Dec. 12, 1939. G. F. FRENCH 2,183,188

CURTAIN SUSPENSION HOOK

Filed June 7, 1938

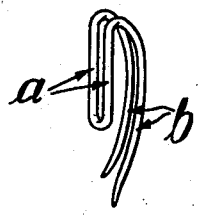


FIG. 1.

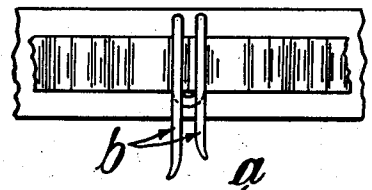


FIG. 2.

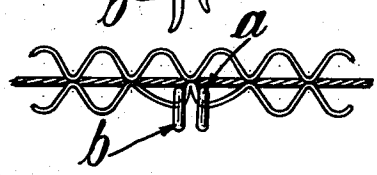


FIG. 3.

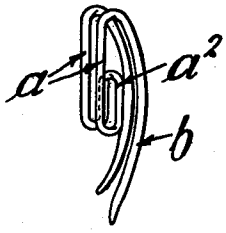


FIG. 4.

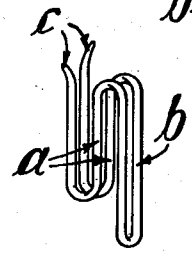


FIG. 5.

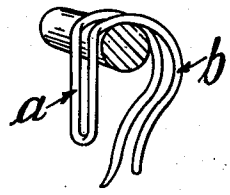


FIG. 6.

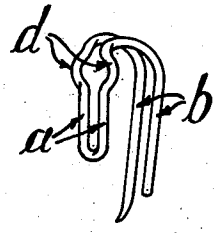


FIG. 7.

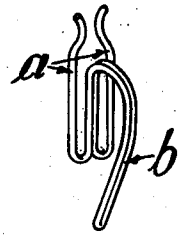


FIG. 12.

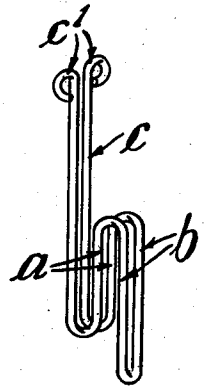


FIG. 8.

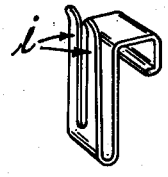


FIG. 9.

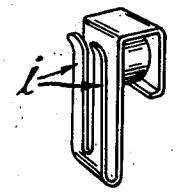


FIG. 10.

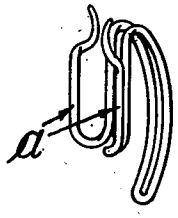


FIG. 13.

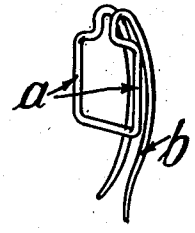


FIG. 11.

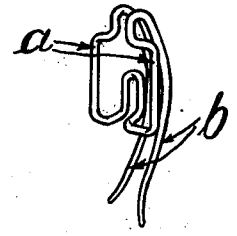


FIG. 14.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,183,188

CURTAIN SUSPENSION HOOK

George Frederick French, Manchester, England

Application June 7, 1938, Serial No. 212,264
In Great Britain February 25, 1937

2 Claims. (Cl. 156—21)

This invention refers to a new or improved construction of curtain suspension hook, separate or combined with a curtain rail runner or glider for use with curtains fitted with heading tape having on its front face side-by-side "hook-tubes" or pockets.

The main object of the invention is a suspension hook which will allow of being used simultaneously to pass into any two of the side-by-side hook-tubes, or pockets, and elastically and frictionally engage the intervening walls of the hook-tubes, or the furthest parts of the hook-tubes or pockets, and thereby be prevented leaving the heading tape accidentally. A further object is a particular form of said hook which when applied to the "hook-tubes" may engage and help to preserve the pleats of the curtain in their correct forms and positions, and also help to hold the curtain heading erect.

According to the invention, the improved suspension hook comprises an arrangement of two parallel members, which, on application of the hook to the side-by-side hook-tubes, pass respectively into and through the hook-tubes, and by their elasticity and juxtaposition hold the hook firmly in engagement with the hook-tubes. The improved hook may also be applied to a single hook-tube only, in like manner to the usual makes of hooks.

When requiring also to hold the curtain pleats in position and the heading erect, the improved hook also comprises a part or parts which engage the curtain heading.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 illustrates perspectively one example of the improved hook.

Fig. 2 illustrates a face view, and

Fig. 3 a plan of a short length of heading tape, with the example of hook shown in Fig. 1 applied thereto.

Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate further examples of the improved hook.

Fig. 6 illustrates an alternative shape of the hook shown in Fig. 1 suitable for engaging a curtain rod, as distinct from a curtain runner ring.

Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate further examples of the improved hook.

Figs. 9 and 10 illustrate the invention as applied to a sheet-metal curtain rail glider or runner.

Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14 illustrate examples of the hook when adapted to engage the furthest parts of the hook-tubes, instead of gripping the intervening parts.

Referring to Fig. 1, the hook therein shown consists of a single length of wire, folded upon itself to produce the two parallel stem parts *a*, *a*, and the forwardly and downwardly extending prong-like front parts *b*, *b*. The hook is of what is known as the "turn-over" type, in that in use it is first inverted to cause the free ends of the parts *b*, *b*, to pass upwards through two side-by-side hook-tubes, and is then reversed to cause the parts *b*, *b* to extend downwards in front of the hook-tubes. When the hook is correctly positioned, the walls of the two hook-tubes lie in the space between the two parallel parts *a*, *a*, of the hook, see Figs. 2 and 3, which thereby become gripped by the hook, and by reason of such grip, the hook is prevented accidentally leaving the heading tape.

In Fig. 4, the lower end of the stem part of the hook is provided or formed with an upturned part a^2, which lies close to the stem part and when the hook is applied to a single hook-tube, grips the front wall of the hook-tube, the same hook being adapted to be applied so as to grip the walls of two adjoining hook-tubes by its free ends being first passed upwards through the two tubes, and the hook then inverted. When so applied, the part a^2 presses upon the front of the intervening parts of the hook-tubes.

In Fig. 5 the hook shown is not of the "turn-over" type, and merely engages the two hook-tubes by its two parallel vertical parts *c*, *c* being pushed, one upwards through one hook-tube, and the other upwards through the other hook-tube.

In Fig. 6, the forward front part of the hook (which is of the "turn-over" type) is curved and adapted to hook over a curtain rod.

In Fig. 7, the two parts of the stem portion of the hook (similar to Fig. 1) are formed with outwardly curved parts *d*, *d* near the upper end, which will allow of a portion of the curtain above the heading tape being gripped and thereby held erect.

The hook shown in Fig. 8 is similar to the hook shown in Fig. 5, but, instead of the stem parts *c*, *c* being short, they are long and reach to a height which corresponds to the height of the curtain heading, and terminate in small loops c^1, c^1 by which they may be sewn to the curtain heading.

In Fig. 9, the hook is combined with a sheet metal curtain rail glider, the front part of the glider being shaped to form prongs *i*, *i*, adapted to pass upwards into two adjacent hook-tubes, or both into a single hook-tube.

In Fig. 10, the invention is shown applied to a

sheet-metal curtain rail runner. The prongs *i*, *i* in both Fig. 9 and Fig. 10 may extend above the level of the part which fits the curtain rail, and lying next the curtain heading, may be caused to engage the heading and thus help to hold it erect. For such purpose, the prongs may be pointed and adapted to pierce the fabric of the heading, or they may have small holes and be sewn to the heading.

In Fig. 11 the parallel vertical stem parts *a*, *a* of the hook lie at a distance apart equal to or slightly greater than the normal distance between the furthest parts of two adjacent hook-tubes, and, on being applied to the hook-tubes, exert a pressure on said furthest parts of the hook-tubes, and thereby serve to prevent the hook accidentally leaving the hook-tubes, whilst also helping to prevent side or twisting movements.

In Fig. 12, the vertical parallel stem parts *a*, *a* terminate in points, or are curved inwards to grip the curtain material after the parts *a*, *a* have passed upwards through the hook-tubes. The other parts of the hook first extend upwards and centrally between the parts *a*, *a* and then downwards to form the front parts *b*, *b*. When this form of hook is applied to the hook-tubes, the central parts press upon the front outer faces of the hook-tubes.

In Fig. 13, the stem parts *a*, *a* are spaced apart, and the other parts extend forwardly and upwardly from the lower ends of the stem parts and then downwardly.

In Fig. 14, the wire of the hook is folded to provide an upturned part after forming the parallel-sided stem parts *a*, *a* at the lower ends of such parts, such upturned part lying between the stem parts, and the parts *b*, *b*.

The hooks shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 8 may be applied to a single hook-tube in like manner to an ordinary single-wire hook.

The forwardly and downwardly extending parts of the hooks shown in Figs. 1, 4, 6, 7, 11 and 14, reach to points below the parallel stem parts, and at their extremities are preferably pointed, or made chisel shape. They may also be the same length, or one slightly longer than the other, and one or both may be slightly bent out of the straight, i. e., away from the companion part, so as to facilitate insertion into the hook-tubes.

The hooks adapted to engage the furthest parts of the hook-tubes will usually be applied to the hook-tubes prior to pleating the tape, but the hooks which grip the intervening walls of the hook-tubes may be applied before, or after pleating.

The wire of which the wire type of hooks are made, may be ordinary round wire, or half-round wire.

What I claim is:

1. A curtain suspension hook comprising two substantially parallel legs, said legs for at least part of their length being substantially contiguous and being joined together to form a loop, said legs being adapted to contact with and grip a vertical line of attachment of a pair of curtain heading tape tubes to hold a curtain, a bent-over hook portion integral with said legs and adapted to lie directly on a curtain suspension means, said loop adapted to contact with a central line of attachment and serving as a support for said curtain.

2. A curtain suspension hook according to claim 1 in which the extreme free ends of said hook portion are spread outwardly, whereby said ends are adapted to be inserted over said line of attachment from below and then inverted so that said loop contacts with said line of attachment.

GEORGE FREDERICK FRENCH.