W. H. SPARKS.

Curtain-Fixtures.

No. 164,882. Patented June 22, 1875.

FIG. 3

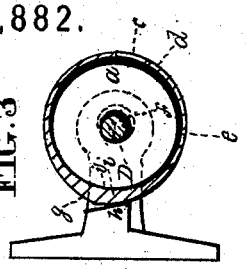


FIG. 2

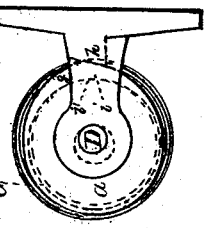


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

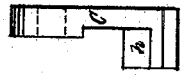


FIG. 1

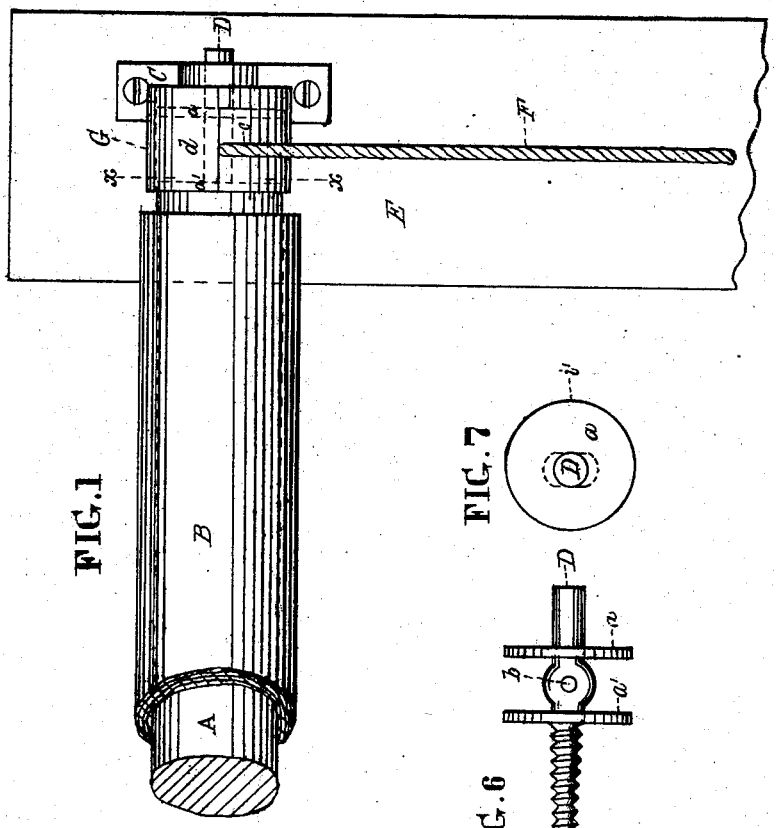
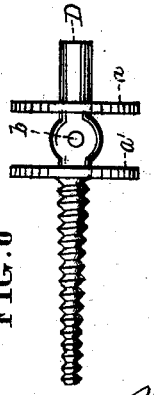


FIG. 7

FIG. 6



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. SPARKS, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO THOMAS D. COULSTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CURTAIN-FIXTURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,882**, dated June 22, 1875; application filed April 3, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SPARKS, of the city and county of Camden, in the State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of a box or case having an eccentric on its periphery, in combination with a pivot, which projects from one end of the curtain, having eccentric flanges, and with a bracket provided with a stop for the eccentric part of the case, in such a manner that when the manipulating-cord, which is wound around the pivot, is released from the hand when the curtain is adjusted, the concentric part of the case is forced against said stop, and, the pivot-hole being larger than the pivot, the box is inclined outward, whereby the inner surface of the box is brought eccentric with the pivot, and the higher part of the eccentric flanges are brought hard against one side of the inner surface of the box, whereby the roller is held securely in its adjusted position, as hereinafter described. The invention further consists in the construction of a case with a slot, through which the manipulating-cord is passed and is kept in position.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of one end of a window-curtain provided with my improved fixture. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken at the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front view of the bracket C. Fig. 5 is an edge view of same. Figs. 6 and 7 are views at right angles to each other of one of the pivots D, having flanges *a* and *a'*.

Like letters of reference in all the figures indicate the same parts.

A represents one end of a curtain-roller, provided with a curtain, B, in the usual manner. C is the bracket, which supports the pivot D of the roller, the bracket being confined by means of screws to the side casing E. The pivot D has flanges *a* and *a'*, as shown in detail in Figs. 6 and 7. The inner end of the pivot is driven into the end of the roller, and the cord F, being confined at one end to the eye *b*, is wound around the pivot and passed through the slot C in the concentric part *d* of the case G. The chamber *e* of the case, which encircles the flanges *a* and *a'* of the pivot D, is concentric with the hole *f* in its end, and the hole is somewhat larger than the pivot to admit of lateral movement. The case has a cam, *g*, on its periphery opposite the slot *c*, and when the curtain is adjusted to any desired height by the action of the cord F, and the latter is released from the hand, the weight of the curtain turns the roller B in the direction of the arrow until the cam *g* of the case G strikes against the shoulder *h* of the bracket C of the case, and thereby decreasing the space between the center of the pivot D and the point *i* of its inner surface, whereby the enlarged part *i'* of the flanges *a* and *a'* of the pivot is brought to bear hard against it in the inclination of the curtain to unroll, as seen in Fig. 3, and thus the curtain is held securely at its adjusted height.

The winding of the cord is in the reverse direction to the winding of the curtain, whereby, by the pulling down of the cord, the curtain is rolled up, and to admit of the curtain running down, the tension of the cord must be sufficiently slackened to free the cam *g* of the case G from the shoulder *h* of the bracket C, and thereby to free the enlarged part *i* of the flanges *a* and *a'* of the pivot D from the interior surface of the case, and thus admit of the turning of the roller B for unwinding the curtain.

The slot *c* in the case G not only serves for the passage of the cord, but also for a rest for the same, the cord being borne against a side of the slot for tripping the cam *g*, to admit of the curtain being run up or down.

As will clearly appear, my improved fixture, which provides for the ready adjustment of the curtain and a positive and secure holding of it in position, is of the most simple construction, and not liable to derangement, having no pawls, ratchets, or springs, and not being subject to the usual annoyance of the slacking and breaking of an endless cord; and, besides, the manipulating-cord, being held in the slot *c* of the case G, is always kept intact.

I claim as my invention—

1. The case G, having a cam, *g*, on its pe-

riphery, and a pivot-hole, *f*, in combination with the pivot D, having eccentric flanges *a* and *a'*, and the bracket C, having a shoulder, *h*, for holding the curtain B in its adjusted position, substantially as set forth.

2. The case G, having the slot *c* in its periphery, in combination with the cord F for tripping the cam *g*, to admit of the winding up and unwinding of the curtain, substantially as set forth.

WILLIAM H. SPARKS.

Witnesses:

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