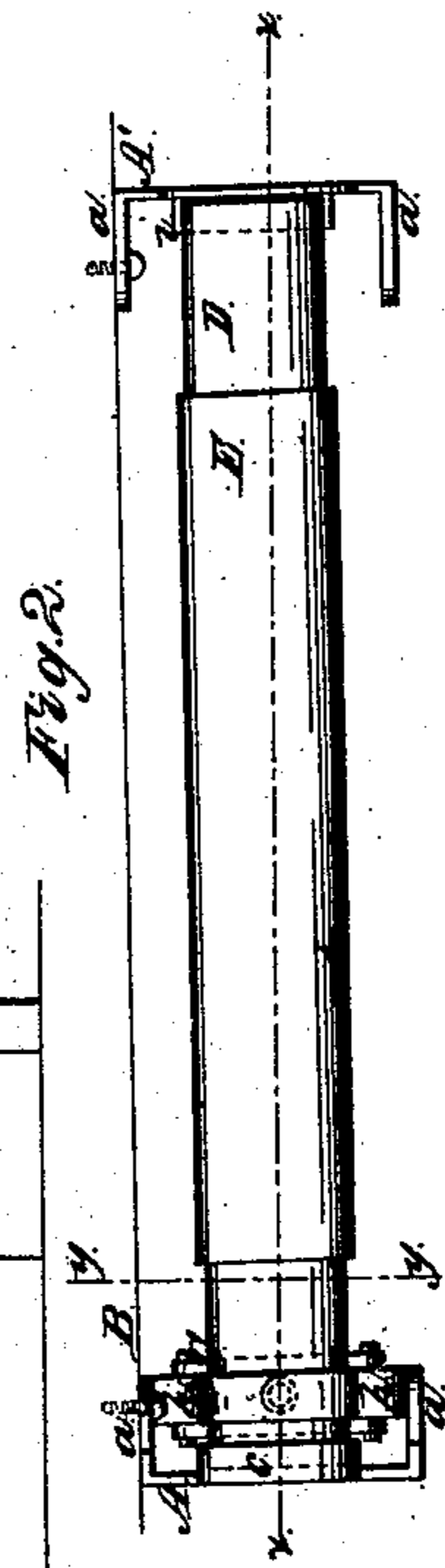
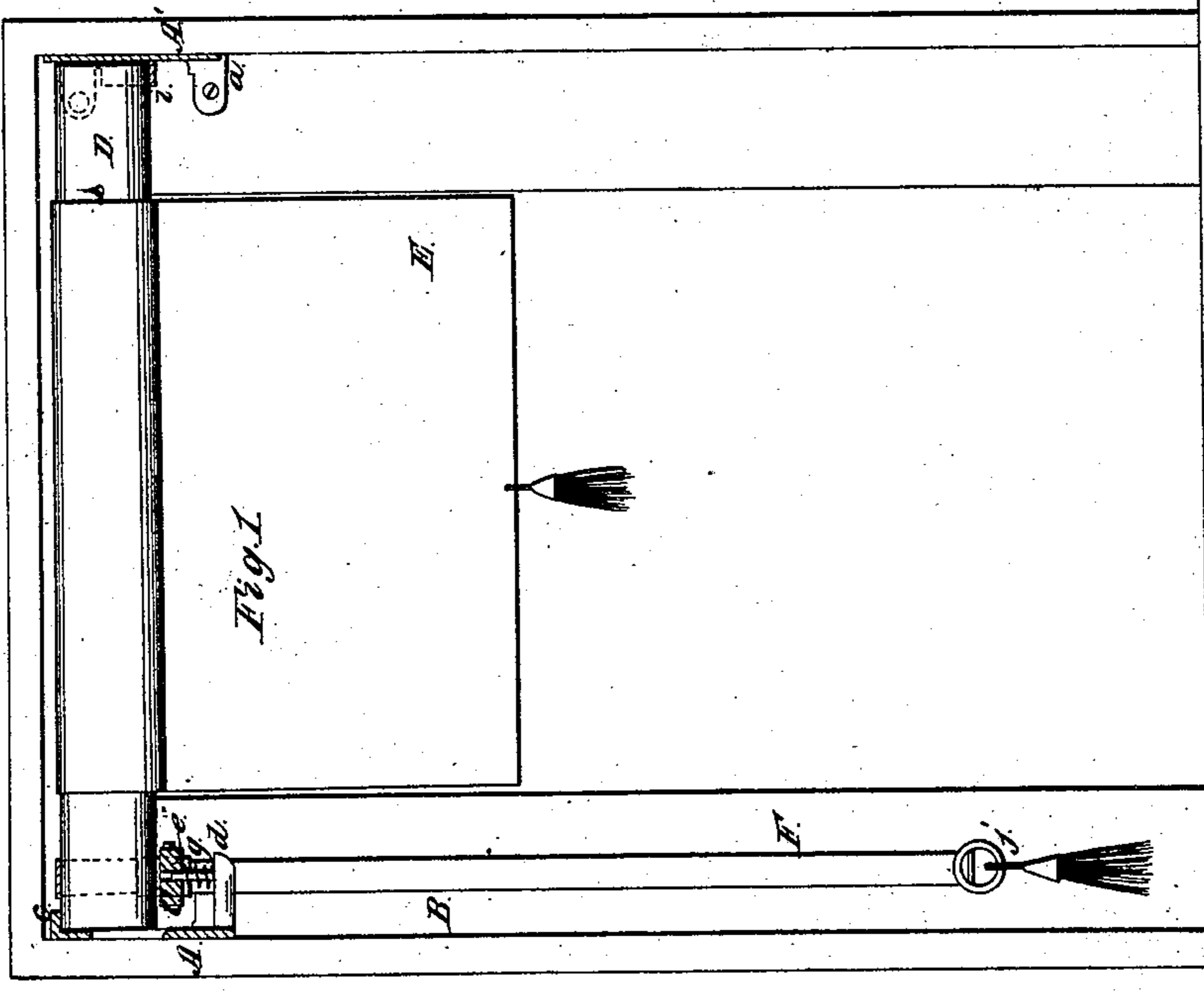
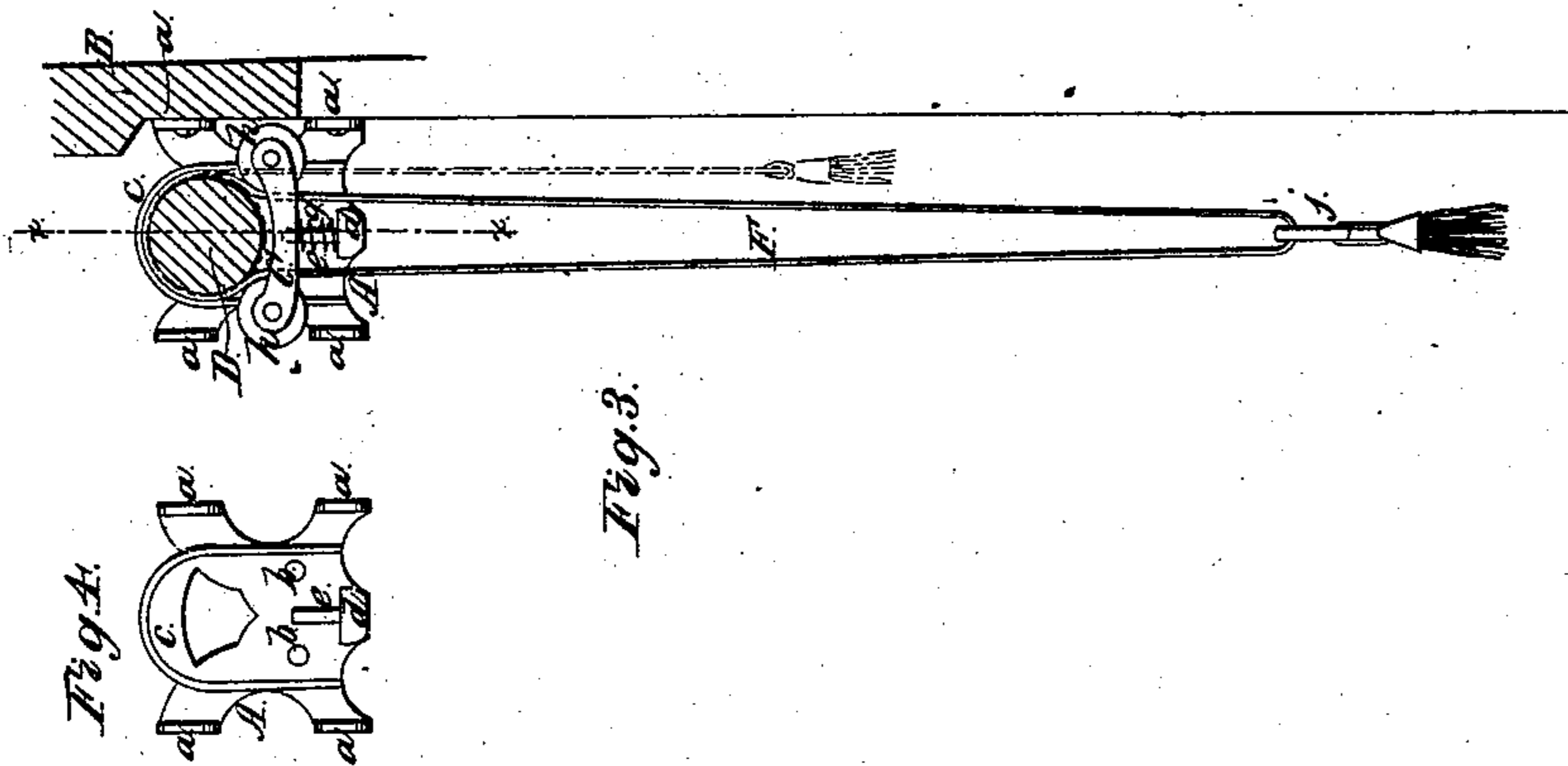


*T. K. Work,*  
*Curtain Fixture,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 20,013.*

*Patented Apr. 20, 1858.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOS. K. WORK, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

## CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 20,013, dated April 20, 1858.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS K. WORK, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Fixture for Window Shades and Curtains; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a front or face view of a window with a shade applied to it provided with my improved fixture, which is bisected vertically as indicated by the line *x, x*, Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of ditto. Fig. 3, is a transverse section of ditto, taken in the line *y, y*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4, is a detached inner view of the shell or case of my improvement.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in a novel application of friction rollers to a semi-circular yoke, the rollers and yoke being fitted within or to a case, and the whole arranged as hereinafter shown, whereby the shade or curtain may be retained at any desired height by friction produced by the pressure of the friction rollers on the shade roller and the shade roller relieved of the friction whenever it is turned by the band, the friction rollers causing the band to encircle the roller to an extent fully sufficient to insure the rotation of the same, and the case which contains the friction rollers and yoke being so constructed that they may be applied at either side of the window and either at the front or side of the window casing as may be desired.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, A<sup>1</sup>, represent two cases which are constructed of metal and may be cast entire. Each case may be described as being a plate provided at one side with projecting ears *a*, having screw holes through them by which the plates may be secured to the front sides of the casing B, as shown in Fig. 2. These projecting ears *a*, are at both edges of the cases so that each case may be placed at either side of the window. The plates also have screw holes *b*, made through them as shown in Fig. 4, so that they may be screwed to the sides of the window casing when

necessary. The plate A, has a semi-circular yoke *c*, on its inner side and at its upper part, and to the lower part of the plate A, and from the side where the yoke is formed there is a horizontal projection *d*, having a vertical pin *e*, attached.

C, is a bar which is fitted loosely on the pin *e*, the pin passing into the center of the bar. This pin has a spiral spring *g*, placed on it, the bar resting on the spring. The bar C, has a friction roller *h*, fitted in each end of it.

D, is the roller to which the upper end of the shade or curtain F, is attached. One end of this roller is fitted between the friction rollers *h, h*, and the yoke *c*, and the opposite end merely rests in a semi-circular bearing *i*, attached to plate A<sup>1</sup>.

F, represents an endless band which passes around one end of the roller D, between it and the friction rollers *h, h*, as plainly shown in Fig. 3. The lower part of the band F, merely has a ring or tassel *j*, attached to it. It does not pass around any pulley.

From the above description of parts it will be seen that the rollers *h, h*, perform very essential functions. In the first place in consequence of the spring they press the end of the roller up against the yoke *c*, so that the roller will be prevented from turning and the shade retained at any desired height. In the second place the rollers cause the endless band F, to encircle the roller D, so as to obtain a large bearing surface to insure the rotation of the roller D, as the band is moved. It will also be seen from the within description that whenever the band F, is turned or operated the rollers *h, h*, owing to the "pull" of the band F, will be depressed and the roller D, freed from the yoke *c*, thereby avoiding all unnecessary friction.

This improvement has been practically tested and it operates well and is especially applicable to large heavy shades, as such shades may by its use be rolled up with but a slight exertion or expenditure of power, as there is no friction to be overcome, that which is employed for retaining the shade being avoided by the act of turning the band F, as previously referred to.

The invention is simple may be cheaply constructed, and readily applied by almost any one.

I do not claim broadly the application of friction rollers to the shade roller, nor do I claim any of the parts separately, but

Having thus described my invention,  
5 what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,

1. The within specified arrangement, consisting of rollers *h*, *h*, bar C, pin *e*, yoke *c*, case A endless band E roller D—for the  
10 purpose set forth.

2. I claim in combination with the above the plates A, A<sup>1</sup> constructed with projecting ears *a* as shown, so that the plates may be attached either to the front or side of the window casing as may desired.

THOMAS K. WORK.

Witnesses:

EDWARD GOODMAN,  
CHARLES G. GEER.