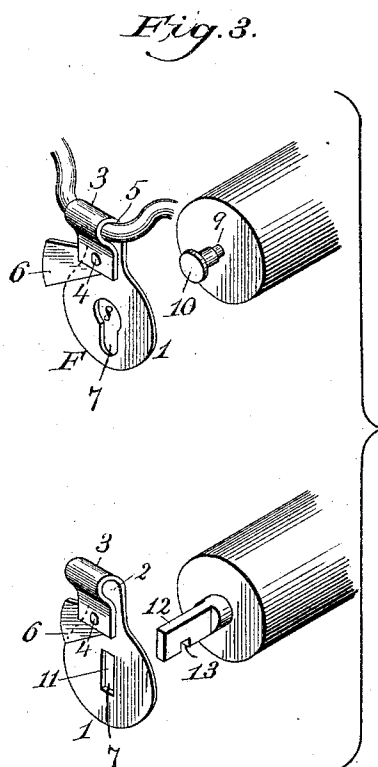
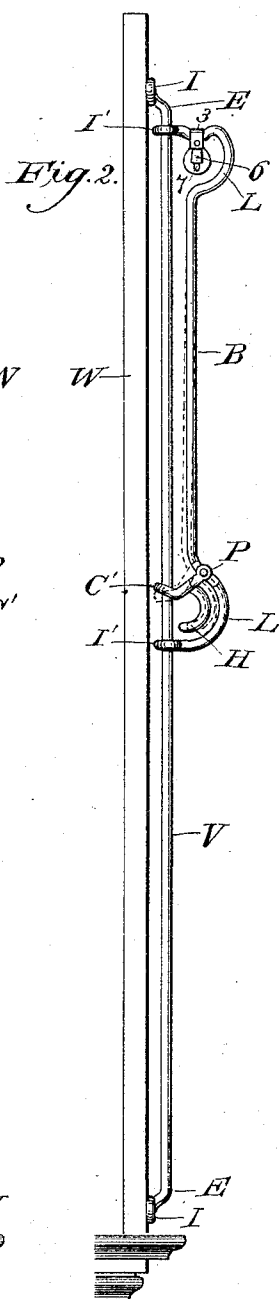
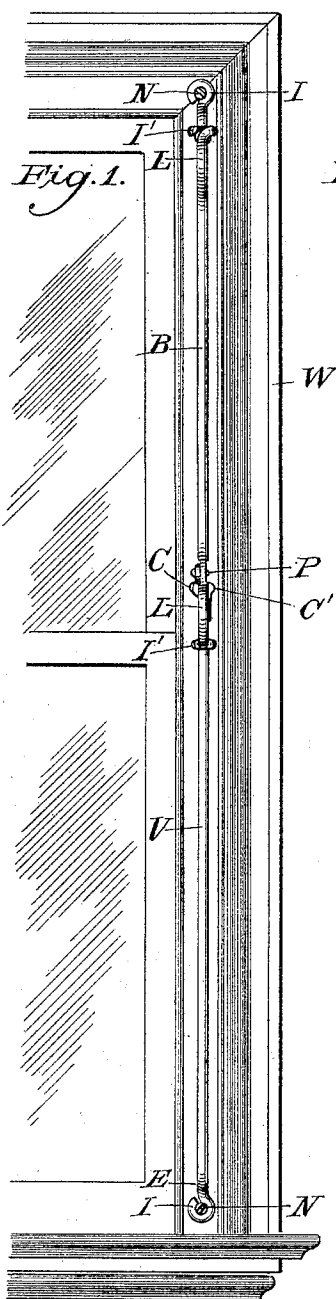


(No Model.)

F. H. BASSETT.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 482,716.

Patented Sept. 20, 1892.



Witnesses
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J. Gollamer.

By his Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED H. BASSETT, OF SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,716, dated September 20, 1892.

Application filed September 25, 1891. Serial No. 406,811. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED H. BASSETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saranac Lake, in the county of Franklin and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Curtain-Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curtains and shades, and more especially to the fixtures for supporting the same; and the object thereof is to effect certain improvements in devices of this character.

To this end the invention consists of a friction-clutch for supporting a bracket at the desired position upon a vertical rod carried by the window-frame and of a specific form of curtain-fixture carried by said bracket, all as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one side of a window-frame, showing my improved device as mounted thereon. Fig. 2 is an outside elevation of the said device. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective detail of the fixtures for the two ends of the shade-roller and the pins which are to be used in conjunction with said fixtures.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter W designates the window-frame, only one vertical side bar of which is shown, and V is a vertical rod having elbows E near its ends and eyes I at its extremities, through which are passed screws or nails N to hold the rod in position parallel with the side bar of the frame and slightly out from the face thereof.

The letter B designates a bracket, which is of spring-wire, its body standing parallel with the rod V and bent outwardly into loops L near its ends, and its extremities having eyes I' loosely engaging said rod, so that the entire bracket can be moved up or down on the rod by sliding its eyes thereon. Pivoted at P to the bracket B, just above its lower loop L, is a friction-clutch C, composed, preferably, also of wire, its body at C' curving around behind the rod V and its lower end being bent into a handle H. The outward springing of the bracket B draws the curve C' so tightly against the rod V that the bracket cannot be slipped downward until the handle H is depressed, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 2,

when a further depression of the handle draws the bracket downward; but the bracket can be moved upward by simply pushing it in that direction, the clutch in that case sliding along the rod. The parts so far described may be ornamented by painting, japanning, nickeling, or gilding and otherwise, if desired, and the handle H stands within the lower loop L, where it will not be accidentally struck. In connection with this bracket (of which there is of course a duplicate at the other side of the window frame) I preferably use the fixtures F. (Best seen in Fig. 3.) Each fixture comprises a disk-shaped plate 1, having an integral tongue 2 projecting from its upper edge, turned over to form an eye 3, and connected by a rivet 4 to its body. The eye 3 loosely embraces the upper side of the upper loop L, which is slightly depressed, as at 5, so as to prevent the eye from slipping out of position, and the body of the fixture is thereby suspended within the upper loop L, as shown. Pivoted on the rivet 4 beneath the overturned end of the tongue is a segment 6, whose curved lower edge moves across a vertical slot 7 in the plate 1. It will be understood that there are two of the brackets above described, one at each side of the window, and that the fixtures carried by these brackets engage the pins at the ends of the shade-roller. If the latter be a simple roller operated by an endless belt or by counterbalancing devices, the slots 7 in the two plates will have enlarged upper ends 8 and the pins 9 will have heads 10 of a size to pass through said enlarged ends, but which when borne down in the slots cannot draw through the same and cannot rise therein after the segments 6 are turned into operative position; but when the ordinary spring-roller is used one of the slots will be narrow and will have vertical side walls, as seen at 11, and the flattened pin 12 at one end of the roller will be of a size to pass into this slot, and will have a notch 13 engaging the lower end of the slot, whereby the pin will be prevented from displacement when the segment 6 is turned into operative position. Thus an ordinary spring-roller may be used in connection with these fixtures by substituting a headed pin 9 for the stub-shaft at one end of the roller and by filing a small notch 13 in the flattened stub at the other end

thereof. Of course if the fixtures were rigidly supported and not liable to swing, as when suspended from my improved bracket, an ordinary roller or the usual spring-roller might be employed in connection therewith without the use of the pins described, as the segments would prevent the rising of the stubs in the slots.

With my improved device above described the curtain may be adjusted at the top, so as to allow air and light to pass over the curtain, while the latter is set on its roller with its lower end the desired distance from the sill. The advantages of such construction are too well known to require an elaboration here. The friction-clutch permits the bracket to be instantaneously adjusted to the desired height on the rod, and the fixtures described are especially useful in connection with the bracket.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a curtain-fixture, the combination of a vertical rod to be secured to a window, a resilient bracket having eyes sliding on the rod, and a friction-clutch pivoted to the bracket and provided with an eye receiving the rod and adapted to bind against the same, said clutch being provided with a depending han-

dle arranged to be drawn outward to draw the eye of the clutch out of frictional engagement with the rod, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with vertical rods at the sides of a window, of a bracket comprising a spring-rod having loops near its ends with eyes at their extremities sliding on each rod, a friction-clutch pivoted to the bracket, having a curve passing behind the rod and having a handle standing in the lower loop, and a curtain-fixture carried by the upper loop, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a bracket, of a curtain-fixture comprising a vertically-slotted disk having an integral tongue bent into an eye embracing the bracket, a rivet connecting the tongue to the body, and a segment pivoted on said rivet and swinging to close the upper portion of said slot, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRED H. BASSETT.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK A. ISHAM,
M. L. CAREY.