Jan. 14, 1936. W. S. HAMM 2,027,587

CURTAIN FIXTURE

Filed Jan. 14, 1935

Fig. 1

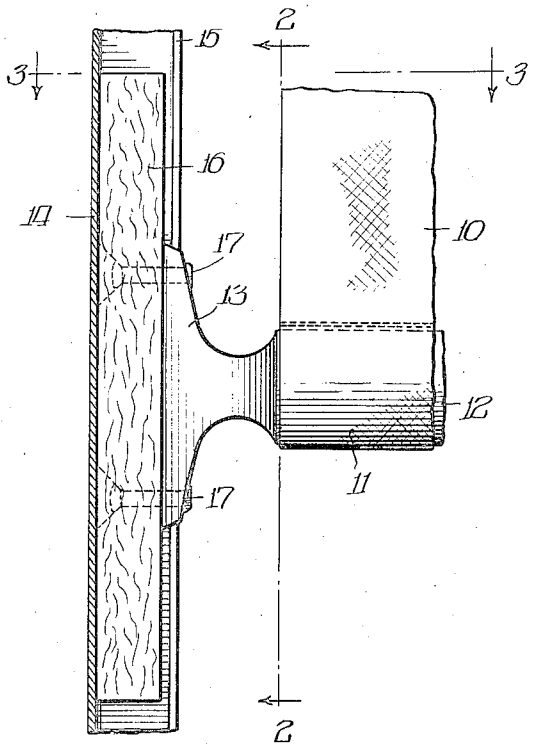


Fig. 2

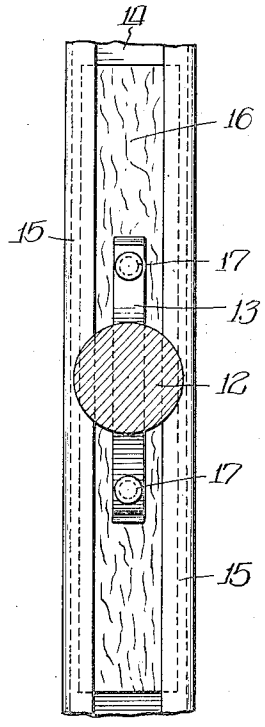
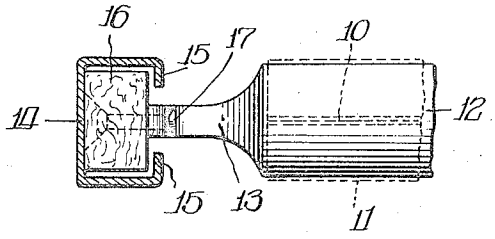


Fig. 3



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CURTAIN FIXTURE

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Application January 14, 1935, Serial No. 1,681

2 Claims. (Cl. 156—26)

The object of this invention is to provide an improved curtain fixture for use with car window curtains of the balanced roller type.

The improved fixture will insure a smooth up and down movement of the curtain in the plane of the guides, will not bind when the curtain is pushed up or down suddenly at one side only, and will always remain in proper working position with respect to the guides.

While the foregoing statements are indicative in a general way of the nature of the invention, other more specific objects and advantages will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon a full understanding of the construction, arrangement and operation of the improved fixture.

One form of the invention is presented herein for the purpose of exemplification, but it will of course be appreciated that the invention is susceptible of embodiment in other structurally modified forms coming equally within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a vertical section through the guide at one side of the curtain, showing one of the heads of the fixture in the guide;

Fig. 2 is a different vertical section, taken at right angles to Fig. 1 on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

As will be observed in the drawing, the assembly includes a curtain 10 of the spring-balanced roller type, which curtain is provided at its lower edge with a hem 11 in which a rather heavy metal rod 12 is positioned. The weight of the rod 12 in this type of curtain is such as to substantially counterbalance the pull of the spring roller at the top of the curtain and thereby permit the curtain to remain in any position in which placed without relying upon gripping devices at the ends of the rod for holding the curtain against upward movement.

The rod 12 is provided at its ends with narrow vertically elongated brackets 13 which project into sheet metal guide channels 14 at the sides of the curtain. The channels 14 are provided at their edges with inturned flanges 15 which form constricted openings for the channels, and the brackets 13 are of such reduced width at the entrances to the channels as to pass freely into the same. Within the channels vertically extending strips 16 of leather or other suitable material are attached by countersunk rivets 17 to the upper and lower ends of the brackets 13. These strips 16 are much wider than the brackets 13 and are considerably longer than the brackets, substantially filling the channels 14 and extending quite a distance above and below the upper and lower ends of the brackets.

The strips 16 will move freely and smoothly up and down in the channels 14, without any possibility of noise, and with a cushion-like action. The brackets 13 on the ends of the rod are kept by the strips out of engagement at all times with the channels, and the overlapping relation of the flanges 15 of the channels with respect to the sides of the strips 16 will prevent the strips from coming out of the channels. Should the bottom of the curtain be struck sharply at either side by a person in endeavoring to raise the curtain, the strips will not come out of the guides and the braking action of the upper and lower ends of the strips in flexing above and below the brackets when the rod is thus canted will prevent any binding of the fixture and merely provide a cushioned braking action at the end struck which will provide a temporary fulcrum for bringing the rod into a horizontal position before continuing its upward movement.

In other words, when either end of the rod 12 is forced upwardly, the upper and lower extensions of the strip 16 at that end of the rod will be flexed in opposite directions in remaining within the channel, and this flexing of the unsupported projecting tips of the strips in opposite directions, engaging with the back of the channel above the bracket and the inturned flanges of the channel below the bracket, will provide a gentle braking action which will bring the upwardly moving end of the rod temporarily to rest until the inertia of the weight of the other end has been overcome and the other end has moved up far enough to bring the rod into a horizontal position, from which position the rod is left free to move upwardly.

I claim:

1. In shade construction having a shade and a vertically disposed guide at one side thereof containing a channel with a constricted opening; a horizontally extending rod at the lower edge of the shade, a narrow bracket at one end of the rod projecting through the constricted opening into the channel in the guide, and a strip of slightly flexible material which is wider than the bracket and the opening in the channel and is attached to the bracket inside of the channel in a position extending longitudinally of the latter, said strip substatntially filling the channel and extending a considerable dis-

tance above and below the upper and lower edges of the bracket whereby to provide in effect long flexible tips on the bracket within the channel for frictional coaction with the walls of the channel upon the bracket being moved by the rod into an out-of-normal position.

2. In shade construction having a balanced shade and a vertically disposed guide at one side thereof containing a channel with a constricted opening; a horizontally extending rod at the lower edge of the shade, a narrow vertically elongated bracket at one end of the rod projecting through the constricted opening into the channel in the guide, and a flexible strip of leather which is considerably wider and longer than the portion of the bracket projecting through the opening and is secured to the bracket within the channel, said bracket being rigid with the end of the rod in a position at right angles thereto, and said flexible strip substantially filling the channel and being fixedly mounted on the bracket with approximately the upper and lower thirds of the strip projecting respectively without support above and below the upper and lower ends of the bracket, whereby to provide flexible tips on the bracket within the channel for frictional coaction with the walls of the channel upon the bracket and rod being moved into an out-of-normal position.

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