Nov. 12, 1957 J. N. GRABER 2,812,534

TRAVERSE ROD AND SLIDE

Original Filed July 15, 1949

Fig. 1.

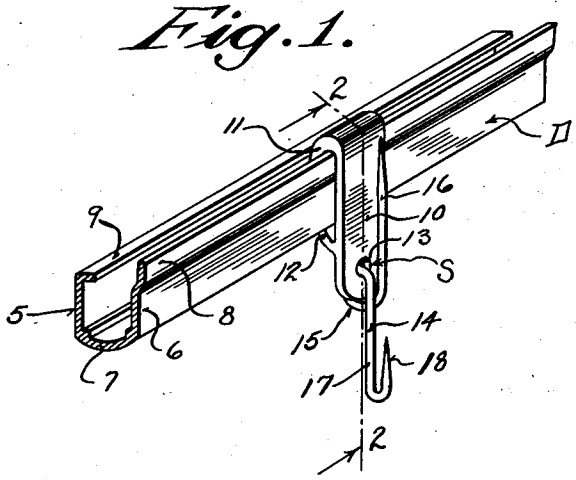


Fig. 2.

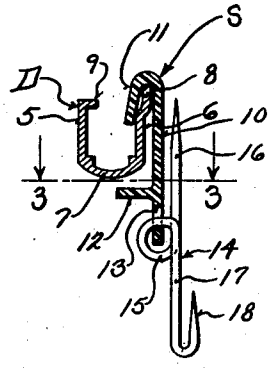


Fig. 3.

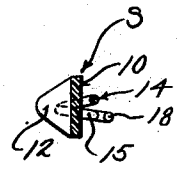
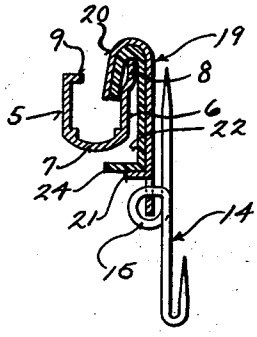


Fig. 4.



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TRAVERSE ROD AND SLIDE

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Original application July 15, 1949, Serial No. 104,927, now Patent No. 2,653,344, dated September 29, 1953. Divided and this application August 21, 1953, Serial No. 375,656

1 Claim. (Cl. 16—87.4)

This invention appertains to drapery rods and drapery supporting slides, and is a division of my application Ser. No. 104,927 filed July 15, 1949, now Patent No. 2,653,344, dated September 29, 1953.

One of the primary objects of this invention is to provide a traverse rod and slides for drapery of a novel construction and shape, whereby the drapery can be opened or closed with a minimum amount of friction between the rod and slides and with an easy gliding action and without any objectionable metallic noise.

Another important object of my invention is to provide a drapery rod of a substantially U-shape in cross-section embodying a rear wall adapted to be attached to a desired support (see my patent) and a spaced front wall having an upper offset flange for carrying the slides and for spacing the major portion of the slides from the drapery rod to eliminate friction.

A further important object of my invention is to provide a drapery carrying slide formed from a thermoplastic material for easy sliding engagement with the rod embodying a depending straight body portion having a hooked upper end for engaging over the offset flange of the rod and an inwardly directed tongue or finger disposed below the rod and adapted to engage the lower surface of the rod to prevent undue tilting of the slide on the rod.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a drapery slide for traverse rods of the above character having an opening therein below the inwardly directed tongue or finger for receiving drapery engaging pins.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and formation of parts, as will be hereinafter more specifically described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which drawing,

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view showing my novel traverse rod with one of my slides or travelers suspended therefrom.

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view through the slide or traveler taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 2, but showing a slightly modified form of slide.

Referring to the drawing in detail, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter D generally indicates the novel drapery rod and S one of my novel slides or travelers associated therewith.

The drapery rod D can be formed in any desired way, such as by extrusion or rolling and from any desired material such as aluminum, finished in any preferred way to produce an attractive appearance and to harmonize with the woodwork and color scheme of a room. The rod is of a substantially U-shape in cross-section and includes a rear wall 5, a spaced parallel front wall 6 and a bottom arcuate connecting wall 7. It is to be noted that the front wall 6 extends above the rear wall 5 and is provided with an upstanding offset flange 8. This flange 8 not only gives an ornamental appearance to the rod, but also serves another specific purpose, which will be later set out.

The rear wall 5 has formed on its upper edge an inwardly directed horizontal flange 9 which aids in supporting the rod in suitable brackets, as set forth in my pending application.

While I have only shown one slide or traveler, it is to be understood that a plurality of slides are mounted on the rod and that these slides operate in conjunction with master slides, not shown.

Each slide S is preferably formed from a clear thermoplastic or other desired material that will slide easily along the rod without noise. While I have stated that these slides are formed from clear plastic, obviously, the came can be formed from any desired, colored plastic. As illustrated, each slide S includes an upright body plate 10 having a bent back hook 11 for engaging over the offset flange 8 of the rod D. The plate 10 adjacent to its lower end, but spaced therefrom, is provided with an inwardly directed right angularly disposed tongue or lip 12, and the extreme lower end of the plate below the tongue 12 is provided with an aperture 13 for receiving a drapery supporting pin 14.

It is to be particularly noted that the offset flange 8 spaces the major portion of the slide S from the rod and this eliminates friction to a great extent and permits the easy working of these slides.

The tongue 12 extends inwardly below the lower wall 7 of the rod and limits the tilting of the slide on the rod. It should be readily apparent particularly from Figures 2 and 4 of the drawing that when the slide moves inwardly toward the rod, the tongue 12 will be positioned under wall 7 and thus prevent the upward movement of the slide resulting in keeping the slide from completely tilting off of the rod. The pins 14 can be of a type commonly found on the open market but are preferably of the character shown in the drawing. Each pin 14 includes a coiled bight portion 15, and upwardly extending pointed shank 16 and a depending leg 17 having a bent up pointed hook 18. In practice, the pointed shank 16 can be inserted through the hem at the top of the drapery, with the pointed hook inserted in the hem below the shank 16. With this particular type of pin, the head of the drapery will be held straight and against drooping.

While I prefer to make the slide out of all plastic material, the same can take different forms and in Figure 4, I have shown one additional form of my slide. In this form, I provide a metal body portion 19 having formed on its upper end the bent back hook 20. The body portion has struck out therefrom adjacent to its lower end an inwardly directed ear 21. The opening left by striking out the ear can receive the coiled bight portion 15 of the pin 14. The metal body 19 receives an inner liner 22 formed from plastic material and this liner engages the rod to reduce friction and to eliminate any metallic sound. The liner 22 conforms to the shape of the metal body 19 and hence the upper end of the liner has formed thereon a hook 23 which engages directly over the offset flange 11 of the rod D. The lower end of the liner has formed thereon the right angularly extending leg 24 which rests on the ear 21 and this leg extends under the drapery rod D.

Various changes in details may be made without departing from the spirit or the scope of my invention, but what I claim as new is:

In a drapery installation, a drapery rod including a front wall, a rear wall and a connecting wall, said rod

being U-shaped in cross section and having an off-set flange on the upper edge of said front wall terminating above said rear wall and being offset outwardly and away from said rear wall, and a drapery supporting slide movable over said front wall including a straight body portion, an inwardly directed hook on the upper end of said straight body portion engaging over the front wall, an inwardly directed leg on said straight portion disposed below the rod adjacent and below said connecting wall, and a pin receiving ear on the straight portion below said leg, said slide being formed from anti-friction material and a different material from said rod whereby to insure easy and noiseless movement of the slide over said rod, said inwardly directed leg of the slide and said connecting wall of the rod cooperating to prevent the upward movement of the slide off the track upon undue tilting of the slide.

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