I. F. Hall,

Curtain Fixture.

No. 29,935. Patented Sept. 4, 1860.

Witnesses:
F. W. Crumb,
R. S. Spencer

Inventor:
I. F. Hall
per Munn & Co
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. HALL, OF BANGOR, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND G. L. KELTY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 29,935, dated September 4, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. F. HALL, of Bangor, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the curtain hung up. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top view of the roll, showing in section the manner of hanging the curtain roll. Fig. 4 shows in an enlarged sectional view the manner of securing the curtain to the roll. Figs. 5 and 6 show the two eye brackets for holding the roll and curtain.

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

The nature of this invention consists in forming the pulley spool around which the cord is wound that regulates the movement of the curtain roller, in two parts, the stem of one playing through a hole in the center of the other, in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter described.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The object to be attained by this invention is to give an end play to the spool stem so that the curtain roll may be hung up or taken down with great facility, making, at the same time, the button or circular flange next the roller abut closely against the end of this roller, when the curtain is hung up. To do this the spool is made in two parts, the one part *a*, has the spool stem *b*, and the other part *a′*, has a hole through its center, through which passes the long stem *b*.

A is the curtain roll to which the curtain B, is attached by a pear-shaped slot in the roll, and a round rod that passes through the slot from one end to the other of the roll.

c, *c* are metal eye brackets shown clearly in Figs. 5 and 6, which are secured to the side facing of a window frame as high as possible; one of these eyes has a lug *e*, projecting out at right angles to its surface, which prevents the cord G, from getting over the flanges of the spool, when the roller is hung up; between these eye-brackets, which are secured to each side of the window frame D, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

The roll A, has a hole bored into its end a suitable distance, into which is introduced a spring *g;* the flange *a′*, is now placed on this end of the roll as shown in Fig. 3, and the stem *b*, is passed through the hole in the flange *a′*, and against the spring *g*. The pin *h*, through the stem *b*, will prevent the stem from turning in the end of the roll. The opposite end of the roll has simply a circular flange *k*, secured to it, from which projects a pivot *p*, corresponding to the pivot *p′*, on the outside of spool flange *a;* these two pivots are placed into the eyes or sockets of the brackets *c*, *c*. The stem *b*, with its flange *a*, will thus have an end play while the flange *a′*, will remain stationary.

In hanging the curtain with a spool applied to the roll in the manner described, the stem *b*, is pressed into the end of the roll until the pins *p*, *p′*, will enter the eyes *c*, *c;* the stem is then relieved when the spring *g*, will force the stem out, and keep the roll in place between the eyes.

I am aware that it is not new to give end play to a spool placed at the end of the roll, and acted upon by a spring in the roll, and I therefore lay no claim to the principle of giving the end play to a spool.

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Constructing the spool in two parts, one of which is affixed to the roll, and the stem of the other plays into the end of the roll, and is acted upon by a spring to push it out, thus keeping one of the flanges always in contact with the end of the roll, as set forth.

JOS. F. HALL.

Witnesses:
M. M. LIVINGSTON,
G. W. REED.