Oct. 30, 1945. S. G. ISSERSTEDT 2,388,061

CURTAIN SUSPENDING MEANS

Filed Oct. 20, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

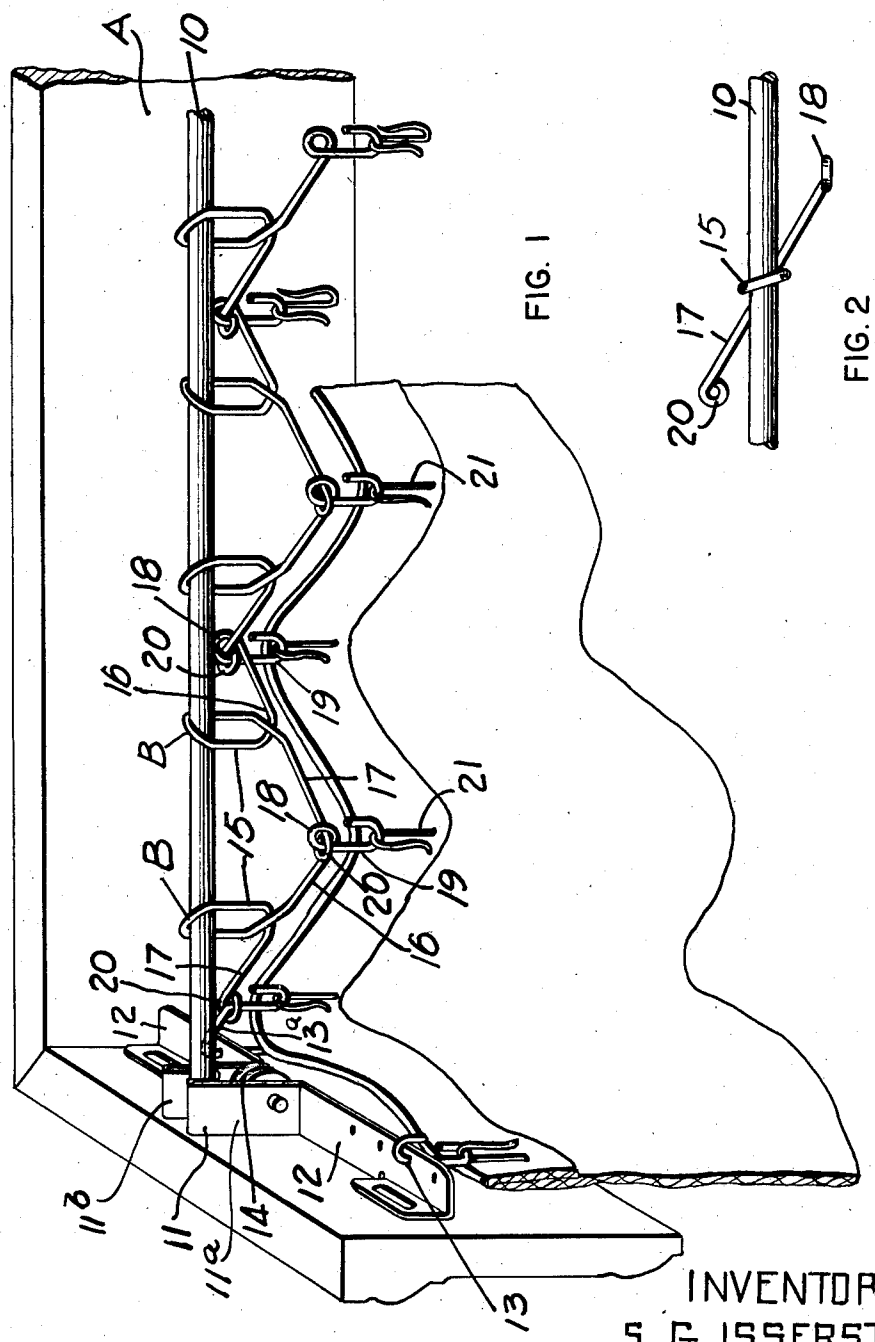


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

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CURTAIN SUSPENDING MEANS

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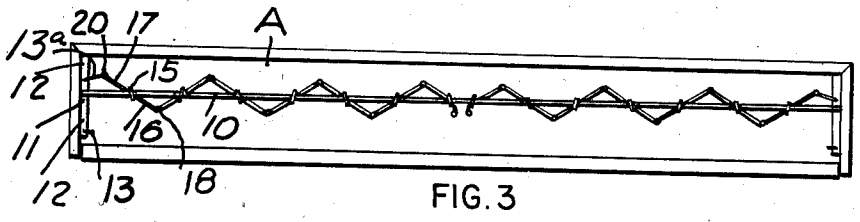


FIG. 3

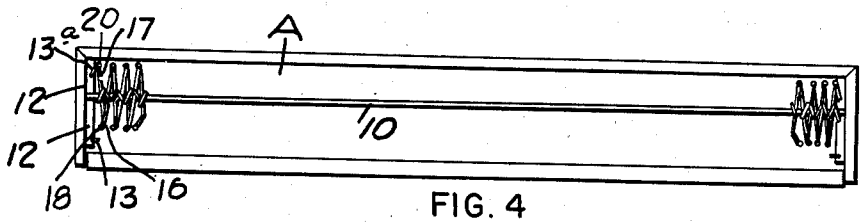


FIG. 4

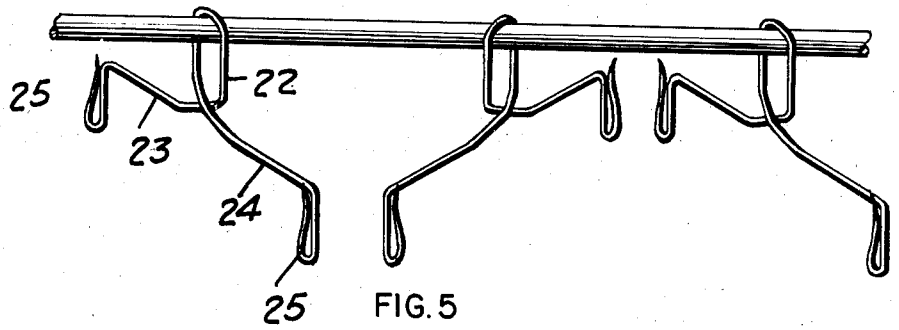


FIG. 5

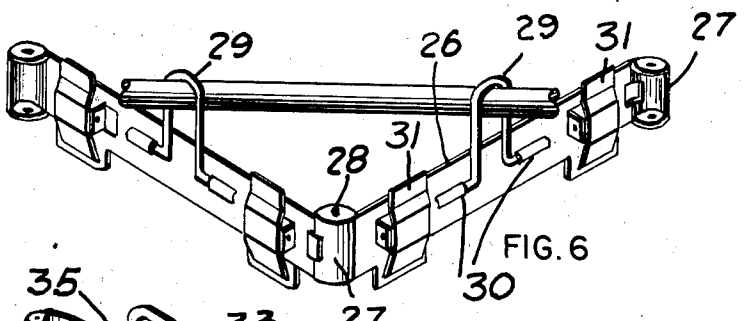


FIG. 6

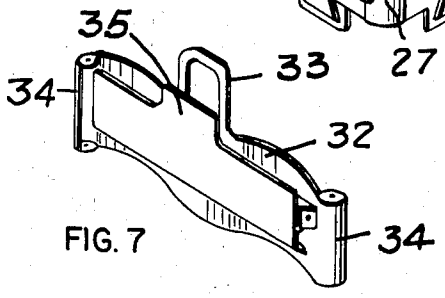


FIG. 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,388,061

CURTAIN SUSPENDING MEANS

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Application October 20, 1944, Serial No. 559,594

8 Claims. (Cl. 160—84)

This invention relates to curtain suspending means.

In the suspension of curtains it has been usual to provide suspending rings in conjunction with a rod or the like, which are applied at spaced apart intervals along the top of the curtain. One particular difficulty in the suspension of curtains is to provide an evenly draped curtain and in most cases it is necessary to adjust and re-adjust the curtains so that they will fall in predetermined graceful folds, particularly when drawn to cover a window, doorway or the like, and also when hanging to one or both sides of such openings.

I have found that it is possible to eliminate this adjustment which often requires considerable time, and in many cases relocation of the suspending elements.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a simple curtain suspending element and/or a combination of such elements through which the curtains are suspended in graceful uniform folds and through which the latter may be positively maintained whether the curtain is disposed in folded position or drawn over an opening to a partial or full extent as may be required.

A further object of the invention is to provide a simple means of suspension which will achieve this object and which may be constructed in a series of independent suspending elements or a series of connecting elements.

A still further object of the invention is to provide in conjunction with suspending elements of this kind a simple means of maintaining a predetermined position of said elements in relation to the curtain rods or other means of suspension whereby a predetermined draping of the curtain is always positively provided.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an element or elements of this kind which may be manufactured and produced at comparatively low cost.

With these and other objects in view the invention generally comprises a curtain suspending element employing a means of connecting the element with a mounting from which the curtain is to be suspended, and a means of engaging the curtain at a predetermined point, including a means of disposing the curtain engaging portions of the element in a position at an angle to the plane of the opening in conjunction with which the curtain is mounted, whereby to provide for a predetermined positive draping of the curtain in a uniform manner. Preferably the element forms part of a series of connected elements of similar character.

The invention will be fully understood by reference to the following detailed specification taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a curtain and structure from which it is suspended, illustrating a preferred form of suspension means according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary plan view of a curtain rod having a suspending element according to the present invention mounted thereon and illustrating the manner in which the portions of the element are held in a predetermined set position so as to provide for a positive uniform draping of the curtain.

Figure 3 is a schematic top plan view of a curtain suspension showing the manner in which the curtain suspending means provides for a uniform draping of curtains when the latter are drawn across an opening, such as a window or the like.

Figure 4 is a similar view to Figure 3 but illustrating the curtains in completely folded collapsed position and uniformly draped at each end of the opening.

Figure 5 illustrates an alternative construction of suspension elements in which independent elements are provided for individual attachment to the curtain.

Figure 6 is a partial perspective view of an alternative form of individual suspension member constructed somewhat similarly to that shown in Figure 5 and employing an elongated attaching clip, useable as an independent element or with others in a connected combination.

Figure 7 is a view of a section of an element similar to the element of Figure 6.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates a suitable conventional headboard construction used in curtain suspension which, in a conventional manner, carries the curtain rod **10**, here shown as mounted in a suitable bracket **11** connected to the headboard structure. This bracket construction according to the present invention preferably includes the uprights **11***a*, having the rod receiving channel **11***b* therebetween and opposed projecting arms **12** extending outwardly at right angles to the uprights **11***a* and having a means of securing the structure to a headboard or the like. The arms **12** are orificed as desired such as shown in Fig. 1, and provide for the anchoring of the curtain at a suitable point as by the hook member **13**. The bracket provides for the mounting of a roller such as **14** between the uprights **11***a* for use when draw curtains are required and

over which the necessary draw string or strings may pass.

According to the present invention I provide the suspension members B which as shown in Figure 1 may be constructed of wire, forming a central loop 15 designed to encircle a curtain rod and opposed projecting arms 16 and 17. In the form shown the arm 16 in each instance is looped to form an eyelet 18 at its extremity and a downwardly depending portion bent to form a suspension hook 19. The arm 17 in each instance is bent upon itself to form the eyelet 20 which is disposed preferably in a plane substantially at right angles to the plane of the eyelet 18. These suspension elements are preferably connected together by means of the eyelets 18 and 20 as shown, so that a hinged construction is provided. Moreover, it will be noted that the character of the hinged connection is such that hinging action is permitted to a predetermined extent so that when the elements B have swung relatively to one another as the curtain is extended over an opening or the like a part of the arm 17 engaging a part of the loop 18 will prevent the members B from swinging to a further degree relatively to one another and thus these elements are disposed in a predetermined angular position. Thus, this limited hinging action between the members B constitutes a means for maintaining the arms horizontally at an angle to the axial line of the mounting member (rod, track or the like) to suspend the curtain in predetermined uniform folds when the suspending loop 15 is mounted on such a mounting member. Moreover, it also disposes the suspension loop in relation to the mounting member so that the side portions of the loop will not tend to bind on the rod or mounting member as the curtains are moved to or from extended position.

The suspension loop 15 in each instance is as shown in Figure 2 disposed so that its axial plane is disposed at an angle to the axial plane of the opposed arms 16 and 17. Consequently, when mounted on a rod, the suspending loop 15 will constitute a means for positioning the arms of each element at a correspondingly uniform angle to the axis of the curtain rod 10. This is particularly so in the case of the individual element and it may also constitute the positioning means for the arms in the connected series where the limitation of hinging action between the elements is not such as to prevent the side portions of the loop of each member from engaging with the mounting member in a bearing engagement. Accordingly, therefore, when the curtain is connected with the suspension means, such as by the conventional hooklike members 21 secured at spaced apart intervals along the top of the curtain, the curtain will be suspended and draped in a plurality of uniform graceful folds. Moreover, it will be apparent that this uniform suspension of the curtain will prevail whether the curtain is drawn to cover the opening or whether it is withdrawn and folded in substantially collapsed position. This contrast is clearly illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. In this connection it will be noted that when the curtain is drawn to cover or partially cover the opening, the suspending loop will slide along the curtain rod 10 to a spaced uniform position as shown in Figures 1 and 3, and during this operation the connected eyelets 18 and 20 will swing relatively to each other and connected elements will finally determine the maximum extension of the curtain across the opening. A similar return swinging action occurs when the curtain is withdrawn or pulled to collapsed position shown in Figure 4, while the loop 15 will maintain at all times an angular position of the arms 16 and 17 relatively to the normal axis or vertical axial plane of the curtain rod.

In mounting the curtain the hook member 13 is anchored on one of the arms 12 as shown in Fig. 1 rearwardly of the axial line of the mounting member or rod 10. This permits of a side draping of the curtains gracefully at the edge of the opening. A hook member 13a is then swingably anchored in the opposite arm 12 and in hinged connection with the first suspension member B. This forms the anchoring point from which the series of uniform folds commence in the extending or withdrawing of the curtain when mounted. It will be obvious, therefore, that a series of uniform folds must result both in the extended or withdrawn positions of the curtain and the preferred form of connection described also permits graceful side draping of the end of the curtain at the edge of the opening.

The same result will be achieved in the use of individually connected units or suspension elements as shown in Figure 5. Here the construction in principle is substantially the same, including the main suspension loop 22 and the opposed arms 23 and 24. In this connection loop 22 is disposed at an angle to the axis of the arms similarly to that as described in Figure 1. However, the ends of the arms are here bent to form hooklike members 25 which may be pointed and employed to enter into the curtain material or may merely be used, if desired, to connect with hooklike elements already positioned on the curtain.

In the case of Figure 5, a similar action results as in the case of Figure 1. In this case the suspension elements are formed from a plate-like linear body 26 provided with a fitting 27 at each end to form a hinged connection which may be effected by a suitable hinge pin 28 or other suitable means. The suspending loops 29 are, in this instance, formed from separate wire members suitably mounted as at 30 on the plate-like body 26. The curtain is carried in this case, if desired, by hingedly mounted spring clips 31 which can be readily depressed and released to engage and disengage the upper edge of the curtain.

In the case of Figure 5, a similar action results as in the case of Figure 1. In this case the suspension elements are formed from a plate-like linear body 26 provided with a fitting 27 at each end to form a hinged connection which may be effected by a suitable hinge pin 28 or other suitable means. The suspending loops 29 are, in this instance, formed from separate wire members suitably mounted as at 30 on the plate-like body 26. The curtain is carried in this case, if desired, by hingedly mounted spring clips 31 which can be readily depressed and released to engage and disengage the upper edge of the curtain.

In the case of Figure 7, an individual element is formed from a plate-like body 32 suitably stamped to provide the integral suspension loop 33 and end portions 34 which may be employed as hinged connecting members where desired. The curtain is secured by means of a single hinged spring clip 35.

It is apparent, therefore, that the invention may be carried out in different forms, both in respect to individual suspension elements or a connected series of said elements. I prefer to use

a connected series of these elements as it simplifies the operation of suspending the curtain so as to provide readily for graceful uniform folds. In this connection it is only necessary to dispose the hooks 21 or other means of connection at uniformly spaced apart points, for instance, spaced apart a distance approximating the combined length of the arms 16 and 17. Whereas in the case of the individual unit the location of the points of connection with the curtain is a little less easy. Furthermore, it will be obvious that the connected series when connected so that they will hinge relatively to one another to a limited extent, forms a means in itself of positioning each element horizontally at an incline to the axial line of the curtain rod, track or the like, to provide for predetermined uniform folds.

It is apparent from the foregoing that several advantages result from this invention. While the conventional means of making curtains to hang in proper folds is by ruffling, and when the curtains are being drawn back, the curtain is merely pushed back in a haphazard manner, it is obvious that the present invention provides a form for guiding the material in such a way that it can only fold or unfold in a predetermined manner, thus providing uniform graceful folds. Moreover, the forming of a neat, predetermined fold as described, and the possibility of making the folds large permits the curtain to be drawn farther back, and also makes it possible to draw curtains with less effort.

Finally, it will be clearly evident that any plain piece of material can be used as a curtain without the necessity of tailoring it to form ruffles or pleats, with the result that the invention greatly simplifies the making and hanging of curtains, and also facilitates the cleaning, washing or ironing of the curtains.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. Curtain suspending means comprising an element employed in a series and formed with substantially aligned opposite projecting arms, means for suspending a portion of a curtain therefrom and a suspending member projecting from said element intermediate the ends of said arms substantially at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the arms, designed slidably to engage a mounting member, and in grouped series, to suspend the curtain therefrom and means in connection with said suspension member for maintaining said arms horizontally at an incline to the axial line of said mounting member when said curtain is extended whereby said curtain may be suspended in predetermined uniform folds.

2. Curtain suspending means comprising a linear element employed in a series each element having means for securing a part of a curtain thereto and a loop suspending member projecting therefrom intermediate its ends and substantially at right angles thereto, said suspending member being designed to engage a mounting member and, in grouped series, to suspend the curtain therefrom, portions of said suspending member being disposed to engage the mounting member to maintain the element horizontally at an incline to the axial line of said mounting member when said curtain is extended whereby said curtain may be suspended in predetermined uniform folds.

3. Curtain suspending means comprising a linear element employed in a series, and, having a projecting suspension device intermediate its ends designed to slidably engage a mounting member and means for suspending a portion of a curtain therefrom, means in connection with said suspension device for disposing the linear element horizontally at an incline to the axial line of said mounting member when the curtain, to which a series of said elements are attached, is extended, said element being capable of assuming a position substantially at right angles to the axial line of said mounting member when said curtain is folded, a series of said elements tending to form predetermined uniform folds in the curtain, both in the extended and folded positions of the curtain.

4. Curtain suspending means comprising a series of linear swingably connected elements each having a suspension member intermediate its ends designed to slidably engage a mounting member, and a means of attaching a curtain thereto adjacent to the ends of each element, means in connection with said elements for disposing each of them horizontally at an incline to the axial line of said mounting member when the curtain to which they are attached is extended, said elements being capable of assuming a horizontal position substantially at right angles to the axial line of said mounting member when said curtain is folded, said elements tending to form predetermined uniform folds in the curtain, both in the extended and retracted positions of the curtain.

5. Curtain suspending means comprising a series of linear swingably connected elements each having a suspension member intermediate its ends designed to slidably engage a mounting member, and a means of attaching a curtain thereto at least adjacent to the ends of each element, alternate ones of said elements being designed to lie substantially parallel to one another in a retracted position of the curtain which they are designed to suspend and swingable relatively to one another and disposable at an angle to each other and at an incline to the axial line of said mounting member when the curtain to which they are attached is in an extended position, and means in connection with said elements tending to dispose each of said series at a uniform incline to the axial line of said mounting member when said curtain is in an extended position, said elements thereby forming predetermined uniform folds in the curtain both in the extended and retracted positions of the curtain.

6. Curtain suspending means as claimed in claim 5 in which the means for maintaining the elements at an incline to the axial line to said mounting member when the curtain is extended comprises cooperating means between adjacent elements for limiting the extent of relative swinging action between them.

7. Curtain suspending means as claimed in claim 5 in which the means for maintaining the elements at an incline to the axial line to said mounting member when the curtain is extended comprises an angular disposition of the suspension member relatively to the linear element, parts of said suspension member engaging the mounting member in an extended position of the curtain to dispose said linear member at a predetermined angle to the axial line of said mounting member.

8. Curtain suspending means as claimed in claim 5 including in combination a bracket member designed to carry the mounting member, and means for pivotally anchoring one end of said series to said bracket.

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