

July 12, 1938.

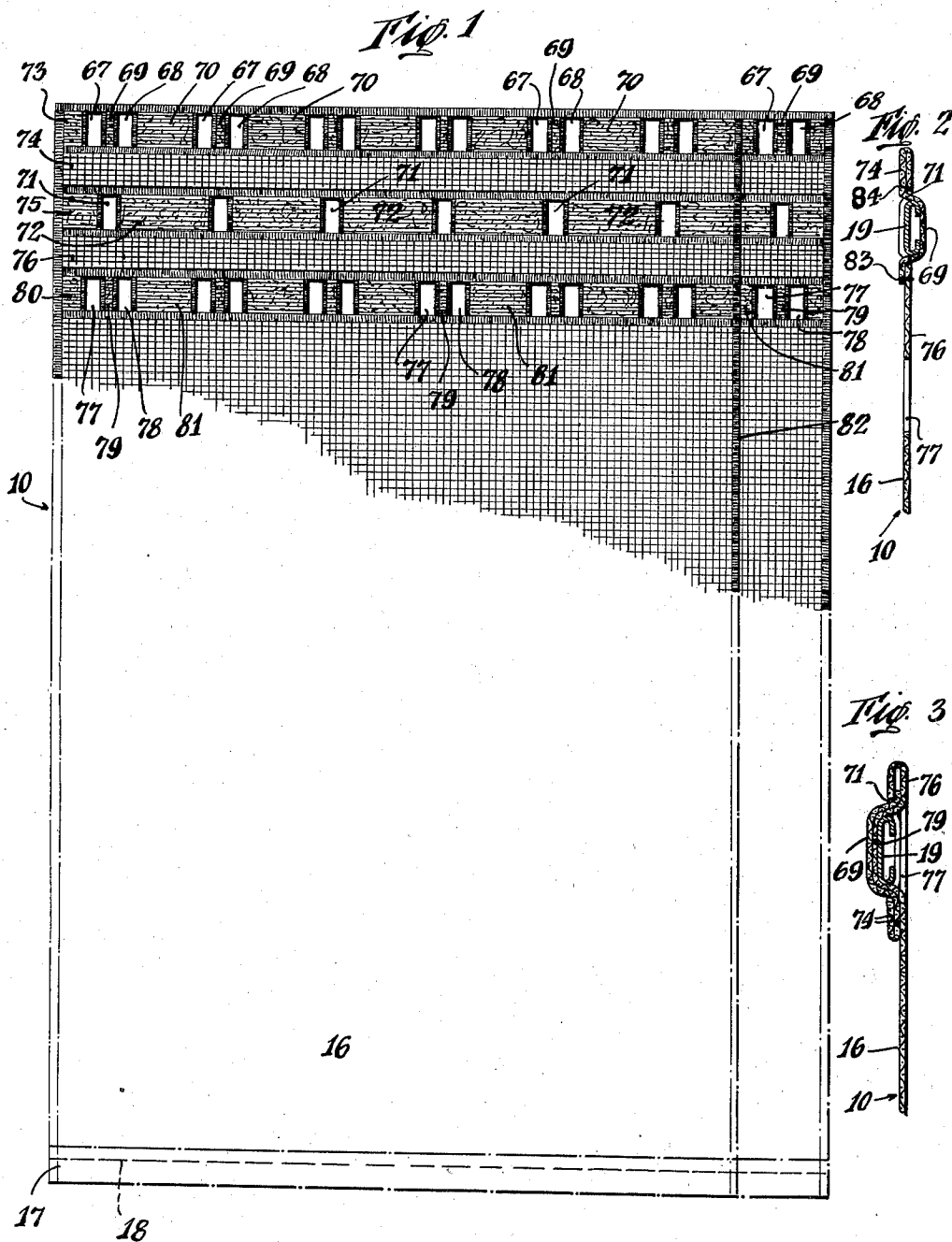
H. GELLER

2,123,413

ADJUSTABLE CURTAIN

Filed Aug. 10, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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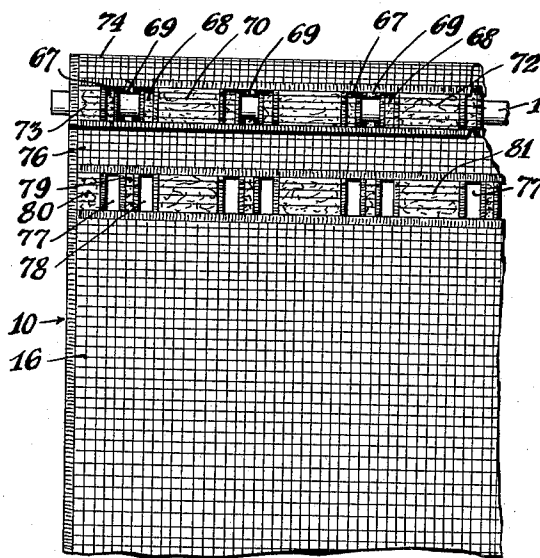
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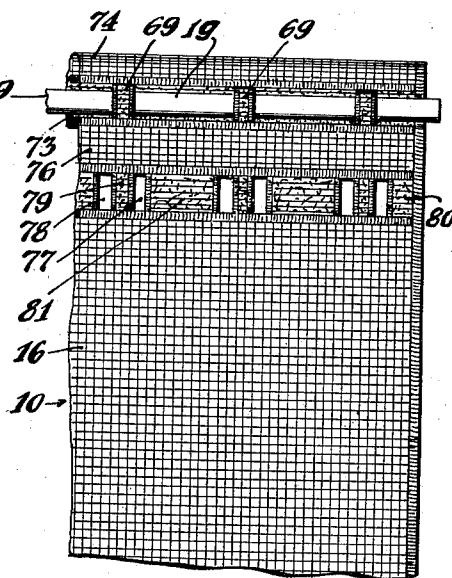
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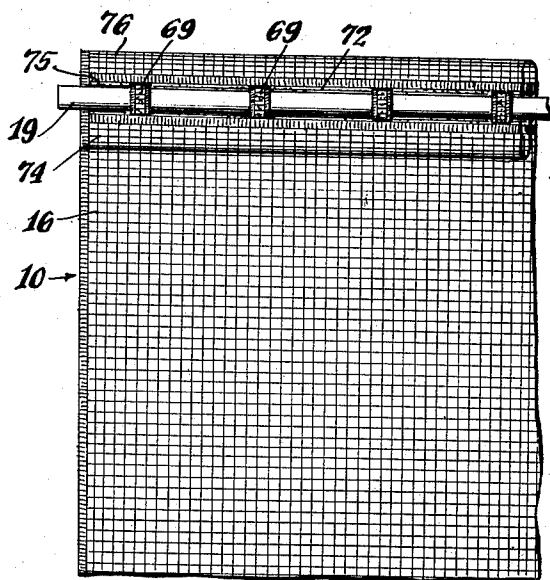
*Fig. 4*



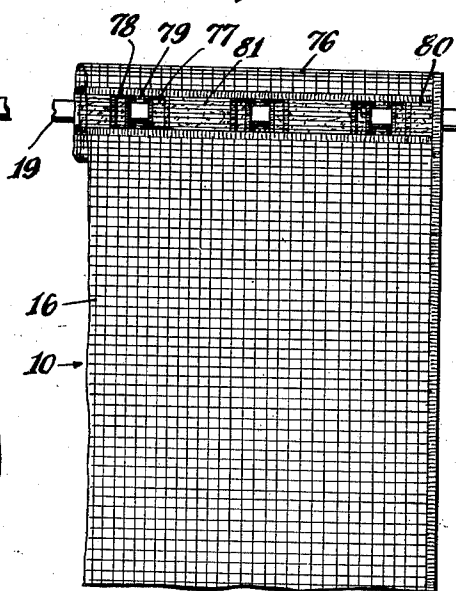
*Fig. 5*



*Fig. 6*



*Fig. 7*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,123,413

## ADJUSTABLE CURTAIN

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chogue-Plymouth Mills Corporation, New York,  
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Application August 10, 1935, Serial No. 35,620

12 Claims. (Cl. 156—10)

This invention relates to improvements in ad-  
justable curtains such as are disclosed generally  
in my issued Patent No. 1,971,712, granted August  
28, 1934, and the present application is a con-  
tinuation in part of my applications, Serial No.  
741,614, filed August 27, 1934 now Patent No.  
2,083,991, patented June 15, 1937, and Serial No.  
D57,121, filed June 3, 1935, now Design Patent  
No. 96,539, patented August 13, 1935.

One object of this invention is a ready-to-hang  
adjustable curtain which may be variously draped  
to expose or conceal substantially all of the cur-  
tain rod for any selected length adjustment.

Another object is to effect an appreciable  
change in ornamental effect viewed from opposite  
sides of the curtain rod, at any selected line of  
suspension.

Other objects will appear from the detailed  
description which follows.

According to this invention, the curtain is made  
appreciably longer than the conventional non-  
valance curtain formerly used for any given size  
window, so that the curtain top constitutes in  
effect an extension of the corresponding conven-  
tional curtain throughout its width; and a plu-  
rality of horizontal rod-engaging passageways in-  
cluding rows of eyelets are fashioned in the said  
curtain top or extension, said passageways which  
are large enough to allow the free passage of a  
conventional curtain rod may be made to simu-  
late the appearance of ornamental bands woven  
in the curtain top or extension being of such  
dimensions that when one of the rod-engaging  
passageways other than the top one is used as  
the line of suspension for the curtain rod, the  
surplus fabric which is not utilized to extend the  
body portion of the curtain is conserved in the  
form of an ornamental cuff or a valance, depend-  
ent upon the manner of folding. The horizontal  
rows of eyelets are so arranged, that the eyelet  
openings in at least one horizontal row are in  
alignment with the tongues or spacers between  
adjacent eyelets of one (or more) other horizon-  
tal rows, so that when folded to regulate the  
length of the curtain, the tongues or spacers will  
register with and extend through the eyelet open-  
ings in the adjacent row to form a row of hori-  
zontally disposed loops through which the cur-  
tain rod may be threaded thereby locking the  
folded curtain against change of length and the  
tongues or spacers against change of position.  
The rod-engaging passageways are preferably  
spaced apart so that the distance therebetween  
represents generally the amount of shrinkage in

laundering, so that when the curtain is rehung  
after laundering it may be suspended from an-  
other rod-engaging passageway constituting a  
new line of suspension so as to display the same  
length of curtain down hanging from the curtain  
rod as before. By this construction the curtain  
is likewise made adjustable to windows of differ-  
ent lengths without cutting or stitching thereby  
greatly increasing the usefulness of the curtain  
under various window length conditions.

In the drawings comprising two sheets of seven  
figures numbered Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, one em-  
bodiment of the invention is set forth.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a curtain.

Fig. 2 is an end view of a modified form of the  
curtain of Fig. 1 in hung position.

Fig. 3 is an end view of the curtain suspended  
to effect minimum length adjustment.

Fig. 4 is a front view of a portion of a curtain  
suspended to effect intermediate length adjust-  
ment.

Fig. 5 is a view of the curtain of Fig. 4 looking  
from the reverse side thereof.

Fig. 6 is a rear view of a portion of a curtain  
suspended to effect minimum length adjustment;  
and

Fig. 7 is a view of the curtain of Fig. 6 looking  
from the opposite side thereof.

Like reference characters designate corre-  
sponding parts throughout the several figures of  
the drawings.

Referring to Fig. 1, the curtain 10 consists of  
a body portion 16 extending from the lower end  
of the curtain indicated by the hem 18, to the  
upper end of the body portion which terminates  
in the bottom rod-engaging passageway formed  
by the lowermost row of eyelets 77—78, which  
eyelet passageway in effect approximates the nor-  
mal line of suspension for the curtain. Instead  
of terminating the curtain and finishing off its  
top edge immediately above the rod-engaging  
eyelet passageway formed in the band 80, the cur-  
tain fabric is extended to provide a surplus of  
fabric constituting an extension or curtain top  
which may be conserved, or utilized to adjust the  
length of the curtain when draped on a longer  
window or to compensate for shrinkage of the  
curtain as in laundering. Said surplus of fabric  
may be of any desired length but in general it  
has been found that very satisfactory results may  
be obtained when three rod-engaging passage-  
ways are fabricated, in which case the length of  
said surplus fabric is preferably such that the  
vertical distance from the finished edge of the  
upper extremity of the curtain to the bottom of

the band 80 measures approximately 9 inches overall. The eyelets are large enough to permit the free passage of the conventional curtain rod, eyelets approximately one inch long are satisfactory. The bands 73, 75 and 80 in which the eyelets are woven may be longer than the eyelets; when the surplus fabric top portion is 9 inches long, bands  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long are satisfactory. The eyelets may be arranged on  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch vertical centers. The spacing 74 and 76 between bands 73-75 and 75-80 may be of the same mesh or weave as the body portion 16.

The curtain 10 may be woven on a lace making machine (such as a Nottingham lace curtain machine, Levers machine or the like), in which case the eyelet passageways formed in the bands 73, 75 and 80, may form a part of the curtain pattern. In the closer weaves one may prefer to form the eyelets in the plain fabric, but in curtains which are coarsely woven, the eyelets are preferably woven in a series of horizontal bands of fine mesh, forming part of the pattern, such as is indicated at 73, 75 and 80 of Fig. 1. The lace bands 73, 75 and 80 may form any preferred clothing effect to enhance the ornamental appearance of the curtain. It should of course be understood that the simple net indicated in the body portion 16 might if preferred be replaced by a more elaborate weave.

In alternate bands as for example bands 73 and 80 the eyelets 67-68, and 77-78 are arranged in pairs corresponding eyelets in each band being vertically aligned. The eyelets 67-68 are separated by a narrow strip of fabric or tongue 69; similarly the eyelets 77-78 are separated by a narrow strip of fabric or tongue 79. Each pair of eyelets 67-68 is separated from the adjacent pair in the same band 73 by the relatively wide strip of fabric or spacer 70, and each pair of eyelets 77-78 is similarly separated by the relatively wide strip of fabric or spacer 81 forming part of the band 80. The band 75 positioned between bands 73 and 80 is provided with a row of eyelets 71, each eyelet 71 being in vertical alignment with corresponding tongues 69 and 79. When the surplus fabric top portion is folded once (or twice) to effect length adjustment, tongues 69 (if folded once Fig. 4), or 69 and 79 (if folded twice Figs. 3, 6, and 7) will register with correspondingly aligned eyelets 71. Eyelets 71 are large enough to receive tongues 69 and 79 simultaneously. Referring to Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the tongues 69 (Fig. 5), or 69 and 79 (Fig. 6 and Fig. 7) will pass through eyelets 71 to provide locking loops through which the curtain rod 19 may be threaded to lock the plies of the formed fold, produced by folding the surplus fabric top portion in the manner illustrated in Figs. 4 to 7 inclusive. When the curtain is folded in the manner shown in Figs. 4 to 7, the two or three plies of fabric form an ornamental cuff, but by folding the surplus fabric top portion along the middle of the band 76 only, the eyelets 71 will register with tongues 79, and the upper edge of the curtain will hang down over the upper end of body portion 16 to form a valance or over-drape, substantially as shown in Figs. 17 and 18, of my co-pending application Serial No. 741,614, filed August 27, 1934.

By weaving the eyelets 71 in alignment with the tongues 69 (and/or 79) as shown in Fig. 1, the curtain may be suspended to conceal substantially all of the rod 19 (Figs. 4 and 7), or to expose substantially all of the rod 19 (Figs. 5 and 6).

The curtain may be reversed to expose or conceal

the rod without removing the rod or refolding the curtain. The curtain may either be spread wide upon the rod 19, as shown in Figs. 4 to 7, or it may be drawn more closely together to form sinuous pleats as shown in the drawings of my issued Patent No. 1,971,712, granted August 28, 1934. The bottom and side edges may be hemmed as shown in Fig. 1, by means of a line of stitches as shown at 18 and 82, or the curtain may be finished off in any other preferred manner as by a rolled edge, or selvage edge, or otherwise.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the curtain is suspended to effect intermediate length adjustment. In Figs. 6 and 7 the curtain is suspended to effect minimum length adjustment. It should of course be understood that the curtain may be threaded on the uppermost row of eyelets only to effect maximum length adjustment. By regulating the size of the eyelets 71, the curtain may be arranged to lock itself in any selected position relative to rod 19. By reducing the size of eyelets 71, the tongues 69 and 79 will be caused to bind upon the rod, thereby locking the curtain to the rod when the curtain is suspended as shown in Figs. 4 to 7.

It will be observed that the uppermost eyelet passageway formed by the eyelets 67 and 68 is relatively close to the extreme upper edge of the curtain, which edge is finished off with a selvage, or by hemming, or in any other preferred manner, so that the edge band above the curtain rod will always stand erect even when the curtain is suspended from the uppermost eyelet passageway only. The erect appearance of the curtain can be best visualized by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings. The outermost eyelets 67-77 and 68-78 are positioned relatively close to the side edges of the curtain, which edges are also finished off in any preferred manner as by a selvage or by hemming. One or both side edges may be finished off with a relatively wide hem as indicated at 82 in Fig. 1. By placing the outermost vertical rows of eyelets 67-77 and 68-78 relatively close to the side edges, better draping effects are obtained.

The pattern is preferably woven in such a manner, so that when the surplus fabric top portion is folded in any of the ways shown in the drawings the ornamental designs woven in the curtain fabric are brought into optical registry thereby enhancing the eye appearance of the hung curtain.

The curtain 10 may likewise be provided with a hem at the upper end of the surplus fabric top portion to provide a combination eyelet passageway and hemmed passageway for receiving curtain rod 19. A combination eyelet passageway and hemmed passageway is fully described in my co-pending application Serial No. 741,614, filed August 27, 1934, and the manner of constructing the same is fully disclosed in Figs. 20 to 24 both inclusive, of the drawings of the said application. In the curtain construction disclosed and described herein a combination eyelet and hemmed passageway may be formed by merely folding the surplus fabric top portion along the middle line of band 74 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, thereby bringing tongues 79 into registry with eyelets 71. While retaining the surplus fabric top portion folded in this manner, the hem may be made permanent by one or more lines of stitches 83 and 84 similar to the line of stitches 18 used in forming the bottom hem 17, traversing the width of the surplus fabric top portion across the line of selvage defining the extreme upper edge of the curtain (when unfolded; compare Figs. 1 and 75

2). In addition to passing through said sel-  
 edge, said lines of stitches 83 and 84 would also  
 pass through the closely woven clothing which  
 unites band 75 with the spacing strip 76 and  
 which unites bands 73 and 75 with the spacing  
 strip 74. With a hem formed in this manner it  
 should of course be understood that rod 19 might  
 be inserted either in the hem, or threaded through  
 the eyelets 67 and 68 formed in the one wall of  
 the hem, or threaded through the eyelets 71  
 formed in the other wall of the hem, or threaded  
 through the tongues 69 protruding through the  
 eyelets 71 as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

It should of course be understood that when  
 the curtain is removed from the rod 19 for laun-  
 dering the fabric has a tendency to shrink, so  
 that if the curtain were folded and rehung as be-  
 fore, the curtain would present the appearance  
 of being too short for the window. To overcome  
 this, the surplus fabric top portion may be wholly  
 or partly released so as to form a part of the body  
 portion, and the curtain folded and suspended  
 in the manner shown in Figs. 4 and 5 to effect  
 intermediate length adjustment, or if need be the  
 rod 19 may be threaded through the uppermost  
 eyelet passageway formed by eyelets 67-68 only,  
 to effect maximum length adjustment. Similarly  
 a curtain purchased originally to fit a specific  
 window length may be draped on a longer win-  
 dow by merely releasing the surplus fabric top  
 portion from the rod and employing it as a means  
 of extending the body portion 16 of the curtain.  
 In this way the necessity of procuring a complete  
 new set of curtains upon removal to another place  
 of residence having windows of somewhat differ-  
 ent length, may frequently be avoided.

What is claimed is:

1. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-  
 hang adjustable curtain having a body portion  
 and a surplus fabric top portion merging with  
 the upper end of the body portion and in exten-  
 sion thereof, a plurality of horizontal rows of eye-  
 lets formed in said top portion constituting rod-  
 engaging eyelet passageways for extending the  
 body portion of the curtain to effect length ad-  
 justment, the eyelets in one of said rows being al-  
 ternately positioned in narrowly and widely  
 spaced relation to define pairs of eyelets, the nar-  
 row strip of fabric extending between eyelets of  
 the same pair constituting a tongue, and the eye-  
 lets in the next adjacent row being positioned  
 in alignment with said tongues, the curtain being  
 foldable to bring said row of tongues into coopera-  
 tive registry with said row of tongue aligned eye-  
 lets, said tongues engaging through said aligned  
 eyelets to form loops for receiving a curtain rod  
 thereby locking the folded surplus fabric to pre-  
 vent any change of curtain length when said cur-  
 tain is suspended in hung position.

2. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-  
 hang adjustable curtain having a body portion  
 and a surplus fabric top portion merging with  
 the upper end of the body portion and in exten-  
 sion thereof, a plurality of horizontal rows of eye-  
 lets formed in said top portion constituting rod-  
 engaging eyelet passageways for extending the  
 body portion of the curtain to effect length ad-  
 justment thereof, the spacing between said rows  
 measuring generally the shrinkage in said cur-  
 tain as in washing, the eyelets in one of said rows  
 being alternately positioned in narrowly and  
 widely spaced relation to define pairs of eyelets,  
 the narrow strip of fabric extending between eye-  
 lets of the same pair forming a tongue, and the  
 eyelets in the next adjacent row being positioned

in alignment with said tongues, the curtain being  
 foldable to bring said row of tongues into coop-  
 erative registry with said row of tongue aligned  
 eyelets, said tongues passing through said aligned  
 eyelets to form loops for receiving a curtain rod  
 thereby locking the folded surplus fabric to pre-  
 vent any change of curtain length when said cur-  
 tain is suspended in hung position.

3. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-  
 hang adjustable curtain having a body portion  
 and a surplus fabric top portion operable to ex-  
 tend the body portion to effect length adjust-  
 ment thereof, the portion of said surplus fabric  
 not so utilized being foldable to form an orna-  
 mental top defining either a cuff or a valance  
 dependent upon the surplus available for fold-  
 ing and the manner of folding the same, a hori-  
 zontal row of eyelets positioned at the line of  
 merger of said body and top portions and con-  
 stituting a free passageway for a rod whereon  
 the curtain is suspendable to effect minimum  
 length adjustment, said eyelets being positioned  
 in spaced relation to define pairs of eyelets, the  
 fabric between adjacent eyelets of the same pair  
 forming a tongue, a second horizontal row of eye-  
 lets formed in said surplus fabric in parallel  
 spaced relation to said first row of eyelets con-  
 stituting a second free passageway for a rod where-  
 on the curtain is separately suspendable to ex-  
 tend the body portion, the eyelets in said second  
 horizontal row being positioned in alignment  
 with said tongues, and the curtain being foldable  
 to bring said row of tongues into cooperative  
 registry with the eyelets in said second hori-  
 zontal row, said tongues engaging through said  
 aligned eyelets to form loops for receiving a cur-  
 tain rod thereby locking the folded surplus fabric  
 to prevent any change of curtain length.

4. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-  
 hang adjustable curtain having a body portion  
 and a surplus fabric top portion operable to ex-  
 tend the body portion to effect length adjust-  
 ment thereof, the portion of said surplus fabric  
 not so utilized being foldable to form an orna-  
 mental top defining either a cuff or a valance  
 dependent upon the surplus available for folding  
 and the manner of folding the same, a horizontal  
 row of eyelets positioned at the line of merger  
 of said body and top portions and constituting a  
 free passageway for a rod whereon the curtain  
 is suspendable to effect minimum length adjust-  
 ment, said eyelets being positioned in spaced re-  
 lation to define pairs of eyelets, the fabric be-  
 tween adjacent eyelets of the same pair forming  
 a tongue, a second horizontal row of eyelets  
 formed in said surplus fabric in parallel spaced  
 relation to said first row of eyelets constituting a  
 second free passageway for a rod whereon the  
 curtain is separately suspendable to extend the  
 body portion, the eyelets in said second hori-  
 zontal row being positioned in alignment with said  
 tongues, the spacing between said rows of eye-  
 lets measuring generally the shrinkage in said  
 curtain in washing, the curtain being foldable to  
 bring said tongues into cooperative registry with  
 said aligned eyelets, said tongues engaging  
 through said aligned eyelets to form loops for re-  
 ceiving a curtain rod thereby locking the folded  
 surplus fabric to prevent any change of curtain  
 length when said curtain is suspended in hung  
 position, and a finished edge band at the upper  
 extremity of the top portion, the uppermost pas-  
 sageway being in close proximity to said edge  
 band.

5. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-

hang adjustable curtain having a body portion and a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of the body portion and in extension thereof, three horizontal rows of eyelets formed in said top portion constituting rod-engaging passageways, said top portion being operable to variously extend the body portion to effect length adjustment thereof, the portion of said fabric not so utilized being foldable to form an ornamental top defining either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the surplus fabric available for folding, the manner of folding, and the number of passageways simultaneously threaded upon the rod, one of said rows of eyelets being positioned at the line of merger of said top and body portions, another adjacent the upper extremity of the top portion, and a third midway therebetween, the eyelets in said first and second mentioned rows being positioned in spaced relation to define pairs of eyelets, the fabric between adjacent eyelets of the same pair forming a tongue, the eyelets in the intermediate passageway being positioned in alignment with said tongues, the spacing between two of said rows of eyelets measuring generally the shrinkage in said curtain in washing, the curtain being foldable to bring said tongues into cooperative registry with said row of eyelets aligned with said tongues, and said tongues engaging through said aligned eyelets to form loops for receiving a curtain rod thereby locking the folded surplus fabric to prevent any change of curtain length when said curtain is suspended in hung position.

6. As an article of manufacture a curtain having a body portion and a surplus fabric top portion in extension thereof, a horizontal row of eyelets positioned at the line of merger of said body and top portions and constituting a rod-engaging eyelet passageway, the eyelets being positioned in spaced relation to define pairs of eyelets, the fabric between eyelets of the same pair forming a tongue, a second row of eyelets formed in said top in parallel spaced relation to said first eyelet passageway, the eyelets in said second row being positioned in alignment with said tongues, said top portion being reversely horizontally folded midway between said rows of eyelets to bring the tongues into cooperative registry with said second row of eyelets, said tongues being operable in conjunction with said second row of eyelets to form loops for receiving a curtain rod, and a line of stitches passing through the folded plies of fabric adjacent the free top edge of the top portion to form a hem and to retain said tongues in position of registry relative to said aligned eyelets, said hem being large enough to constitute an additional rod-engaging passageway for the curtain.

7. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang lace curtain having a body portion of relatively open network, a lace band of relatively close network traversing the upper end of said body portion, a row of eyelets formed in said lace band, said eyelets indicating the normal line of suspension for the curtain and constituting a rod-engaging eyelet passageway whereon said curtain is made ready-to-hang, said curtain having a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of the body portion in extension of said lace band, a row of eyelets formed in said surplus fabric top portion in parallel spaced relation to said band and constituting a second rod-engaging passageway whereon the curtain may be independently suspended to effect length adjustment thereof, the eyelets in one of said rows

being alternately positioned in narrowly and widely spaced relation to define pairs of eyelets, the narrow strip of fabric extending between eyelets of the same pair constituting a tongue, and the eyelets in the other rod-engaging passageway being so positioned relative to said tongues that when said surplus fabric is folded midway between said passageways, said tongues engage with said eyelets to form loops for receiving a curtain rod thereby locking the folded surplus fabric to prevent any change of curtain length and to form an ornamental upstanding curtain heading for said curtain when suspended in hung position.

8. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang lace curtain having a body portion of relatively open network, a lace band of relatively close network traversing said body portion at its upper end, a surplus fabric top portion forming an extension of said lace band, said band having a row of tongues formed therein indicating the normal line of suspension for the curtain and cooperating with said band to constitute a rod-engaging passageway whereon said curtain is made ready-to-hang, and a row of eyelets formed in said surplus fabric top portion in parallel spaced relation to said band and constituting a second rod-engaging passageway whereon the curtain may be independently suspended to effect length adjustment thereof, said surplus fabric top portion being transversely foldable to bring the individual tongues formed in said band into engagement with the individual eyelets formed in said surplus fabric to form loops through which a curtain rod may be threaded thereby locking the folded surplus fabric to prevent change of curtain length and forming an ornamental self-supporting curtain heading for the curtain when thus suspended on the rod in hung position.

9. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang lace curtain having a body portion of relatively open network merging at its upper end with a lace strip of relatively close network constituting a transversely disposed band, a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of said lace band and in extension thereof, said surplus fabric top portion terminating at its upper end in a lace strip of relatively close network constituting a second band, said bands being arranged in parallel spaced relation, one of said bands having a row of tongues formed therein and cooperating therewith to constitute a rod-engaging passageway defining one line of suspension for a ready-to-hang curtain, a row of eyelets formed in the other band and constituting a second rod-engaging eyelet passageway whereon the curtain may be independently suspended to effect length adjustment thereof, said surplus fabric top portion being transversely foldable to effect inter-engagement of the tongues and the eyelets to form a row of loops through which a curtain rod may be threaded, thereby locking the folded surplus fabric to prevent change of curtain length and forming an ornamental self-supporting heading for the curtain when thus suspended on the curtain rod in hung position.

10. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang lace curtain having a body portion, a lace band of relatively close network traversing the upper end of the body portion, a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of said band and operable to extend the body portion to effect length adjustment of the curtain, said surplus fabric including a plurality of other lace bands of relatively close network, said close net-

work being substantially opaque, said bands being arranged in parallel spaced relation to each other, the bands being provided in alternation with either a row of tongues or a row of eyelets, each row indicating a different line of suspension for the curtain and constituting an independent rod-engaging passageway whereon said curtain is made ready-to-hang, said surplus fabric top portion being transversely foldable between bands to form either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the manner of folding, to effect inter-engagement of the registering tongues and eyelets to form a row of loops through which a curtain rod may be threaded, thereby locking the folded surplus fabric to prevent change of curtain length and transforming said surplus either into a valance depending from the curtain rod, or into an ornamental heading for the curtain above the rod, when the curtain is suspended upon the rod in hung position.

11. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang lace curtain having a body portion, a lace band of relatively close network traversing the upper end of the body portion, a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of said band and operable to extend the body portion to effect length adjustment of the curtain, said surplus fabric including a plurality of other lace bands of relatively close network, said close network being substantially opaque, said bands being arranged in parallel spaced relation to each other, said surplus fabric terminating in a finished top edge adjacent the upper edge of the uppermost band, the bands being provided in alternation with either a row of tongues or a row of eyelets, each row indicating a different line of suspension for the curtain and constituting an independent rod-engaging passageway whereon said curtain is made ready-to-hang, said surplus fabric top portion being transversely foldable between bands to form either a cuff or a valance dependent upon the manner of folding, to effect

inter-engagement of the registering tongues and eyelets thus forming a row of loops through which a curtain rod may be threaded to lock the folded surplus fabric against change of curtain length and transforming said surplus into either a valance depending from the curtain rod, or an ornamental heading for the curtain above the rod, when the curtain is suspended upon the rod in hung position.

12. As an article of manufacture a ready-to-hang lace curtain having a body portion, a lace band of relatively close network traversing the upper end of the body portion, a surplus fabric top portion merging with the upper end of said band and operable to extend the body portion to effect length adjustment of the curtain, said surplus fabric including a plurality of other lace bands of relatively close network, said close network being substantially opaque, said bands being arranged in parallel spaced relation to each other, the bands being provided in alternation with either a row of tongues or a row of eyelets, each row indicating a different line of suspension for the curtain and constituting an independent rod-engaging passageway whereon said curtain is made ready-to-hang, the spacing between adjacent passageways measuring generally the shrinkage of said curtain in washing, the upper end of the surplus fabric top portion being folded midway between the uppermost and next to the uppermost bands to bring the tongues and eyelets in said adjacent passageways into position to effect inter-engagement, and means for conserving said folded surplus fabric comprising a removable line of stitches passing through the folded plies of fabric to form a hem large enough to constitute an additional rod-engaging passageway for the curtain, said line of stitches being removable to effect further length adjustment of the curtain.

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