

White & Meeker,
Curtain-Cord Tightener,
Nº 78,628, Patented June 2, 1868.

Fig. 1.

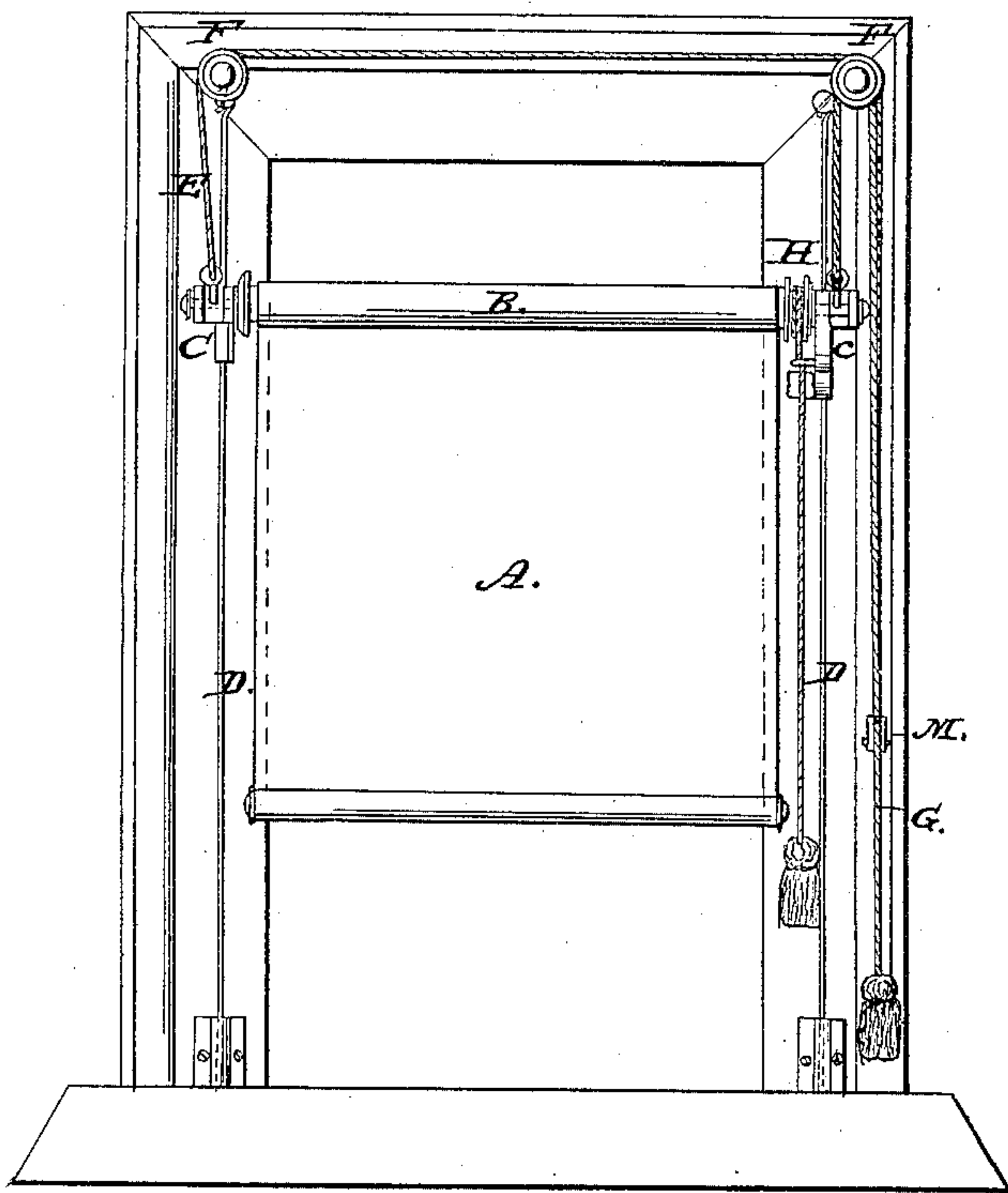


Fig. 4.

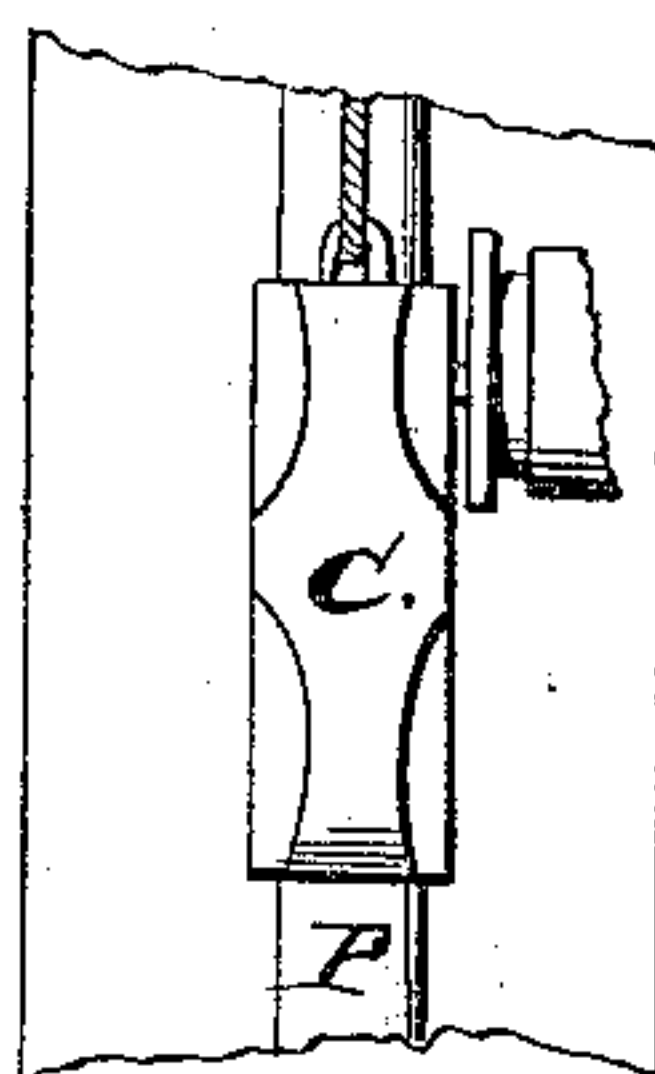


Fig. 5.

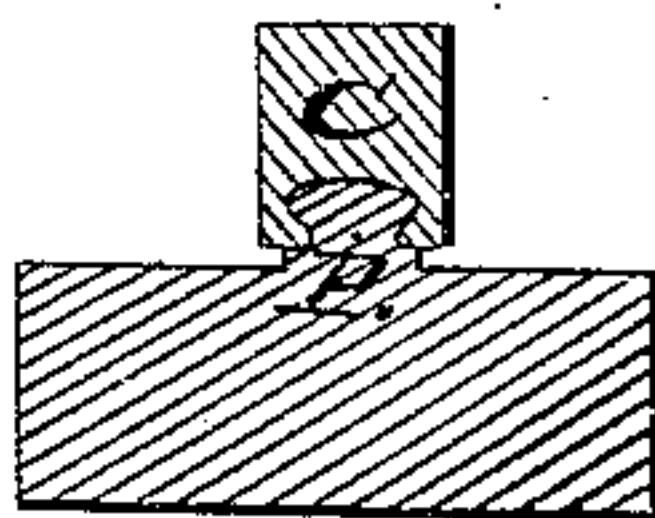


Fig. 2.

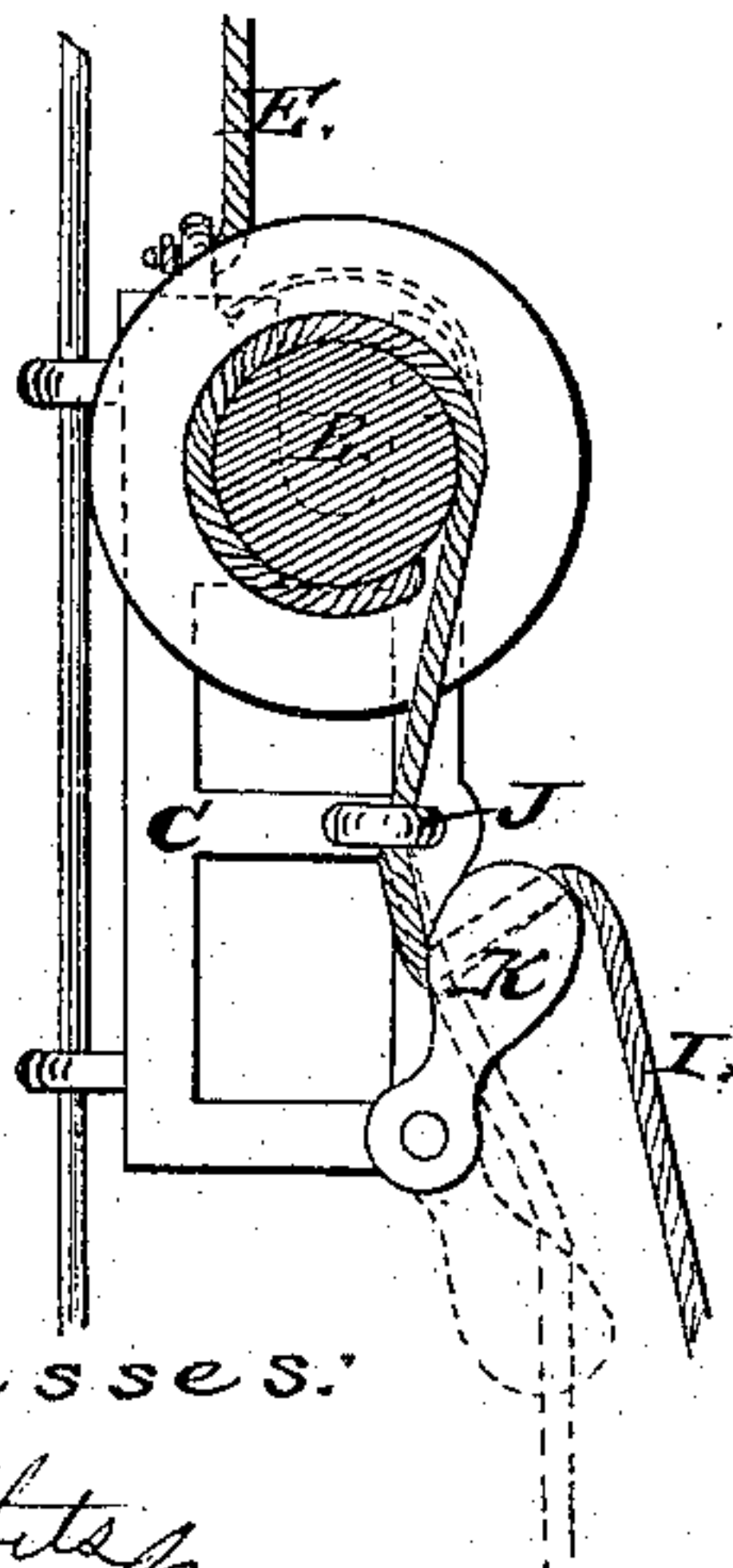
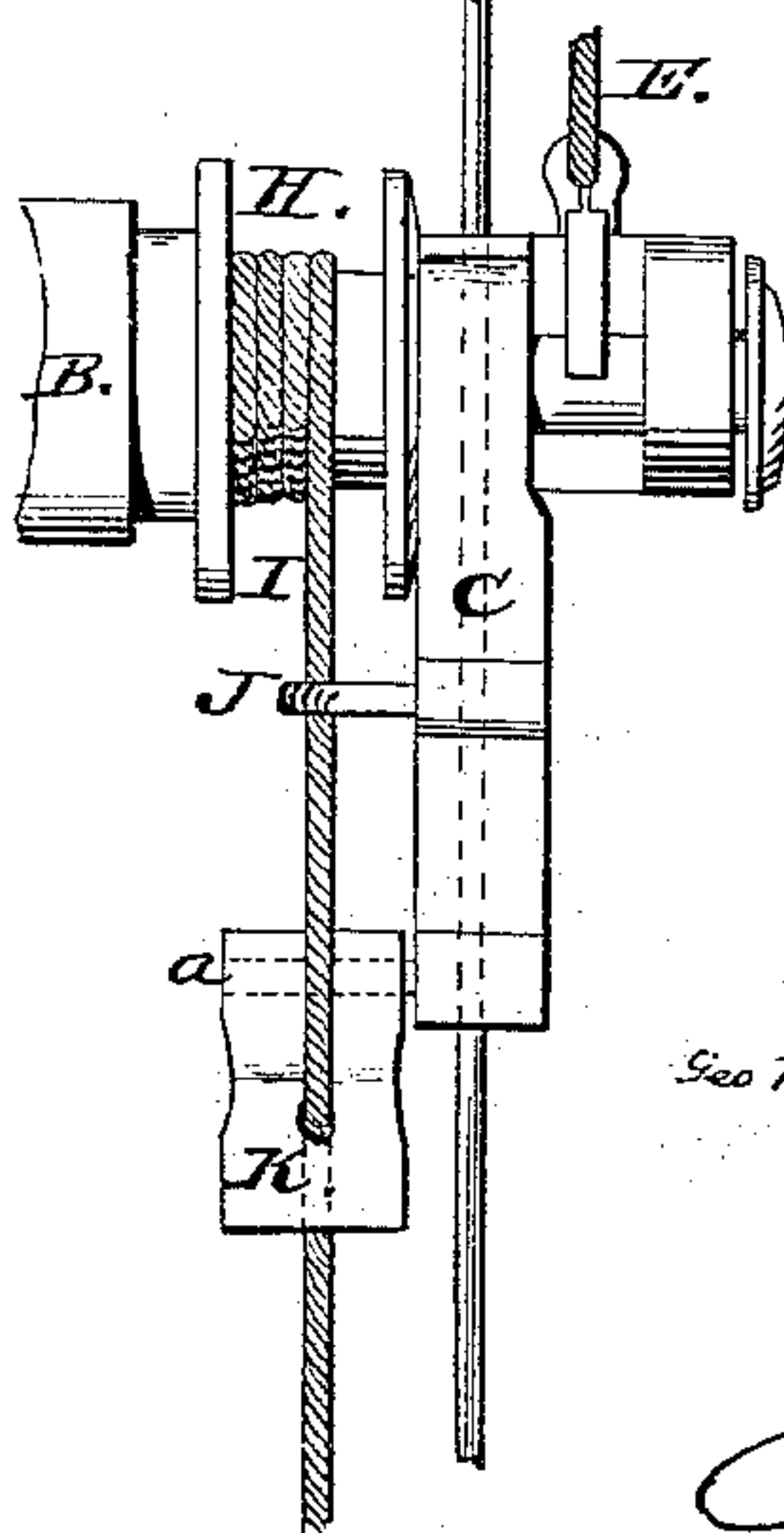


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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GEORGE M. WHITE AND CHARLES S. MEEKER, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN-
TICUT.

Letters Patent No. 78,628, dated June 2, 1868.

IMPROVED CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, GEORGE M. WHITE and CHARLES S. MEEKER, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Curtain-Fixture; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of a curtain arranged with this improved fixture.

Figure 2, a section of the curtain-roll and fixture enlarged.

Figure 3, a front view of the same, and in

Figures 4 and 5, a different modification of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement more especially in that class of curtains which it is desired to adjust so as to admit light either above or below the curtain, or both above and below, as the case may be, and consists in the arrangement of a lever constructed so as to receive the cord, and permit its free passage therethrough while in a depressed position, or hold the cord when the lever is turned up.

In order to the clear understanding of our invention, we will proceed to describe the same, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

A is the curtain, attached to a roll, B, in the usual manner, and the roll B pivoted at its ends into a fixture, C, which said fixture is arranged to move freely up and down upon a rod, D, upon each edge of the curtain, the said rod being fixed to the window-frame at the top and bottom, and from each of the said fixtures, C, a cord, E, passes over the pulleys F to one side, where they are united into a single cord, as at G, fig. 1, so that, by drawing upon the said cord, the fixture, with the curtain attached thereto, is raised or lowered, guided by rods D to any desired point of elevation.

Around the roll B, at its end, in a grooved pulley, H, is arranged a cord, I, in the usual manner for rolling up the curtain. This cord passes through an eye or loop, J, on the fixture C, as seen in figs. 2 and 3, thence through a lever, K, pivoted to the fixture C, at *a*, and, thence down, hangs free. The weight of the curtain tends to hold the lever K in an upright position, as denoted in fig. 2, and thus held, the friction of the lever upon the cord is sufficient to prevent the cord slipping therethrough.

To raise the curtain from the bottom, draw down the cord I, which draws the lever with it to the position in red in fig. 2, and as seen in fig. 3, and in this position the cord passes freely through the lever K, until the curtain is raised to the required height. Then release the cord I, and the lever K is quickly drawn up by the weight of the curtain to the position denoted in fig. 2, and in that position the curtain is held.

A lever, M, is arranged on the window-frame, as seen in fig. 1, through which the cord G passes, so that, by drawing upon the said cord, the roll B, with the curtain attached thereto, will be drawn up, the lever M operating in the same manner as the lever K, to hold the curtain at any required position.

To permit the curtain to descend, draw down the cord in the same manner as for elevating the curtain, and bear the cord inward toward the window, to allow it to rise slowly. It will pass through the lever while in the depressed position, as denoted in red, fig. 2. Thus the curtain may be adjusted to any desired point of elevation from the bottom or depression from the top.

We have represented our fixture as working upon a rod, D, but an arrangement which we prefer, inasmuch as we think it to be of a more genteel appearance, is shown in figs. 4 and 5, where a bead, P, is fixed to the frame, and on this bead the fixture C is formed to slide; otherwise the parts are the same.

This invention, though illustrated as applicable to curtains for lowering them from the top, is alike applicable to curtains where the roll is in a fixed position, and in such cases the fixture C is attached directly to the frame, instead of being made to move up or down.

Having therefore thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The lever K, constructed so as to receive the cord, and permit its free passage therethrough while in a depressed position, or hold the cord, as the case may be, substantially as herein set forth.

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