W. H. PARK & E. C. GLEASON.

Curtain Roller and Bracket.

No. 211,343. Patented Jan. 14, 1879.

Fig. 1.

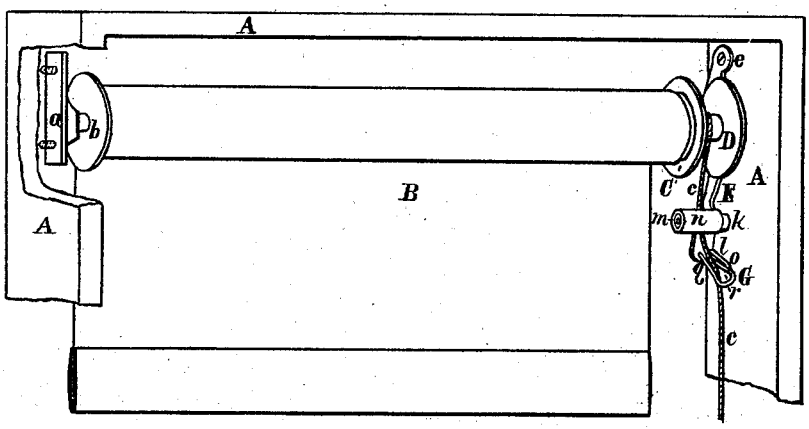


Fig. 2.

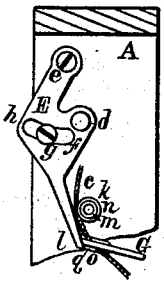


Fig. 3.

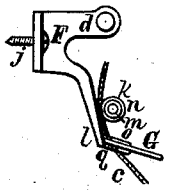


Fig. 6.

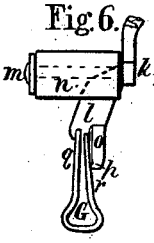


Fig. 7.

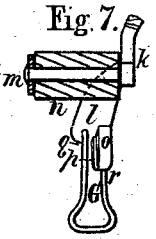


Fig. 4.

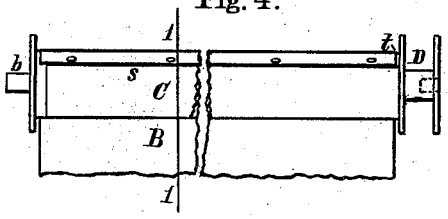
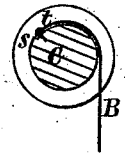


Fig. 5.



Attest;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PARK AND EUGENE C. GLEASON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO SELINDA PARK, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CURTAIN-ROLLER AND BRACKET.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **211,343**, dated January 14, 1879; application filed April 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. PARK and EUGENE C. GLEASON, both of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Fixtures, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to that class of curtain-fixtures in which the curtain is raised by means of a cord, and is held at any desired point by a stop acting on the cord; and it consists in having, either on a fixed or swinging bracket, a roller on the spur, against which the cord bears, and in having a simply-constructed loop and stop for the cord, so formed that the cord may be easily removed therefrom.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing a curtain-fixture having a swinging bracket and embodying our invention, and also showing a part of a window-casing. Fig. 2 is a side view of the swinging bracket. Fig. 3 is a side view of a fixed bracket which embodies parts of our invention. Fig. 4 shows the curtain-roller; and Fig. 5, a section of the same, taken on line 1 1. Figs. 6 and 7, drawn on a larger scale, show the spur and roller thereon, and the stop and loop, the latter in position in Fig. 6 for holding the cord, and in Fig. 7 for removing the cord.

At A is represented part of the top and sides of a window-casing. B is the curtain, and C the curtain-roller. The bearing *a* for one end of the roller is shown as a bracket of common form, receiving the stud *b* on the roller. At the other end of the roller is the cord-pulley D, on which winds the cord *c*. We prefer to employ at this end a stud, *d*, fixed to the bracket for the roller to revolve on, and which enters the end of the cord-pulley or the roller.

The swinging bracket E is hung by a stud or screw, *e*, which is fixed or screwed into the window-casing. This bracket has a slot, *f*, so that another stud or screw, *g*, which passes through the slot and is fixed or screwed into the casing, further secures and guides the bracket.

The bracket E has a portion or arm, *h*, which projects inward toward the window, so that the projecting frame of the sash passing by the bracket will swing it out of the way. This is sometimes a very desirable feature of the fixture when it is necessary to hang the curtain inside the casing. A blind, when being shut toward the curtain, may also strike some part of the bracket, as the loop G, and thus swing the bracket, and hence the curtain, out of the way. A fixed bracket, F, is used when the swinging bracket is not needed, and is fastened to the casing by a screw, *j*.

On either the swinging or the fixed brackets are the arms *k* and *l*. The arm *k* has a spur, *m*, and a roller, *n*, to run thereon. The other arm, *l*, bears the loop and stop G.

The cord *c* passes from the pulley D to the rear and under the roller *n*, then through the loop G, and may have a tassel at the lower end. This loop and stop G is made by forming or casting a projection, *o*, on the arm *l*, and forming therein on the inner side the groove *p*. A piece of wire, having somewhat the elasticity of a spring, is formed or bent into such shape that, having one end, *q*, fastened in the arm *l*, the loop G will be formed, and the other end, *r*, when free, will take the position shown in Fig. 7; but when pressed into the groove *p*, the two ends of the wire will be brought so near together as to pinch the cord *c* pressed between them, thus forming a stop. When the cord *c* is pulled so as to draw it to the open part of the loop G, the curtain may be raised or lowered; but when the cord is dropped, its weight, or the weight of the tassel thereon, will cause the cord to enter the narrow part of the loop, where it will be held; and the loop being inclined, as shown, the greater the draft by the curtain, the firmer will the cord, and hence the curtain, be held.

By having the cord *c* bear against the roller *n* rather than against a fixed surface, the friction on the cord will be much less, and hence it will wear much longer time, and the value of the fixture is enhanced.

By constructing the loop and stop G as described, the least expense in manufacture is gained, and the cord may be removed from the loop without detaching one end from the pulley or the other end from the tassel.

We make a groove in the roller lengthwise,

of such a shape that on one side will be formed a shoulder, *s*, and the other side will be a wide, tapering, smooth, and curved surface, *t*. The upper end of the curtain is placed in this groove so that the edge will sit against the shoulder *s*, and the curtain is then fastened by tacks or similar fastenings, as shown. The utility of this groove is in that it is a guide for accurately fastening the curtain, and of this particular form of groove that the shoulder *s* protects the edge of the curtain from being roughed up; and the wide, tapering, smooth, and curved surface *t* prevents the curtain from being creased or broken, as it is liable to do over a sharp edge; and also that the uniformity and evenness of the roll formed by the curtain on the roller is the greatest possible.

We claim as our invention—

1. A curtain-fixture bracket having a loop and stop, G, so formed of the wire and projection *o* that one end, *r*, of the wire may be sprung out to remove the cord *c*, substantially as hereinbefore specified.

2. A curtain-fixture bracket having the two arms *k* and *l*, one of which has the spur *m* and the roller *n*, and the other a loop and stop, G, formed of the wire and projection *o*, substantially as hereinbefore described.

3. A curtain-fixture in which the cord *c* bears against a roller, *n*, and passes through a loop, G, constructed to form a stop, and so that one end, *r*, may be sprung out for removing the cord, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

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Witnesses:
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LAURENCE K. MUNN.