for allowing free passage of light therethrough and a surplus fabric top portion merging with, and operable to extend, the body portion to effect length adjustment of the curtain, so much of the surplus fabric top portion as is not utilized to extend the body portion being foldable to form an ornamental top, the form of said top being dependent upon the surplus available for folding and the manner of folding the same, a horizontal band of relatively closer weave for obstructing free passage of light therethrough traversing the width of the curtain at the line of merger of said body and top portions, a series of pairs of spaced eyelets formed in said band constituting a free passageway for a rod whereon the curtain is suspendable to effect minimum length adjustment, a second horizontal band of said relatively closer weave, another series of pairs of spaced eyelets formed therein constituting a second free passageway for a rod whereon the curtain is separately suspendable to extend the body portion and thus effect length adjustment, said second band and passageway traversing the width of said surplus fabric in parallel spaced relation to said first horizontal band, the pairs of eyelets in each row being aligned in the spaces between pairs of eyelets in the other row, so that when the top portion is folded midway between said passageways preparatory to threading the curtain rod through the common passageway thus formed, the paired eyelets will be positioned between and laterally disaligned relative to the corresponding spaced eyelets so that when the curtain rod is threaded through said common passageway, the paired and spaced eyelets in conjunction with the curtain rod tend to lock said curtain upon said rod, and an edge band formed in the top portion above the uppermost free passageway, said edge band terminating in a finished top edge defining the upper extremity of the curtain, said edge band being sufficiently deep to form a heading above the rod when said curtain is suspended from said uppermost free passageway only and sufficiently narrow to cause said heading so formed to at all times remain in upstanding position above the rod.

7. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang adjustable curtain having a body portion and a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of the body portion and in extension thereof, three horizontal rows of eyelets formed in said top portion constituting rod-engaging passageways, said top portion being operable to variously extend the body portion to effect length adjustment thereof, the portion of said fabric not so utilized being foldable to form an ornamental top defining either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the surplus available for folding, the manner of folding and the number of passageways simultaneously threaded upon the rod, the eyelets in each of said horizontal rows being arranged in spaced pairs, one of said rows of eyelets being positioned at the line of merger of said body and top portions, another adjacent the upper extremity of the top portion, and a third midway therebetween, the pairs of eyelets in one of said rows being aligned in the spaces between pairs of eyelets of the row adjacent thereto, so that when the top portion is folded midway between said passageways preparatory to threading the curtain rod through the common passageway thus formed, the paired eyelets will be positioned between and laterally disaligned relative to the corresponding spaced eyelets so that when the curtain rod is threaded through said common passageway, the paired and spaced eyelets in conjunction with the curtain rod tend to lock said curtain upon said rod, and an edge band formed in the top portion above the uppermost row of eyelets, said edge band being deep enough to allow for the formation of a finished top edge above said uppermost row of eyelets and narrow enough to form an upstanding self-supporting heading for the curtain when, to effect maximum length adjustment, said curtain is suspended from the uppermost rod-engaging passageway only.

HUGO GELLER.