

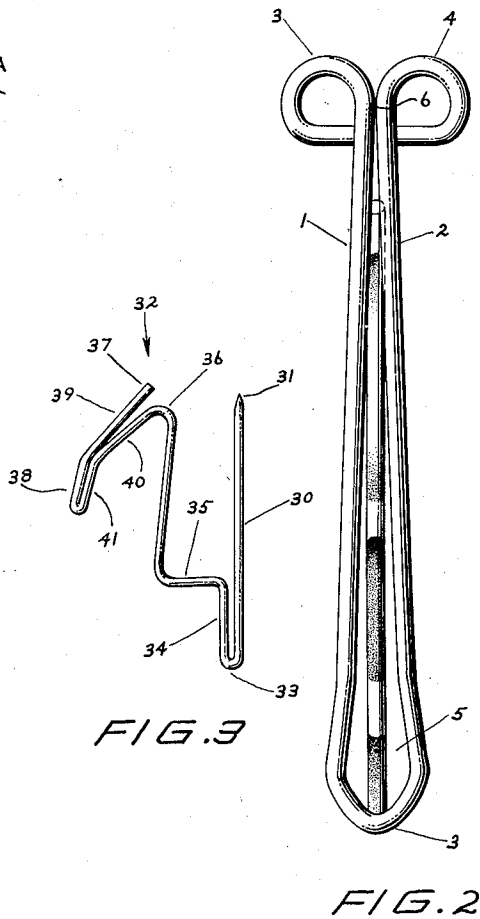
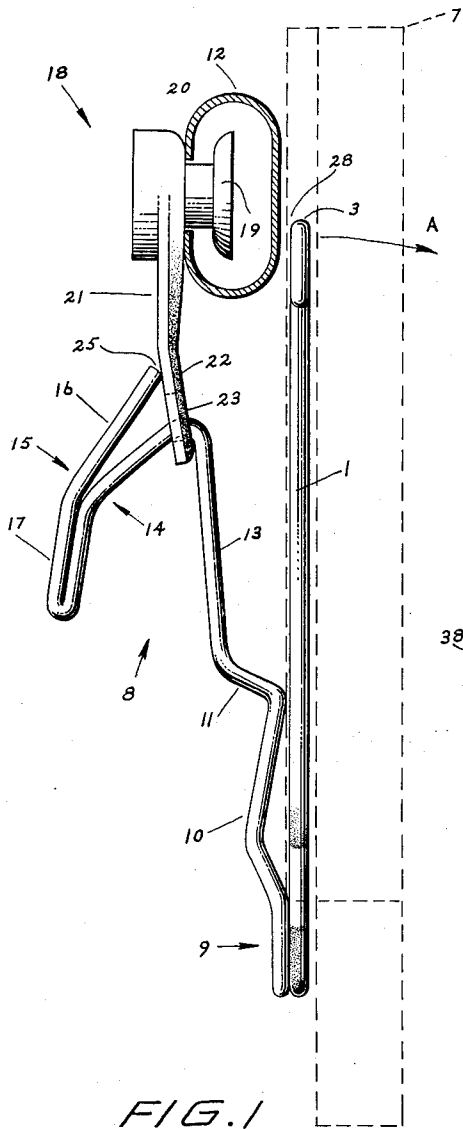
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DRAPERY HOOK

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DRAPERY HOOK

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The present invention relates to a drapery hook and more particularly to a drapery hook of the type described in my Patent No. 2,553,272, issued May 15, 1951.

In using hooks of these types it is common to secure them to traverse rods through slidable interconnecting members. The main portion of the hook which fits into the folds of the drapery is ordinarily positioned in front of the traverse rod with the hook portion being secured to an interconnecting member, the interconnecting member in turn being slidably secured to the rear of the traverse rod. Because of the nature of the interconnecting arrangement between the hook and the traverse rod, these hooks have a natural tendency to flop forward, thus causing an undesirable crease or fold in draperies when secured on the hooks. Thus it is an object of the present invention to provide a drapery hook which when mounted on a traverse rod, will stand in a substantially vertical position and thereby avoid the formation of unsightly creases or folds in the draperies.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a drapery hook which stands sufficiently forward of the traverse rod to avoid binding.

One more object of the present invention is to provide a drapery hook of the construction which facilitates the mounting of draperies on the hooks when they have been mounted on the traverse rod.

These and other objects of the present invention will be more clearly understood when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a side elevation of a drapery hook shown mounted on interconnecting member and traverse rod with the drapery illustrated in dotted position;

FIGURE 2 is a front plan view of the drapery hook shown in FIGURE 1; and

FIGURE 3 is a side plan view of a modification of the invention.

This drapery hook is formed of resilient metal wire or rod in which a pair of opposite arms 1 and 2 are interconnected by a U-shaped bight section 3 at their lower ends. The upper ends of the arms 1 and 2 are turned outwardly to form opposite loops 3 and 4. The arms 1 and 2 taper gradually from a bulbous end section 5 at the lower end to a substantially contacting position 6 at the upper end. These arms 1 and 2 have sufficient resiliency to provide spring pressures at the abutting end 6, so that any fabric placed between them will be firmly grasped.

As previously indicated in my prior patent, these arms are adapted to secure drapery material such as indicated at 7 with one arm on either side of a vertical line of stitching within an upper turned down hem section. Extending rearwardly of the arms 1 and 2 and preferably in a plane normal and symmetrical thereto is the hook member 8. This hook member is preferably made of a second piece of resilient metal welded or otherwise suitably secured at its lower end 9 to the middle portion of the bight section 3. The lower end of this hook member 8 is formed with an angular section 10 which spaces the hook member at its lower end away from the plane of the arms 1 and 2. A rearwardly extending section 11 continuous with the lower end spaces the upper end of the hook member rearwardly from the plane of the arms 1 and 2. This upper end is spaced away from the plane of the arms 1 and 2 a distance substantially at least the thickness of the traverse rod indicated at 12. The upper

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end of the hook member is formed of a vertically extending section 13, an angular section 14 continuous therewith and extending downwardly to form a hook element and a barb section 15 continuous with the section 14.

5 This barb section 15 is formed as an angle member having legs 16 and 17. Leg 17 is continuous with section 14 and in touching relation therewith, while leg 16 angularly diverges from section 14. This arrangement forms a barb-like member which is adapted to maintain the
10 drapery hook in a vertical position.

The interconnecting member 18 may be of any conventional style or design. Most of these interconnecting members provide a button 19 adapted to slide in the longitudinal slot 20 of the traverse rod 12 with a downwardly extending portion 21 terminating in a lip 22 having an opening 23 through which the hook member is adapted to project, as illustrated in the drawings. Thus by this arrangement the hook member is inserted through the opening 23 and the barb section 15 engages the rear
20 of the interconnecting member at its end 25. It is therefore clear that any pressure in the direction of the arrow A caused by the weight of the drapery will be rigidly resisted by the engagement of the end 25 of the barb section 15 with the rear of the interconnecting member 18.
25 Further as the section 11 spaces the forward portion of the drapery hook a sufficient distance in front of the traverse rod, there is no binding between the traverse rod and the arms 1 and 2 in the area indicated at 28.

Because the barb section 15 is resilient, the drapery
30 hook may readily be inserted through the opening 23 which is of a diameter somewhat smaller than the widest distance between the sections 14 and 15. For removal, slight pressure need only be applied to the section 15 in order to close this gap and permit removal of the hook
35 member from the hole 23.

In the modification of FIGURE 3, there is illustrated an embodiment of the invention as incorporated into a conventional pin-up hook. In this arrangement, the device is preferably formed of a single piece of resilient wire providing a vertical section 30 having a pointed end 31 adapted to receive and secure drapery material. The hook member 32 is continuous with the vertical section 30, being joined to it at its lower end 33. The lower section 34 is preferably parallel to and closely spaced from the lower portion of the section 30. A rearwardly transversely extending section 35 interconnects the section 34 with the substantially U-shaped inverted section 36. This substantially U-shaped inverted section 36 has a barb-like member 37 at its other end comprising angle sections 38 and 39 continuous with angle sections 40 and 41. Section 39 is slightly divergent from the section 40, thereby forming an acute angle adapted to act as a barb. It will be noted that there is a degree of resiliency between the sections 39 and 40, thereby permitting a resilient pressuring of these two sections together to permit insertion and removal from a supporting member. It should also be noted that the upper end of the section 37 terminates a short distance from the uppermost point of the substantially inverted U-shaped section.
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Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. In combination with a drapery hook having at least one substantially vertical prong adapted to engage the upper section of a drapery; a member forming part of the drapery hook and adapted to engage a carriage on a drapery rod comprising a length of resilient wire having a first portion connected at its lower end to the bottom of the prong, said first portion diverging in an upward direction from the prong, a bend formed in the wire at the upper end of the first portion, a second portion forming part of the wire and extending downwardly from the bend and diverging from the first portion in a downward direction, said first and second portions and
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the bend forming a hook adapted to be inserted through an opening in the carriage, and a third portion forming part of the wire and connected to the lower end of the second portion, said third portion extending along and gradually diverging from the second portion and terminating adjacent the bend with the end of the third portion adapted to bear against the carriage adjacent the opening.

2. A device of the character described comprising a substantially vertical prong adapted to engage the upper section of a drapery, a hook member formed of a continuous length of wire for connecting the prong to a carriage forming part of a drapery rod and having a downwardly extending arm connected at its lower end to the bottom of the prong, said arm diverging in an upward direction from the prong, a bend formed in the wire at the top of the first arm, a second arm extending downwardly from the bend and diverging from the first arm downwardly from the bend, said first and second arms and the bend forming a hook adapted to be inserted through an opening in the carriage, and a third arm forming part of the member and extending from the lower end of the second arm upwardly along the second arm and diverging from it, said third arm terminating adjacent the bend and adapted to bear against the carriage adjacent the opening.

3. A drapery hook comprising a pair of upwardly extending prongs connected together at their lower ends, a hook member formed of an elongated length of wire having an inverted U-shaped portion including a pair of arms disposed in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the prongs, the lower end of one of said arms being connected to the lower ends of the prongs, said U-shaped portion adapted to be supported in an opening in a support on a drapery rod, and a barb made of flexible material connected to the other arm of the U-shaped portion and terminating adjacent the bend in the U-shaped portion and adapted to bear against the support adjacent the opening.

4. In combination with a support carried by and extending downwardly from the rear side of a traverse rod and adapted to carry drapery hooks, said support having an opening formed therein with the axis of the opening disposed in a substantially horizontal plane; a drapery hook comprising at least one prong adapted to engage a drapery and disposed in a substantially vertical position in front of the traverse rod, a hook member including a substantially inverted U-shaped portion having two downwardly extending arms lying in a plane perpendicular

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lar to the traverse rod, the lower end of one of said arms being connected to the lower end of the prong, the bight of the U-shaped portion being disposed behind the prong a distance substantially equal to the thickness of the rod, and a barb secured to the other arm of the U-shaped section with a portion of said barb spaced from said other arm and adapted to engage the rear of the support adjacent said opening when the other arm of the U-shaped portion is inserted through the opening in the support from the front.

5. A device as defined in claim 4 further characterized by said drapery hook having a pair of prongs connected together at their lower end.

6. A device as defined in claim 4 further characterized by said barb being made of flexible material with one end of the barb being connected to said other arm and the other end of the barb terminating above the bight of the U-shaped portion, said other end of the barb being biased to a position away from the bight a distance greater than the diameter of the opening in the support and adapted to be moved against the bight so that it can be withdrawn from the opening with said other arm.

7. In combination with a support carried by and extending downwardly from a traverse rod and adapted to carry a drapery hook, said support having an opening formed therein with its axis disposed in a substantially horizontal plane; a drapery hook comprising at least one prong adapted to engage a drapery and disposed in a substantially vertical position, a hook member including a substantially inverted U-shaped portion having two downwardly extending arms lying in a plane perpendicular to the traverse rod, the lower end of one of said arms being connected to the lower end of the prong, the bight of the U-shaped portion being disposed behind the prong, and a flexible barb secured to the other arm of the U-shaped portion with a portion of said barb spaced from said other arm and adapted to engage the support adjacent said opening when said other arm is inserted through the opening in the support.

8. A device as defined in claim 4, having only one prong adapted to engage a drapery, said device formed entirely of a single length of wire material.

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