This invention relates to a carriage anchorage for a traverse cord in a drapery fixture. The invention facilitates the readily adjustable connection of the traverse cord to the carriage which moves the drapery between its open and closed positions, the connection being made without cutting the cord by simply looping it through and about appropriate guides formed from the metal of the carriage itself and about which an intermediate uncut portion of the cord is snubbed or wedged for secure connection to the carriage.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a construction in which the cord may be securely and non-removably positioned in carriage apertures to preclude any separation of the carriage from the cord, while still permitting adjustment between the cord and carriage, this being done by anchoring portions of the uncut cord behind tongues of the carriage which are initially bent out of the plane of the sheet metal from which they are cut, and are restored to the plane of the carriage after a bit of the cord has been passed through the opening thus provided in the carriage.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in rear elevation showing a fragment of a drapery traverse rod upon which is mounted a carriage and cord assembly embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the front of the carriage showing the opening through which the bight of the cord is receivable.

Fig. 3 is a view taken in section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view of the assembly modified by the optional return of the cord-positioning tongues back to the plane of the carriage element from which they have been struck.

The traverse rod 5 is preferably of conventional channel construction having at its rear face flanges 6 and 7 which are marginally spaced to provide a guideway for the carriage and an open slot at 8 through which the traverse cord 10 within the rod is connected with the carriage. The cord 10 operates over the usual pulley 9.

The carriage 15 comprises a plate 16 to which is connected a depending, horizontally extended arm 17 having apertures 18 for drapery hook connection.

The plate portion 16 rides against the flanges 6 and 7 of rod 5 to span the slot 8 therein. It is usually provided with grooved wheels 19 and 20 with which the margins of flanges 6 and 7 are engaged for the support of that portion of the drapery (not shown) which hangs from the arm 17.

For the purposes of the present invention, portions of the plate 16 are die cut to form the opening 21 into and across which project the spaced tongues 22 and 23, these being integral with the plate 16 and desirably formed outwardly from the plane of the plate as shown both in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

The entire opening 21 is approximately lozenge shaped, except as subdivided by the tongues, which form near the ends of the opening the apertures 24 and 25, the margins of which are generally circular.

Centered between, and disposed beneath, the apertures 24 and 25 is a tongue 26, also integral with the plate, and extending outwardly and downwardly from its connection with the plate. A bight 27 of cord 10 can readily be passed through the opening 21 and hooked beneath tongue 26, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the cord being manipulated to opposite sides of the tongue 22 and 23 so that portions of the cord pass through the apertures 24 and 25 between the tongues 22 and 23 and the ends of aperture 21.

Even without any wedging action, the bight of the cord will be snubbed in passing downwardly about the margins of aperture portions 24 and 25 and about the tongue 26. However, due to the fact that the arm 17 is offset forwardly from plate 16 of carriage 15, as best shown in Fig. 3, there will be, behind the tongue 26 and slightly offset at each side thereof, curved surfaces 28 converging toward tongue 26 so that the bight 27 of the cord engaged beneath tongue 26 will wedge securely. With or without this wedging action, the connection between the cord and the carriage will be sufficiently secure to enable the cord to move the carriage and the drapery as desired. With the wedging action, the operation is positive.

If the connection between the cord and the carriage is not effected with accuracy, the supported drapery portions may not move in perfect unison with the companion drapery at the other end of the rod. To correct any such inaccuracy is very simple, requiring only that the bight 27 be loosened and shifted beneath the hook to a new point of engagement.

To prevent any possibility of the accidental release of the bight of the cord from the carriage, I may push the tongues 22 and 23 back into the plane of the carriage, as shown in Fig. 4, this being entirely optional and usually entirely unnecessary.

I claim:

1. A drapery traverse carriage comprising an apertured plate having beneath the aperture a downwardly directed tongue and having up-
wardly directed tongues subdividing the aperture into pockets to receive laterally spaced portions of a traverse cord to be hooked about the tongue first mentioned, said aperture being open between said pockets whereby to freely admit the bight of said cord through the opening for engagement with said tongue.

2. A drapery traverse carriage for connection with an unbroken traverse cord, said carriage comprising an apertured plate having tongues projecting from its margins in the aperture to subdivide the aperture into cord receiving pockets, said tongues being free of connection with said margins at one end thereof whereby to admit the bight of said unbroken cord past said ends, said plate further being provided in a position between and offset from said pockets with a hook about which the bight of the cord may be engaged, portions of said bight being fixed in said pockets.

3. The device of claim 2 in which the said tongues diverge from the plane of the plate to facilitate the manipulation and the cord bight through said aperture into said pockets.

4. The device of claim 2 in which the said tongues are resiliently mounted and sufficiently span said pockets to be swung on their resilient mountings from a position free of connection with one of said margins to a position proximate said margin to restrict the bight of the cord to said pockets and preclude its withdrawal therefrom.

5. The device of claim 2 in which the said plate and hook have converging surfaces within which the said cord bight may be wedged.

6. A drapery traverse carriage for connection with an uncut drapery cord portion comprising a plate having means for support and guidance on a drapery rod and having a forwardly offset portion constituting means for drapery support, said plate being provided with an integral finger depending adjacent the offset of said portion whereby plate surfaces at each side of the finger converge toward the finger rearwardly of said plate, said plate having above said finger an aperture and integral tongues projecting across the aperture and subdividing it to provide cord pockets above and at opposite sides of said depending finger, the said tongues being integral with the plate at the lower margin of the aperture and inclined upwardly and rearwardly from said margin whereby said pockets constitute portions of the aperture continuously accessible from the front of the plate rearwardly of said inclined tongues, the said pockets being thereby adapted to receive an uncut bight of a drapery cord which bight has portions to be located in said pockets and an intervening portion to be fixed beneath said finger.

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