Aug. 4, 1953 P. LEVINE 2,647,574

DRAPERY HOOK

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FIG. 3.

FIG. 1.

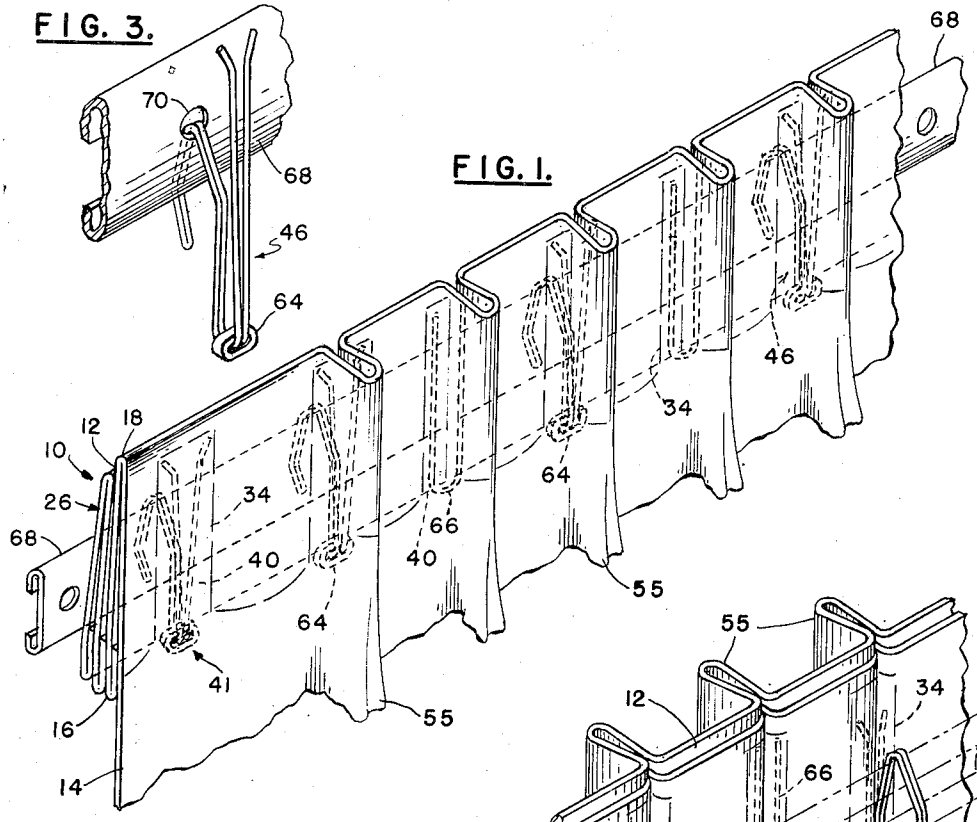

FIG. 2.

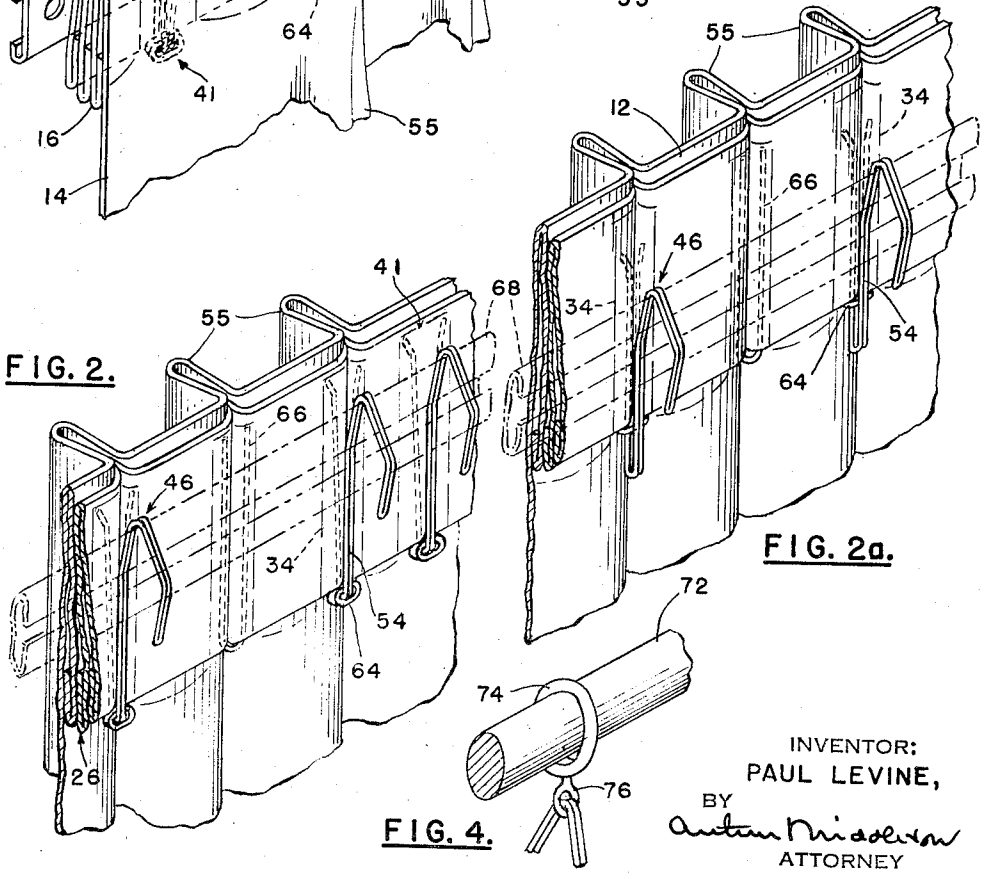

FIG. 2a.

FIG. 4.

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FIG. 6.

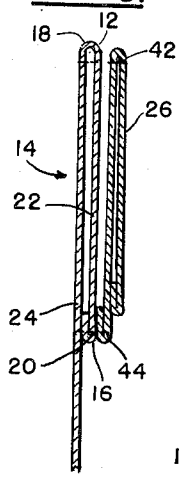


FIG. 5.

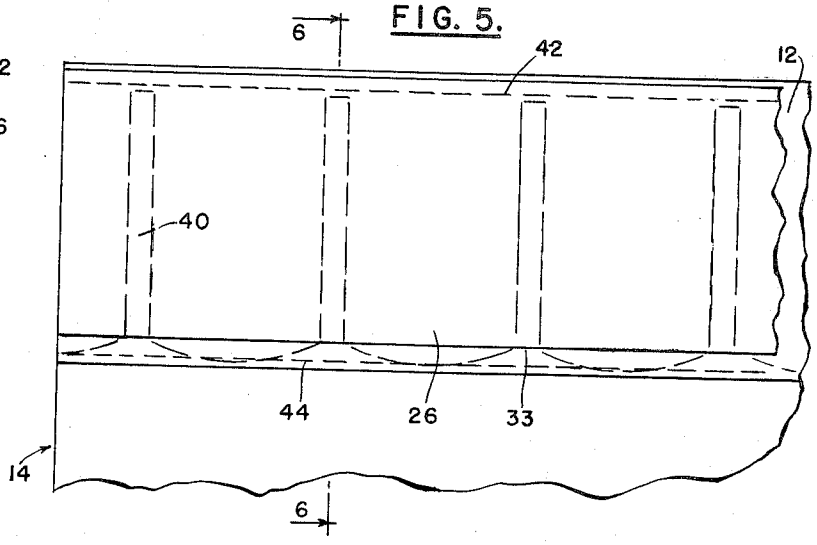


FIG. 8.

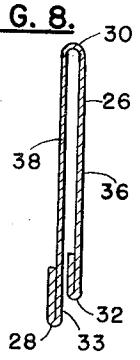
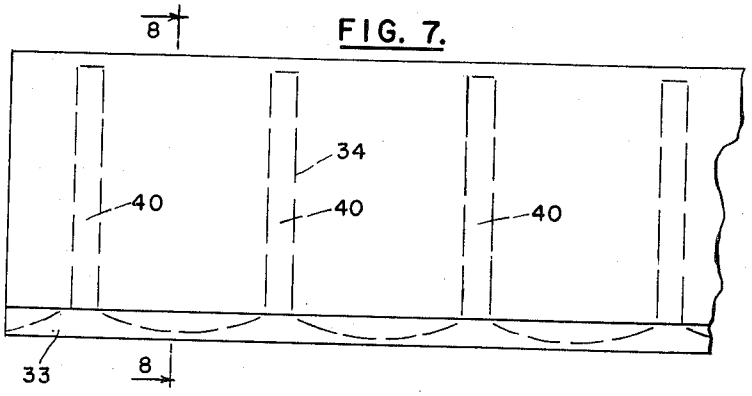


FIG. 7.



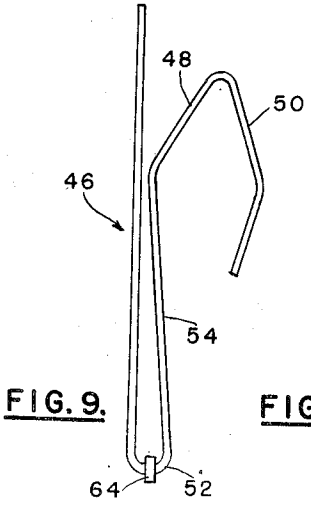


FIG. 9.

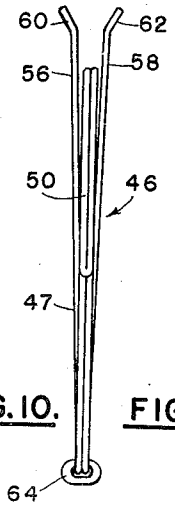


FIG. 10.

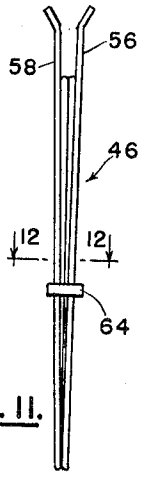


FIG. 11.

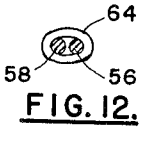


FIG. 12.

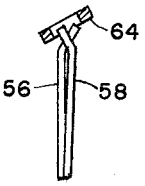


FIG. 13.

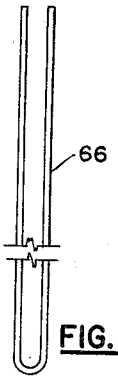


FIG. 14.

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DRAPERY HOOK

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Application July 29, 1952, Serial No. 301,467

6 Claims. (Cl. 160—348)

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The present invention relates to an improved drapery or curtain supporting hook and more particularly to a supporting hook adapted to form pleats at the top portion or heading of draperies or curtains.

Heretofore, various types of hooks have been provided for supporting draperies on supporting rods. In some cases the hooks are of the type that is sewed to the back side of the heading of a drapery and in others the hooks are provided with sharp pin portions for insertion into the heading of draperies whereby the latter can be supported on rods of the various known types. The prior art has also disclosed various means for forming pleats in the headings of draperies and usually the means has been entirely apart from the hook supports for the drapery. More recently, in the patent to Bernhard, Pat. No. 2,599,429, issued June 3, 1952, for example, there has been disclosed a heading support which includes a suspension hook coupled with means on the shank of the hook extending laterally on both sides of the shank and having fabric engaging means on each end of the extension. The patent to Bernhard also discloses the provision of a tape provided with a plurality of straps and fastened to a drapery in order that the means extending laterally on both sides of the shank can be engaged therewith so as to form pleats and secure the hook to the drapery.

In arrangements such as is shown in the said patent, certain disadvantages exist. For example, the slits in the tape that provide the straps will tend to tear into the straps because of the forces acting against the straps to retain them in pleating relationship. Furthermore, the forms of the combined hook and pleating means are rather complex and difficult of manufacture thereby rendering the same individually expensive.

Another difficulty with the hooks of the prior art that have provided means for forming pleats is that the relationship between the hooks and the heading has had practically no degree of adjustment whereby the amount of heading extending above the supporting rod can be controlled.

Accordingly it is a primary object of the present invention to overcome the disadvantages of the prior forms of combined hook and pleating means and to provide an improved supporting and pleating hook which is of simple form that can easily be manufactured.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved heading construction for draperies or curtains that is particularly adapted for cooperative use with my improved supporting

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and pleating hook but which is of such form as to be inherently resistant to tearing.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved supporting and pleating hook wherein the pleating portion includes a pair of leg elements which are adapted to clampingly engage spaced portions of the drapery heading so as to form a pleat, the leg elements of the pleating portion being resiliently retained in preselected relation to each other by the supporting hook portion which is integral with the pleating portion.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide an improved supporting and pleating hook wherein means is provided for vertically adjustably relating the hook to the drapery heading so that the amount of heading above the supporting rod can be controlled.

A feature of the present invention is that by providing a plurality of predeterminedly spaced pockets in the heading of the drapery with which the resilient legs of the pleating portion are to cooperate, various size pleats can be formed by selecting the spaced pockets that will give the pleat size desired. Another feature is that the normally required accuracy in hemming draperies and fastening the tape to the heading thereof is reduced inasmuch as the supporting and pleating hooks can be adjusted relative to the heading.

Various other objects and features of advantage, such as inexpensiveness and ease of application to drapery headings, will more fully appear from the detailed description to follow. The best form in which I have contemplated applying my invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front view in perspective of a portion of the top of a drapery or curtain showing the supporting and pleating hooks attached thereto in dotted lines and engaged on a supporting rod;

Figure 2 is a rear view in perspective showing the manner in which the hooks are applied to the drapery heading to form pleats;

Figure 2*a* is similar to Figure 2 but shows the hooks in relatively downwardly adjusted relation to the drapery heading;

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view showing the cooperation between the hook and the type of rod having openings therein;

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of a traverse-type of rod and the manner in which a hook can be associated therewith;

Figure 5 is a rear elevational view of the heading of a drapery showing the manner in which

the pockets are formed by stitching the backing or stiffening tape material to the drapery;

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 6—6 of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 5 but merely showing the folded, pocket-forming material;

Figure 8 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 8—8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a detail side elevational view of my improved hook while Figure 10 is a front elevational and Figure 11 is a rear elevational view of my improved hook;

Figure 12 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 12—12 of Figure 11;

Figure 13 is a detail view of portions of the leg elements of the hook with the ring to be associated therewith; and

Figure 14 is a side elevational view of a U-shaped element that is adapted for use in forming a pleat without necessitating the provision of a hook at that pleat.

Having reference to Figures 1 and 5 through 8 in particular, the heading construction designated generally as 10 that I employ will be described in detail. As is usual the upper edge portion 12 of the drapery 14 is folded at 16 and again at 18, a line of stitching at 20 fastening the folded over portion 22 to the main portion 24 of the drapery so as to provide an upper hem. Another piece of material 26 such as stiffening tape or the like of a suitable width is folded in the manner shown in Figure 8 so as to have fold lines at 28, 30 and 32 with the edge portion 33 adjacent the fold line 28 extending outwardly of the fold line 32. The folded piece of material 26 has a continuous line of stitching 34 securing the front panel 36 and rear panel 38 together to form a plurality of spaced pockets 40. The folded piece of material 26 with the pockets 40 formed therein is superimposed on the back portion of the top of the drapery at the hem and secured thereto by the lines of stitching at 42 and 44, the line of stitching 42 passing through both thicknesses of the material adjacent the fold 30 whereas the line of stitching 44 passes through only the edge portion 33 of the rear panel 38.

Figures 9 through 13 show the details of the supporting and pleating hook 46 which is comprised of a unitary wire-like member 47 having an intermediate portion 48 folded and angulated to provide a hook-like portion 50. The end portions of the wire-like member 47 are bent back at 52 so as to be juxtaposed to the shank portion 54 of the hook-like portion 50, thereby providing a pair of leg elements 56 and 58 slightly spread apart, the intermediate hook portion resiliently maintaining the leg elements in that relationship. The free ends 60 and 62 of the leg elements are extended outwardly and in opposite directions in relation to the plane of the leg elements 56 and 58. A flat elongated ring 64 is engaged over the leg elements 56 and 58, the opening in the ring is of such size as to maintain the leg elements in close relation to each other.

Looking now at Figures 1–4, the manner in which the supporting and pleating hook cooperates with the drapery heading to support the same and form pleats 55 therein is clearly shown. Each of the leg elements 56 and 58 is engaged in a preselected pocket 40. If a small pleat is to be formed, the leg elements are engaged in adjacent pockets, and if a larger pleat is to be formed, the leg elements are engaged in alternate or otherwise spaced pockets. The resiliency of the legs retains the pockets in which they are engaged in close relation to form a pleat. As seen in Figures 1 and 2, the leg elements are engaged to their fullest extent in the pockets 40, and bend 52 engaging the mouth of the pocket. Of course, any desired number of the hooks 46 can be employed depending upon the number of supporting and pleating hooks desired. If it be desired to form a pleat without providing a supporting hook, a U-shaped wire element 66, such as is shown in Figure 14, can be employed, the legs of the element 66 being engaged in preselected of the pockets as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 2*a*.

After the supporting and pleating hooks have been engaged in the drapery heading, the hook portions can be engaged over a curtain or drapery rod 68 in the manner shown in Figures 1, 2 and 2*a*, or through openings 70 in the drapery rod such as shown in Figure 3. Another mode of supporting draperies is shown in Figure 4 wherein a traverse rod 72 is shown with a ring 74 slidably mounted thereon to suspend the reduced diameter ring portion 76. The hook portion 50 can be engaged in the ring 76 for movement therewith.

Where it is desired that the drapery heading extend upwardly of the drapery supporting rod an amount greater than it normally does with the leg elements 56 and 58 fully inserted into pockets, as in Figures 1 and 2, the hooks 46 are adjusted relative to the pockets 40 and the rings 64 are slid into abutment with the fold at 32, thereby resiliently drawing the leg elements of each hook together to clampingly hold the pockets in pleat-forming relationship, as shown best in Figure 2*a*.

Various modifications and variations can be made which will fall within the scope of my invention as defined in the accompanying claims. For example, if desired, the hooks can be first engaged on the supporting rod and the drapery thereafter engaged on the hooks by inserting the leg elements into the selected pockets. It will also be understood that the piece of material 26 can be attached to the drapery heading by the same line of stitching 34 that forms the pockets 40. Furthermore, where it is desired to provide a supporting hook without forming a pleat, both of the leg elements of the hook can be engaged in a single pocket as at 41 in Figures 1 and 2.

I claim:

1. A supporting and pleating hook for draperies comprising a pair of elongated, juxtaposed leg elements having a hook-like portion integrally extending therefrom and resiliently joining said leg elements together, both of said leg elements being adapted to be engaged with spaced portions on the back side of a drapery, and means for urging said leg elements together for clampingly maintaining the spaced portions of the drapery together thereby forming a pleat therein.

2. A supporting and pleating hook for draperies comprising a pair of elongated, juxtaposed leg elements having a hook-like portion integrally extending therefrom and resiliently joining said leg elements together, both of said leg elements being adapted to be engaged with spaced portions on the back side of a drapery, and means for urging said leg elements together for clampingly maintaining the spaced portions of the drapery together thereby forming a pleat therein, said means including a ring encircling the pair of leg elements.

3. A supporting and pleating hook for draperies comprising a unitary, resilient, wire-like mem-

ber having a doubled-up, angulated, hook-like intermediate portion, and juxtaposed end portions providing leg elements, both of said leg elements being adapted to be engaged with spaced portions of the back side of a drapery, and slidable ring means encircling said pair of leg elements and longitudinally adjustable relative thereto for urging said leg elements together for clampingly maintaining the spaced portions of the drapery together thereby forming a pleat therein.

4. A drapery top pleating construction including when emplaced an elongated piece of material folded approximately on a central longitudinal fold line, and stitching joining said folded piece to the top portion of a drapery and providing a plurality of spaced pockets, a supporting and pleating hook comprising a pair of elongated leg elements having a hook-like portion extending therefrom for engagement with a supporting rod, said leg elements being resilient and resiliently movable toward and away from each other, each of said leg elements being engageable in a separate one of said spaced pockets, and means for urging said leg elements together for clampingly maintaining the spaced pockets together thus forming a pleat in the top portion of the drapery.

5. A drapery top pleating construction including when emplaced an elongated piece of material folded approximately on a central longitudinal fold line, and stitching joining said folded piece to the top portion of a drapery and providing a plurality of spaced pockets, a supporting and pleating hook comprising a unitary, resilient, wire-like member having a doubled-up, angulated, hook-like intermediate portion, and juxtaposed end portions providing leg elements, each of said leg elements being engageable in a separate one of said spaced pockets, and means for urging said leg elements together for clampingly maintaining the spaced pockets together thus forming a pleat in the top portion of the drapery.

6. A drapery top pleating construction including when emplaced an elongated piece of material folded approximately on a central longitudinal fold line, and stitching joining said folded piece to the top portion of a drapery and providing a plurality of spaced pockets, a supporting and pleating hook comprising a unitary, resilient, wire-like member having a doubled-up, angulated, hook-like intermediate portion, and juxtaposed end portions providing leg elements, each of said leg elements being engageable in a separate one of said spaced pockets, and slidable ring means encircling said pair of leg elements and longitudinally adjustable relative thereto for urging said leg elements together in adjusted relation to the length of the pockets and clampingly maintaining the spaced pockets together thus forming a pleat in the top portion of the drapery and to adjust the height of the drapery above a supporting rod.

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