May 20, 1924. 1,494,427

C. W. KIRSCH

DRAPERY FIXTURE

Filed Nov. 23, 1922

Fig. 1.

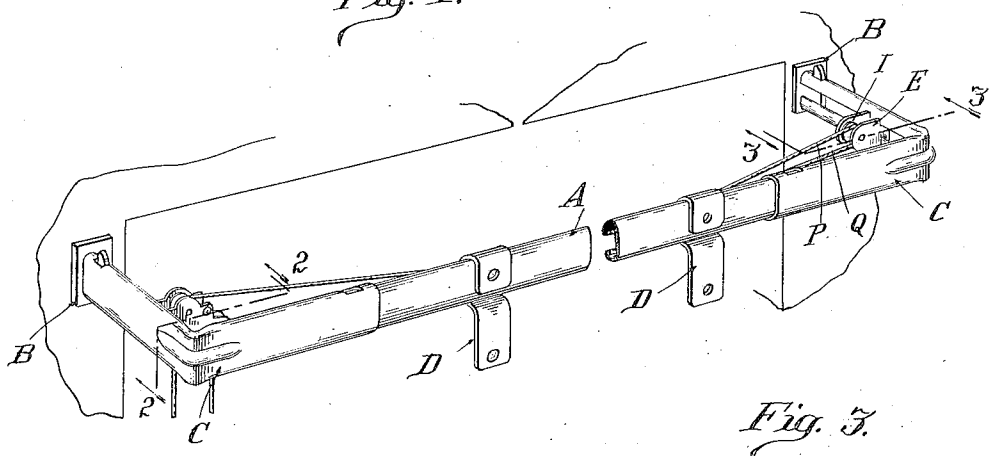


Fig. 3.

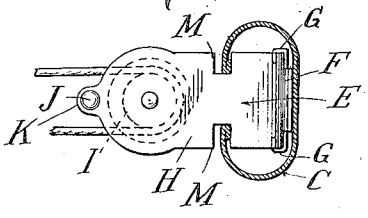


Fig. 2.

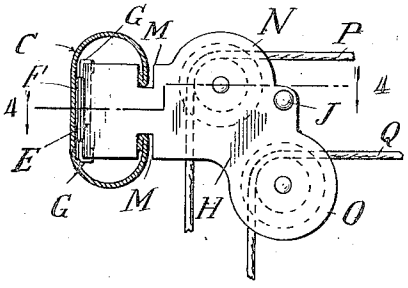


Fig. 4.

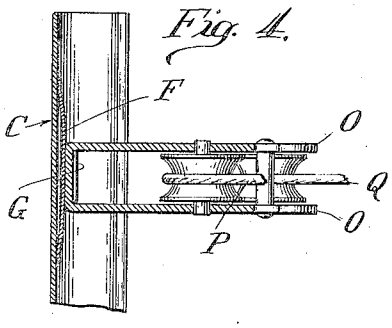
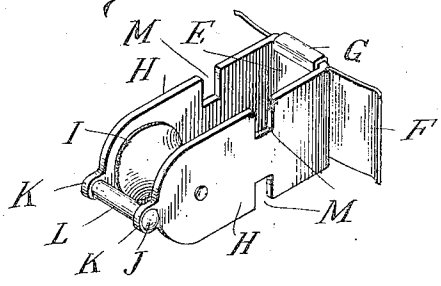


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. KIRSCH, OF STURGIS, MICHIGAN.

DRAPERY FIXTURE.

Application filed November 23, 1922. Serial No. 602,901.

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 Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a drapery fixture for window curtains, portières or other drapes of a similar nature wherein said drapes are adapted to be moved to cover or expose an opening such as a window light or a passageway by means of pull strings in a well known manner.

The invention relates more particularly to means whereby the sheave carriers and sheaves may be readily mounted on the fixture and so connected with the drapes or carriers therefor as to hide from view the sheaves and all operating parts of the fixture.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating a suitable embodiment of the invention Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a drapery fixture constructed in accordance with the invention, showing drapery carriers mounted thereon, together with the sheaves and fixtures for actuating the same;

Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail vertical transverse section of same on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a plan section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the sheave carriers employed.

The invention has reference particularly to that class of curtain fixtures which includes a rod of the flat variety commonly called C-shaped in cross-section and it will be understood of course that the invention is illustrated particularly with reference to its adaptation to this particular type of rod, though it may obviously be rendered adaptable to other types without departing from the invention as defined in the patented claims.

In the embodiment shown A indicates the middle portion of a curtain rod of the type referred to which in cross-section corresponds in shape to the construction shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In some instances the said rod A consists of merely a straight piece which is telescopically engaged at its opposite ends in or with L-shaped corner members by means of which said rod is spaced from a window casing or the like and maintained substantially parallel therewith and is supported thereon from the brackets B of suitable construction.

The corner members C are similarly C-shaped in cross-section or of such cross-section as will correspond to and permit them to be fitted to and engaged with the rod 8, it being understood of course that any particular desired shape of rod A may be used in place of merely the straight piece with its corner portions as herein illustrated.

Associated with the rod A is a plurality of sets of drapery carriers D, each of which includes a suitable carriage adapted to be engaged by the opposed edge portions of the longitudinal slot in the rear wall of the rod A and to be guided and supported thereby, the said carriers constituting no part per se of the present invention and being merely illustrated as exemplary of devices which may be employed for the purpose. These carriers D are adapted to be attached to pull strings by means of which the drapes suspended therefrom may be moved laterally to open or expose a window light or the like.

The present invention relates more particularly to the sheave carrier in its association with the fixture or a part thereof whereby said sheave carrier is readily associated with and disassociated from said fixture and is firmly held in any desired position thereon when associated therewith.

The sheave carrier consists of a U-shaped plate E to the middle portion of which a flat bowed spring F is secured by means preferably of the overturned flanges or projections G on the side edges of said spring F which overlap the side edges of the plate E. The arms or flanges H of the sheave carrier consist of parallel flat elements in the outer ends of which a sheave or sheaves I are rotatably mounted in any suitable manner, said flanges H being held against spreading or contraction by means of a rivet or similar element J engaging in perforations in the small projections K at the outer ends of said flanges H and the separator elements L associated with the rivet or which may be integral therewith, as desired.

The said flanges H are provided in their edges with recesses M in which the edges of the longitudinal slot in the rod A are adapt-

ed to engage, said recesses M being spaced from the outer surface of the spring F a distance slightly greater than the distance between the opposed flanges bordering the longitudinal slot in the rod and the front flat wall of the latter. The spring F is adapted to bear at its end portions upon the inner face of the last named wall of the rod, thereby maintaining a snug contact of the inner edge portions of the flanges bordering the longitudinal slot in contact with the nearest adjacent walls of the recesses M of said flanges H, a frictional contact being thus provided which will serve to hold the carrier at any desired point between the ends of the rod or any part thereof, as for example, said corner pieces C on which it may be mounted.

The flanges H may, as shown in Fig. 2, be formed with lateral projecting portions for receiving two of the sheaves N and O respectively, disposed at respectively different elevations and out of vertical alignment with each other so that the pull strings P and Q respectively trained over said sheaves N and O will be maintained out of contact with each other in a relative position, adapting them for most efficient operation of the drape carriers D which may be employed.

Ordinarily in use a carrier for two sheaves, such as shown in Fig. 2, will be mounted upon one of the corner members C or its equivalent and another carrier, such as shown in Fig. 5, will be mounted on the corresponding opposed portion of the rod as nearly contiguous as possible to the rear face of the rod A. The pull strings will be attached to the respective drape carriers D preferably in such a manner as to cause a pull on one of the strings P or Q to move the set of carriers to the left of the middle of the rod A in one direction and those to the right of the middle of said rod in the opposite direction, assuming that a pair of drapes is employed, as is customary. The arrangement of sheaves and pull strings is obviously capable of variation to suit the particular purpose of use.

It will further be noted that in this construction the sheave carrier and sheaves become pretty well hidden behind the rod as are also the pull strings employed, so that these parts are not at all or are barely visible from the room, assuming the fixture to be mounted on a window casing. Another advantage resulting from this construction is that the force applied to the drape carriers D by operation of the pull strings is applied to a point very nearly contiguous to the middle of the rod A, whereby resistance due to canting the carriers with respect to the rod is obviated and a smooth and easy operation is assured.

While the specific details of construction herein shown and described may be slightly changed and varied to accomplish the objects of the invention, it will be understood of course that all such changes and variations constituting the equivalents of the construction shown which may be included within the scope and meaning of the amended claims are included in the invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A drapery fixture including a substantially tubular, longitudinally slotted rod terminating in substantially parallel arms presenting opposed slotted walls, a member mounted within and projecting from the slotted wall of each of said arms and provided between its ends with recesses in which the edges of the wall of the arm bordering said slot engage for preventing removal of said member while permitting longitudinal movement thereof, means operatively associated with each of said members and the arm carrying the same for frictionally resisting longitudinal movement of said members relatively to said arms, and a sheave rotatably mounted on each of said members.

2. A drapery fixture including a substantially tubular, longitudinally slotted rod terminating in substantially parallel arms presenting opposed slotted walls, a member mounted within and projecting from the slotted wall of each of said arms and provided between its ends with recesses in which the edges of the wall of the arm bordering said slot engage for preventing removal of said member while permitting longitudinal movement thereof, a spring associated with each of said members and bearing upon a wall of the arm carrying the same for frictionally resisting longitudinal movement of said member relatively to said arm, and a sheave rotatably mounted on said member.

3. A drapery fixture including a substantially tubular, longitudinally slotted rod terminating in substantially parallel arms presenting opposed slotted walls, a member mounted within and projecting from the slotted wall of each of said arms and provided between its ends with recesses in which the edges of the wall of the arm bordering said slot engage for preventing removal while permitting longitudinal movement thereof, a flat, bowed spring mounted upon the inner end of each member and bearing upon the opposed wall of the arm carrying the same for normally maintaining said member frictionally engaged with the slotted wall portion of said arm to thereby yieldably resist longitudinal movement of said member relatively to said arm, and sheaves operatively associated with said members.

CHARLES W. KIRSCH.