

A. H. Burgess.

Curtain Fixture.

N^o 92,012.

Patented Jun. 29, 1869.

Fig. 1

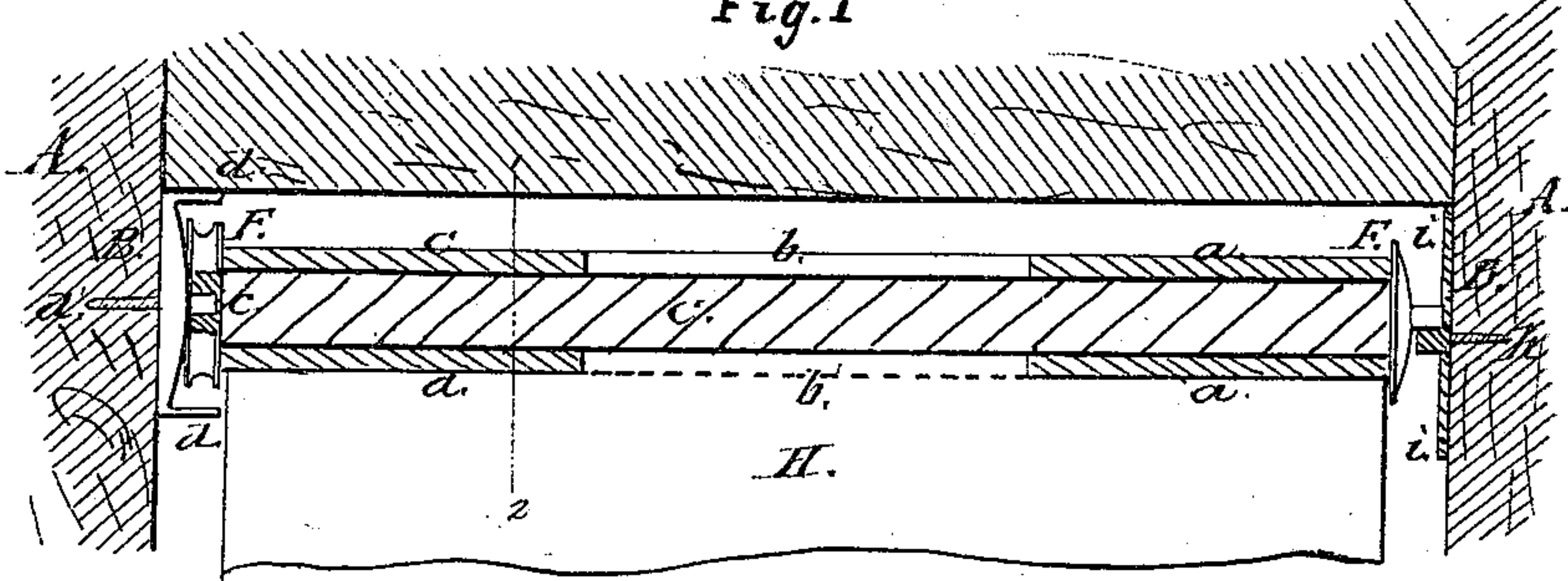


Fig. 7.

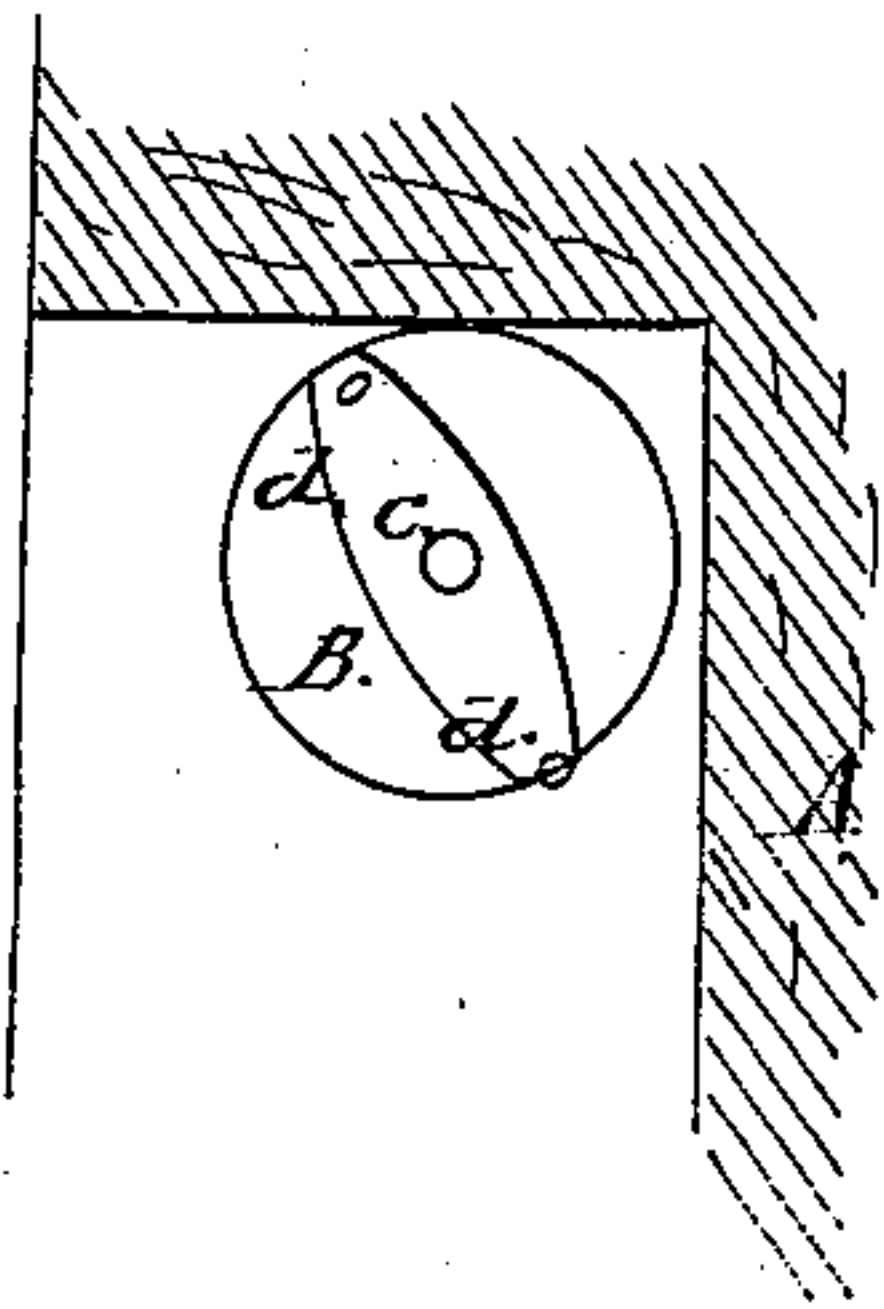


Fig. 2.

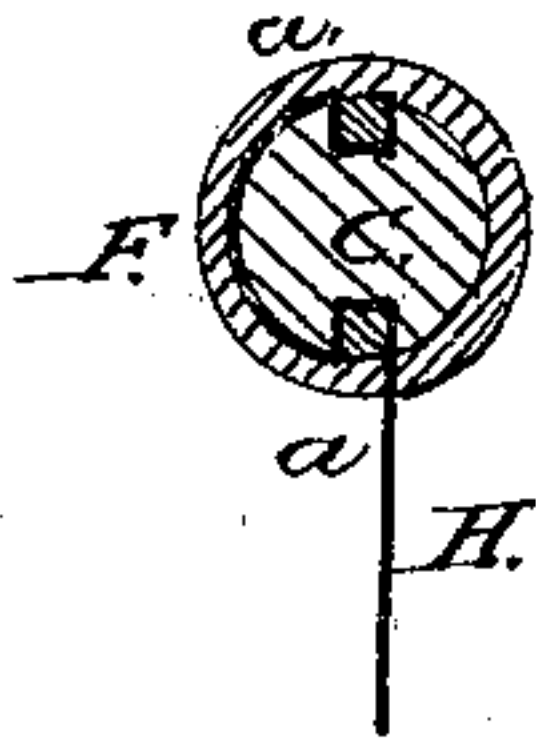


Fig. 8.

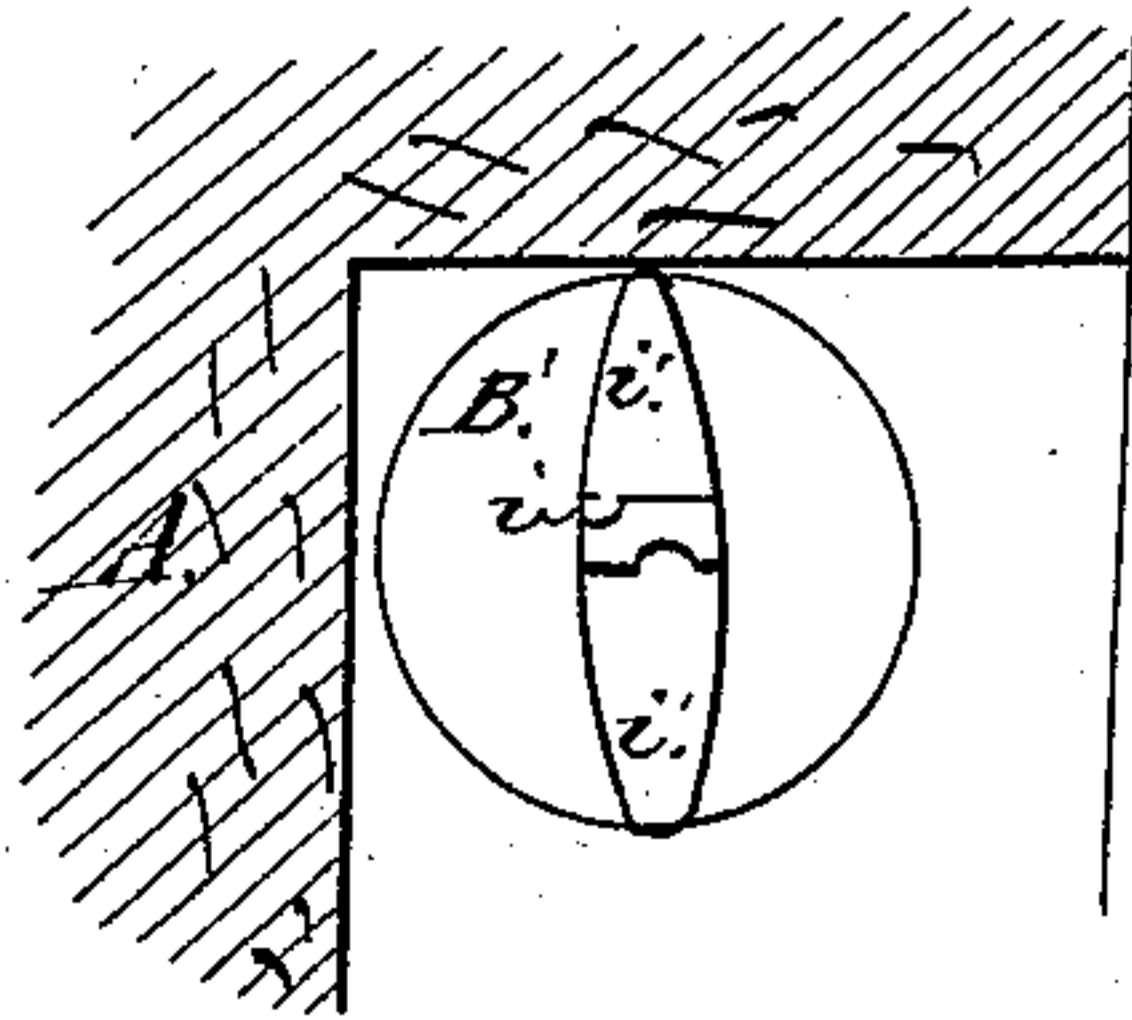


Fig. 4.

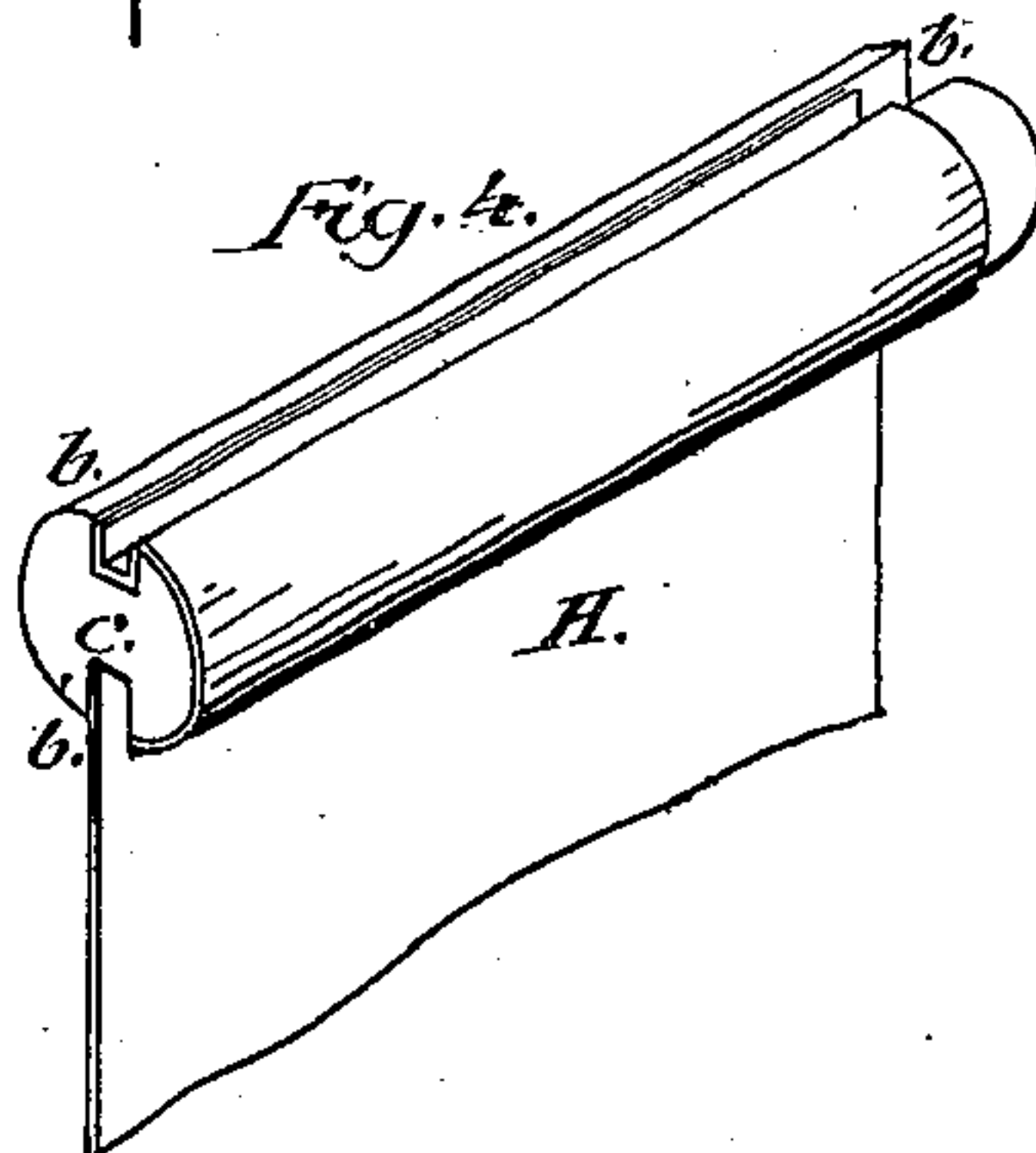


Fig. 3.

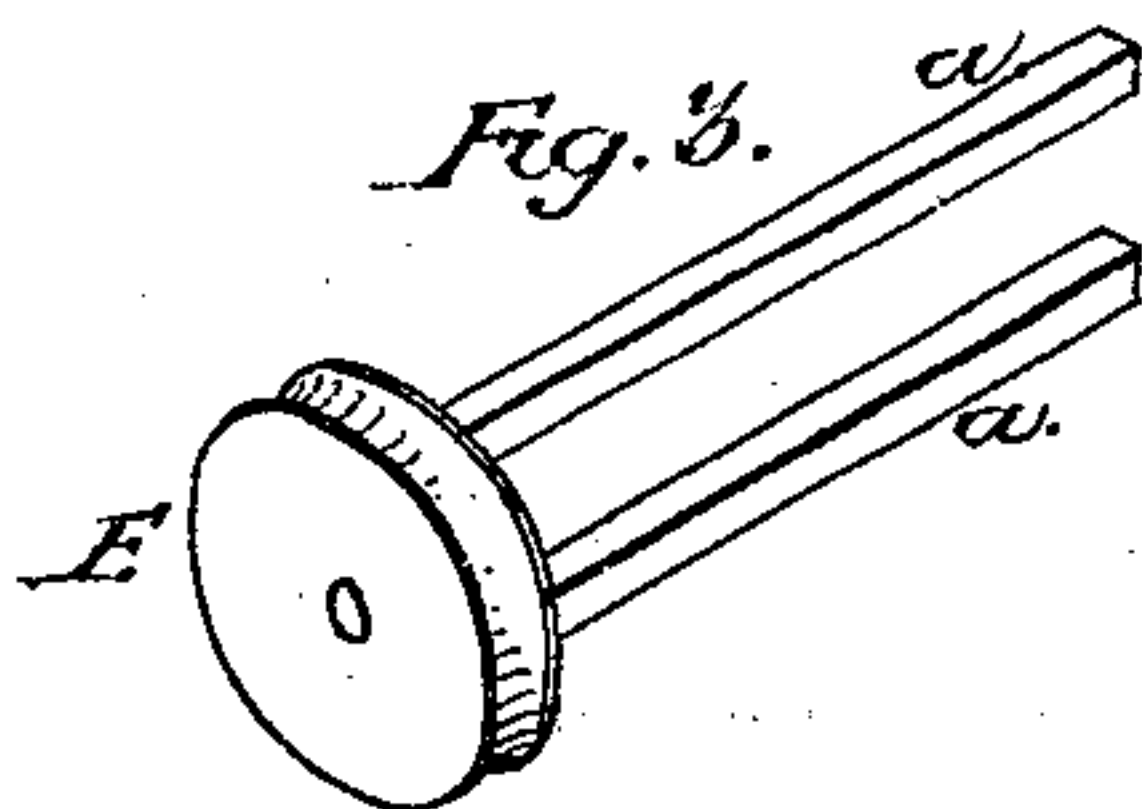


Fig. 5.

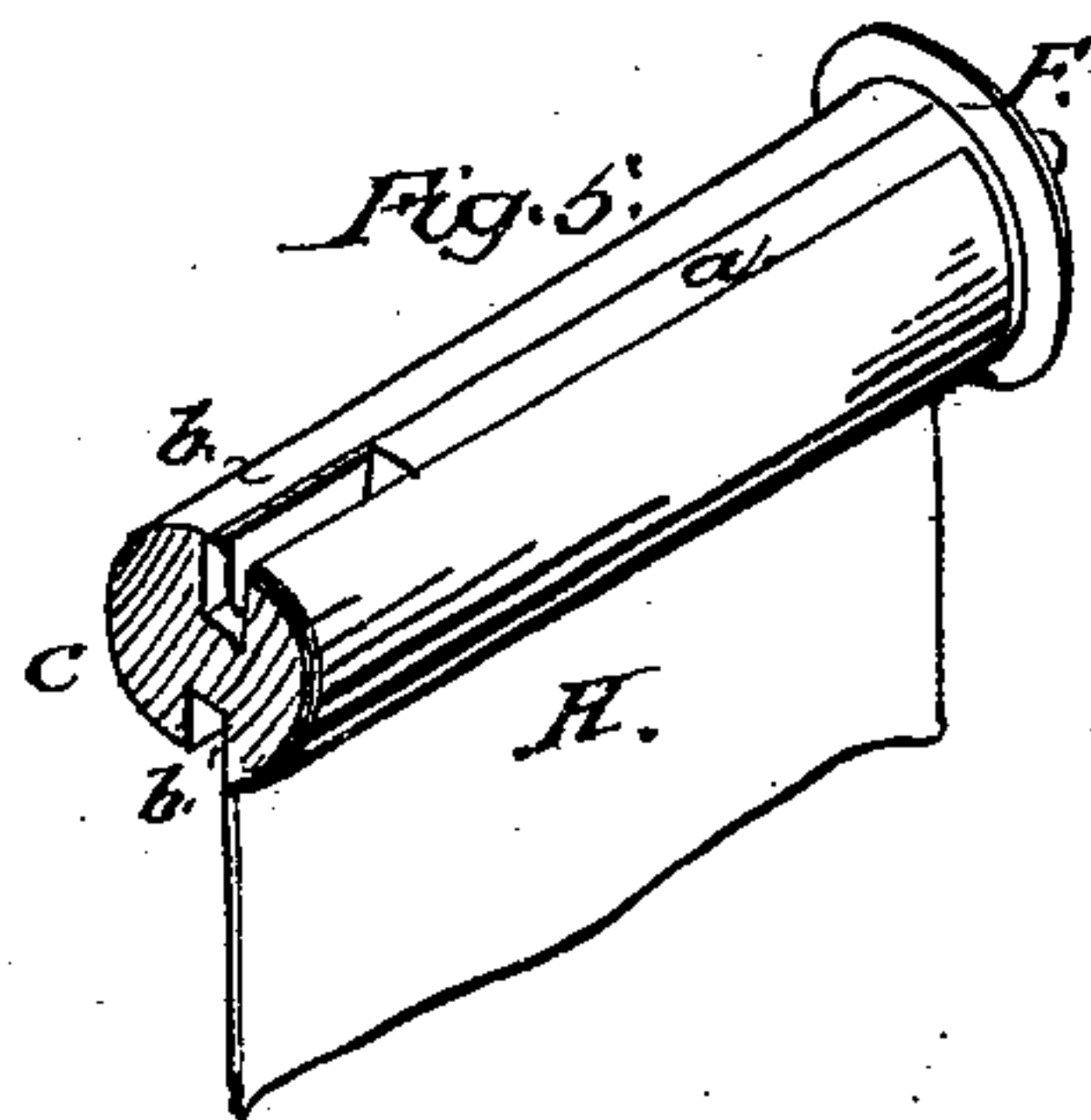
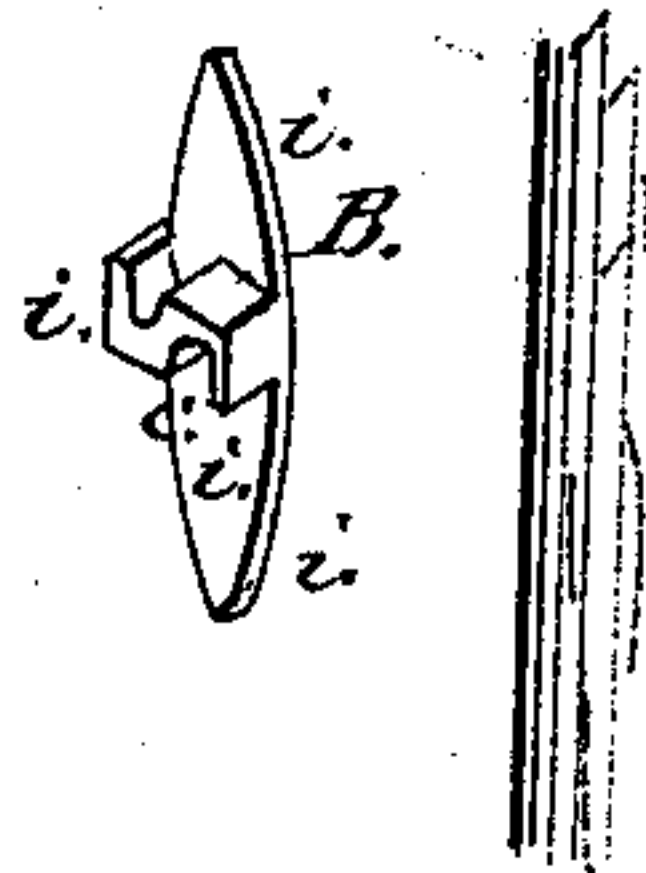


Fig. 6.



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AARON H. BURGESS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 92,012, dated June 29, 1869.

IMPROVED WINDOW-SHADE 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 I, AARON H. BURGESS, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Window-Shade Fixtures; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to certain improvements fully described hereafter, in window-shade fixtures, the improvements being such that the curtain or shade can be hung to its roller, and the latter attached to a window-frame, without previous measurement, and without the use of nails, or any of the tools which are required in attaching ordinary curtain-fixtures.

In order to enable others to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe the mode of constructing and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of part of a window shade and roller attached to a window-frame;

Figure 2, a transverse section of the same on the line 1-2, fig. 1;

Figure 3, a perspective view of a grooved pulley, arranged for attachment to one end of a curtain-roller;

Figures 4 and 5, perspective views of portions of the curtain and roller; and

Figures 6, 7, and 8, views of the fixtures which are attached to the window-frame for the reception of the ends of the rollers.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents part of a window-frame, to which are attached the fixtures B and B', arranged for the reception and support of the opposite ends of the curtain-roller C, as will be hereafter described.

The grooved pulley F and disk F', which are usually nailed to the ends of the curtain-roller, are, in the present instance, provided with tongues or rods *a a*, which are adapted to longitudinal grooves, *b* and *b'*, formed for their reception on opposite sides of the roller C, these tongues or rods being of sufficient length to firmly secure the pulley and disk to the said roller, but so that they can be readily detached therefrom.

The shade or curtain H, instead of being tacked along its upper edge, as usual, is also secured to the roller, by means of the tongues *a a*, it being wound partly around the roller, and creased into the grooves *b* and *b'*, so that when the said tongues are introduced into these grooves *b* and *b'*, a portion of the curtains shall also be included; and as the tongues of both pulley and disk have a slight tendency to spring together, they will press upon and firmly retain the curtain when thus attached. (See figs. 2 and 4.)

The fixture B, before mentioned, is attached to the window-frame by means of a pointed screw, *d*, and has a pivot, *c*, upon which the grooved pulley F is arranged to turn; the said fixture being also provided with arms *d d*, which enable it to be turned by hand, and

thus secured to the frame without the use of tools. The arms *d d* also serve as guides in attaching the fixture, enabling its proper position to be determined without previous measurement. (See fig. 2.)

The fixture B', at the opposite side of the window-frame, has sockets *i* adapted for the reception of the pivot of the disk F'; and its arms *i'*, similar to those of the fixture B, also aid in attaching it to the frame, and in determining its proper position.

There are two objections to the ordinary plan of tacking the curtain to the roller, the first being the difficulty of driving the tacks in a perfectly straight line upon the rounded surface of the roller, and unless this is done, the curtain will neither hang nor wind properly; and a second, the fact that the curtain, secured close to its upper edge, frequently becomes torn from the roller, especially at the ends.

These objections are entirely overcome by my invention, the grooves in the roller being an infallible guide in adjusting the curtain, while the tongues *b b* form a continuous fastening, so that the said curtain has but little tendency to tear.

Should it be found, however, that the curtain is not sufficiently supported at the centre of the roller between the ends of the tongues, small plugs or wedges of wood, driven into the grooves, and upon that portion of the curtain contained in the same, will form an effectual fastening.

One advantage possessed by my invention, is that by drawing the pulley F and disk F' longitudinally from the ends of the roller, but yet permitting sufficient of the tongues *b b* to remain in the grooves, the said roller may be considerably lengthened, so that it can, when necessary, be taken from one window-frame and attached to another of a different width.

Another, and the most important advantage, however, is the fact that the curtain can be hung to its roller, and the latter attached to a window-frame without previous measurement, and without the use of nails or any of the tools which are required in attaching ordinary curtain-fixtures.

I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The tongues *a a* of the pulley F, and disk F', adapted to the grooves *b* and *b'* of the roller C, for the purpose of attaching the curtain H, and the said pulley and disk to the roller, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The fixtures B and B', arranged to support the pulley F and disk F', and adapted for ready attachment to a window-frame, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AARON H. BURGESS, M. D.

Witnesses:

JOHN WHITE,
O. B. PRICE.