Nov. 9, 1926. 1,606,580

C. W. KIRSCH

DRAPERY SUSPENSION DEVICE FOR CURTAIN RODS

Filed March 28, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

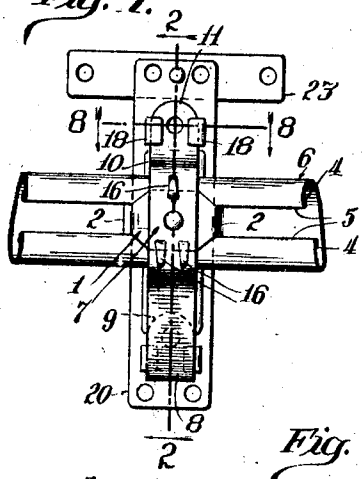


Fig. 7.

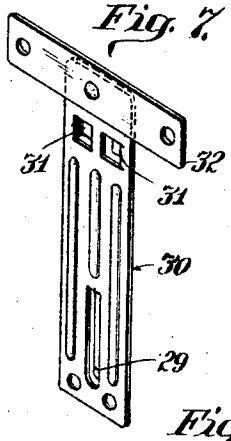


Fig. 8.

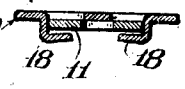


Fig. 2.

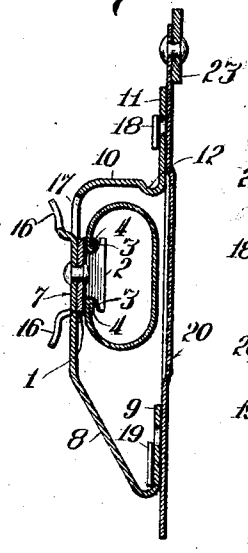


Fig. 6.

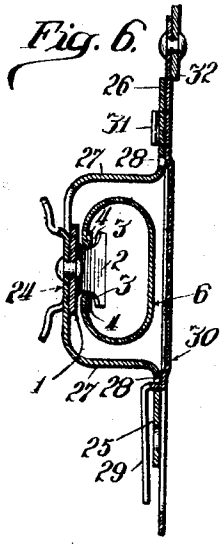


Fig. 3.

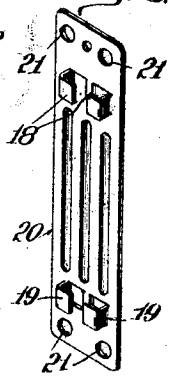


Fig. 4.

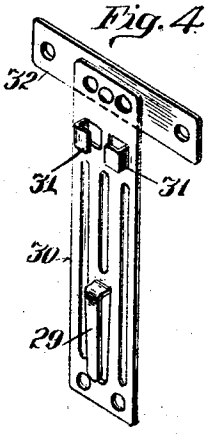
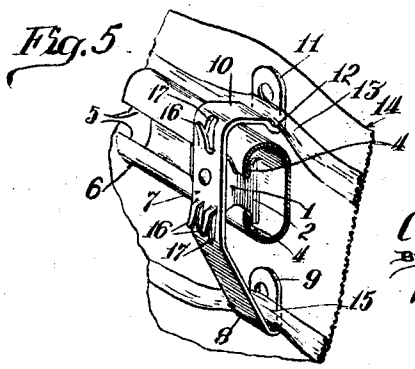


Fig. 5.



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DRAPERY SUSPENSION DEVICE FOR CURTAIN RODS

Filed March 28, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

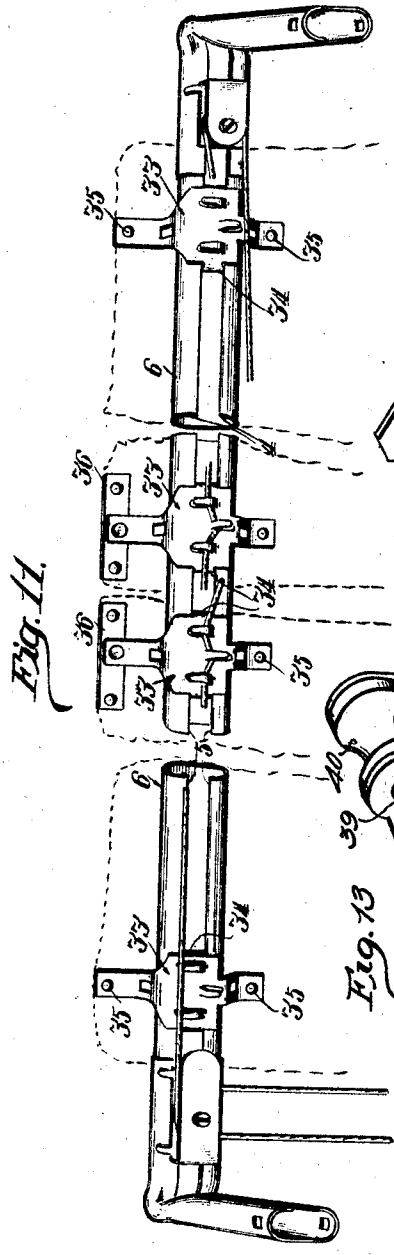


Fig. 11.

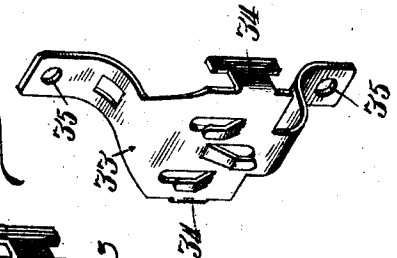


Fig. 12.

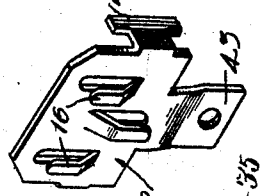


Fig. 14.

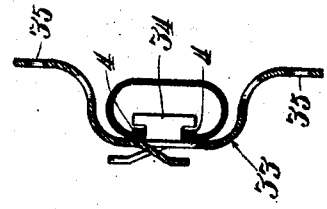


Fig. 10.

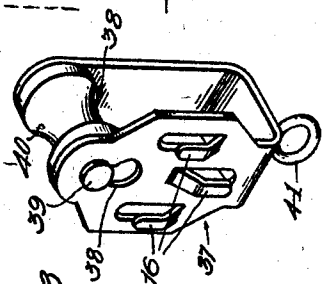


Fig. 13.

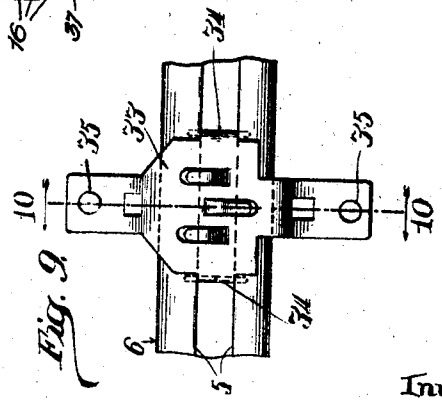


Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAPERY-SUSPENSION DEVICE FOR CURTAIN RODS.

Application filed March 28, 1925. Serial No. 18,941.

This invention relates to improvements in drapery hardware and more particularly to devices used on curtain rods for the suspension of the type of drapes which are separated and closed, respectively, by means of cords and which are frequently referred to as "pull-string" draperies, and the devices by means of which the draperies are suspended from the curtain rod are generally termed "slides".

One object of the invention is to provide slides for curtain rods which are so constructed and arranged that the drapery may be detachably secured thereto, either by means of loops of tape or other fabric devices mounted on the drapes, or by means of plates commonly known as French heading plates, secured to the drapes and equipped with means for detachably connecting the same with the slides.

A further object of the invention is to provide slides of the type defined in the preceding paragraph which are so constructed and arranged as to permit the draperies to be attached thereto at two points, one of the latter being above the highest point in the curtain rod and the other preferably at a point below the lower edge of the curtain rod, either by means of the aforesaid loops of tape or the like, or by means of the said French heading plates, and wherein the weight of the drape, when so secured, is carried almost entirely from the lowest points in the slides, to thereby obviate canting of the slides and, generally, tortional strains and stresses on the curtain rod and resistance to free travel of the slides along the curtain rod under the influence of the cords or "pull-strings" aforesaid.

Another object of the invention is to provide slides of the character aforesaid which will permit of a considerable degree of carelessness in the relative positions of the aforesaid loops on the drapes and in the matter of positioning the French heading plates on the latter, and, further, to provide what are known as the "master" slides, with means which will permit overlapping of the opposed meeting edges of a pair of draperies to thus obviate all possibility of a gap when said draperies are drawn to closed position.

Another important object of the invention is to provide slides of the aforesaid type which may be easily and quickly associated with a single cord in spaced relation without requiring knotting of the cord or passing the latter successively through openings or perforations in the slides and tying the same to each thereof.

The invention relates particularly to the general type of slides illustrated and described in Letters Patent No. 1,494,428, granted to me May 20, 1924.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating suitable embodiments of the invention:

Fig. 1 is a rear view of a slide and French heading plate constructed in accordance with the invention, showing the same in position on a curtain rod, a fragment of which is shown.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of an intermediate and a master French heading plate, respectively, constructed in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a fragment of curtain rod equipped with a slide constructed in accordance with the invention and illustrating a drapery suspended therefrom by means of loops of tape.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 2 illustrating another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a French heading plate of the type shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a detail section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9 is a rear view of a slide like that shown in Fig. 6, devoid of the French heading plate.

Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of curtain rod equipped with slides constructed in accordance with the invention, and the cords or pull-strings attached to the latter.

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the type of slide shown in the said Patent No. 1,494,428, equipped with the cord or pull-string attaching means of the present invention.

Figs. 13 and 14 are perspective views of other types of slides equipped with cord or pull-string attaching means of the present invention.

The devices embodying the invention are, in the main, illustrated in that particular form which adapts them for use with the

type of curtain rod which is flat, hollow and is provided in its rear face with a continuous longitudinal slot bordered by opposed flanges, this being now the most popular type used. It will be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to devices so particularly adapted for this type of rod, except in so far as certain structural features will not permit of adaptation to other types of rods.

In its preferred and most comprehensive embodiment in so far as meeting the greatest range of needs or requisites of draping is concerned, the invention comprises a slide consisting of the carrier plate 1 provided with flanges 2 at opposite ends, each of said flanges being provided with recesses 3 in its side edges in which the opposed flanges 4 bordering the longitudinal slot 5 in the curtain rod 6 are loosely engaged. The plate 1 is thus slidable along the rod and is capable of being tilted or canted to a limited extent relatively to said rod.

Pivotally secured to the middle of the plate 1 is a drapery carrier 7 which consists of a flat strip of sheet metal, the middle or intermediate portion of which is plane, while the lower end portion is bent to form a hook 8 terminating in a flat, substantially vertically disposed tongue 9 which is parallel with the middle portion, but offset therefrom a distance somewhat greater than the thickness of the rod 6 between its front and rear faces. The upper end portion of the carrier 7 includes the arm 10 overhanging the top face or edge of the rod 6, the upwardly projecting flat tongue 11, which is disposed in the plane of the tongue 9, and the bend 12 at the base of the tongue 11 which provides a recess in which the tape or other fabric loop 13 of a drape 14 is adapted to engage to thereby support the upper edge portion or French heading of said drape, the latter being bodily suspended from the hook 8 by means of the loops 15 of said drape. The tongues 9 and 11 are provided with perforations for securing the same directly to the drape, if desired.

The said middle portion of the slide 7 is provided with three hook-like projections 16 struck out of the same, two of said projections extending oppositely from the third and all being opposed to the perforations 17 resulting from striking the same out of said middle portion. Said projections 16 are preferably substantially triangular and have substantially V-shaped free ends and being spaced from the middle portion of said slide 7 a distance permitting cord of a size adapted for operating the slide to be inserted and become wedged between the inner corners of said projections and the opposed corners of the walls of the perforations 17. The cord (Fig. 11) is successively engaged with said projections and is thus held against movement relatively to the slide without requiring knotting or tying of said cord.

The tongues 9 and 11, besides being adapted to engage the loops 13 and 15, are also adapted to engage the respective pairs of opposed L-shaped projections 18 and 19, respectively, of the plates 20 (known as French heading plates). The said pairs of projections 18 and 19 are so spaced from each other that when the lower edges of the projections 19 contact with the bend at the base of the tongue 9, the lower edges of the projections 18 are disposed above the bend 12 and preferably nearer the top than the base of the tongue 11. Thus the weight of the drape secured to the plate 20 by stitching through perforations 21 thereof, will be carried by the hook 8 and, further, in mounting the plates 20 on the slides, will enable the operator to first engage the projections 19 with the tongue 9 and thereafter engage the projections 18 with the tongue 11.

The pivotal or swivel connection between the carrier 7 with the plate 1 permits the sewing of the plates 20 to the drapes in somewhat canted positions without appreciable detriment, such canted positioning being due to carelessness. The pairs of projections 18 and 19 are equally spaced from the respective ends of the plates 20 so that the latter may be inverted.

Each drape is carried by a multiplicity of slides secured thereto or engaged therewith at regular intervals, those of the slides of a pair of drapes which are disposed at the meeting edges of the latter being termed the master slides to which the ends of the pull-strings are secured. Only the master slides of any set are, therefore, equipped with the projections 16 for securing the cords thereto. Preferably the master-slides or the French heading plates to be associated therewith, are equipped with cross-bars 22, 23 or 32 at their upper ends, as shown, for example, in Fig. 16 and in Figs. 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7, respectively. As shown in the several last-mentioned figures, the cross-bars 23 or 32 are pivotally mounted on the upper ends of the French heading plates 20. The drapes are secured to said cross-bars 22, 23, 32, or 36 and thus the meeting edges of a pair may readily overlap, since the slides are free to move pivotally on vertical axes to a limited extent and, by canting, may readily adjust themselves to the overlapped position.

The embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 corresponds with that of Figs. 1 to 5 and Fig. 8 in all respects, except that the drapery carrier 24 terminates in two oppositely projecting straight ends 25 and 26, respectively, which are exactly alike, each thereof being provided at its base or the bend where it joins the sub-

stantially perpendicular portions 27, with a rectangular perforation 28. The said perforation 28 in the lower end 26 is adapted to receive the tongue 29 projecting from the French heading plate 30, while the upper end 25 is engaged between the L-shaped projections 31 of said plate 30, the relative arrangement of the said hook 29 and projections 31 being such that the base of the hook rests upon the lower wall of the perforation 28 to thus cause the weight of the drape to be suspended from the lower portion of the carrier. The heading plate 30 for the master-slide may be provided with the cross-head 32, as shown.

In Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12, I have illustrated slides 33 made of a single piece of material, the middle portion being of greater width than the end portions or arms and being provided with the recessed side flanges 34 corresponding with the flanges 2 of Fig. 2. This type of slide, as well as those above described, may be securd directly to the drape by stitching passed through the perforations 35. As shown in Fig. 11, the slides disposed at the meeting edges of the drapes, may be provided with the cross-heads 36.

In Fig. 13, I have illustrated a sheave slide comprising a U-shaped frame element 37 provided in the free end portions of its arms with key-hole slots 38 to receive the trunnions 39 of the sheave 40, said trunnions 39 being annularly grooved to receive the walls of the narrower portions of the slots 38. The sheave 40 is adapted to ride upon the top of the curtain rod, the drape being suspended from the swiveled element 41 in the lower end of the frame element 37. One arm of the latter is equipped with the projections 16 above described for attachment of cord without knotting.

In Fig. 14, I have illustrated a type of slide consisting of an integral main portion 42 provided with the recessed flanges 2 and with the projections 36, but which is devoid of an upwardly extending arm, having only a depending arm 43 provided with a perforation to permit a drape to be suspended therefrom.

It will be understood, of course, that only the master slide of each group associated with a pair of drapes, will be equipped with the means for attaching the cord or pull-string without knotting the latter.

I claim as my invention:

1. A drapery carrier for curtain rods comprising a member having two upwardly extending projections, one thereof disposed above and the other below the level of the curtain rod, said projections being aligned, and a plate adapted to be secured to the drape and equipped with means for detachably engaging the said projections, said means relatively arranged to cause the weight of the drape to be carried substantially entirely by the lower of said projections.

2. A drapery carrier for curtain rods including a plate adapted to be secured to a drape, and a member slidable on the curtain rod, said plate and said member equipped with inter-engaging means for detachably coupling the same, said means including parts disposed below the level of the curtain rod for causing substantially the entire weight of the drape to be carried by the said parts, the other parts of said means disposed above the highest point in the curtain rod.

3. A drapery carrier for curtain rods including a plate adapted to be secured to a drape, and a member slidable on the curtain rod, said plate and said member equipped with inter-engaging means for detachably coupling the same, said means including parts disposed below the level of the curtain rod for causing substantially the entire weight of the drape to be carried by the said parts, the other parts of said means disposed above the highest point in the curtain rod, the parts of said means constituting portions of said member being hook-like for interchangeably engaging said plate or fabric loops on the said drape.

4. A drapery carrier, for curtain rods having a continuous longitudinal slot bordered by opposed flanges, said carrier including a member slidably engaged with said flanges, and a device pivotally mounted on said member and terminating in two projections disposed in offset relation to said member and constituting means for suspending a drape from the lower thereof and effecting support of the head portion of the drape by the other thereof.

5. Drapery carrying devices for curtain rods, each including a part disposed below the curtain rod for carrying a drape, and a part extending above the curtain rod for supporting the head portion of the drape, said devices including a pair for engagement with the meeting edge-portions of a pair of drapes, each having a cross-head on the upper part the opposed portions of said cross-heads adapted to permit overlapping of the meeting edges of said drapes.

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