Nov. 25, 1924. 1,516,935

J. WACHTEL

PROCESS FOR MAKING DRAW CURTAINS

Filed Oct. 19. 1920

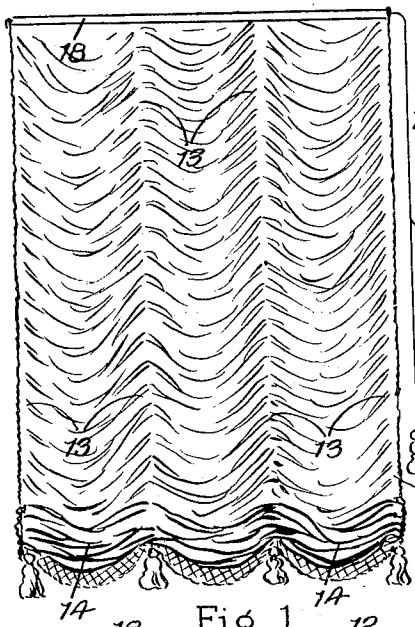



Fig. 1

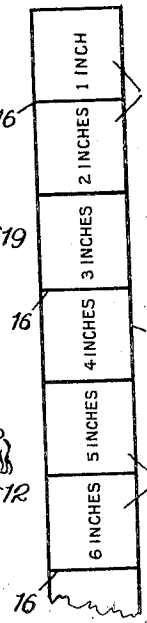



Fig 2

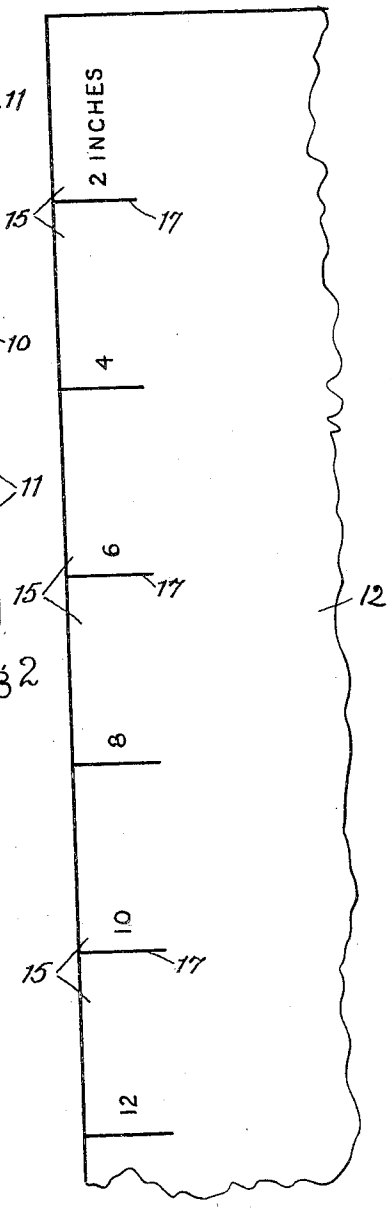



Fig 3

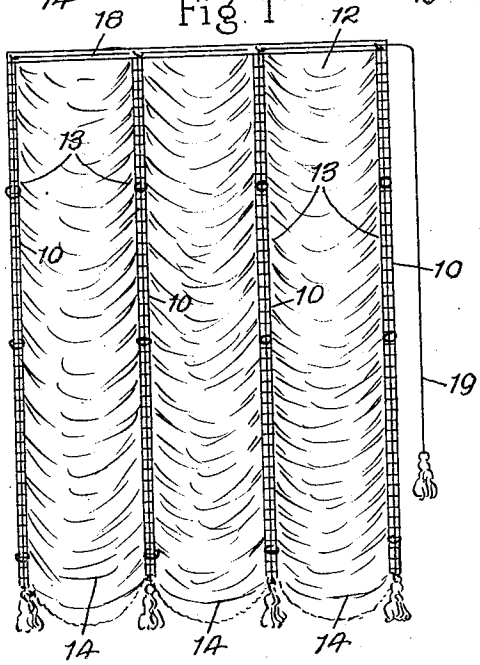



Fig 4

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By his Attorney

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH WACHTEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PROCESS FOR MAKING DRAW CURTAINS.

Application filed October 19, 1920. Serial No. 418,015.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WACHTEL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Process for Making Draw Curtains, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates more particularly to a class of draperies.

When the present forms of draw curtains for windows and elsewhere are made two or more spaced parts of each curtain are shirred lengthwise by being stitched in rows to provide successive curved folds crosswise of the curtain between the shirring. A great deal of time and the exercise of the greatest accuracy are required to accomplish the stitching so that the stitching of all the rows correspond for a slight variation of the stitching of one row from the others frequently results in a large loss by reason of the curtain being practically worthless should there be any irregularity of the folds, in which event the formation of the curtain will also be irregular. Since curtains of this class are largely made of expensive materials, such as silks or satins a resort to ripping the stitching to correct a mistake is impractical, because of the liability of the ripped stitches and impressions of the adjacent shirring being plainly observable, and therefore the damaged curtain must be replaced with another made of undamaged material.

My invention has for its object primarily to overcome these objections by providing a process for making draw curtains wherein the liability of stitching and shirring the curtains irregularly is reduced to a minimum as well as greatly facilitating the work by saving the consumption of time, besides permitting the curtains to be made by persons exercising ordinary careful workmanship, instead of requiring highly skilled labor. This is accomplished by providing a process which mainly consists of applying on curtain material two or more strips each divided lengthwise into equal given measurements, and also dividing the curtain material lengthwise into equal measurements each of twice the length of the length of each measurement of each strip so that when the material and strips are stitched together the part of the material of the curtain between each consecutive measurement will be shirred during the stitching process to the consecutive measurements of each pair of the strips. When two or more spaced strips are thus applied to the material inaccuracy of making a draw curtain will seldom occur, and the work of making will also be greatly facilitated.

With these and other objects in view, the invention will be hereinafter more fully described with reference to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and will then be pointed out in the claim at the end of the description.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a front elevation of one form of draw curtain made according to my process.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing part of one of the strips employed in making the curtain.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing a portion of the curtain material, and

Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the curtain when completed.

To practice the process embodying my invention I provide two or more corresponding strips, as 10, which may be of cloth or other suitable flexible material of the required lengths in which the curtain is made, and all of the strips are similarly divided lengthwise into equal given measurements, for example, each strip may be divided into single inches, as 11. The curtain material, as 12, which may be of silk, satin or other fabric is provided in an appropriate width, while the length of the material is twice the length of each of the strips 10. When making a curtain the strips are applied singly or in one or more pairs to the material, as shown in Fig. 4, or three strips or any odd number of the strips may be used, as occasion requires. The strips of each curtain are disposed in spaced parallel relation on one face lengthwise of the curtain material as well as being equally spaced apart, one at each edge of the material with the other strips disposed at equal spaces therebetween so that when the strips and material are stitched together the material adjacent to each strip is shirred, as at 13, to provide transverse folds, as 14, between each strip and the next adjacent strip.

In order to enable the shirring to be accurately accomplished so that the rows of

folds will substantially correspond and so that the completed curtain will be of true formation, I divide the lengthwise edges of the curtain material together with the spaced parts of the material between its edges to which the strips are applied into equal given measurements, as at 15, Fig. 3. Each measurement of the curtain material is preferably of twice the length of each measurement of each strip, that is, when inches are adopted to indicate the measurements each row of measurements of the material is divided into two inches. The strips may be applied to the curtain material singly by arranging one of the strips on one of the rows 15 at one of the edges of the material so that the upper edge of the first inch of the strip conforms with the upper edge of the first two inch measurement of the material. During the stitching of the strip and material together the material is shirred by being puckered so that the material embraced in the first two inches in the row will be stitched to the first inch of the strip. The part of the material embraced in the second two inches of the row will likewise be shirred and stitched to the second inch of the strip, and each succeeding two inches of the material is similarly shirred and stitched to each successive inch of the strip. Another strip is then shirred and stitched to the next contiguous row of measurements of the curtain material in a manner like the application of the first strip, and the other rows of measurements of the material are shirred and stitched to the other strips by employing a similar method. The divisional lines of the measurements 11 of each strip serve as guides, as 16, and the divisional lines of each row of the measurements 15 of the material serve as guides, as 17, so that by manipulating the material during the shirring and stitching process whereby each consecutive guide 16 of each strip overlaps each successive guide 17 of the material thereunder the curtain will be evenly formed and the folds 14 between the strips will also approximately correspond. The upper edge of the curtain may be fastened to a suitable support or fixture, as 18, and by employing in conjunction with the curtain the usual form of draw cord, as 19, the lower end of the curtain may be raised and lowered to the desired height relative to the supporting fixture 18.

In the foregoing description, I have embodied the preferred form of my invention, but I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself thereto as I am aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention, therefore I reserve to myself the right to make such changes as fairly fall within the scope thereof.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

In the process of making a draw curtain, that step which consists of stitching lengthwise on the curtain material spaced parallel flexible strips all of one-half the length of the curtain material, each strip having throughout its length equidistant measurement lines and the curtain material having spaced rows of equidistant measurement lines throughout its length, the spaces between the measurement lines of the material being twice the length of the spaces between the measurement lines of the strips and forming folds in the curtain material between the strips by moving the material during the stitching so that the successive measurement lines of all of its rows will aline with the successive measurement lines of all of the strips.

This specification signed and witnessed this 18 day of October A. D. 1920.

JOSEPH WACHTEL.

Witnesses:
J. FRANK,
J. FREDERICK CRYER.