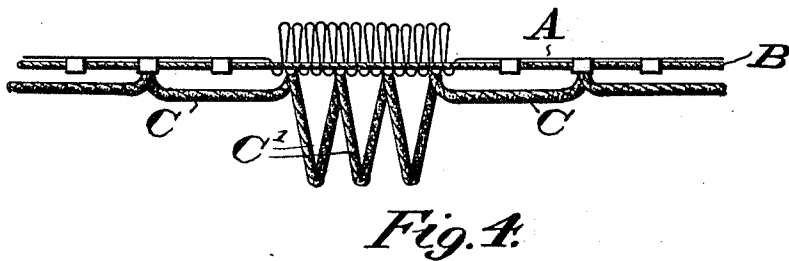
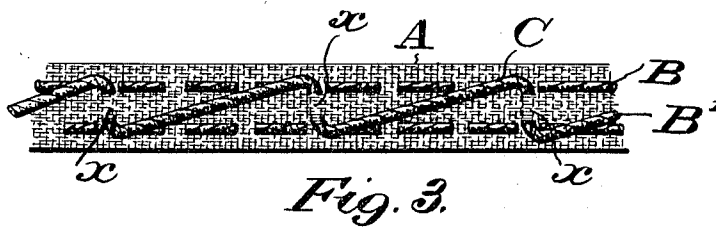
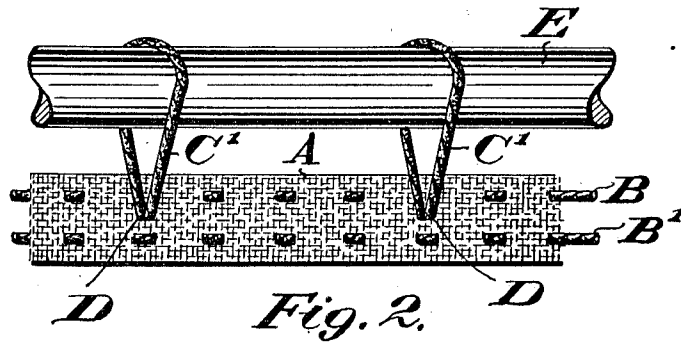
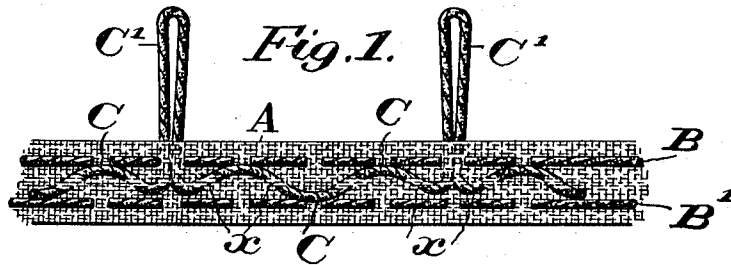


C. B. WHITE.
 MEANS FOR HANGING CURTAINS OR THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1911.

1,039,343.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.



Witnesses:
 Walter M. Chapin
 William C. Lauf.

Inventor,
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 by
 Rosenbaum & Stockbridge
 Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BERNARD WHITE, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES CARR & SONS, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, A PARTNERSHIP.

MEANS FOR HANGING CURTAINS OR THE LIKE.

1,039,343.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

Application filed February 18, 1911. Serial No. 609,499.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BERNARD WHITE, designer, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Means for Hanging Curtains or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

In plaiting or gathering tapes having loosely incorporated draw cords or equivalents and to which tapes are attached curtains, bed hangings, or the like, it has hitherto always been necessary to suspend the tapes from the curtain rods or wires by means of hooks, rings, or other suspending appliances which have been quite separately produced from the tape and have required attachment thereto, as for example, by being sewn thereon or by being hooked into or otherwise engaged with loops which have been attached to or woven into the tape.

This invention consists in so constructing such a gathering or plaiting tape that its suspending appliances which pass upon and directly engage with the curtain rod are integrally produced with the tape in the process of weaving the same, by weaving in and with the tape a separate cord or equivalent, hereinafter referred to as a cord, in such a manner that loops are produced in the cord of a nature, disposition, and dimensions to be passed upon the curtain rod, and, while so passed upon and engaged with such rod, to permit the tape to be properly suspended from the rod and in such relation thereto as has hitherto been permitted to a gathering or plaiting tape by the separately produced hooks or the like attached to such a tape.

Different tapes formed with different varieties of integral direct suspending loops produced according to this invention are shown in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows one variety of tape in view from one side and Fig. 2 illustrates it from the other, the latter figure also showing a curtain rod in place in the loops.

In producing the tape A thus illustrated the main part of it is woven in the ordinary manner and the usual draw cords B B¹ to effect the plaiting or gathering of the tape when required are incorporated therewith in the ordinary or any suitable manner. The cord C in which the suspending loops

C¹ are formed is laid in a sinuous line on one face of the tape (see Fig. 1) as the tape is being woven by means of devices well known in tape weaving, and so that, at certain points, preferably centrally along the tape as illustrated, the cord is bound into the body of the tape by certain warp ends indicated at *x*. At any suitable point the cord is led through the shed as at D to a sufficient distance to form a loop of cord C¹ to be used in lieu of a separately attached ring or loop to go over and slide upon the curtain rod E and then returns. The cord forming the loop is bound into the tape at the points where it leaves and re-enters the tape, so that the loop C¹ thus formed is permanent. By producing a series of loops C¹ at suitable distances apart a series of suspending loops integral with the tape is produced.

As a convenient method of forming the loops just described the suspending loop cord C is carried in a shuttle which at intervals during the weaving of the tape between suspending loops crosses the shed and is bound or woven into one face of the fabric by certain warp ends. When a loop is to be formed the loop cord immediately after being bound into the tape is carried by its shuttle below the whole of the warps from the center to one edge of the tape and around a "pearl" warp and arranged at a suitable distance from the edge of the tape according to the length or size of loop which has to be formed in the cord as a consequence of its passage around such "pearl" warp end. It is then returned around the "pearl" end and again under the same warp ends, which have remained raised, and is then again bound into the fabric and the formation of a loop projecting from the center of one face of the tape is completed. The weaving of the tape with the intermittent binding in of the cord then proceeds until another loop has to be formed. The shedding of the warps and the "pearl" end-to effect their proper movements is accomplished by the usual jacquard mechanism. The "pearl" end is of course, removed from the loops when the tape is finished.

Instead of that part of the cord C which forms a suspending loop leaving and re-entering the tape at about one and the same central point as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it may be otherwise disposed. For example,

and as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, a loop C¹ may be formed by the cord C leaving the tape at one side of a central line along the tape and reëntering it at some distance along the tape
5 and at a point to the other side of the center line. Fig. 3 shows such a tape in face view and Fig. 4 shows it in edge view the central part of the tape in this latter figure being shown as drawn up or plaited or gathered.
10 As before *x* indicates the warp ends by which the cord C is bound into the tape.

What I claim is:—

A gathering or plaiting tape for curtains,

such tape being provided with integral suspending loops for engagement with the curtain rod and with draw cords for gathering or plaiting, substantially as hereinbefore described. 15

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 20

CHARLES BERNARD WHITE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM GEO. HEYS,
FRANK A. HEYS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
