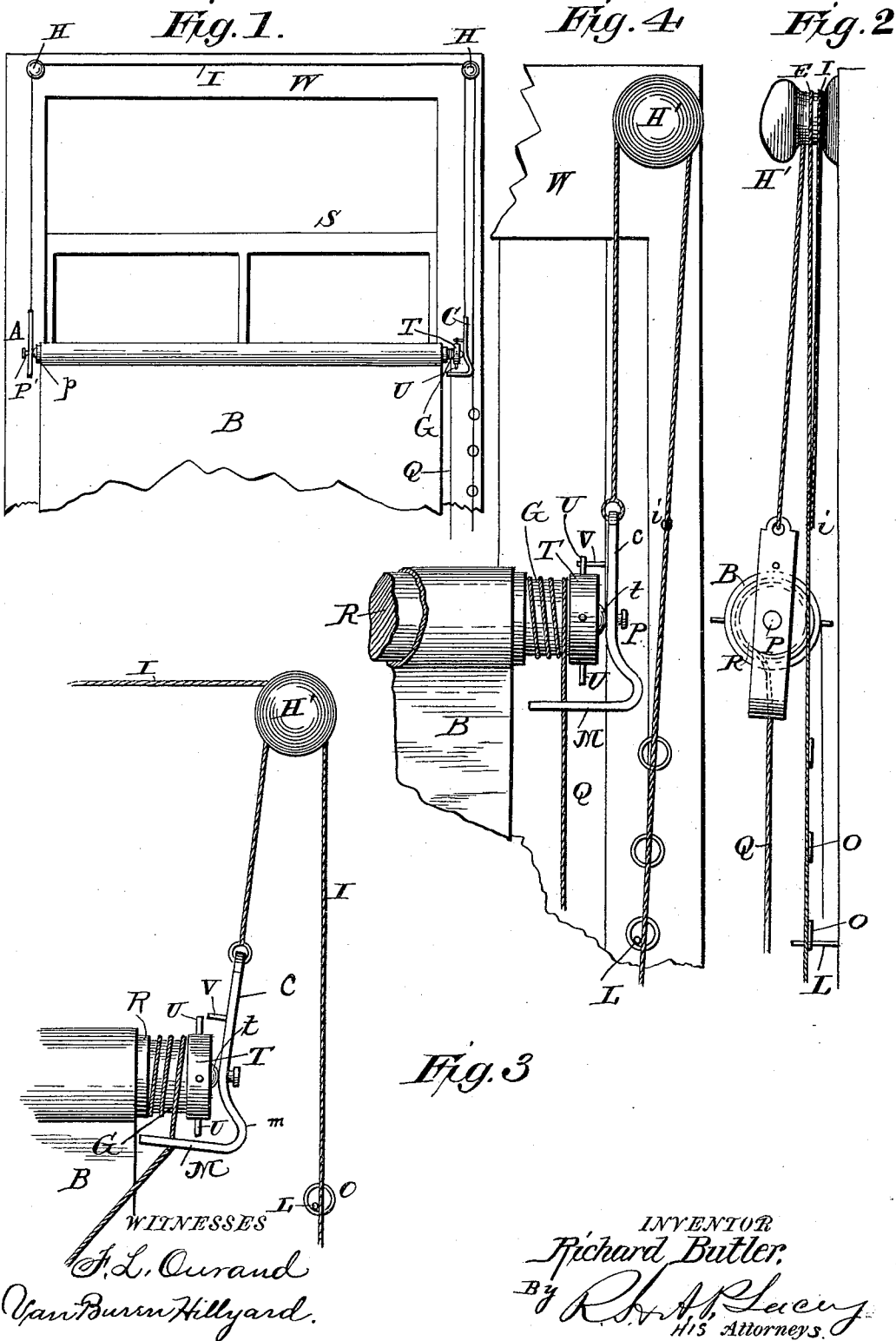


(No Model.)

R. BUTLER.  
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 464,645.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD BUTLER, OF NEW BRIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

## CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,645, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed March 31, 1891. Serial No. 387,170. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD BUTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to curtain-fixtures which admit of the curtain-roller being adjusted to any height relative to the window-casing for purposes of ventilation and excluding the strong light and which will permit of the curtain being wound on and unwound from the curtain-roller by proper manipulation of the curtain-cord.

The object of the invention is to provide simple, cheap, and efficient instrumentalities to effect the desired results, and which will be light, durable, and convenient of operation.

The improvement consists, essentially, of a pendent bracket having its lower end bent at about right angles and having a stop directly above and parallel with said bent end, and a casting on the end of the curtain-roller having a rocker-bearing for the bracket to tilt on and having radial stops about its periphery to be engaged by the stop on the said bracket.

The improvement also consists of the novel features which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and which are shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a window, showing the application of my invention, the lower portion of the casement and the curtain being broken away. Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the manner of disengaging the stops on the curtain-roller casting from the stop on the pendent bracket. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the upper right-hand corner portion of the window and the curtain, on a larger scale, showing the stop on the pendent bracket projected across the path of the stops on the curtain-roller casting.

The casement W and the sash S are of ordinary construction and arrangement. The knobs H and H', secured to the upper corners of the casement, form guides for the cords I,

which have the brackets A and C pendent from their ends. These cords are connected at *i*, and the single portion below the point *i* is provided with a series of rings O, which are adapted to be passed over a pin L on the casement to hold the curtain-roller at the required elevation.

The brackets A and C are strips of metal either cast or cut from strips or sheet metal. The bracket A is perfectly straight, and the bracket C has its lower end M bent at right angles and apertured. The bracket curves out at the point of flexion *m* to give clearance for the radial stops U, projecting from the periphery of the casting T at the end of the roller R, and is provided with the lateral stop V. This casting is provided with the central rocker-bearing *t* and with the journal P, which latter obtains a bearing in the bracket C. The journal P' at the opposite end of the curtain-roller is provided with the rocker-bearing *p*. These rocker-bearings *p* and *t* taper from the sides of the journals P and P' to the end of the curtain-roller and serve to keep the brackets A and C a proper distance away from the ends of the said roller, whereby in the operation of the invention the brackets will not interfere with the free movements of the roller. The end of the roller adjacent to the bracket C is reduced or otherwise constructed to provide the spool G, on which the cord Q is wound in a reverse direction to the curtain B, so that the unwinding of the cord on the spool G will effect a winding of the curtain B on the roller R, and vice versa. The operating-cord Q passes through the said opening in the bent end of the bracket C.

The operation of the invention is as follows: To move the curtain-roller R up and down, the lower end of the operating-cord I is grasped and disengaged from the pin L, and on permitting the said end to rise the roller will lower, and by pulling down on said end the curtain-roller will be elevated. The position of the roller is fixed by engaging the proper ring O with the pin L. To raise and lower the curtain, the cord Q is grasped and pulled to one side away from the bracket C until the stop V is withdrawn from the path of the stops U. A continued pull on the cord Q will wind the curtain on the roller R, and a relaxation of the same will permit the lowering

or unwinding of the curtain. After the curtain has been properly adjusted the cord Q, still being grasped, is brought into a vertical position and released. When the cord Q is  
 5 in a vertical position, the stop V is projected across the path of the stops U and prevents the unwinding of the curtain.

It will be observed that the bent end M and the stop V extend in the same direction and  
 10 are in the same vertical plane, and the journal P is intermediate the end M and the stop V. When swinging the curtain to one side, the brackets A and C rock or tilt on the bearings *p* and *t*.

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

1. The combination, with the curtain-roller having a spool and the radial stops U and the  
 20 journals and rocker-bearings at the ends of the said roller, of the pendent brackets, one of the brackets having a lateral stop V near its upper end to project across the path of the radial stops U and having its lower end  
 25 M bent and apertured, and the operating-cord Q, wound on the said spool in a reverse direction to the curtain and passing through the aperture in the said bent end M, the parts being so disposed that a lateral pull on the  
 30 cord Q will tilt the brackets on the said rocker-bearings and effect a disengagement of the

stops V and U, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the curtain-roller having the rocker-bearing *t* and the radial stops U, of the pendent bracket C, having the stop V near its upper end and having its lower end curved out at *m* and bent at about right angles at M, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination of the cords I, adapted to pass over guides at the top of the window-casing, means for holding the cords at the desired position, the brackets A and C, attached to the lower ends of the said cords, the bracket  
 4 C, having the stop V and the bent end M, the curtain-roller having spool G at one end and having journals and rocker-bearings at its ends, the stops U, projected from the periphery of the roller and across the path of the  
 5 stop V, and the cord Q, wound on the spool G and passing through the bent end M and adapted to be pulled on laterally to effect a disengagement of the stops V and U to permit a raising or lowering of the curtain, sub-  
 55 stantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Witnesses:

W. G. HARKER,  
 J. C. HOUK.