Aug. 15, 1933. F. McGARRY 1,922,170

DRAPERY

Filed Dec. 30, 1932

Fig. 1.

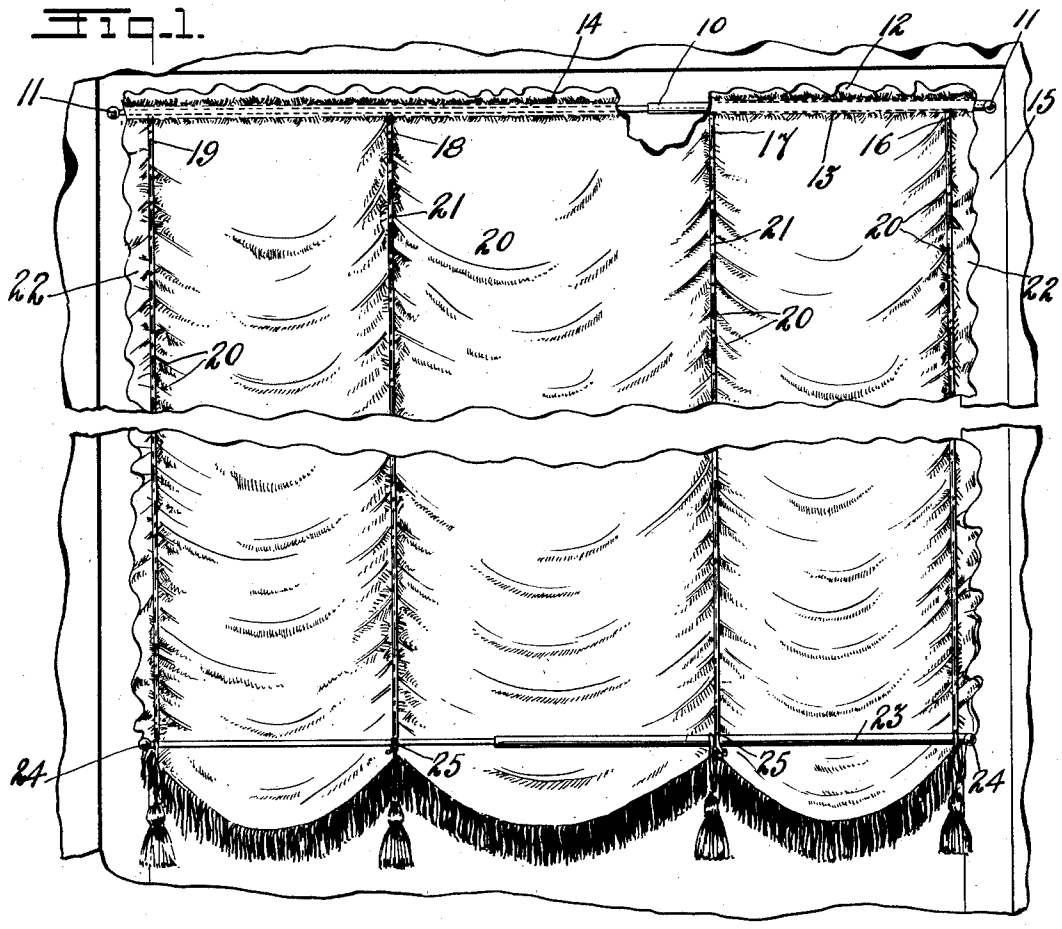



Fig. 4.

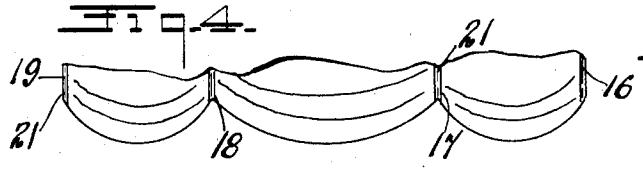



Fig. 3.

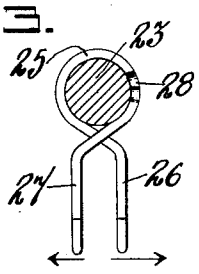



Fig. 5.

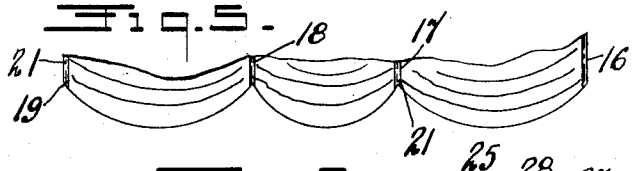
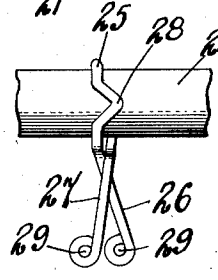



Fig. 2.




WITNESS:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,922,170

## DRAPERY

Frank McGarry, Philadelphia, Pa.

Application December 30, 1932
Serial No. 649,474

4 Claims. (Cl. 156—21)

This invention relates to draperies, and has for an object to provide a drapery adjustable in a new and improved manner, to various sizes of openings.

A further object of the invention is to provide a drapery having a telescoping rod in its upper edge adapted to coact with openings of various widths, and a telescoping rod at or adjacent to its lower end, adapted by adjustment to correspond with the upper rod to hold the edges of the drapery in proper alignment.

A further object of the invention is to provide a new and improved means for gathering and retaining the gathers in the drapery.

A further object of the invention is to provide improved means for locating the gathered lines relative to the lower rod.

A further object of the invention is to provide a clamp adapted to fit upon the lower rod, and having means for attaching to the drapery at the gathered line and to thereby retain the gathered lines in proper alignment with their position upon the upper rod.

A further object of the invention is to provide a drapery, the several panels of which may be differently spaced to provide different curvatures of the fabric between the gathered lines.

The invention, therefore, comprises a telescoping upper rod upon which the drapery material is secured in any approved manner, as by forming a tube in such material through which the rod is inserted, with lines of gathering from such top part entirely to the bottom, such lines of gathering being in any desired number, which lines of gathering are produced by a tape stitched to the fabric to permanently fix the gathered material with an adjustable rod at or adjacent to the lower end of the drapery, which is secured at its ends to the opposite margins of the fabric, with clamps mounted upon the rod and secured to the gathered lines of the fabric to properly position the lower ends of such gathered lines relative to the upper spacing.

The drawing illustrates an embodiment of the invention and the views therein are as follows:

Figure 1 is a view of the reverse or "back" side of the drapery,

Figure 2 is an enlarged detailed view in edge elevation of one of the clamps employed upon the lower rod,

Figure 3 is a view in transverse section, enlarged, of the lower rod with the clamp thereon in side elevation,

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic view of a different arangement of the panels, and

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic view of still a different arrangement of panels.

Like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The invention is directed to that type of draperies wherein several panels are employed, dependent upon the width of the opening in which the drapery is placed, such drapery being adjustable to variations in widths within certain limits.

As shown in the drawing, a telescoping rod 10 is preferably employed at the top or upper edge of the drape. This is attached at its ends 11 in any usual well-known manner.

The drape, composed of fabric, is preferably formed with a heading 12, although, of course, a heading does not enter into the invention. By rows of stitches, or other means of securing the fabric together, as indicated by 13 below and 14 above, a tube is formed in the fabric through which the upper rod 10 is inserted. It is the intent that the entire width of the fabric shall be considerably in excess of the widest opening to which it is to be applied. Such opening is represented by the window frame 15, it being understood, of course, that a window frame is merely one illustration, and that the drapery may be positioned in any desired relation to other objects.

At the hem formed by the lower stitching 13, or in any other approved manner, tapes 16, 17, 18 and 19 are secured. The number of tapes here shown as four, will, of course, depend upon the number of panels, and as the panels may be any number desired, the tapes will, of course, be one in excess of such number of panels.

These tapes are secured to the fabric by gathering the fabric, as indicated at 20. This gathering may be done in any approved manner, either by hand or by machine, and the tape is attached to the line of gathering by means of stitching, indicated at 21.

Because of the scale of the drawing, only a single line of stitching has been shown, but it is to be understood that any number of rows of stitching may be employed as the fancy of the manufacturer may dictate. Preferably, a border ruffle 22 will be formed upon the opposite edges of the drape and upon the remote sides of the outer tapes.

To the outer or border tapes a telescoping rod 23 is secured in any approved manner, as by stitching applied at the ends 24. As the manner of securing the ends is no limitation upon the invention, no attempt has been made to show stitches at this point.

Secured at or adjacent to the bottom or lower ends of the interior tapes is a clamp 25 which embraces the rod 23. As many of these clamps will be employed as there are rows of tape. The clamps are constructed of spring, wire, or like substances, having a tendency to move the arms 26 and 27 in the directions indicated by the arrows at Figure 3, and thereby to clamp firmly upon the rod 23.

These clamps are provided with a bend 28 by which they are stitched to the fabric or tape at each of the lower terminations of the tapes. The eyes 29 shown at Figure 2 are only means for finishing the clamps, and do not enter into the utility.

It is obvious that as the top part of this drape is moved upon the rod 10, the tapes 21 will be differently disposed relative to each other. At Figures 4 and 5 are shown diagrammatic views. At Figure 4 the central panel is shown as wider than the outer panel, while at Figure 5 the central panel is shown narrower than the outer panels. This Figure, as shown, applies, of course, only to a three-panel drape. With drapes of a greater or less number of panels, which is within the scope of the present invention, the device is capable of a greater number of variations than that shown.

It is obvious that the rod 23 will serve as a weight to maintain the drape in extended position. While no means is shown for drawing the drape upwardly for uncovering the window or other opening, the present invention is within the scope of applying many usual and ordinary means for the purpose thereto.

Of course, the drapery herein illustrated may be modified and changed in various ways without departing from the invention herein set forth and hereinafter claimed.

I claim:—

1. A drape comprising a fabric having a tube formed in its upper parts adapted to receive a telescoping rod inserted therethrough, a telescoping rod secured adjacent to the bottom part and adjustable relative to the adjustment of the upper telescoping rod, gather lines extending downwardly from the top to the bottom and permanently secured to the fabric-forming panels, and manually movable means clamping the panel-forming parts to the lower rod.

2. A drape comprising a fabric having a tube formed in its upper parts adapted to receive a telescoping rod inserted therethrough, tapes extending downwardly from the upper parts of said fabric and holding the fabric in gathered relation thereto forming gathered panels, a telescoping rod having its opposite ends permanently secured to the opposite sides of the fabric, and manually movable clamps secured to the tapes and adapted to clamp firmly upon the lower rod.

3. In a drapery, a rod clamp comprising a loop of resilient material encircling the rod and tending to clamp upon said rod, a bend formed in said material adapted to be sewed to a fabric, and arms carried by the loop adapted to release the clamping stress of the loop upon the rod.

4. In a drapery comprising a fabric having a tube formed in its upper parts adapted to receive a telescoping rod inserted therethrough and forming fullness in said fabric, tapes secured to the fabric adjacent to its upper parts and extending downwardly in parallel lines, some of said tapes being adjacent to the edge of the fabric and other of said tapes interlying said first mentioned tapes, the said fabric being gathered and secured to the tapes in draped position, a telescoping rod secured at its opposite ends adjacent to the opposite sides of the fabric, manually movable clamps secured at the taped lines and resiliently clamping said rod adapted to be moved along said rod to vary the interval between the tapes and to produce different widths of panels.

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