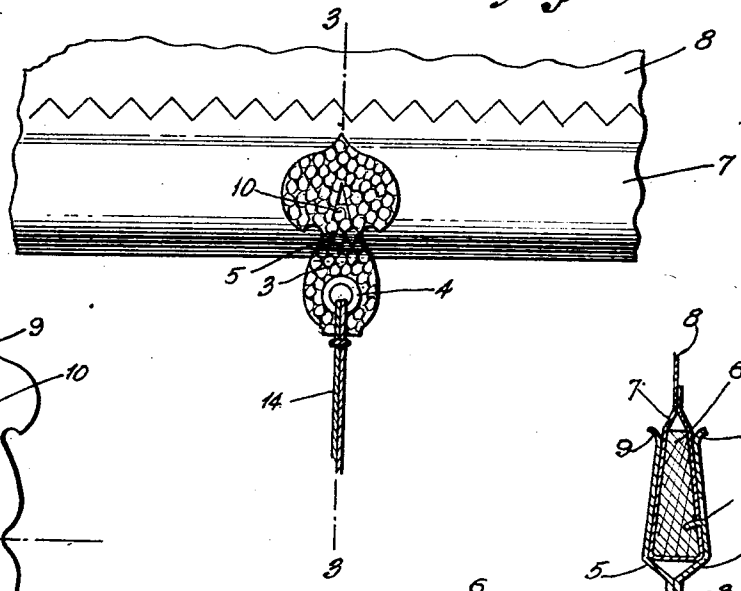
Dec. 24, 1929. A. EIRING 1,740,975

SHADE PULL CLASP

Filed Jan. 16, 1929

Fig. 1



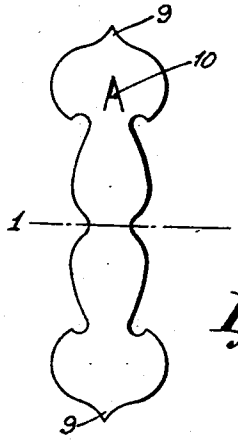


Fig. 5

Fig. 3

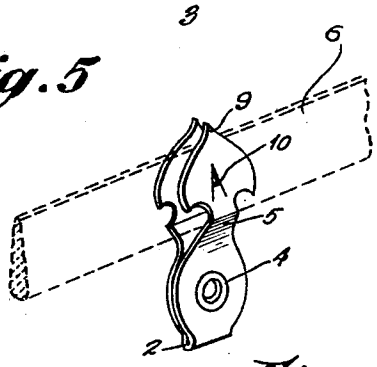


Fig. 2

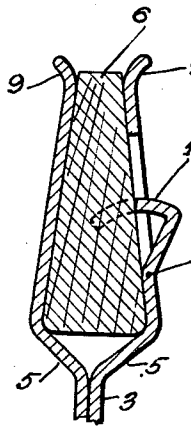


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHADE-PULL CLASP

Application filed January 16, 1929. Serial No. 332,977.

This invention is a shade pull clasp adapted to be associated with the lower edge of a shade for the purpose of attaching a cord, tassel or ring thereto.

It is common to provide shades with relatively deep hems at their bottoms in which rods are positioned to maintain the lower edge of the shade in shape. Cords, tassels or rings are generally secured to shades by attaching them to screw eyes passed through the hem into the rod. These screw eyes are difficult to install without splitting relatively light shade rods and invariably distort the hem and render the assembly unsightly.

Attempts have been made to associate cords, tassels and rings with shades without employing screw eyes or analogous devices, but such devices, as have hitherto been suggested, have not met with favor for the reason that they have been either difficult to install or failed to properly maintain their position after installation. In other cases their cost has been prohibitive.

With the foregoing considerations in mind, the object of the present invention is to provide a relatively simple and economical construction which will efficiently maintain a cord, tassel or ring in cooperative relation with the shade and which may be associated with the shade with ease and dispatch and without requiring any skill whatever in accomplishing such assembly.

A further object of the invention is to provide a structure which will have a firm anchorage with respect to the shade and will withstand any tension which may be applied to the shade pull.

The clasp of the present invention differs from prior devices intended for analogous purposes in several important particulars. For example, the clasp of this invention is constructed from a single piece of sheet metal bent upon itself to form a cord attaching portion from which extends a pair of opposed clamping jaws which are relatively resilient. These clamping jaws are so shaped as to collectively substantially conform to the cross section of a shade rod, so that the clasp may be brought into cooperative relation with the rod by passing said clasp in an edgewise direction longitudinally of said rod from one end of the latter. One or both of the clamping jaws is provided with a struck up spur or tongue stamped from the jaw and so shaped that it will normally partake of retracted relation so as not to interfere with the sliding movement of the clasp with respect to the shade. However, when the clasp has been properly positioned, the tongue, which is provided with a sharp point, may be readily forced into the rod to anchor the clasp in position against movement in any direction.

The tongue is preferably made of hook shape, so that it effectually anchors the clasp against pulling away from the shade if tension were applied with sufficient force to overcome the resilient gripping action of the jaws. Furthermore where the bend occurs in folding the blank upon itself to form the jaws, this bend is made in the form of a relatively open loop through which a ring may be passed if desired and which produces a far better mechanical structure than would be the case if a sharp bend were imparted to the metal at this point. An eyelet is passed through the abutting portions of the device adjacent the bend and serves to hold these parts in face abutting relation and through this eyelet the shade pull is passed.

Features of the invention, other than those specified, will be apparent from the hereinafter detailed description and claims, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

The accompanying drawing illustrates one practical embodiment of the invention, but the construction therein shown is to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 shows a portion of the lower edge of a shade with the present invention associated therewith.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the clasp with the shade rod shown in dotted lines.

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged section of the jaw portion of the clamp showing the manner in

which the tongue is manipulated to lock the clasp in position.

Figure 5 shows the blank from which the clasp is formed.

In the manufacture of the present invention, I first proceed by the use of suitable stamping and forming dies to produce the blank shown in Figure 5. This figure illustrates a somewhat ornate contour, but I wish it understood that the outline, shape or surface ornamentation is optional and that it can be varied within wide limits without departing from this invention. As shown, however, the opposite end portions of the blank of Figure 5 are substantially identical and are complementary to one another. After the blank has been formed, it is bent along the medial line 1 into the form shown in the remaining figures. The bend at the line 1, however, is made so as to form a substantially cylindrical portion 2 at the bend, so that the metal is not fractured by being bent at too sharp an angle.

After the two ends of the blank have been bent upon themselves as stated, the abutting portions 3 are perforated and an eyelet or grommet 4 is passed through the alined perforations and headed to clamp these portions in face abutting relation. The upward extensions of the portions 3 constitute clamping jaws 5, which are oppositely complementary to one another and are shaped to substantially conform to the cross-section of a shade rod 6 which, in accordance with the usual practice, is housed within the hem 7 of the shade 8, as clearly shown in Figure 3. From this figure, it is further clear that the clamping jaws 5 conform to the cross-section of the lower end of the shade, while the free ends of the jaws are flared out slightly as shown at 9, so as not to damage the shade fabric.

With this arrangement, it will be apparent that the clasp is applied to the shade by sliding it edgewise from one edge of the shade. This is particularly desirable since it permits the clamping jaws 5 to be made relatively rugged and if an attempt were made to spring the jaws directly on to the center of the shade from the lower edge thereof, there would be a tendency to deform the jaws, so that they would not thereafter tightly grip the shade, unless very high grade spring-stock were employed in the manufacture of the clasp.

By slipping the clasp on to the shade by lateral movement as stated, all strain on the clasp is eliminated and more close conformity with the shade rod through indefinite periods is assured.

In order to secure the clasp in position on the shade, one of the clamping jaws 5 is struck up to form a spur or tongue 10. Said spur or tongue is produced by cutting a substantially triangular portion on the medial line of the jaw and thereafter bending same intermediate its ends, as shown in Figure 4, so as to form a hooked end 11 which is curved on a center 12 coincident with the base of the spur or tongue 10. The normal position of the spur or tongue 10 is as illustrated in full lines in Figure 4, wherein it will be noted that the spur or tongue is bent outwardly or retracted to a position wholly exterior of the space between the clamping jaws so that the clasp may be slid along the curtain rod without the spur or tongue interfering with such movement. However, when the clasp is in the desired position at the center of the rod, the spur or tongue may be thereupon forced into the dotted line position of Figure 4, whereby the hooked end 11 is caused to impale the shade rod.

The advantage of the curved end is that it will lead truly into the rod without tendency to split the same and when in the dotted line position will effectually lock the clasp in position against movement not only in a direction longitudinally of the rod, but in any other direction as well. If excessive strains are placed on the clasp which would tend to pull it off, the rod in a downward direction, the hooked end 11 of the spur or tongue 10 will effectually preclude displacement of the clasp.

When it is desired to remove the clasp from the shade for any reason, the tongue may be withdrawn from the dotted line position of Fig. 4 to the full line position thereof by bending it out through the employment of any suitable sharp implement, whereupon the clasp may be slid transversely from the shade. The shade cord 14 is associated with the clasp by passing it through the eyelet 4 and securing it in any suitable and convenient manner. If desired, the cord may be replaced by a ring or a ring or cord may be passed through the looped end 2 without departing from this invention.

The device which I have described is simple in construction. It may be conveniently and economically manufactured and is thoroughly efficient for its intended pruposes. It may be provided with surface ornamentation of any suitable character and may be formed with any desired contour. Sheet metal possessing resilient characteristics is preferred in the fabrication of the structure and when such metal is employed, relatively extensive abutting portions 3 from an adequate support for the resilient clamping jaws 5 and provide a proper anchorage for the cord 14. Relative edgewise movement between the jaws is precluded by the bend 2 and the eyelet 4 and the structure is as a whole rugged and well adapted for the performance of its intended functions.

Having thus fully described the invention,

what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A shade pull clasp formed from a sheet metal blank bent upon itself intermediate its ends to form a looped portion adjacent which are face abutting portions carrying oppositely bowed resilient clamping jaws shaped to substantially conform to the cross section of the shade rod, a tapering tongue stamped from one of said jaws and bent intermediate its ends to form an inwardly-extended hooked end, the said tongue being bent at a point which lies substantially at the base of the tongue, said tongue normally occupying a retracted position to withdraw the hooked end from between the jaws, whereby the clasp may be slid longitudinally of a shade rod, and said tongue being bodily movable to cause the hooked end to impale the rod to anchor the clasp in position, and a headed eyelet adapted to secure the face abutting portions together and providing an aperture for securing a cord to the clasp.

In testimony whereof I have signed the foregoing specification.

ANTHONY EIRING.