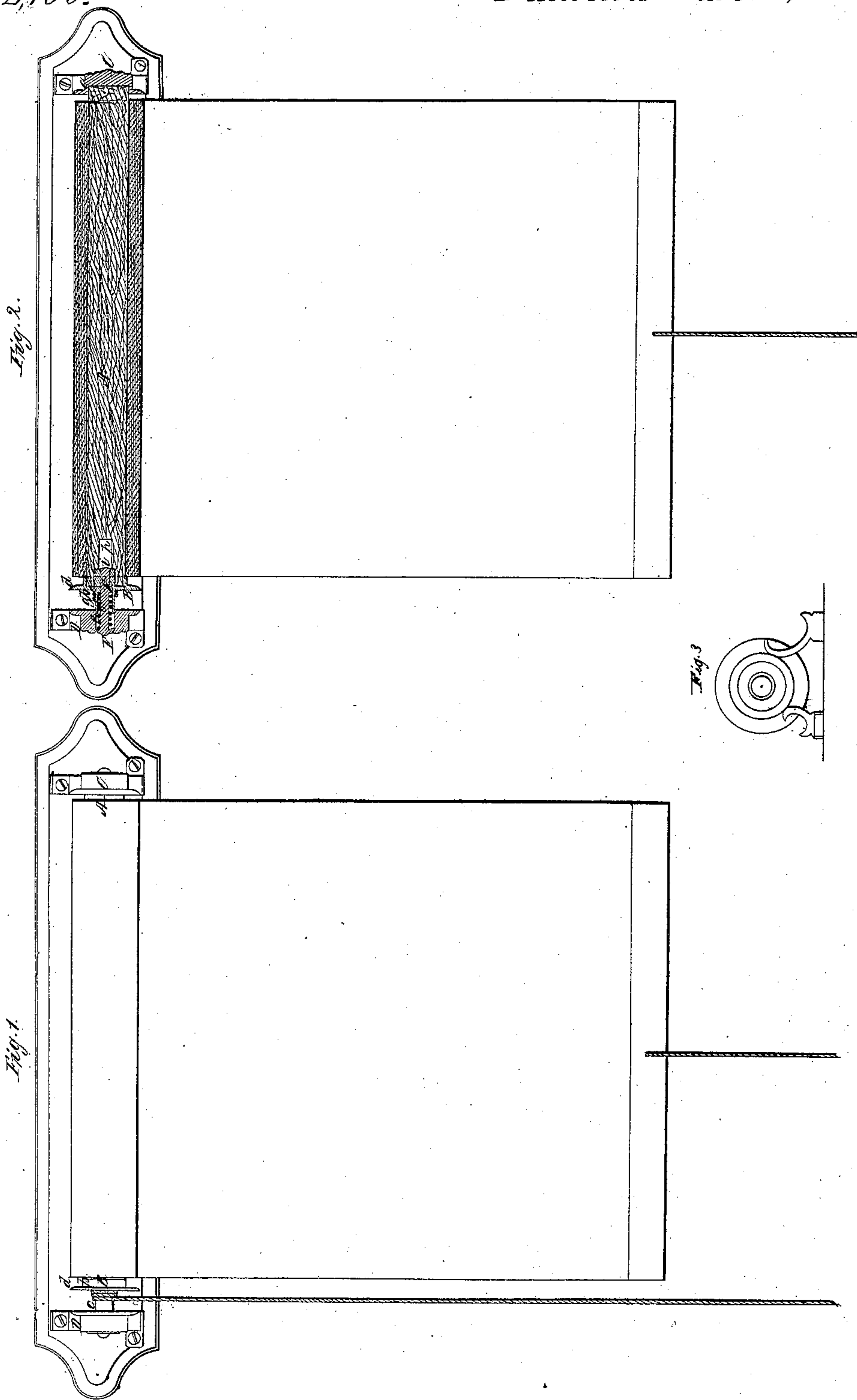


*P. H. Niles,*

*Curtain Fixture,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 12,150.*

*Patented Jan. 2, 1855.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER H. NILES, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO P. H. NILES AND JONA. A. RICHARDS.

## CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,150, dated January 2, 1855.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER H. NILES, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain or Window Shade Fixtures; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1 denotes a front view of a curtain roller and its brackets constructed with my improvement; Fig. 2, is a longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 3, is an end view of one of the brackets.

The roller which is shown at A, is provided with but one head, B., that end of the roller opposite to that fixed on the said head being intended to be inserted, supported and made to revolve in the round socket *a*, of the bracket C.

The pulley head B, consists of a socket *b* (for the reception of one end of the roller) a pulley barrel *c*, and a flange or disk *d*. This barrel, *c*, which is cylindrical is made to enter, rotate and slide in a round chamber, *e*, formed in the other bracket, D. The whole pulley head is supported and made to revolve on a stationary pin E, projected from the bracket. Enveloping this pin is a helical spring, F, which is arranged in the chamber, *e*, and rests at one end against the end of the said chamber, while at the opposite extremity it is made to enter a smaller chamber, *g*, bored in the pulley barrel as seen in Fig. 2, the object of this last chamber being to enable a larger spring to be employed than could be used were the barrel made solid. That end of the curtain roller which is inserted within the socket, *b*, is bored axially as seen at *h*, and far enough to allow the barrel, *c*, to be moved back into the chamber, *e*, to the extent sufficient for releasing the curtain roller from the bracket, C. When the flanch or disk, *d*, of the pulley is arranged at the proper distance from the bracket, D, the end of the pin, E, is to be upset, or such pin may be provided with a head *i*, such as will preserve the pulley on the pin against the pressure of the spring.

My object in the above described construction and arrangement of the operative parts

applied to the roller and the bracket, D, has been to so combine them that they may be entirely separate from the stick or roller, and yet hold together, whereby they may be so independent of the roller as to constitute a marketable fixture which could be sold by hardware dealers and readily applied to any stick or roller—curtain fixtures as generally found in the market having the roller connected and sold with them.

In various curtain fixtures, the spring is either placed in the socket of that bracket which is opposite to the one by which the pulley is supported or it is disposed within the body of the curtain roller and made to act against the journals of such roller. In my improved fixture the spring is arranged within the other or pulley bracket and on a stationary pin and is not in any respect in contact with or within the roller. This enables me to not only attain the advantage above stated, but another viz, that of the direct pressure of the spring in keeping the pulley in place on the end of the roller and preventing it from working or slipping off as it is liable to when the spring is not in contact with the head. The spring is entirely encased so as not to be liable to injury or loss. Other advantages will be obvious to upholsterers or those skilled in making and applying curtain fixtures.

Although the spring when applied to the opposite end of the curtain roller operates in some cases to keep the roller in the pulley socket, yet it does not bear directly against the pulley. When the spring is placed at the pulley end of the roller and operates against a sliding journal, it has no tendency to maintain the pulley head or socket on the roller and such is liable to work loose and slip off the roller. It is therefore to a pulley constructed with its body *c*, made to slide into a socket, *e*, of the bracket, that my improvement is specially applicable.

I am aware that it is not new to support the pulley on a pin fixed in and projecting from a bracket; nor to make the pulley with but one flange or head, *d*, and so as to have its barrel, *c*, work in a chamber, *e*. I therefore do not claim such, but

What I do claim is—

1. Arranging the spring in that chamber



of the bracket, in which the body of the pulley slides.

2. I do not claim making the pulley body with a chamber for the reception of a spring or for any other purpose, but

What I do claim is so arranging the secondary or lesser chamber *g*, with respect to the chamber *e*, that the spring *F*, may extend into both chambers as specified, where-

by an advantage as above stated may be 10 obtained.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my signature this first day of November A. D. 1854.

PETER H. NILES.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

F. P. HALE, Jr.