Oct. 4, 1938. W. CLEVELAND 2,132,067

DRAPERY HANGER

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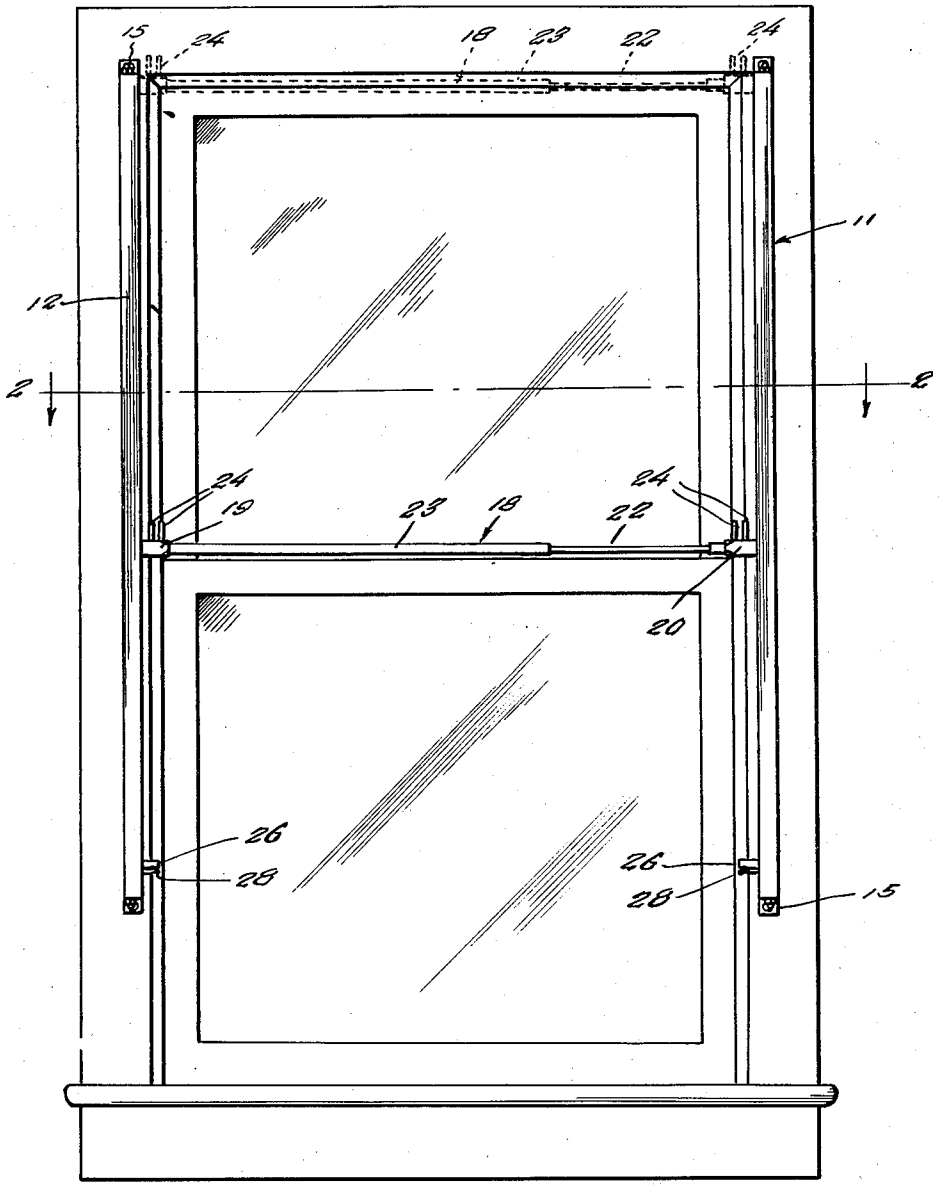



Fig. 1.

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Fig. 2.

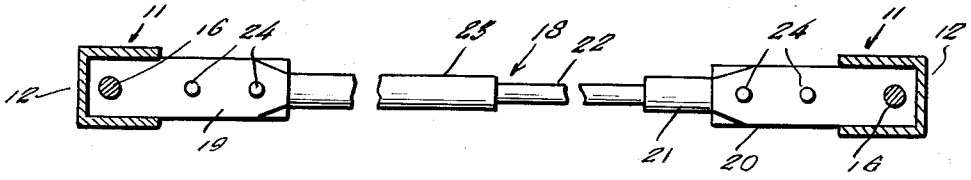



Fig. 6.

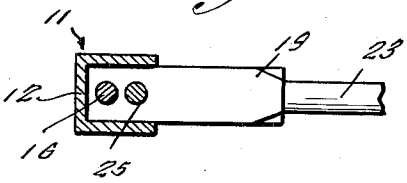



Fig. 7.

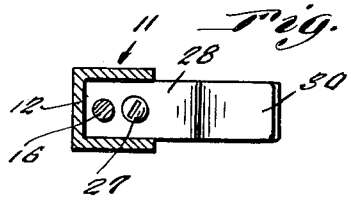



Fig. 8.

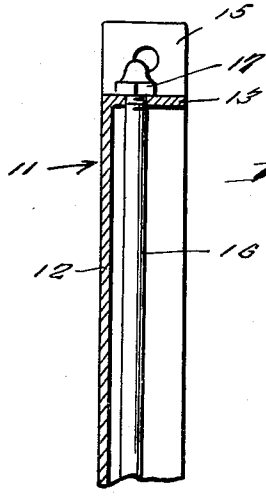
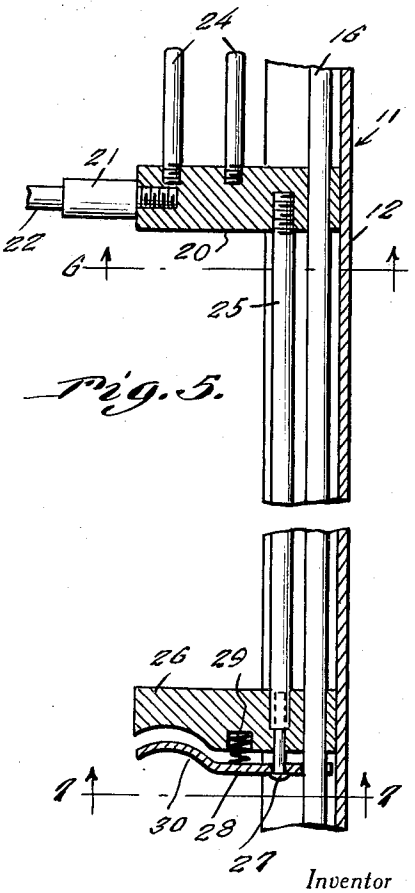



Fig. 5.




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Fig. 3.

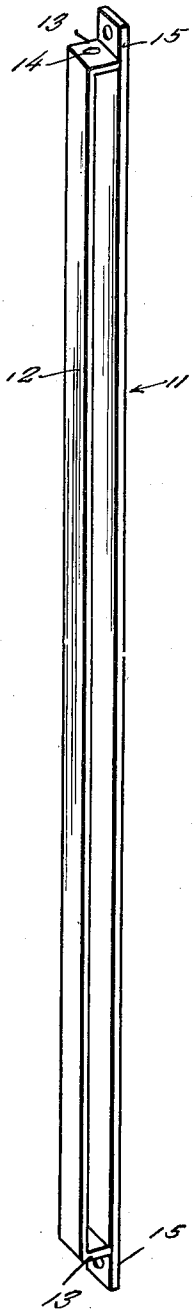
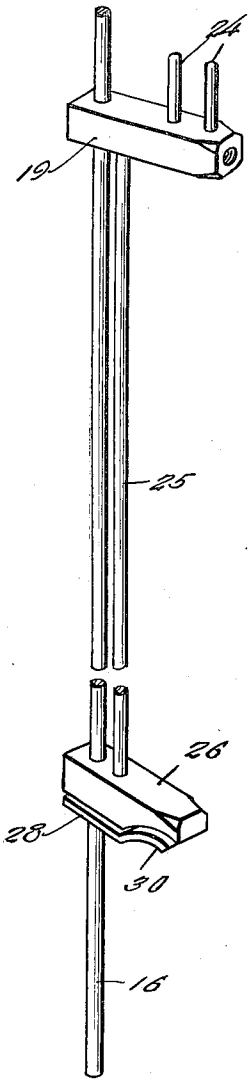



Fig. 4.



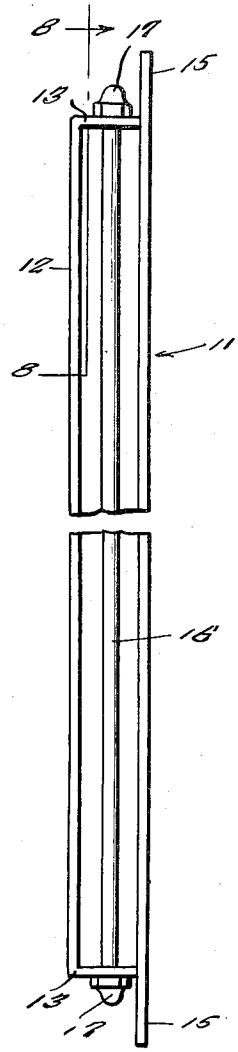
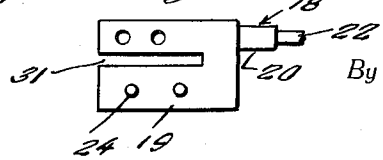




Fig. 9.

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Fig. 10.




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Patented Oct. 4, 1938 2,132,067

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,132,067

## DRAPERY HANGER

William Cleveland, New York, N. Y.

Application September 25, 1937, Serial No. 165,757

1 Claim. (Cl. 156—22)

The invention to be hereinafter specifically described and claimed relates to that field of prior inventions embodying various fixtures and structures to facilitate the hanging of various styles of draperies, and the primary object is to provide a structurally unique and comparatively novel means to expedite initial placement and periodical exchange of curtains, draperies and valances.

As implied by the preceding general statement of the invention, I am sufficiently conversant with the present state of the art to appreciate that structures have heretofore been provided to accomplish the same general result. I aim, therefore, to provide what is believed to be a structurally distinct and more satisfactory arrangement while at the same time remaining within the realm of competitive simplicity and efficiency.

Briefly, the preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a horizontally extensible carriage unit and cooperable track units possessing the necessary requisites to accomplish the desired results.

Other features and advantages of the invention will become readily apparent from the companion illustrative drawings and the succeeding particular description of the parts thereof.

In the drawings, wherein I utilize like numerals to designate like parts throughout the views:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a conventional sliding sash-equipped window construction illustrating how the invention is applied and used.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section taken approximately on the plane of the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of one of the relatively fixed track or guide units.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the guide rods and the associated complemental details.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view, in section and elevation showing the essential features and their relative arrangement and association.

Figure 6 is a detail section which may be said to be taken approximately on the plane of the line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a similar view on the line 7—7 of Figure 5.

Figure 8 is a detail section on the line 8—8 of Figure 9.

Figure 9 is an elevational view observing the open side of the track and guide rod means with certain parts omitted for clearness of illustration.

Figure 10 is a detail view of a slight modification.

Attention is first directed to Figure 3 wherein the numeral 11 designates what may be conveniently called the relatively fixed track unit. I employ two of these units and they are duplicates and channel-shaped in cross sectional form as shown to advantage in Figure 2. The channel portion is conveniently indicated by the numeral 12 and it will be observed that the inturned ends 13 are provided with apertures 14. Extending beyond the ends 13 are apertured attaching ears 15 which may be screwed or otherwise fastened to the window frame construction. Located in each track is a guide rod 16 and as seen in Figure 9 this has its threaded ends extending through the apertures 14 to accommodate retaining nuts 17.

I next call attention to the part unitarily denoted as the carriage and indicated by the numeral 18. This phase of the invention is in effect the slidable drapery hanger unit. It comprises a pair of substantially duplicate rectangular blocks 19 and 20 and these have their outer ends fitted and slidable between the embracing flanges of the channel-shaped tracks 11. There is an adapter socket 21 fitted in the block 20 as illustrated in Figure 5 and this serves to accommodate a rod 22 telescoping into a companion sleeve or tube 23 which has its left-hand end threaded into a similar socketed portion in the block 19.

The rod 22 and tube 23 provide a telescopic connection between the two blocks, whereby to properly brace said unit 18 and to adapt it for window frames of varying widths.

Manifestly, the slidable blocks 19 and 20 are apertured and slide directly on the accommodation rods 16. Moreover, they are provided with detachable pins or studs 24 to accommodate fixtures and brackets (not shown) employed to facilitate hanging curtains and draperies.

Normally the travelling carriage or drapery hanger unit 18 is in an elevated position at the top of the window frame. When initially placing the draperies in position, however, it is desirable to drop the carriage to an elevation so that the curtains can be attached while standing on the floor. This is the very essence of the invention which obviates the necessity of climbing upon ladders and other makeshift devices and minimizes the likelihood of injuring the person hanging the draperies.

In order to facilitate raising and lowering the hanger unit 18 adjusting and retaining means are provided.

The adjusting and retaining means is duplicated on each side of the structure and comprises in each instance a depending reach rod **25**, this extending parallel to the guide rod **16**. On the lower end thereof is a block-like grip **26** and this has fastened thereto as at **27** a spring retaining clip **28**. The clip is made of spring metal and has an aperture surrounding the stationary guide rod **16** as illustrated in Figure 5. Thus by canting or tilting the clip it provides the necessary friction grip. To facilitate the gripping action, it is desirable to utilize a coiled pressure spring **29** and to promote ease of operation the free end of the clip is curved or bent as at **30** to cooperate with a similarly curved portion on the grip **26**. This provides a handy finger piece to expedite action. Generally speaking, this spring pressed friction clip is not new except in its association with the features disclosed in Figure 5.

In practice it is possible through the medium of the reach rod or operating member **25** and retaining devices to lower the hanger unit **18** to the desired elevation. Then the draperies can be properly applied after which the complete structure can be lifted to the desired elevation for display purposes.

In some instances it has been found desirable to use carriage slides or blocks of the type seen in Figure 10. Here the block is slotted or formed with a kerf as indicated at the point **31**. Consequently, the furcations in this arrangement may straddle the adjacent flange or wall of the encasing track **11**. The principal purpose here is to provide the studs **24** so that they are located in the position to place the brackets (that is drapery brackets and fixtures, not shown) in a position in alignment with the track. Some people have found that it is desirable to use blocks of this type with the studs so arranged so that the draperies will hang down and substantially shield or cover the otherwise unsightly track unit **11**. In principle, however, the construction is the same as that already described.

It is thought that the description taken in connection with the drawings will enable a clear understanding of the invention to be had. Therefore, a more lengthy description is thought unnecessary.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, it is to be understood that minor changes coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to if desired.

I claim:—

In a drapery hanger for attachment to a window frame, a pair of opposed strip-like track units of square channelled shape in cross section adapted to be attached to opposite sides of a window frame in vertical parallel positions and with their open sides facing, a vertically extending guide rod in each track unit spaced inwardly from the open side of the unit to be concealed therein from the front of the unit, a pair of elongated rectangular block-like carriages extending horizontally out of said track units, respectively, each carriage having an outer end sleeved onto the guide rod of the related track units for vertical sliding movement of the carriage thereon into different set positions, said outer end fitting flush in the related track units to provide against lateral play of the carriage relative thereto, a telescopic rod connection between the inner ends of said carriages, and means to releasably secure each carriage in different set positions on its related guide rod comprising a rod depending from the carriage parallel with the guide rod and within the related track unit to be concealed thereby from the front of the latter, a thumb grip member similar to the carriage secured to the lower end of the depending rod and having an outer end sleeved onto the guide rod to slide vertically thereon and fitting flush in said track units to provide against lateral play of the member, and a tensioned latch and finger grip member pivotally mounted on the lower end of the depending rod beneath the thumb grip member and normally frictionally engaging the guide rod.

WILLIAM CLEVELAND.