

Aug. 18, 1925.

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D. M. SARKISIAN
DRAPERY SUPPORTING DEVICE

Filed Dec. 29, 1921

Fig. 1.

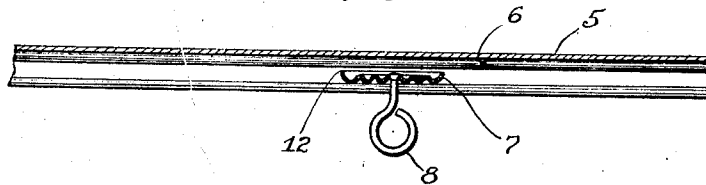


Fig. 2.

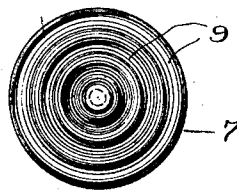
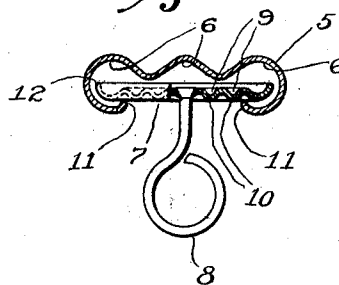


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAPERY-SUPPORTING DEVICE.

Application filed December 29, 1921. Serial No. 525,737.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DICKRAN M. SARKISIAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Forest Hills, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drapery-Supporting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to supporting devices for draperies and more particularly to that type of drapery supporting device which includes a movable carrier and a track along which the carrier may travel.

Devices of this general nature have been heretofore known in which a flattened tube slotted longitudinally along its lowermost portion has been attached in a horizontal position to the undersurface of the top of a door or window frame or the like. Within the tube were received disk-like slide members in which were swiveled hook or hanger members which projected downwardly through the slot into position to be attached to the drapery. Although devices of the general nature described have gone into extensive use, they have been open to the objection that the slide members did not move easily because of undue friction produced by a relatively large and relatively rough area of contact between the carrier disk or head and the slideway surfaces of the tube or by reason of the engagement of relatively sharp edges on the disk itself, or on flanges formed on the disk, with the engaged surface of the supporting track member.

It is an object of this invention to provide a drapery supporting and carrying device which will be free from the objections referred to and which cannot only be operated with an extremely small frictional resistance but also in a relatively noiseless manner.

The invention includes the providing of a slidable carrier head having rounded and smooth track engaging surfaces whereby a minimum degree of frictional resistance to sliding movement of the carrier along the track is obtained. Preferably the rounded track engaging surfaces of the carrier heads are produced by forming in the carrier heads or disks one or more annular bead members arcuate or rounded in cross-section which in operation produce what is substantially a point contact at each place of engagement of the bead with a narrow slideway formed in the track member at each side of the longitudinally arranged slot.

The rounded and smooth engaging areas of the slide with the track not only result in the elimination of a substantial amount of frictional resistance to sliding and in the elimination of a corresponding amount of noise in operation but, in addition, the annular formation of the track engaging bead or beads permits the rotation of the carrier head about a vertical axis to adjust or balance the frictional resistance between the carrier head and the two slideway surfaces forming the opposite sides of the track.

In the drawings in which a preferred embodiment of the invention has been selected for illustration,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the device.

Figure 2 is a plan view somewhat enlarged of a sliding carrier forming part of the device.

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken at right angles to the view shown in Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, a track member 5 is shown which consists of an elongated metal member having an axially disposed flattened or grooved surface at 6 which may receive nails or screws for attaching the track member to a suitable supporting surface. The opposite lateral edges 11 of the trackway member are turned inwardly and upwardly to form slideways on which the heads of the drapery supporting members 7 are supported.

The sliding heads or carriers 7 are disk-like members provided with suitable hangers 8 which may take the form of hooks and which are pivotally attached to a central portion of the carriers or heads 7. As will be seen the hangers 8 extend downwardly through the space separating the two slideways 11 into position to engage and support the drapery or other article. The trackway member thus forms in effect a horizontal flattened tube slotted along its lower side.

The particular construction or formation of the sliding heads or carriers 7 forms an important part of the invention herein described. It will be seen that the disk-like members 7 are provided with annular grooves 9 formed by impressing their upper surfaces and which are preferably formed in a concentric relation to the center of the disk and to each other. The grooves 9 of course appear in a

reversed relation on the undersurface of the disk and take the form of annular bead members 10 having a curved or convex formation in cross-section.

5 This particular formation of the undersurface of the sliding carrier forms an exceedingly effective friction preventing structure for cooperation with the narrow upturned edges of the slideways 11. It has
10 been found in actual test that the lessening of friction by the use of this structure as compared with a flat carrier disk known in the prior art is substantial. It has also been
15 found that the particular construction shown is very effective in eliminating noise in operation.

The elimination of friction thus obtained is believed to be due largely to the rounded smooth and relatively small areas of contact
20 that are produced between the engaging surfaces of the sliding carrier and the supporting slideways 11. It will be noted that there is substantially only a point contact between any given bead or projection 10 on
25 the carrier head 7 at its point of engagement with the surface of the engaged slideway 11. Another factor in the structure which eliminates friction is the absence of cut or roughened edges on the carrier disk
30 in engaging relation with the supporting slideways. It will be seen that the formation of the rim or edge 12 on the carrier is such that the sharp angle formed between the edge and the surface of the disk cannot
35 be brought into engagement with the slideway surface. This arrangement differentiates from the structures known in the prior art in which the edges of the disk or the edges of flanges formed on the disk were
40 brought into actual engagement with the supporting trackway and thereby produced frictional resistance to the movement of the carrier.

45 While I have shown a plurality of the annular bead members 10 on the track engaging surface of the carrier head 7, it is possible to

make use of but a single bead member and to procure thereby effective and beneficial results.

What I claim is:

1. In a drapery supporting device, a substantially horizontal track member having two laterally separated slideways, and a slidable carrier engaging said slideways and having a drapery supporting member extending downwardly between said slideways, said slidable carrier having an annular bead formed on its lower surface for engagement with said slideways. 50 55

2. In a drapery supporting device, a substantially horizontal track member having two laterally separated slideways, and a slidable carrier engaging said slideways and having a drapery supporting member extending downwardly between said slideways, said slidable carrier being provided on its lower surface with an annular bead convex in cross-section for engagement with said slideways. 60 65

3. In a drapery supporting device, a substantially horizontal track member having two laterally separated slideways, and a slidable carrier engaging said slideways and having a drapery supporting member extending downwardly between said slideways, said slidable carrier being provided on its lower surface with a plurality of annular beads for engagement with said slideways. 70 75

4. In a drapery supporting device, a substantially horizontal track member having two laterally separated slideways, and a slidable carrier engaging said slideways and having a drapery supporting member extending downwardly between said slideways, said slidable carrier being provided on its lower surface with concentric beads convexly formed in cross-section, and said slidable carrier being rotatable with relation to the suspending member about a vertical axis. 80 85

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