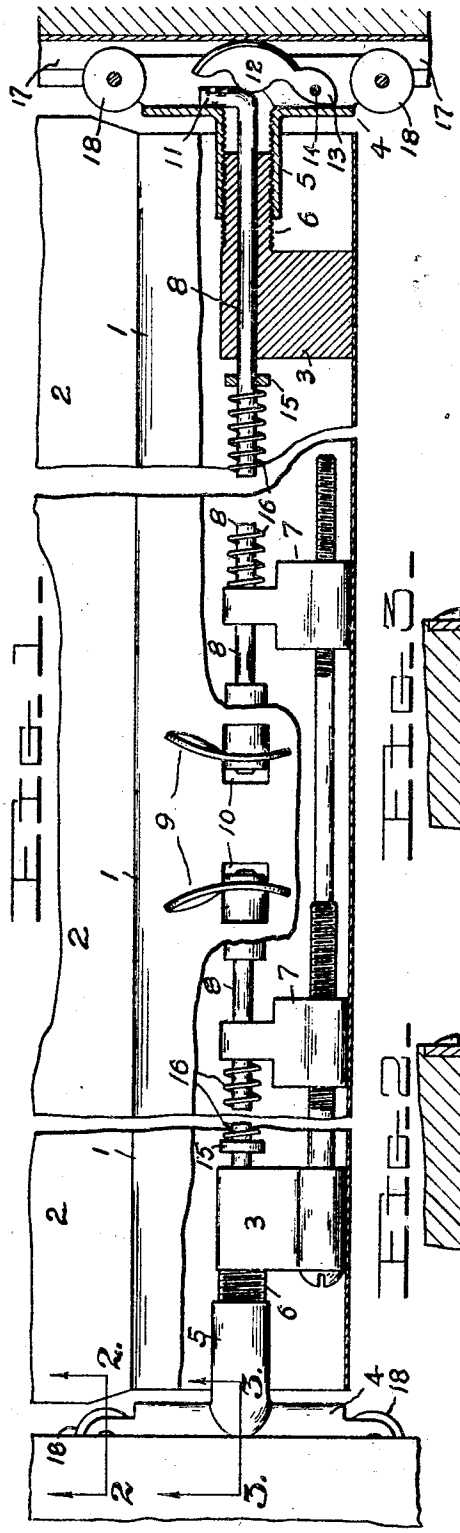
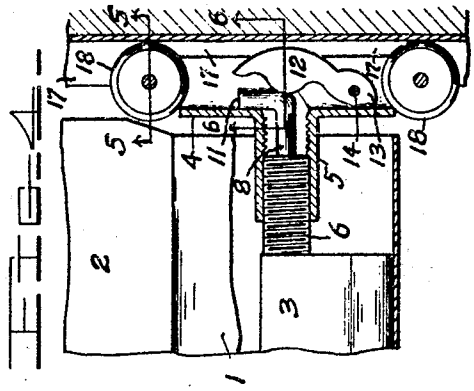
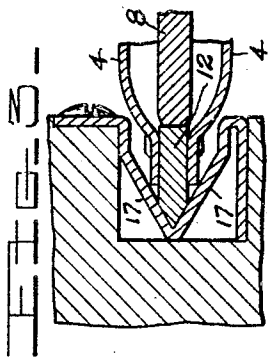
Jan. 6, 1931. J. L. MOHUN ET AL 1,787,451

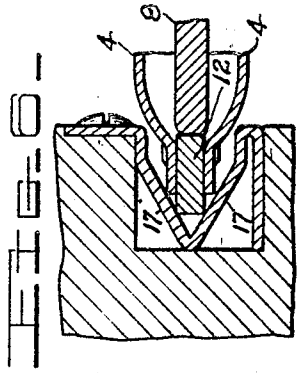
CURTAIN FIXTURE

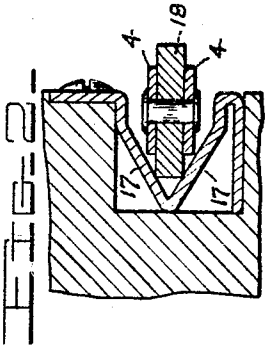
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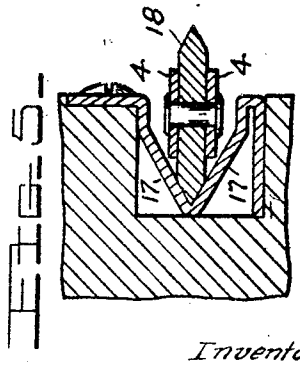












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1,787,451

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CURTAIN FIXTURE

Application filed December 9, 1929. Serial No. 412,630.

This invention relates to curtain fixtures, but more particularly has reference to the grooves at the sides of the window casing and to the parts of the head of the fixture that track within said grooves.

The invention, broadly speaking, consists in making the grooves V-shaped, and in making the parts that track therein also V-shaped.

This invention relates to that class of curtain fixtures that employ elongated heads that track within the groves at the sides of the window casing, these heads being either solid or provided at their extremities with rollers and intermediate of said rollers with a pivoted cam which latter is always urged outwardly by a spring tension device.

In the accompanying drawings

Figure 1 is a broken and partly sectioned elevation of a curtain fixture of an approved form and showing at one end the cam operating against the bottom of a V-groove in advance of the rollers—

Figure 2 is a section at the line 2—2 of Figure 1—

Figure 3 is a section at the line 3—3 of Figure 1—

Figure 4 is a sectional broken view similar to the section portion of Figure 1, but showing the rollers operating within the bottom of the V-groove in advance of the cam—

Figure 5 is a section at the line 5—5 of Figure 4, and

Figure 6 is a section at the line 6—6 of Figure 4.

Similar numerals of reference denote like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

It is not necessary to describe the construction of the main portion of the curtain fixture in much detail and the same will therefore be briefly referred to.

1 is a hollow bottom bar made of an integral piece of spring metal whose edges are at the top of the bar and between which edges the lower part of the curtain 2 is suitably clamped. 3 are end blocks which are secured within the bar 1 near the outer ends thereof in any suitable manner, and 4 are what will be termed "shoes" that are elongated and that have threaded sleeves 5 which extend inwardly therefrom and are driven upon threaded posts 6 that project outwardly from the blocks 3.

7 are blocks that are slidably disposed within the bar 1 in spaced relation to each other and also to the ends blocks 3 and these blocks 7 are in the central zone of this bar 1.

8 are brake rods which extend loosely through the blocks 3 and 7 and preferably have pinch bars 9 secured at their inner extremities and extending outwardly through suitable openings 10 in the bar 1 so as to be readily available outside said bar.

The outer extremities of these rods 8 are bent at right angles as shown at 11 and contact cams 12 which latter have lower tail projections 13 that are pivoted within the shoes at 14 so that these cams are capable of rocking outwardly and inwardly from these pivotal points 14 and these rocking movements are brought about by outward and inward movements of the rods 8 in the manner presently to be described.

Around these rods 8 and confined between the blocks 7 and collars 15, that are rigid on these rods, are coil springs 16, and it will therefore be readily understood that if these blocks 7 are held stationary, these springs will force the rods 8 outwardly, and will cause the cams 12 to bear with more or less force against the sides of the window casing.

17 are V-shaped grooves which are made of metal and secured to the sides of the window casing.

In the construction shown in section at Figure 1 and in cross section at Figure 3, the cam 12 is V-shaped on its face and is urged by the resiliently acting rod 8 into the bottom of the V-groove.

At the extremities of the shoes 4 are journaled rollers 18 which, in the construction shown at Figure 1 are in the immediate rear of the V-shaped face of the cam, and these rollers track against the V-groove along the sides thereof, so that it will be clear that, with the cam within the bottom of the V-groove and the rollers contacting the sides thereof, there can be no rattling of the fixture.

Referring to the construction shown at Fig-

ure 4, the rollers 18 have V-shaped faces and track within the bottom of the V-groove, while the cam has a straight face and is urged by the resiliency of the rod 8 against the sides of the V-groove and away from the bottom thereof, so that in this construction also there can be no danger of the rattling of the fixture.

It is therefore immaterial whether the cams are V-shaped and operate against the bottoms of the V-groove or whether the rollers are V-shaped and operate against these bottoms, so long as either the rollers or the cams have contact against the sides of the groove.

The cams will hold the fixture in any desired elevation whether the contact is with the bottom of the V-groove or the sides thereof, and the rods 8 will always act to bind the cams against that part of the groove with which they contact, and when these rods are relaxed by forcing the pinch bars together, this will relieve the cams from the tension of the springs and the fixture can be readily operated.

But the pinch bars, as is usual in fixtures of this description, are not really necessary, since the bottom bar may be elevated and lowered without the operation of pinch bars, although the latter are desirable.

It will be obvious from the foregoing description that the gist of the invention rests in the broad idea of the V-shaped grooves at the sides of the window casing and the devices carried by the shoes and contacting simultaneously with the bottoms and sides of said grooves, so as to hold the fixture firmly as against lateral movement and consequent rattling, and therefore it will be clear that the shoes which track in these grooves can be either solid and provided with V-shaped external surfaces that engage within the grooves or said shoes may be provided with the rollers and pivoted cams as heretofore described with the contacting surfaces of said rollers or cams V-shaped for the purposes hereinbefore set forth, and therefore the invention is not limited to any particular style of shoes.

What is claimed is:—

1. A curtain fixture for a window, comprising a bottom bar secured to the lower edge of the curtain, blocks near the ends thereof, shoe members supported by said blocks and extending beyond the bar, spring operated means for causing said members to track resiliently within suitable ways in the sides of the window casing, and means for adjusting the tension of said spring means.

2. A curtain fixture for a window, comprising a bottom bar secured to the lower edge of the curtain, blocks fixed within said bar near the ends thereof, shoe members supported by said blocks and extending beyond the bar and adapted to track within suitable ways in the sides of the window casing, spring operated means for holding said shoes in contact with said ways, and means for adjusting the tension of said spring means without changing the distance between said members.

3. A curtain fixture for a window, comprising a bottom bar secured to the lower edge of the curtain, blocks fixed within said bar near the ends thereof, shoe members supported by said blocks and extending beyond the bar and adapted to track within suitable ways in the sides of the window casing, spaced slidable blocks within said bar near the central portion thereof, brake rods extending loosely through said end and slidable blocks and having operative connection with said members, spring means that exerts a pressure against said slidable blocks and brake rods whereby said shoe members are always resiliently forced against said ways, and means for adjusting the tension of said spring means.

4. A curtain fixture for a window, comprising a hollow bottom bar made of metal and secured to the lower edge of the curtain, blocks fixed within said bar near the ends thereof, shoe members supported by said blocks and extending beyond the bar and adapted to track within suitable ways in the sides of the window casing, spaced slidable blocks within said bar near the central portion thereof, brake rods extending loosely through said end and slidable blocks and having operative connection with said members, said brake rods and shoe members being under spring tension, and means for adjusting said tension.

5. A curtain fixture for a window as in claim 4, further distinguished in that the means for adjusting the tension of the spring means consists of a long screw associated with one of the end blocks and having right and left hand threaded connections with the movable blocks.

6. In a curtain fixture that comprises resiliently acting push rods and shoes extending from the ends of said fixture, metal V-shaped grooves secured to the sides of the window casing, rollers journaled in the ends of said shoes, and cams pivoted within said shoes intermediate said rollers against which cams said push rods operate, said cams and rollers being so formed as to their faces that they will simultaneously engage in the bottoms of said grooves and on the sides thereof.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures hereto.

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HENRY PIESCH.