C. C. VOSBURGH.

WINDOW FURNISHING.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1910.

1,076,086. Patented Oct. 21, 1913.

Fig. 1.

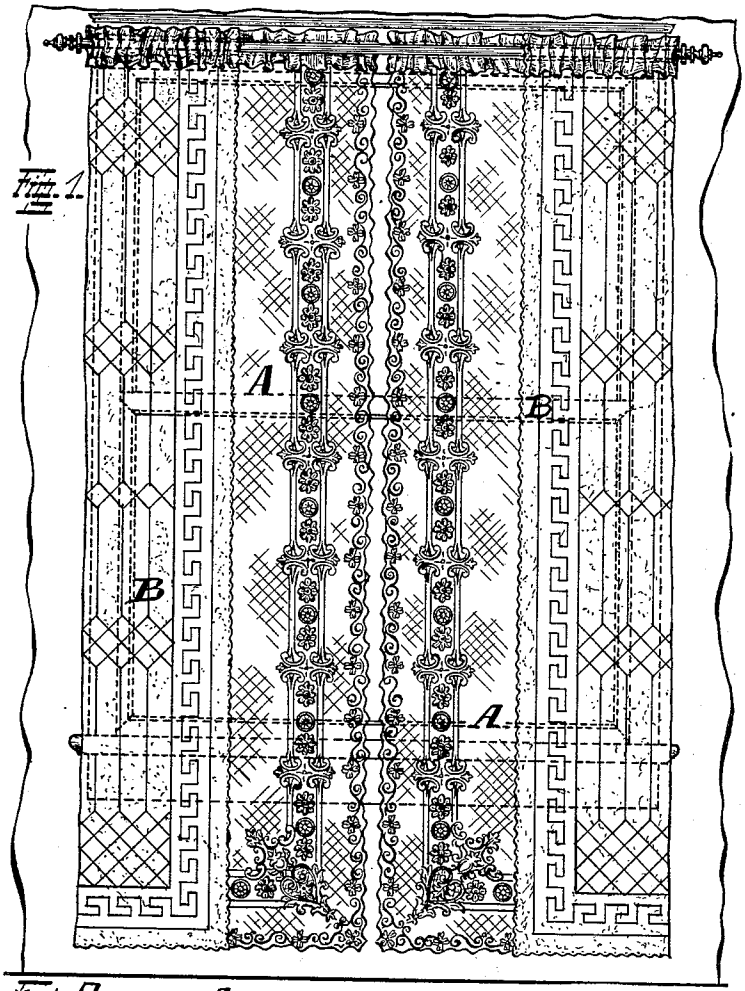


Fig. 2.

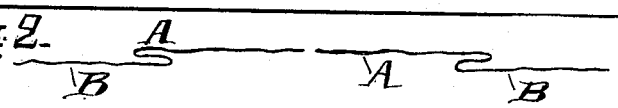
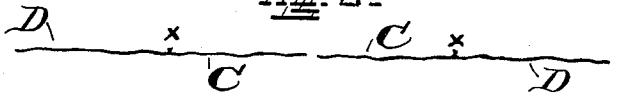


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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CHARLES C. VOSBURGH, OF NORWOOD, OHIO.

WINDOW-FURNISHING.

1,076,086. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 21, 1913.

Application filed October 21, 1910. Serial No. 583,267.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. VOSBURGH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Norwood, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Window-Furnishing; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, attention being called to the drawing which accompanies this application and forms a part thereof.

This invention relates to a new and useful window furnishing and consists of the features hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which,

Figure 1 shows a window as it appears from the inside and dressed with the window furnishing here in view; and Figs. 2 and 3 are horizontal sections showing the window furnishing arranged and applied as contemplated by my invention.

In one of the styles of dressing windows, a so-called overdrape is used in connection with the common form of curtains, which arrangement has the usual curtains, most generally of lace, and suspended from a pole. Said curtains are of sufficient width so that two of them may cover or close the window opening. In connection with these lace curtains, ornamental drapery is used which might be considered equivalent to supplementary curtains, and is usually called overdrape, because hanging down all the way over the curtains. These overdrapes are of less width than the regular curtain but of the same length, and are so arranged as to cover only part of the regular curtains extending from one of the longitudinal edges inwardly, for which reason they are also called side hangings, and said side hangings are suspended accordingly, usually from another and independent pole from the pole carrying the regular curtains. The active ornamental effect of the side hangings is by contrast with the regular curtains, which contrast is obtained by using a different material for these overdrapes, as for instance madras, or it is brought about by difference in color or figure, or by fabrics woven after different patterns. From the foregoing described arrangement, it will be seen that part of the curtains covered by these overdrapes is without effect, as far as appearance from the inside is concerned, and might as well be absent, since it serves no useful purpose.

The object of my invention is to do away with this covered and therefore invisible part of the curtain, and to provide a window furnishing using one pole only, on the curtain order, which nevertheless produces the same effect as obtained by a complete set of curtains on one pole, and by an added pair of auxiliary curtains or overdrape on another pole, as above described. This object is attained by providing the curtain A proper and the ornamental curtain or over-drape B in one piece as shown in Fig. 2 and in which letter C designates the curtain proper, that is, it is the equivalent to the part of the curtain A visible in Fig. 1. Letter D designates the over-drape, equivalent to over-drape B, which covers the other part of the curtain not visible in Fig. 1. Both parts are of equal length, meet edgewise and have their longitudinal edges arranged parallel to each other.

The practical effect of my improvement is that I do away with that part of the curtains now covered by the overdrape, which results in a saving of material and a reduction of cost. The hanging of this improved furnishing is also simplified, since one pole as above referred to is necessary. In other words, instead of having four separate curtains, two curtains A, A, hanging on one pole, and two curtains B, B, hanging on another pole, I simply have two curtains only, hanging side by side on one pole.

This composite curtain and over-drape or side-hanging may be one integral piece of material, the necessary contrast being obtained by dyeing one part of it, the one to represent the overdrape, of different color, or by weaving it of material of different color, or by printing figures of different color or shape upon it. Or two pieces of equal length, but different material, or of different color, or covered with figures of different shape, might be edgewise connected by a seam, as indicated at x in Figs. 2 and 3. The effect of the presence of an independent overdrape is heightened by forming plaits in the furnishing as shown at E in Fig. 3, the plait being formed in part D, so that the round edge which results appears to be the edge of the usual over-drape made

of an independent piece of material. A short seam at the upper end renders this plait permanent.

It will be noted that with my improved window-furnishing the same ornamental effect may be produced with either side.

Having described my invention, I claim as new:

A combined curtain and overdrape interior window hanging having the same general aspect on both sides of the hanging comprising a curtain portion of substantial width and an overdrape portion or side hanging of substantial width, said curtain and overdrape portions being of dissimilar appearance and of equal length, arranged side by side with parallel, longitudinal edges and contained in one piece, a plait being formed where the two portions come together, also arranged parallel to these longitudinal edges, to off-set the overdrape portion against the curtain portion.

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

CHARLES C. VOSBURGH.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,

T. LE BEAU.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."