

J. Gibbs,

Curtain Fixtures,

No 38,579,

Patented May 19, 1863.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

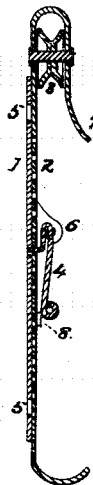
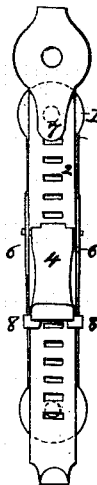


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

L. A. Robard
H. James Weston.

Inventor.

John Gibbs
By Wm. P. How
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GIBBS, OF BROOKLYN, E. D., NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIXTURES FOR WINDOW-CURTAINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 38,579, dated May 19, 1863; antedated March 18, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GIBBS, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain improvement in Tension-Racks for the Cords of Window-Curtains, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in the construction and combination of the fixed portion or that portion usually secured to the casement, the slide which carries the pulley, and the catch which retains it in position, in the manner hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation showing that side of this rack which would be toward the window when the rack is attached to the casement. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section parallel in plane of projection to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is also an elevation, but transverse in its plane of projection to Figs. 1 and 2.

1 is the fixed portion which is attached to the casement. 2 is the slide which carries the pulley 3, over which the cord passes. 4 is the catch by which the slide is kept in position and adjusted upon the part 1. The part 1 is provided with a hole at each end, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, and shown at 5 5 in Fig. 2.

In constructing the part 1 two flanges, 6 6, are turned up at its sides or edges to serve the twofold purpose of guides for the slide 2 and a bracket to hang the axis of the catch 4. It has also a mortise cut through it to receive the point of the catch. The slide is fitted to slide freely between the flanges 6 6. It is also bent over at the top, as shown, to form a hanger for the pulley 3, and turns outward slightly below the pulley at the end, to form a sort of hook for the convenience of lifting the slide, as represented at 7. The lower end of the slide is also turned into the form of a hook, to facilitate its being drawn downward when necessary to tighten the cord. Mortises are also made at short intervals in the slide 2 to receive the catch or hook 4. The detent 4 is made of

a single piece of sheet metal bent into form as shown in Fig. 2, and provided with journals at the upper end, by which it is hung in the flanges 6 6. The inner fold of the metal of which it is made is reduced in width near the lower end to fit into the mortises in the slide and the mortise in the foundation-plate 1, and this reduced portion is turned at a right angle, or nearly so, toward the slide, so as to pass freely through it and into the plate 1, to hold the slide in position.

It will be observed from an inspection of the parts that the detent will be naturally disengaged by the drawing down of the slide, and it is also equally obvious that it will be retained in position by the tension of the cord. Said detent is curled at the lower end of the outer fold to make it convenient to operate when it is desirable to slacken the tension. Nearly opposite this curled end of the detent two small flanges or lugs, 8 8, are turned over the slide to keep it in place. The extension of the detent through the slide and into the plate 1, so as to support it by the latter against the strain of the slide, gives great strength to the fastening, with very little expense of material and construction.

The mortise might be omitted in the plate 1 and the detent yet receive considerable support from said plate; but I think it will be obvious that this arrangement would very much increase the strain upon the axis of the detent. I prefer the arrangement represented in the drawings as the best.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the fixed plate 1, slide 2, carrying the pulley, and detent 4, extending through the slide 2 into or against the plate 1, the whole being constructed and operating substantially as hereinabove set forth.

JOHN GIBBS.

Witnesses:

H. JAMES WESTON,
THOS. P. HOW.