

C. P. ROSE.
Curtain-Fixture.

No. 160,718.

Patented March 9, 1875.

Fig. 1.

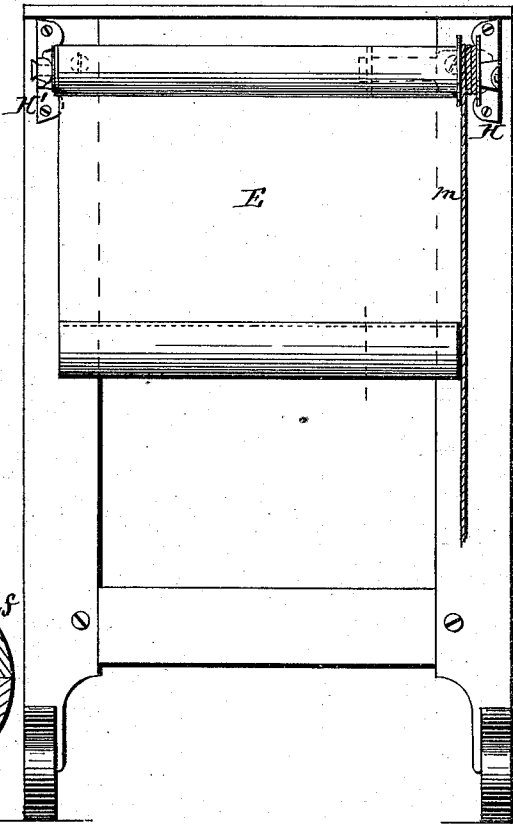


Fig. 2.

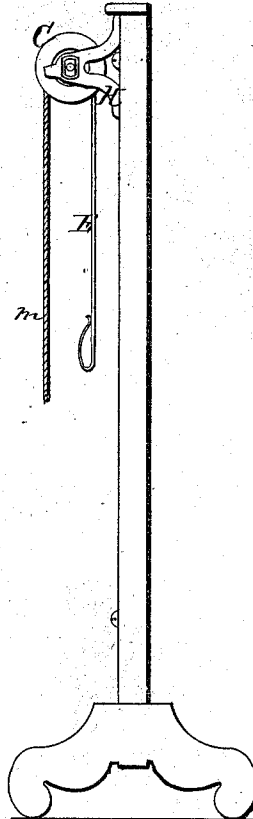


Fig. 5.

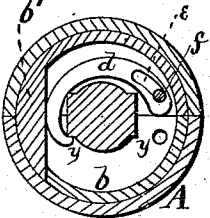


Fig. 3.

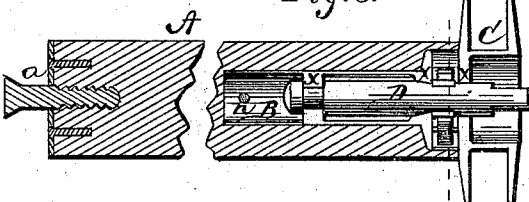


Fig. 4.

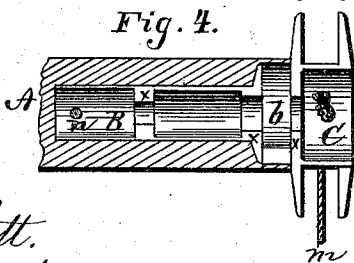
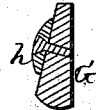


Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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IMPROVEMENT IN CURTAIN-FIXTURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **160,718**, dated March 9, 1875; application filed October 13, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. ROSE, of Allentown, in the county of Lehigh and in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Fixtures; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a curtain-fixture, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a window-frame with my curtain-fixture. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are detached sections of the fixture.

A represents an ordinary curtain-roller, provided at one end with a headed pin, *a*. In the other end of the roller is made a circular recess or hole, for the insertion of a hollow cylinder, B, which is formed with a circumferentially-grooved pulley, C, on its outer end. The cylinder B, with its pulley, is bisected longitudinally, forming two equal halves, and in the outer side of the pulley is a central annular recess, through which projects the end of a spindle, D, placed longitudinally in the cylinder B, and having its bearings at *x x x* therein. On the inner side of the pulley C the cylinder B is enlarged, forming a hollow hub, *b*, with an interior straight side, *b'*, as shown in Fig. 5. Within this hub the spindle D is formed with straight sides, to make shoulders *y*. *d* represents a curved arm, formed with a hook at one end, and fastened in the hollow hub *b* by a pin, *f*, passing through an elongated slot, *e*, at its other end. The outer side of the hooked end of the curved arm *d* is made beveled or wedge-shaped, so that when the hook is caught by either of the shoulders *y* on the spindle D, and drawn over, it will wedge between said spindle and the straight side *b'* within the hub. E represents the curtain fastened to the roller A, and provided at its lower end with a bar or slat, G, to which is fastened a metal bar, *h*, as shown

in Fig. 6. *m* is the curtain-cord, fastened at one end to the roller C, and the other end hanging down loose. The curtain is supported in two brackets, H H', the bracket H being constructed with a square or rectangular opening for the insertion of the correspondingly-shaped end of the spindle D, and the bracket H' provided with a slot for the headed pin *a* to drop into.

By the bracket H the spindle D is held stationary, while the cylinder B, with its pulley, revolves around it, the cylinder being fastened in the roller A by a pin, *n*, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and also by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The operation of my curtain-fixture is substantially as follows: The curtain being down, the cord *m* is wound upon the pulley C; then, by pulling on the cord, the roller is revolved, winding up the curtain. During the revolution of the roller the hook-arm *d*, when it is above the spindle, falls down thereon, and while the curtain is going up has no effect on the spindle; but when the curtain is lowered slowly, the hook will once during each revolution catch on one of the shoulders *y*, and be pulled or drawn along, while the roller and cylinder continue to turn, the length of the slot *e* in the arm, so that the hook end of said arm will be wedged by the part *b'* of the hub *b*, thereby stopping the revolution of the roller, and holding the curtain at that point.

To lower the curtain again, it must first be pulled up a short distance, and then let down suddenly, when the weighted slat G in the lower end of the curtain will overcome the tendency of the hooked arm *d* to catch on the shoulder *y*, and allow the curtain to descend.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the weighted curtain E and curtain-roller A, the bisected cylinder B, having hub *b*, with interior straight side *b'*, and pulley C, the slotted sliding curved hook *d*, and stationary shaft D, with shoulders *y*, all constructed substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of September, 1874.

Witnesses: CHARLES P. ROSE.
TOBIAS KESSLER,
P. E. LIMBACH.