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1,663,122

W. H. EDSALL

DRAPERY CARRIER

Filed July 21, 1926

Fig. 1.

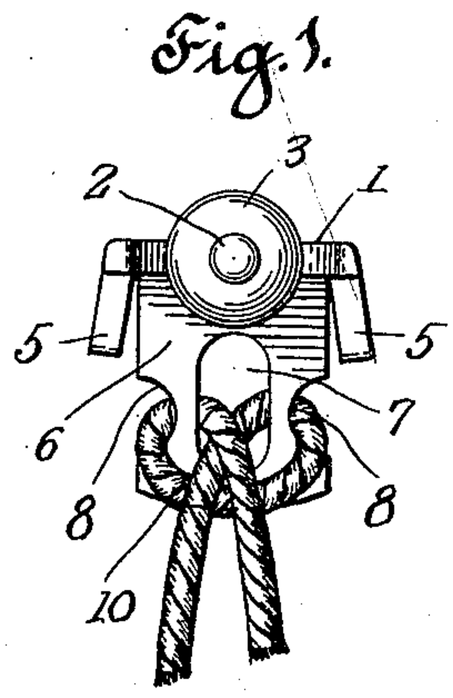
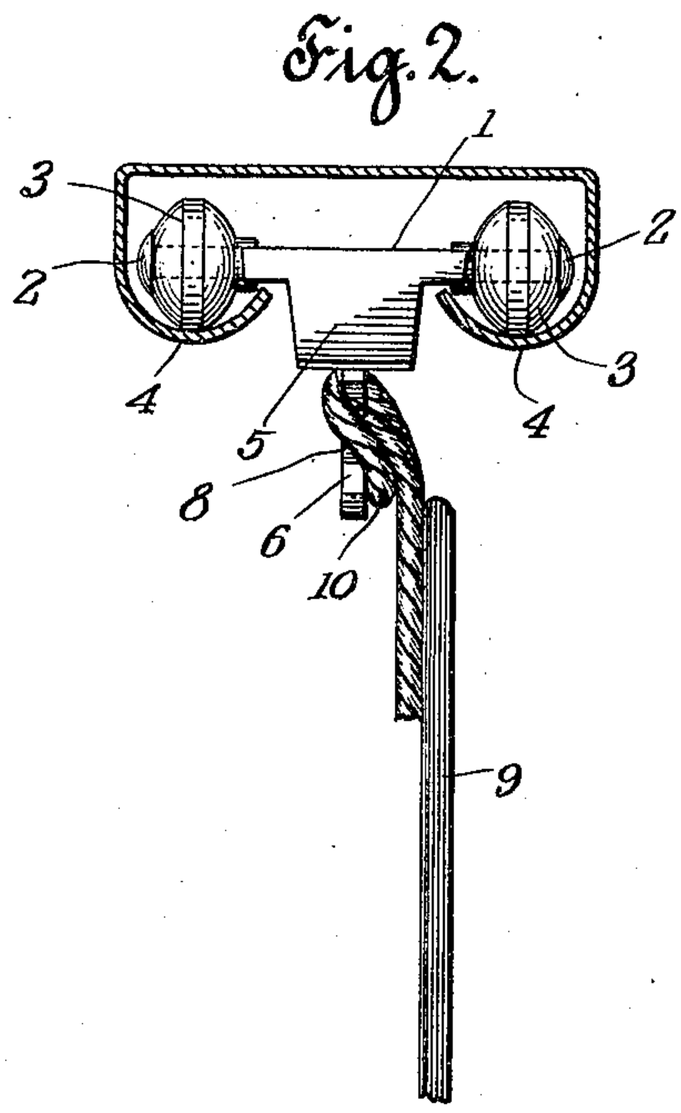


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAPERY CARRIER.

Application filed July 21, 1926. Serial No. 123,830.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in drapery carriers for curtain rods and the like, and is essentially an improvement on my former Patent No. 1,552,831, of September 8, 1925.

The main object of the present invention is to provide in the carrier of the type set forth in my aforesaid invention a simple and effective means whereby the drapery may be conveniently and securely attached and detached by means of a cord as distinguished from a metallic hook such as commonly employed.

In the accompanying drawings—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my improved carrier;

Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof showing a portion of the track by which the carrier is supported.

1 represents the main body of a carrier, which is provided with trunnions 2—2 at the opposite side edges, upon which trunnions are mounted anti-friction devices 3—3, which, in operation, are supported upon, and run freely upon, tracks 4—4 on an overhead supporting rod member. 5—5 represent lugs at the front and rear parts of the body 1 which stand between the tracks and serve to guide the carrier therebetween so that the anti-friction devices will not be displaced. 6 is a depending plate-like member secured to the under side of the body 1 and extending below the lugs 5—5. This plate is provided with a passage 7, preferably in the form of a vertical elongated slot. The opposite edges of the plate are with laterally extending shoulders preferably formed by notches 8—8. 9 represents a portion of a piece of drapery, and 10 represents a cord loop secured to said drapery in any suitable manner. To secure the drapery to the carrier, the loop is passed through the passage 7 and the end of the loop is then turned down and around the lower end of the plate 6 and brought up so that it will rest in the notches 8—8, thereby practically locking the loop securely to the plate so as to guarantee an effective connection, the lower end of the plate operating as an anchorage abutment.

It will be observed by reference to the drawing that that part of the cord loop, which carries the downward strain, draws over the extreme end of the loop which extends around the plate 1, so that this portion of the cord operates as a cushion preventing any sawing action of the metal edge of the plate 6 on the cord which would tend to break, cut, and weaken the same. To detach the drapery it is merely necessary to release the strain on the loop and disengage the extreme end of the loop from the lower part of the plate which instantly frees the same so that the drapery may be removed.

In the preferred construction, the base 1, trunnions 2—2, and lugs 5—5 are integral, while the plate 6 is of a width suitable to fit between the aforesaid lugs, and is provided with a tenon at the upper edge which is riveted to the body 1.

What I claim is:

In a drapery carrier of the character described, a body having bearings at the opposite edges thereof, a guide lug depending from said body in a plane between said bearings, a plate secured to said body in a plane corresponding to the line of travel of said carrier, a cord loop passage extending transversely through the plate, the edge of said plate being recessed at a point above the lower end of said cord loop therein to form a supporting shoulder for a cord loop.

WILLIAM H. EDSALL.