May 15, 1951 S. PERLMUTTER 2,553,272

DRAPERY HOOK

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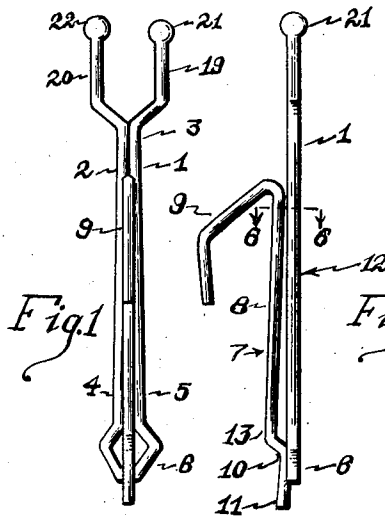


Fig.1

Fig.2

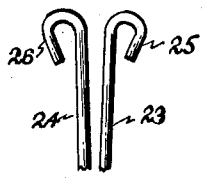


Fig.5



Fig. 6

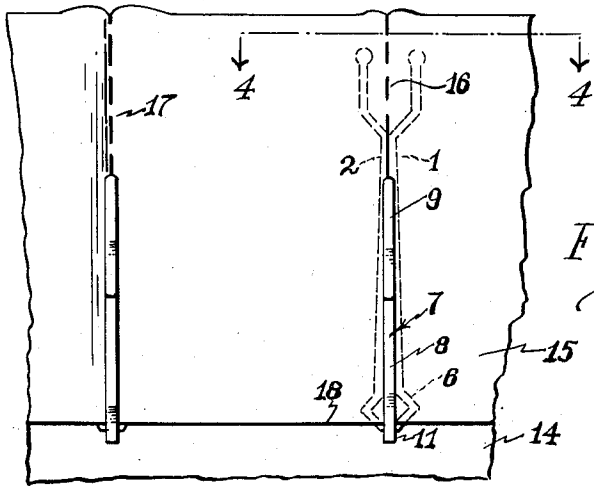


Fig.3

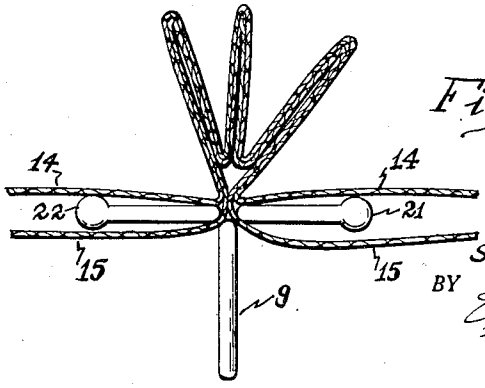


Fig. 4

INVENTOR.
Samuel Perlmutter
BY
Ezekiel Wolf
his Attorney

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DRAPERY HOOK

Samuel Perlmutter, Newton, Mass.

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3 Claims. (Cl. 24—84)

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The present invention relates to a drapery hook and more particularly to the type of drapery hook which has been claimed and described in my prior application, Serial No. 25,732, filed May 7, 1948, now Patent No. 2,512,376, issued June 20, 1950. The present invention is an improvement on the hook disclosed in the above-mentioned application, particularly in regard to the stiffness of its spring structure due to its particular construction. As described in my prior application, the hook of the present type is exclusively applied to draperies which have a folded-over border or hem at the top edge which is stitched down at intervals in an up-and-down direction from the top of the drapery to the end of the hem, thus leaving the hem open at its bottom end held down only by the series of parallel lines of stitching transverse to the length of the hem.

The hook disclosed in the present invention and that used in the prior application is inserted between this turned-over marginal hem and the back of the drapery face with one branch of the hook on one side of a hem and the other branch of the hook on the other side of the same hem. I have found that in order for a drapery hook of the type herein described to hold the material of the drapery efficiently, it must be not only substantially rigid to distortion but also there must be a clamping action by the hook which will bear quite tightly against the turned-over margin or hem at the up-and-down line of stitching, so that the face of the drapery will not fall or pull forward from the hook. If the clamping action is not secure, there is a tendency for the arms of the hook on either side of the line of stitching to be pulled away from the line of stitching which means that the front face of the drapery will bulge forward at this point. This action tends to make the drapery hang unevenly and also to bulge out in spots where the hooks are attached. The hook disclosed in the present invention overcomes this difficulty and provides the necessary clamping action which clamps the hook right at the line of stitching and since the stitching goes through the front face of the drapery, the front face of the drapery is held tightly to the hook in the proper direction at this point.

Without further describing the merits and advantages of the present invention, the invention will be described in the specification below in connection with the drawings illustrating an embodiment thereof in which:

Figure 1 shows a front elevation of the drapery hook of the present invention.

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Figure 2 shows a side elevation of the drapery hook.

Figure 3 shows a drapery hook as applied to a drapery shown in fragmentary view.

Figure 4 shows a section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 shows a modification of a detail of the hook shown in Figures 1 to 4, and Figure 6 shows a section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 2.

In the arrangement shown in Figures 1 to 4, the drapery hook comprises a wire or rod formed with two substantially coextending branches 1 and 2 which abut one another in their top section 3 on the inner side of each of the branches and which at their lower ends 4 and 5 are spaced apart slightly. The base of the branches 1 and 2 are formed into a loop 6. The elements 1 and 2 and the loop 6 are preferably all formed of a single wire or rod and lie substantially in the same plane. The wire or rod is of metal and while comparatively stiff provides an inward spring pressure at the abutting portion 3 so that while it may be opened up slightly in the section 3, the tendency is for the branches or arms 1 and 2 to press firmly against one another in this section. The loop 6 is shown as substantially rectangular in form but a rounded or other type of loop may be used in the same position as the loop shown, provided the two branches 1 and 2 are tensioned towards one another along a substantial section of their upper portions.

To one face of the loop at its center line, there is welded a hook member 7. This hook member 7 is formed from a wire or rod similar in thickness and of the same metal used for the rest of the hook. This hook member comprises a long straight stem or shank section 8 with a top hooked or curved section 9 which is bent backwards away from the branches 1 and 2 to form a hook as shown in Figure 2. The lower end of the section 8 has a sharp angular bend at 10 terminating in a short downwardly extending section 11 which comes to the face of the center of the loop where it is welded to the loop. The arrangement of the hook member 7 is such that it is positioned substantially in a plane perpendicular to the plane in which the arms 1 and 2 and the loop 6 lie. This plane occupied by the hook member 7 is also symmetrical with the branches 1 and 2 and the loop 6. The elements 1 and 2 and most of the loop 6 which lie on the inside of the hem may be called a support 12 supporting the hook element 7 which lies against the outer face of the hem. The angular element 10 spaces the arm 8 at its lower end 13 away from the arms

1 and 2, but towards the upper end of the arm 8 the arm practically lies in the tangential relation to both arms 1 and 2.

Figure 2 shows the arm 8 in its upper region spaced slightly away from the arms 1 and 2 but I prefer to have the arm 8 tangent to both elements 1 and 2 as shown in Figure 6 which corresponds substantially to the section 6—6 of Figure 2 except that there the arms 1 and 2 as shown are not quite tangential to the arm 8. The arm 8 may occupy either relation depending upon the tension desired on the drapery which is also dependent upon the thickness of the drapery. With very heavy drapery, it may be desirable to provide a slight spacing between the arm 8 and the arms 1 and 2 but in most cases, the resiliency of the arm 8 will be sufficient to provide for the thickness of the drapery material so that no initial spacing of the arm 8 from the arms 1 and 2 need be made. By welding the short end section 11 to the face of the loop 6 with the arm 8 of the hook directed inwardly to an abutting position of the supporting arms or branches 1 and 2, the hook will be provided with a strong spring tension force so that the necessary strain to separate the top of the arm 8 from the arms 1 and 2 will be substantial for the separation corresponding to the thickness of the hem.

A hook such as shown in Figures 1 and 2 when applied to a drapery will firmly hold the drapery as indicated in Figures 3 and 4. The drapery here comprises the facing or drapery proper 14, the turned-over hem, or border 15 with the transverse stitching in up-and-down parallel lines shown by stitching lines 16 and 17. As has been described, the hook is inserted in the drapery with the arms 1 and 2 between the facing 12 and the turned-over end 15, the arm 1 being positioned on one side and the arm 2 on the other side of the stitching. The hook element 7 is on the outside of the margin 15 with the arm 8 pressing against the material 15 compressing it against the arms 1 and 2 on the inside of the margin and centrally along the line of stitching 16 and 17. The lower end of the hook where the section 11 is welded to the loop 6 will rest against the edge 18 of the hem and in fact, the section 11 may dip inwardly into the plane of the loop as indicated in Figure 2. This itself tends to clamp the lower end of the hem of the material and to prevent the hook from working up and down since the material must pass between the inner side of the angle section 10 and the upper corner of the loop.

The hook of the present invention when once put in place holds tightly to the material and it is not easy to draw the hook out and impossible for the hook to swing from side to side.

In order to avoid sharp ends on the supporting arms 1 and 2, the upper sections may be separated as a fork with upwardly extending tines 19 and 20 which may be capped by rounded or spherical ends 21 and 22 respectively. The ends of the supporting arms 1 and 2 may also be terminated as indicated in Figure 5 where the arms 1 and 2 are merely spaced further apart as indicated at 23 and 24 and terminated in smooth loops 25 and 26 respectively lying in the same plane as the rest of the support 12. Other useful constructions of the terminating end supports may be used and if it is desired to have the upper end of the hook run to the top of the hem as indicated in the prior application, then a termination such as shown in Figure 5 of the present application or Figure 1 of the prior application may well be used.

Having described my invention, I now claim:

1. A drapery hook comprising a stiff wire formed into a small loop in the midsection of the wire with ends extending from the loop at each side and to a substantially contacting position with one another in the section away from the loop, said loop and ends lying in a common plane, a hook member having a hooked section with a stem extending therefrom in a direction longitudinally with said end extensions of the loop, said stem at its end having a turned in section abutting the bottom of the loop wherein the stem is welded to the loop, said stem lying substantially in a plane perpendicular to said common plane and including the line of contact between said end extensions of said loop, said stem being directed towards said line of contact and said hooked section away from said line of contact.

2. A drapery hook formed of stiff wire comprising a support constituted of two substantially contacting arms joined at their base by a loop integral with the arms, said loop and said arms lying in a common plane, a hook having a shank terminating in an inwardly offset section abutting and welded to the lower side of the loop in a line symmetrical with the support, said offset section being inclined and extending into the plane of the loop and said shank being of resilient metal and inclined to contact substantially with each of said contact arms on each side of their contact with each other whereby a drapery having a hem joined together by a line of transverse stitching may be held between three substantially parallel lines of contact.

3. A drapery hook formed of stiff wire comprising a support constituted of two substantially parallel opposed arms joined integrally together at their base through a loop of which the arms are an extension of the open side of the loop and in substantially the same plane as said loop, said arms being closely spaced from one another in a section away from the loop, a hook having a shank terminating in an inwardly bent section offsetting the lower end of the shank from said loop to which said inwardly bent section is welded, said shank being inclined towards said arms in its upper section near the hook in a position symmetrical with said opposed arms with the hook portion extending away from said arms.

SAMUEL PERLMUTTER.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
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2,252,070	French	Aug. 12, 1941
2,512,376	Perlmutter	June 20, 1950