This invention refers to curtain heading tape for suspending or suspending and pleating curtains and of the kind having "hook-tubes" or loops woven integrally with the tape at spaced intervals along the tape, the same make of tape being also usable with tent closures, seat covers and the like, parts of which require to be adjustably connected together by means of the tape and hooks.

In one make of said tape, the front straps of the "hook-tubes" or loops are formed by means of extra lengths of warps and extra weft, central to the outer warps of the tape, and by stopping the take-up of the outer warps while they, the hook-tube straps or loops, are being woven. In another make, the tape proper and the hook-tube straps or loops are formed as separate thicknesses and joined at intervals. When the tape is provided with draw-cords for pleating purposes, and the tape is pleated, the hook-tubes lie either one on each of the forward ridges of the pleats or one in each of the pleat channels, or alternatively, one on a pleat ridge and one in a pleat channel.

Further, when the tape is unpleated (or prior to pleating), the hook-tubes or loops lie at a distance apart.

For suspending a curtain fitted with either make of tape, a separate hook is required for each hook-tube, and moreover, the known makers of hooks are not adapted simultaneously to engage two hook-tubes or loops lying in line with each other.

The object of this invention is a construction of heading tape of the kind named provided with two hook-tubes or loops where previously there was only a single hook-tube or loop, both before and after pleating the tape, and thus allow of the use of suspension hooks which, both before, or after pleating the tape, will simultaneously engage the two hook-tubes or loops, with the advantage of being itself held against accidental displacement, and of more effectively supporting the curtain.

According to this invention, the improved heading tape is formed in like manner to either of the said known makes of tape, but with a plurality of pairs of hook-tubes or loops on the same side, the hook-tubes or loops of each pair being either integral with each other, or lying close together. Successive pairs of hook-tubes or loops are spaced along the tape at a substantial distance apart, or at a distance apart which corresponds to the pitch of the pleat channels or the pitch of the pleat ridges, or half such pitch, when the tape is pleated, successive pairs of hook-tubes or loops being thereby caused to lie either in successive pleat channels, or on successive pleat ridges, or successive hook-tubes or loops being caused to lie in successive pleat channels and on successive pleat ridges.

As a further improvement, and for the purpose of giving increased vertical support to the curtain, the hook-tubes or loops of each pair may be arranged in staggered relationship with each other, this form of the invention being chiefly applicable to non-pleating tape.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 illustrates a front perspective view of a portion of one example of the improved heading tape.

Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate like views of portions of further examples.

Fig. 4 illustrates a top edge of the tape shown in Fig. 1 prior to pleating.

Fig. 5 illustrates a like view of the same tape after pleating.

Fig. 6 illustrates a top edge view of the tape shown in Fig. 2 after pleating.

Fig. 7 illustrates a face view of a further example of the improved tape.

Fig. 8 illustrates a sectional plan view of a portion of the tape shown in Fig. 1, 2, 3 or 7 and taken across one of the pairs of hook-tubes.

Fig. 9 illustrates a face view (partly broken away) and Fig. 10 a sectional plan of another example of tape and twin hook-tubes.

Fig. 11 illustrates a face view of another example of the improved tape.

In all the views, a is the tape proper and b, b the "twin" hook-tubes. The tape is sewn, as usual, by its edges to the face of the curtain to be suspended, and the portions of the suspension hooks engage the hook-tubes by passing upwards through the same, either singly or in pairs.

When draw-cords are provided, and it is required that the "twin" hook-tubes shall lie in the pleat channels, the cords will pass behind the tape at intervals, then through the tape, then in front of the tape, and then back to the rear of the tape, and where they lie in front of the tape, they pass through the hook-tubes as shown in Fig. 4, and thus cause them to lie in the pleat channels when the tape is pleated, see Fig. 5.

In Figs. 2 and 6, instead of the "twin" hook-tubes b, b lying in the channels of the pleats, they lie on the forward ridges of the pleats when the tape is pleated.

In Fig. 3 certain of the "twin" hook-tubes b, b lie in the channels of the pleats and certain others on the forward ridges of the pleats.
As shown in Fig. 7, the "twin" hook-tubes may lie at a distance apart and say two or more inches, and with the drawcords arranged so as to cause them to lie in or across the pleat channels, but as shown in Fig. 10, the drawcords may be arranged so as to cause the hook-tubes to lie on the pleat ridges.

As shown in Fig. 8, the tape may be continuous behind the "twin" hook-tubes, but as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, the tape may be formed with an opening or slot behind each hook-tube. Such opening or slot will be formed when the hook-tube strapes are formed by means of extra central warps, and the "take-up" of the outer warps above and below or opposite each hook-tube is stopped whilst the tube straps are being woven. Such openings or slots render the tape more easily pleatable and allow of a saving of warp and weft.

As shown in Fig. 11, the hook-tubes of each pair may lie at different elevations and thus help to hold the tape and heading erect when engaged by a hook common to both.

The suspension hooks used will preferably be of the kind forming the subject of my prior application, Serial No. 212,264, adapted to engage the hook-tubes of each pair simultaneously, but, of course, ordinary hooks may be used with each pair of hook-tubes, one for each hook-tube.

Instead of being integral, the hook-tubes of each pair may lie a slight distance apart, but not such as to prevent a single hook engaging both hook-tubes.

The invention applies to tapes having the drawcords in the selvedge edges, as well as to tapes in which the drawcords pass through the central parts of the tape and through or behind the hook-tubes or loops. The invention is also obviously applicable to heading tape without drawcords.

What I claim is:

1. Curtain heading tape and the like of the kind herein named formed on the same side with a plurality of pairs of hook-tubes or loops, said pairs of hook-tubes being in alinement with one another and at spaced intervals apart, said spacing being substantially greater than the width of said pairs of hook tubes, whereby such intermediate portions are more flexible than the portions containing the hook-tubes and allow ready folding at such intermediate portions.

2. Curtain heading tape and the like as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hook-tubes of each pair are formed integrally with each other.

3. Curtain heading tape and the like as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hook-tubes of each pair lie close together.

4. Curtain heading tape and the like as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hook-tubes or loops of each pair lie in staggered relationship with each other.

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