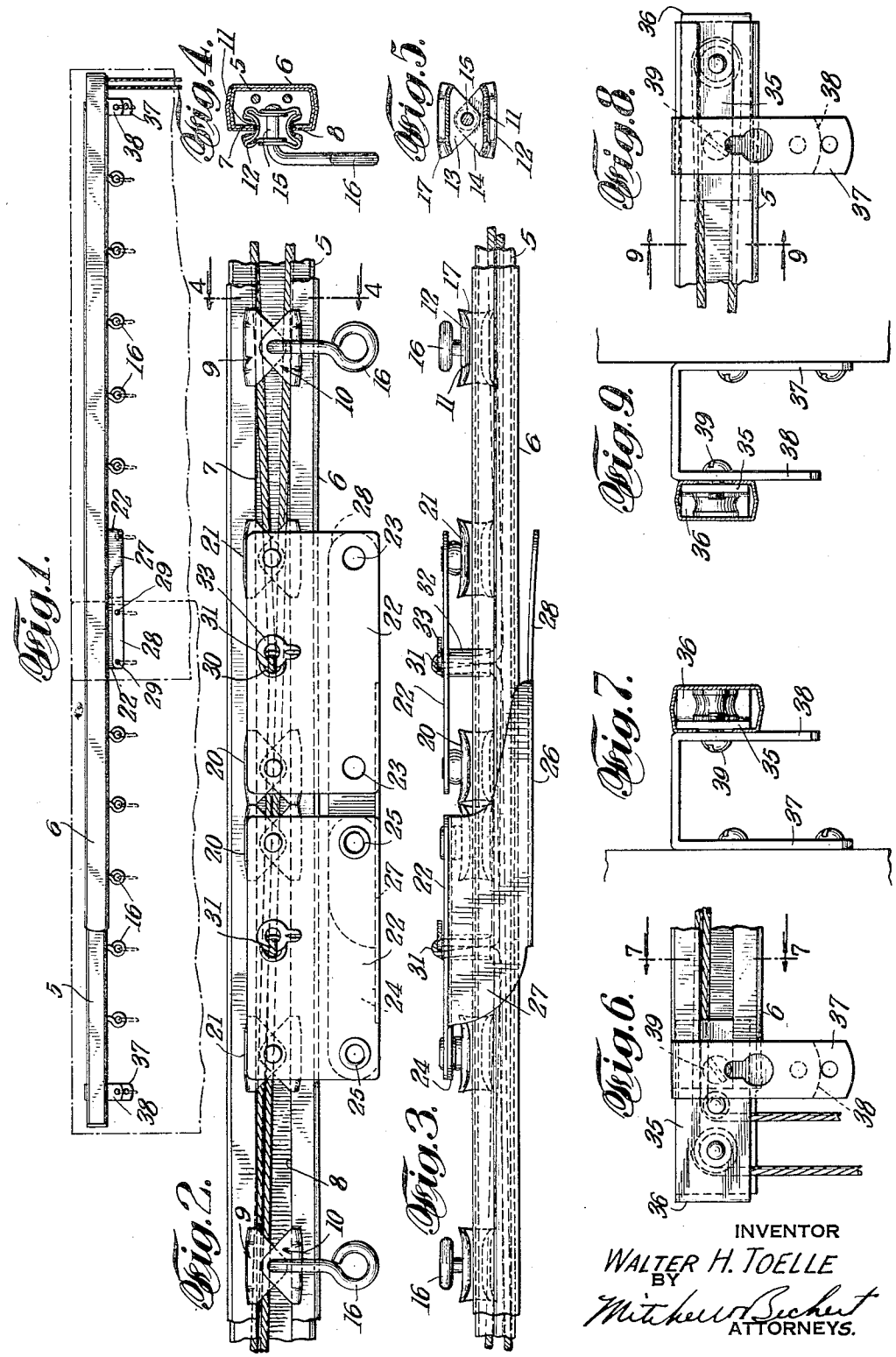
Feb. 27, 1934. W. H. TOELLE 1,949,224

DRAPERY CARRIER

Filed Sept. 8, 1932



INVENTOR
WALTER H. TOELLE
BY
Mitchell & Becket
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Feb. 27, 1934 1,949,224

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,949,224

DRAPERY CARRIER

Walter H. Toelle, Wallingford, Conn., assignor to H. L. Judd Company, Inc., Wallingford, Conn., a corporation of Delaware

Application September 8, 1932. Serial No. 632,139

20 Claims. (Cl. 156—20)

My invention relates to curtain or drapery carrying means.

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved drapery carrier or slide-like member arranged to facilitate movement thereof on a curtain track.

It is a further object to provide an improved master carrier for a curtain rod.

It is still another object to provide an improved master carrier having a curtain overlap arrangement.

It is a further object to provide an improved cord grip for a curtain or drapery carrier.

Another object is to provide an improved means for securing a bracket to a curtain rod.

Still another object is to provide a combined pulley bracket and rod support, which may be readily assembled and disassembled and adjusted as desired.

In general the object is to improve certain features of a curtain or drapery carrying means with a view to ease of operation, assembly and dissembly, cheapness of manufacture, and general utility.

In the drawing which shows, for illustrative purposes only, preferred embodiments of the invention—

Fig. 1 is a front view in elevation of an extension rod secured to a wall and illustrating features of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view on an enlarged scale of the rod and some of the associated parts shown in Fig. 1, but viewed from the rear;

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of parts shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view, taken substantially in the plane of the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a central longitudinal sectional view through one of the carriers illustrated particularly in Figs. 2, 3 and 4;

Fig. 6 is an inside view in elevation of one end of the rod, having pulley bracket and wall bracket in place;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken substantially in the plane of the line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6, but illustrating the opposite end of the extension rod;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken substantially in the plane of the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

In said drawing 5—6 indicates two parts of an extension rod which, as is well known, may comprise a pair of sheet metal rod members of generally C-shaped cross section and having a slot defining an upper track surface 7 and a lower track surface 8. In order to support the curtain or drapery from the rod, carriers are provided and I have devised an improved carrier to facilitate movement thereof along the rod and which will conform more or less to the irregularities of the rod and will run with substantial equal facility whether engaged with either rod portion separately or with the overlapping rod portions of an extension rod.

Each carrier comprises means having track engaging parts, which are yieldable, or movable relatively to each other, to facilitate passage of the carrier over irregularities and to prevent binding. In the form shown each carrier comprises a pair of sheet metal members 9—10, each having a track surface engaging part in the form of a trough or groove 11, defined by upstanding return-bent flanges 12—12, extending at opposite sides of the track surface. The sheet metal members 9—10 have overlapping parts, such as legs 13—14, and are pivotally secured to each other in a suitable manner, as by means of a riveted pin 15. If desired, the pin 15 may be extended downwardly and be provided with a curtain supporting portion, such as an eye 16. The ends of the grooves 11 are preferably flared outwardly, as indicated particularly at 17 in Figs. 3 and 4. Thus, when the carrier runs on the track surfaces of one-half of the rod and then is run up on the double thickness track of the two overlapping portions of the extension rod, the flared ends facilitate the transition from one track to the other, and pivotal connection of the two members 9—10 permits the carrier to accommodate itself to irregularities in the track and prevent binding of the carrier on the track. All parts of the carrier are of very simple sheet metal construction, which may be manufactured and assembled at relatively small cost.

The carrier just described may be embodied in so called "master" carriers by providing a plurality, such as two such carriers indicated at 20—21 in Figs. 2 and 3, and the pivot pins of such carriers 20—21 may be riveted to a drapery-supporting portion, such as a plate 22, which latter may extend downwardly and be provided with means, such as holes 23, for the reception of hooks or other curtain-securing means. Thus, the master carrier is adequately supported and is possessed of the free sliding qualities of each single carrier heretofore described.

When an overlap curtain arrangement is desired, a master carrier, which may be substantially a duplicate of that heretofore described, may be provided with a separate overlap arm, which may comprise a substantially U-shaped

plate, one leg 24 of which may be riveted to the plate 22, as indicated at 25—25, while the other leg 26, spaced apart by the base 27 of the U-shaped member, may carry an extending arm 28, having means, such as apertures 29—29, for securing the curtain or drape thereto. Thus, with two master carriers as described, an overlap curtain arrangement may be readily effected.

In order to secure a draw cord to a master carrier I have provided improved means, illustrated more particularly in Figs. 2 and 3. A carrier part such as the plate 22 is provided with a passage 30 for a loop or bight 31 in the operating cord. Said passage is preferably elongated by means of a tube 32 registering therewith and extending laterally from the plate 22 in line with the passage. By this means the running parts of the operating cord are offset from the member 22 and thereby kept in proper alinement. The bight 31 is passed through said passage, and means such as a ring surrounding the cord at the bight is provided so that when the cord bight is drawn back and the ring drawn up against the outer edges of the passage, the bight cannot escape and the cord cannot slip relatively to the carrier. In order to adjust the cord in the carrier, it is merely necessary to draw the bight outwardly by the ring 32 and shift the position of the bight in the cord one way or the other in accordance with the adjustment desired.

I have also devised improved means for securing a bracket to the rod, and also an improved means of securing a pulley bracket and a wall bracket to the rod. In the form illustrated I employ a pulley bracket, including a plate 35, extending within the hollow rod and which may be provided with an angular flange 36, to abut the end of the rod, to limit initial inward endwise movement of the plate 35. It will usually be desirable to cut away flange portions on the curtain rods at the ends, to provide for a free passage of the cord, as indicated more particularly in Fig. 6. In order to secure the pulley bracket in place I may make use of the rod support or rod bracket, and in the form shown the latter comprises a U-shaped member, one leg 37 of which may be secured to a wall, and the other offset leg 38 may engage an external surface of the rod and be secured to the plate 35, as by means of a screw 39. By turning up on the screw 39, the rod flanges will be securely clamped between the inner plate 35 and the outer plate 38, so that the rod will be unitarily assembled with both pulley bracket and rod bracket.

The construction illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9 is essentially the same as that described in connection with Figs. 6 and 7, the differences being the size of the rod, since an extension rod has been illustrated, and the further difference in that one pulley bracket includes two pulleys, while the other pulley bracket has only a single pulley as a runner for the cord.

It will be seen that I have provided certain improved features in a curtain or drapery supporting system, which will greatly facilitate and cheapen the manufacture and which facilitates assembly of the parts and a free running and generally satisfactory drapery carrying arrangement.

While the invention has been described in considerable detail and specific forms illustrated, it is to be understood that I do not wish to be limited to the exact forms shown, since many changes may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A drapery carrier for a rod having longitudinal parallel track surfaces, comprising a pair of members pivotally connected to each other, each of said members having a part interengaging with one of said track surfaces, for the purpose described.

2. A drapery carrier for a rod having a pair of parallel track surfaces, comprising carrier means having surfaces to engage said track surfaces, said carrier surfaces being movable relatively to each other, for the purpose described.

3. A drapery carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces, comprising a pair of members pivotally connected to each other, each of said members having a groove therein for the reception of one of said track surfaces, for the purpose described.

4. A drapery carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces, comprising a pair of sheet metal members, each bent to provide a groove for the reception of one of said track surfaces, said sheet metal members being pivotally secured to each other.

5. A drapery carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces, comprising a pair of members pivotally secured to each other, each of said members having a groove therein for the reception of one of said track surfaces, each of said grooves having flared-out ends, for the purpose described.

6. A drapery carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces, comprising a pair of members, each having a groove therein for the reception of one of said track surfaces, and means for pivotally securing said members together, said means having a part for sustaining a curtain.

7. A drapery carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces, comprising carrier means having parts to engage said track surfaces, said parts being movable relatively to each other, for the purpose described.

8. A drapery carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces, comprising a pair of sheet metal members bent to form engaging parts for said track surfaces and having mutually overlapping portions, and a pivot member extending through at least some of said mutually overlapping portions for pivotally securing said sheet metal members together, for the purpose described.

9. A master carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces, comprising a pair of carriers for interfitting engagement with said track surfaces, a plate secured to each of said carriers for sustaining a curtain, the track-engaging portions of each of said carriers being yieldable relatively to each other, for the purpose described.

10. A master carrier for a rod having parallel track surfaces comprising a plurality of carrier devices having parts to interengage with said track surfaces of said rod, the track-engaging portions of at least one of said carriers being movable relatively to each other for the purpose described, and a member connected to each of said plurality of carriers and having means projecting beyond the end of said member, for the purpose described.

11. In a device of the character indicated, a rod having parallel track surfaces, a pair of master carriers, each of said master carriers comprising a plurality of carrier members having parts to interengage with said track surfaces, the track-engaging portions of at least one carrier member being movable relatively to each other for the purpose described, each master carrier further

comprising plate members secured to its plurality of carrier members, one of said plate members having a separate member secured thereto and extending in overlapping relation to the other plate member.

12. A cord grip for a drapery carrier, comprising a member having a cord loop passage therein, and a ring to surround the cord of the cord loop and be drawn up against said member for the purpose of securing a cord to said member.

13. A combined pulley and suspension bracket for a curtain rod, comprising a pulley bracket to be engaged with the rod, a suspension bracket to engage the rod, and a common means for securing said pulley bracket and suspension bracket to each other and to said rod.

14. A combined rod support and pulley carrying means, comprising a pulley bracket to engage a rod, a suspension bracket to engage the rod, and a common means for securing said pulley bracket and suspension bracket to each other and clamping a portion of said rod between them.

15. Means for securing a bracket to a curtain rod, comprising a bracket to engage said rod at one surface, means to engage said rod at an opposite surface, and means for securing said means to each other and clamping the rod therebetwen.

16. Means for securing a bracket member to a hollow curtain rod, comprising a member within said rod and a member on the outside of said rod, and means for drawing said two members together so as to clamp a portion of said rod therebetween, for the purpose described.

17. A combined rod support and pulley support for a hollow curtain rod, comprising a plate fitting within said hollow curtain rod, a plate to engage the outside of said curtain rod, and means for securing said two plates to each other with a portion of said hollow rod interposed between the same in clamped relation thereto, one of said plates carrying a cord pulley and the other of said plates having wall securing means thereon.

18. A curtain support including a movable carrier for the curtain, said carrier having a passage therein for receiving therethrough a bight in an operating cord, and a separate member for interengagement with said bight and for the purpose of securing said cord against slippage relatively to said carrier.

19. A cord grip for a drapery carrier comprising a carrier including a member having a passage therethrough for a bight in an operating cord, and a separate member to be passed through said bight to hold said bight from withdrawal from said passage and to thereby prevent slippage of said cord relatively to said carrier.

20. A slidable drapery support comprising a carrier having a cord passage therethrough through which a bight in an operating cord may be passed, means for engaging said cord bight to hold it against withdrawal from said passage, and means to offset the running parts of said cord.

WALTER H. TOELLE.