May 20, 1924. 1,494,428

C. W. KIRSCH

DRAPERY CARRIER AND SUPPORTING FIXTURE THEREFOR

Filed Nov. 23, 1922

Fig. 1.

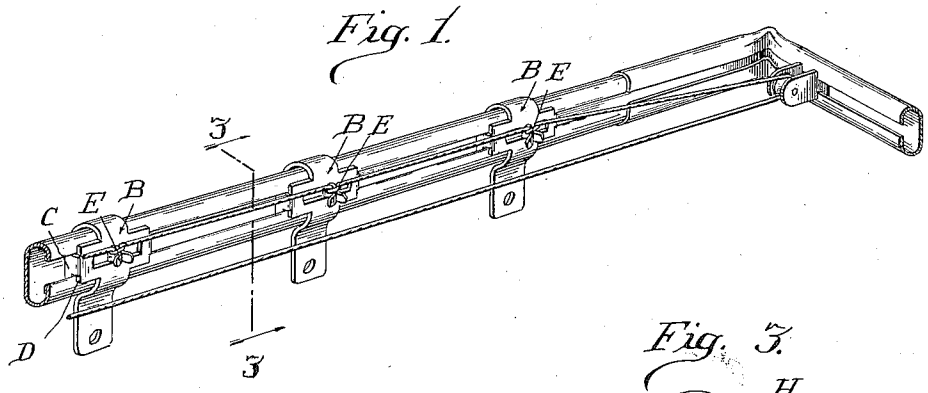


Fig. 3.

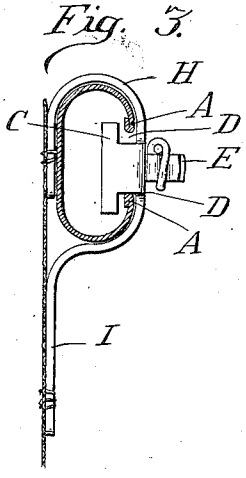


Fig. 2.

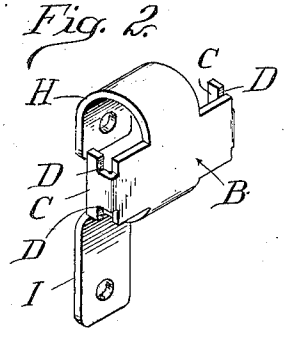


Fig. 4.

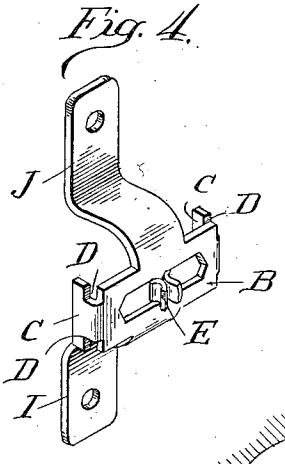


Fig. 6.

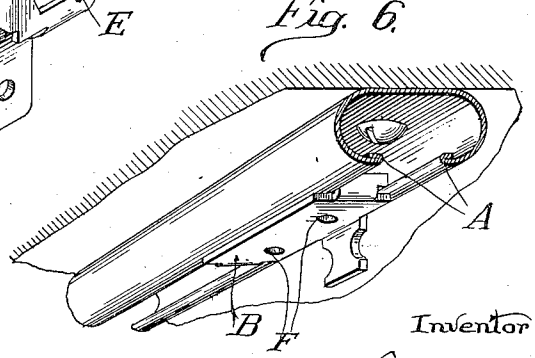
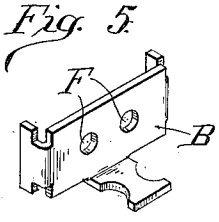


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAPERY CARRIER AND SUPPORTING FIXTURE THEREFOR.

Application filed November 23, 1922. Serial No. 602,902.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. KIRSCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sturgis, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drapery Carriers and Supporting Fixtures Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to drapery carriers and supporting fixtures therefor and has particular reference to that type of carrier and fixture which includes movable elements adapted to be operated by pull-strings for moving the supported draperies to expose or close an opening such as a window light or a passage.

The invention relates more particularly to the details of construction of the drapery carriers with respect to the rod or fixture with which they are adapted to be associated and in the instance illustrated I have shown such carriers in their adaptation for association with the type of rod known as flat and substantially C-shaped in cross-section.

The particular object of the present invention is to provide drapery carriers and fixtures to be associated therewith relatively so constructed and arranged as to not only permit of easy and efficient operation of the drapery carriers but also to provide means whereby all parts of the drapery carriers, except those absolutely necessary to effect support of the carriers on the rod or fixture will be maintained out of surface contact with the outer surfaces of the rod or fixture during movement of said carriers relatively thereto.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind specified wherein the association of the drapery carriers with the rod is such as to permit the rod to be disposed in any desired position with respect to the wall thereof with which the carriers are engaged without requiring any modification in construction of the carriers to adapt them for operation or movement with respect to the rod.

A further important object of the invention is to provide drapery carriers each consisting of a single piece of metal to thereby afford great strength and durability and eliminate the cost incident to assembled structures composed of a plurality of pieces.

A further essential object of the invention is to provide a drapery carrier provided with integral projections so formed or bent as to throw their free ends into a plane spaced from the plane of the wall of the rod engaged with the carrier and to adapt the same to be secured to the drapery to be suspended therefrom to thereby permit the upper edge or edge portion of the drapery to be disposed at any desired elevation with respect to the upper edge of the rod and opposed to the wall of the rod opposite to that engaged by the carriers.

The invention in its various suitable embodiments is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a rod or fixture and carriers mounted thereon constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the particular type of carrier shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section of the rod or fixture on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Figs. 4 and 5 are perspective views of carriers of slightly different form than those shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3; and

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of the rod or fixture showing the same differently positioned in Fig. 1 and equipped with a drapery carrier suited for use in connection with it when so disposed.

The rod or fixture per se of the present invention is of the well known flat common C-shaped type which has become very popular and which may be disposed with its flat face positioned vertically or horizontally as desired, and in the latter event it is usually customary to present the slotted face thereof to oppose the floor as shown in Fig. 6. It will be noted that the edges of the flanges bordering the longitudinal slot in the rod are overturned and rendered of double thickness, as indicated at A in Fig. 6, thereby presenting smooth rounded surfaces opposing the slot and narrow smooth surfaces upon which the carriers for the draperies are adapted to ride smoothly and efficiently.

The drapery carriers employed and shown in the several figures of the drawings each comprise a middle portion or plate B equipped at opposite ends with comparatively shallow parallel flanges C each of which is provided on its opposite side edges with recesses D in which the opposed edges of the flanges bordering the longitudinal head in the rod are adapted to engage, the portions of the flanges C between the bottoms of opposed recesses D being just slightly less than the width of the slot in the rod.

Each of said middle portions is preferably equipped with a projection such as is shown at E in Fig. 4, to which the pull-strings for operating said carriers are adapted to be attached, provided it is desired to employ pull-strings, but if the same are not intended to be employed said plates B may be devoid of said projections E, as shown in Fig. 2.

The said middle portions or plates B of said carriers are suitably equipped with means for securing draperies thereto, such means consisting as in the case of Fig. 6, of perforations F in said plates B, or as in the case of Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, they may consist of projections or arms H and I or J and I respectively, or any modifications thereof necessary or desirable to support the draperies in whatever position may be necessary or most desirable in each particular installation or case. In the instances illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the said arms or projections H, I and J are provided with curved portions extending through an arc of substantially 90 degrees from either point of connection with the middle portion of plate B to which they extend tangentially and such curvature may be rendered ogee as in the case of all of the arms I, or through an arc of 180 degrees as in the case of a flange or projection H. In each instance, however, all parts of the surfaces of the arms or flanges H, I and J are so curved as to maintain them out of surface contact with the exterior surfaces of the rod so as to avoid all possible scratching or marring of the latter and interference with ease of operation of said carriers. The middle portions or plates B are of such length with respect to the width of the slot in the rod or fixture in which they are adapted to be engaged and carried as to prevent any binding thereof by reason of canting the same under the influence of the tension of a pull-string or other agency employed to move the same and by reason of the very small amount of surface contact between the walls of the recesses and the edges of said flanges bordering the slot in the rod the frictional resistance to movement of said carriers will be very small.

The arms or projections H, I and J, I, respectively, not only effect a suspension of the draperies in a plane outwardly of and opposing the plain flat face of the rod but, in the case of the projections J, the upper edge or edge portion of the drapery may be disposed at a higher elevation than the upper edge of the rod so as to expose to view only that portion of the plain face of the latter as lies outside the width of the drape. The arms or projections H, I, J, are desirable only where the slot of the rod lies in a vertically disposed face thereof and seldom when disposed as shown in Fig. 6.

It will be understood of course that the invention is capable of modification and variation in this embodiment otherwise than as shown in the accompanying drawings and that all of such variations or modifications as may fall within the scope of the appended claims are included in the invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A portière fixture including a longitudinally slotted tube, and a member from which the portière is adapted to be suspended, said member including a plate provided at its ends with flanges, said plate and flanges being of greater width than the slot in said tube, there being recesses in the side edges of said flanges of a depth rendering the width of the flanges between the bottoms of opposed recesses slightly less than the width of the said slot, the walls of the latter adapted to engage in said recesses to support said member slidably on said tube.

2. A portière fixture including a longitudinally slotted tube and a member from which the portière is adapted to be suspended, said member including a middle portion of greater width, at least in part, than the slot in the tube and provided with guide recesses in which the walls of the slot are adapted to engage to slidably support said member, and an arm having its free end portion disposed in a plane outwardly of the wall of the tube opposed to said slot.

3. A portière fixture including a longitudinally slotted tube and a member from which the portière is adapted to be suspended, said member being of greater width, at least in part, than the slot in the tube and provided with guide recesses in which the walls of the slot are adapted to engage to slidably support said member, and a projection on said member for attachment of a pull-string thereto.

4. A portière fixture including a longitudinally slotted tube and a member from which the portière is adapted to be suspended, said member being of greater width, at least in part, than the slot in the tube and provided with guide recesses in which the walls of the slot are adapted to engage to slidably support said member, a projection on one side edge of said member curved between its ends at least in part substantially concentric with the outer surface of the tube and projecting at its free end beyond the plane of the outer face of the wall of the tube opposite said slot, said guide recesses and walls of said slot coacting to prevent contact of said projection with any portion of the surface of said tube, the portière adapted to be secured to the free end of said projection.

5. A drapery fixture comprising a tubular rod provided with a longitudinal slot, and a plurality of drapery carriers each mounted upon and projecting from the slotted side of the rod and engaged with the interior of the latter and longitudinally movable

relatively to said rod, and a projection on the carrier presenting its free end in a plane spaced from and opposing the wall of the rod opposite the slot thereof, said free end of said projection equipped with means for permitting a drape to be secured thereto to thereby effect suspension of said drape in said last-named plane.

6. A drapery fixture comprising a tubular rod provided with a longitudinal slot, and a plurality of drapery carriers each mounted upon and projecting from the slotted side of the rod and engaged with the interior of the latter and longitudinally movable relatively to said rod, said carriers each including a projection integral therewith and bent to extend partially around and out of contact with the surface of said rod to thereby dispose the free end portion of said projection in a plane spaced from and opposing the wall of the rod opposite the slot therein.

7. The combination with a tubular rod provided with a longitudinal slot, of a drapery carrier comprising a main member equipped with means for engaging the edges of the walls of the slot for preventing movement of said member into or away from said rod transversely thereof while permitting free travel thereof longitudinally of the rod, of an arm rigid with said member and extending laterally of the direction of travel thereof and spaced from and following substantially the contour of the outer surface of the rod from one side of said slot to a point in a plane spaced from and opposing the wall of the rod opposite said slot, the free end of said arm adapted to have a drape secured thereto for suspension in the last-named plane, said free end of said arm adapted to be disposed at any desired elevation above or below the upper edge of the rod, the means effecting engagement of the main-member with the walls of the slot adapted to prevent tilting of the said member, under the influence of the weight of the drape, sufficiently to effect contact of said arm with the rod.

CHARLES W. KIRSCH.