Dec. 10, 1957 P. ROSENZWEIG 2,815,526

TRAVERSE TRACK FRONT REMOVABLE SLIDER

Filed Dec. 20, 1956 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

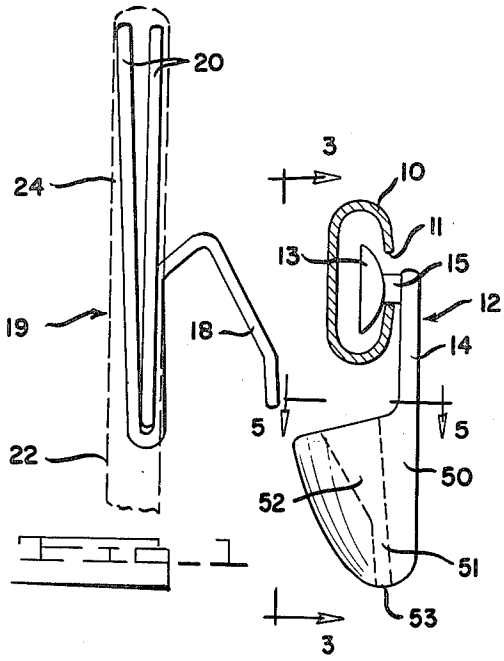


Fig. 1

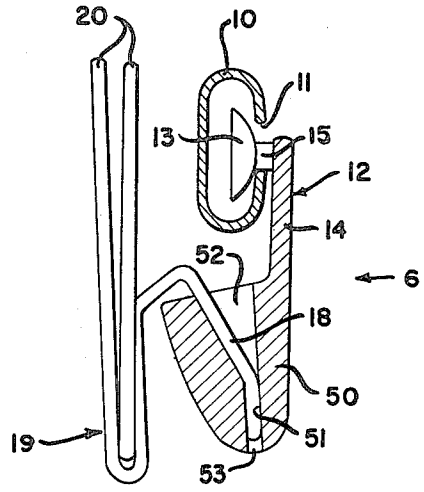


Fig. 2

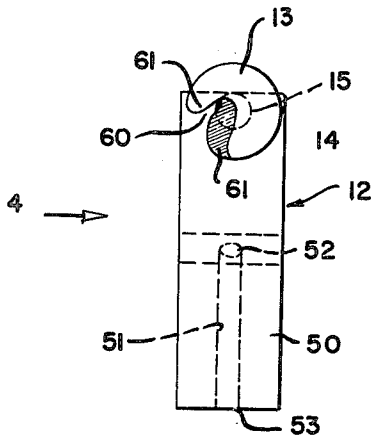


Fig. 3

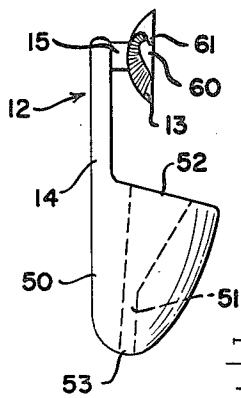


Fig. 4

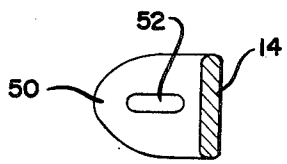


Fig. 5

INVENTOR.

PHILIP ROSENZWEIG

BY

Cullen & Canton

ATTORNEYS

Dec. 10, 1957 P. ROSENZWEIG 2,815,526

TRAVERSE TRACK FRONT REMOVABLE SLIDER

Filed Dec. 20, 1956 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

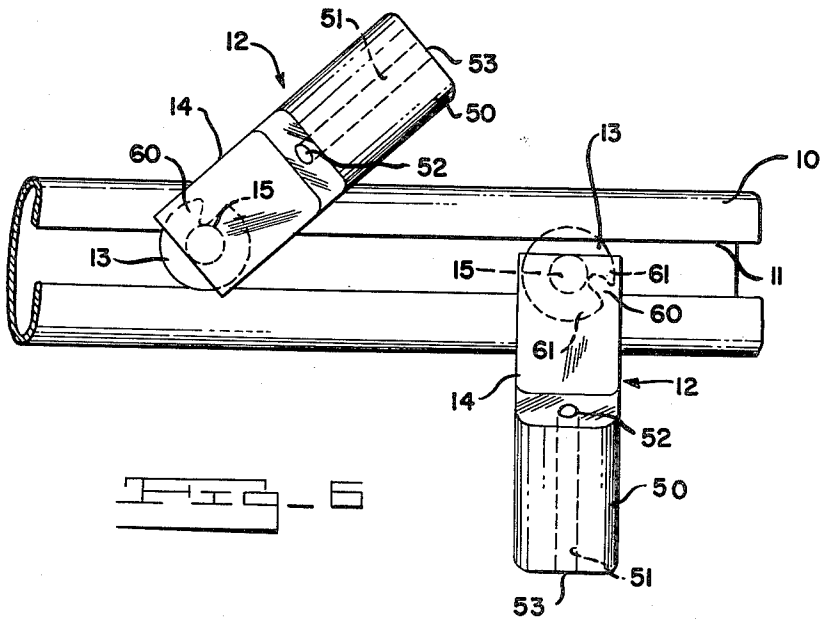


FIG. 6

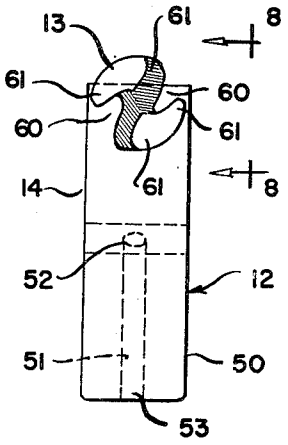


FIG. 7

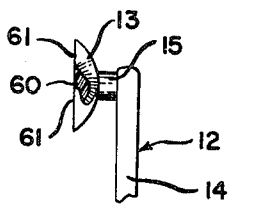


FIG. 8

INVENTOR.

PHILIP ROSENZWEIG

BY

Cullen & Canton

ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office 2,815,526
Patented Dec. 10, 1957

2,815,526

TRAVERSE TRACK FRONT REMOVABLE SLIDER

Philip Rosenzweig, Detroit, Mich.

Application December 20, 1956, Serial No. 629,756

1 Claim. (Cl. 16—87.4)

This application relates to traverse track sliders. A slider is a device which fits within a horizontally mounted C-shaped traverse track to slide longitudinally thereof and is formed to receive a hook of a drape supporting member whereby the drape is slidably supported with respect to the track.

A specific object of the present invention is to form a slider in such a way that unlike sliders now known on the market, it can be entered into the track through the rear slot, and be removed from the track through said slot, with the slider nevertheless being so formed that it can not accidently fall out of the slot while at the same time the slider is formed for freely sliding along the track.

A still further object is to form the slider in such a way that it can enter the track or be removed from the track through the rear wall slot with a rotary motion simulating a screw thread.

A still further object is to form the slider in such a way that it holds the drape support hook erect and prevents it and the upper edge of the drape from tilting forwardly, and likewise, from tilting or swinging sidewise to impair the straight line appearance of the upper edge of the drape.

A further object is to form the slider so that it receives the drape supporting hook in a way to locate the center of gravity of the drape load nearer the track than with presently known constructions.

Further objects of the present invention will best be understood upon reference to the specification which follows and the appended drawings.

In these drawings:

Fig. 1 is a transverse view showing a track, a slider, a drape supporting hook and a drape with the slider in place in the track and the drape supporting hook in place in the drape and with the drape supporting hook ready to enter and be received in the slider.

Fig. 2 is a view like Fig. 1 but showing the drape supporting hook received within the slider.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section view as if on line 3—3 of Fig. 1 showing the slider in front view.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view as if in the direction of the arrow 4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section view as if on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a rear view of the track and the slider on arrow 6, Fig. 2, showing the slider in two positions, one in which the slider is about to be received within or about to be removed from the track and the other the position of normal use of the slider.

Fig. 7 is a view like Fig. 3, but showing as a modification the slider head having two notches 180° apart.

Fig. 8 is a view on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Referring to the drawings, it will be observed that the same shows a traverse track 10 of C section having in its rear wall a longitudinal slot 11 receiving a slider 12 comprising a head 13 connected to body 14 by a reduced diameter neck 15 and having a depending member

50 having an oblique hole 51 whose upper end 52 is funnel shaped and is directly below head 13 and is above as well as forward of the lower end 53 of the hole. The hole 51 is in a vertical plane and receives a drape hook part 18 of a drape supporting member 19 having fingers 20, such as the three finger device shown in my prior application, Serial No. 473,079 of December 6, 1954, now Patent No. 2,770,299 of November 13, 1956. Member 19 supports a drape 22 having a front face 24.

The vertical plane oblique hole 50 will receive the hook 18 and support it in such a way that the supporting member 19 will be maintained erect and be prevented from tilting forwardly and also from swinging or tilting sidewise and thus distorting the upper edge of the drape when the supporting member hook 18 is positioned within the hole 51 of the body 50 of the slider 12.

The provision of the hole 51 in the form and direction indicated represents one improvement disclosed in this application. Another improvement comprises forming the head with an inclined notch 60 providing a screw thread which enables the slider head to be threaded into and out of the track through the slot by rotary movement of the slider relative to the track on a horizontal axis normal to the longitudinal axis of the track.

The head is sufficiently enlarged that it cannot be entered into or removed from the track through the slot except by the rotary screw thread motion provided by the inclined notch 60. This notch is so shaped that more than 90° rotation of the slider and also tilting of the slider as well is required for insertion or removal of the slider.

As shown in Fig. 6, the slider may be inserted into a track through the slot as follows: The slider is positioned in back of the track with the slider hook receiving hole 60 at approximately two o'clock and with a lower edge of the head within the track. Thereupon the slider is rotated clockwise about 120° to the six o'clock position and at the same time is tilted somewhat with respect to the track until the lips 61 of the notch have worked their way into the track to position the head within the track and the neck in the slot.

Reverse movement is all that is required for removal of the slider starting with the slider in the six o'clock position and turning it counter-clockwise to the two o'clock position.

It will be observed that if the slider turns to the three o'clock position or nine o'clock position, it still cannot be removed accidently or otherwise from the track. The slider can be removed only when it is in the two o'clock position shown, and tilted with respect to the track. Thus, the slider cannot accidently fall out of the track. It must be worked out of the track, screw thread style.

It will also be observed that the slider is freely slidable in the track once it is inserted in there because the neck is considerably smaller than the slot according to conventional practice.

Figs. 7 and 8 show a modification having two notches 60 180° apart on the head 13 of the slider.

This application is a continuation in part of my copending application, Ser. No. 493,940, filed March 14, 1955, now Patent No. 2,796,625, granted June 25, 1957.

Now having described the slider hereof, reference should be had to the claim which follows:

In a slider for receiving and supporting a drape hook and for use with a C form traverse track having a slot in its vertical wall with said slider having a body adapted to lie rearward of the slotted wall of the track and formed to receive the drape hook, said slider also having an enlarged head adapted to fit within the track and a reduced diameter neck connecting said head and said body and adapted to be disposed in said slot; the improvement which comprises forming said head with an

inclined notch providing a screw thread to enable the slider head to be threaded into and out of said track through said slot by rotary movement of said slider relative to said track on an axis normal to the longitudinal axis of the track.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,709,831 Mountain ---------- June 7, 1955

FOREIGN PATENTS

4,238 Great Britain ---------- Mar. 1, 1884