Kelty & Harold,

Curtain Fixture,

No. 27,410, Patented Mar. 6, 1860.

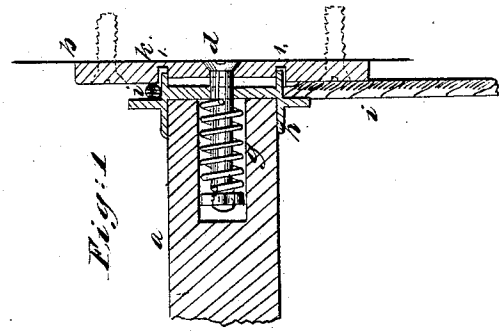


Fig: 1.

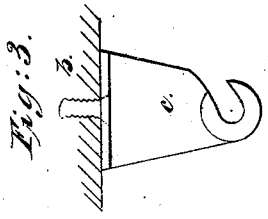


Fig: 3.

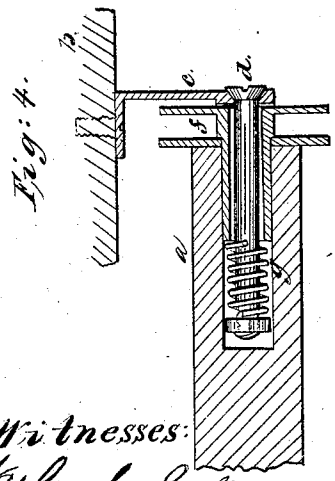


Fig: 4.

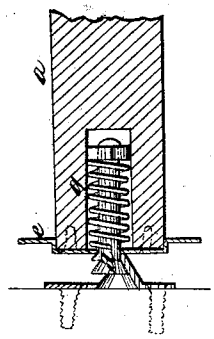




Fig: 2.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIBBONS L. KELTY AND T. G. HAROLD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNORS TO RICHARD H. KELTY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,410, dated March 6, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GIBBONS L. KELTY, of the city and State of New York, and THOMAS G. HAROLD, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented, made, and applied to use certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of our said invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1, is a vertical section of the ends of a roller for a blind or curtain; Fig. 2, is an elevation of a bracket adapted to our fixture; Fig. 3, is a similar view of another character of bracket required with some kinds of windows; and Fig. 4, is a section of our improvement applied to the common barrel pulley on which the cord winds up as the curtain is drawn down and vice versa.

Similar marks of reference denote the same parts.

Several different blind or curtain fixtures have been devised in which springs have been applied in a variety of ways for the purpose of retaining the curtain in any desired position or for keeping the cord in contact with the pulley.

The nature of our said invention consists in the application of a center pin having a head to pass outside or behind the bracket whereby the blind cannot slip off the bracket as is often the case with pins that are forced into holes by expansive springs within the roller. We also apply a spring acting to draw said headed center pin into the roller, but which allows the pin to be drawn out in order that the head thereof may be passed behind said bracket; and in order to bind the cord and cause the necessary friction for drawing up the shade, we make use of two flat rings clamped toward each other by aforesaid spring.

In the drawing, *a*, is the shade or curtain roller, and *b*, is the window casing or other place to which the curtain is to be hung by means of the brackets *c*. These brackets *c*, *c*, are to be formed so that the headed center pin *d*, can either be entered from the outside through the bracket and screwed into the roller or said bracket may be fitted with the vertical opening Fig. 2, or inclined notch Fig. 3, so that the pin *d* can be lifted out of the bracket or placed therein with the head outside as shown.

The roller *a*, may be provided with the usual end piece *e*, Fig. 1, or with the cord pulley *f*, onto which the cord winds up, or over which it runs as usual.

The spring *g* around the pin *d*, tends to force the roller endwise against the bracket *c*, by the head acting outside the said bracket and thereby confines either the end *e*, or *f*, to said bracket *c*, with the friction necessary to prevent the blind running down by its own weight; and we can by the spring *g* allow for any small variation in the length of the rollers because the pins *d*, can be drawn out more or less.

We avail of the binding force exerted by the spring *g* to clamp the cord as seen in Fig. 1, wherein the pulley *h*, at the end of the roller is provided with a flange between which and the flat plate bracket *k*, the cord *i*, lies, and the circular part of the pulley entering a circular groove as at 1, 1, gives a cylindrical surface for the cord *i*, to act upon in rolling the curtain up or down, and the friction and clamping of the cord in consequence of the spring *g* holds the blind or curtain in any position to which it may have been drawn up or down. If the screw center pin *d*, were screwed directly into the end of the roller the spring *g*, would operate in the same manner if the pulley *h*, were allowed to slide endwise on the roller and caused to turn with the roller by a slot and pin or its equivalent.

Having thus described our said invention what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A headed center pin *d*, on which the roller revolves, combined with the metallic bracket *c*, substantially as specified, whereby the roller is prevented from becoming disconnected by end motion to the roller or looseness of the bracket as set forth.

2. We claim the combination of the center pin, provided with a head, with the spring *g* that acts to draw the head of the center pin to the bracket as set forth.

3. We claim confining the blind cord by means of two flat or nearly flat surfaces that are pressed toward each other by means of

a spring, when one of those flat or nearly flat surfaces is stationary and the other is attached to the shade or curtain roller, whereby the said roller can be revolved or will remain in any position to which it may be turned as specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our signatures this second day of February 1860.

GIBBONS L. KELTY.
THOS. GEO. HAROLD.

Witnesses:
G. WASHINGTON GROFT,
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL.