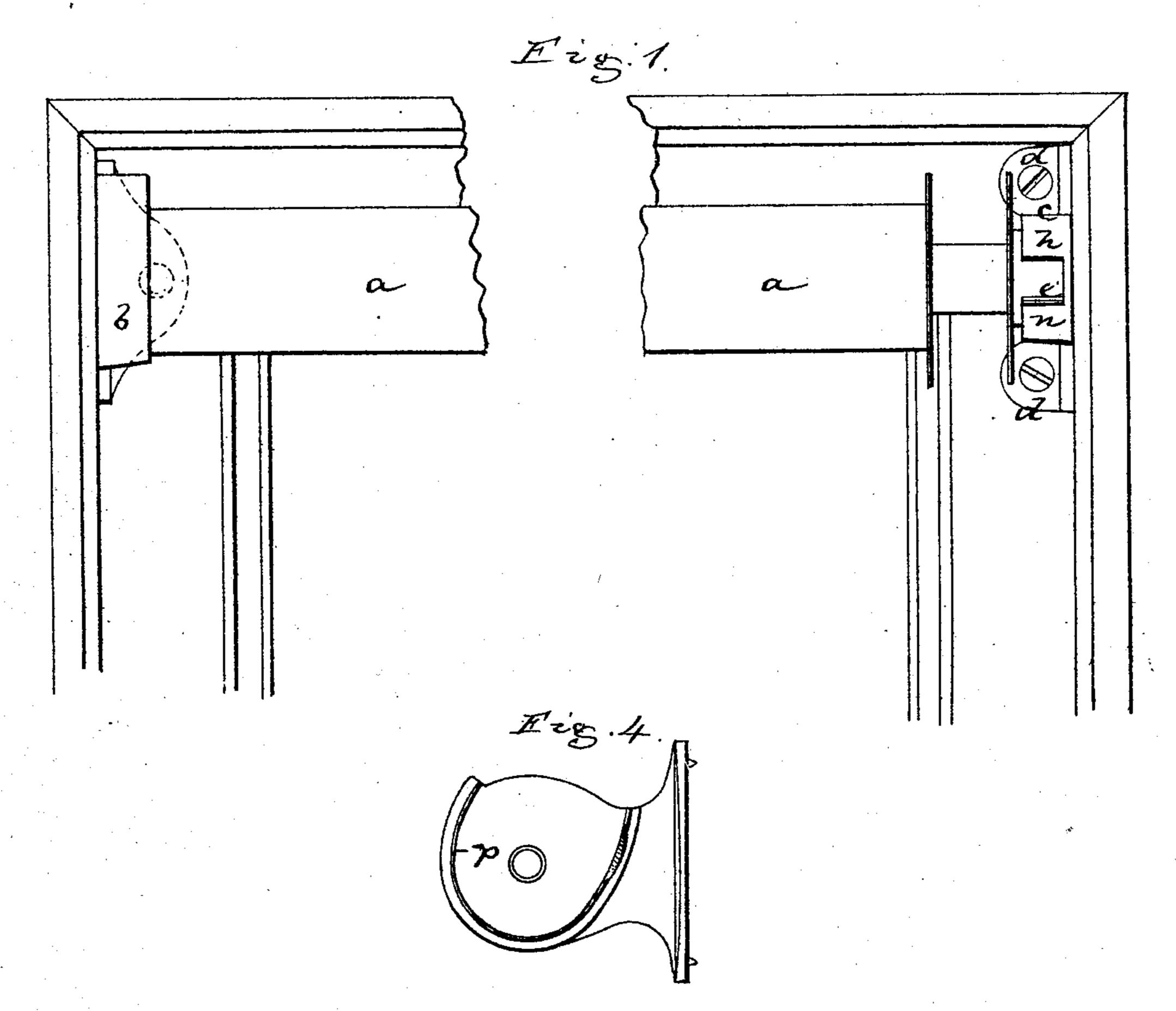
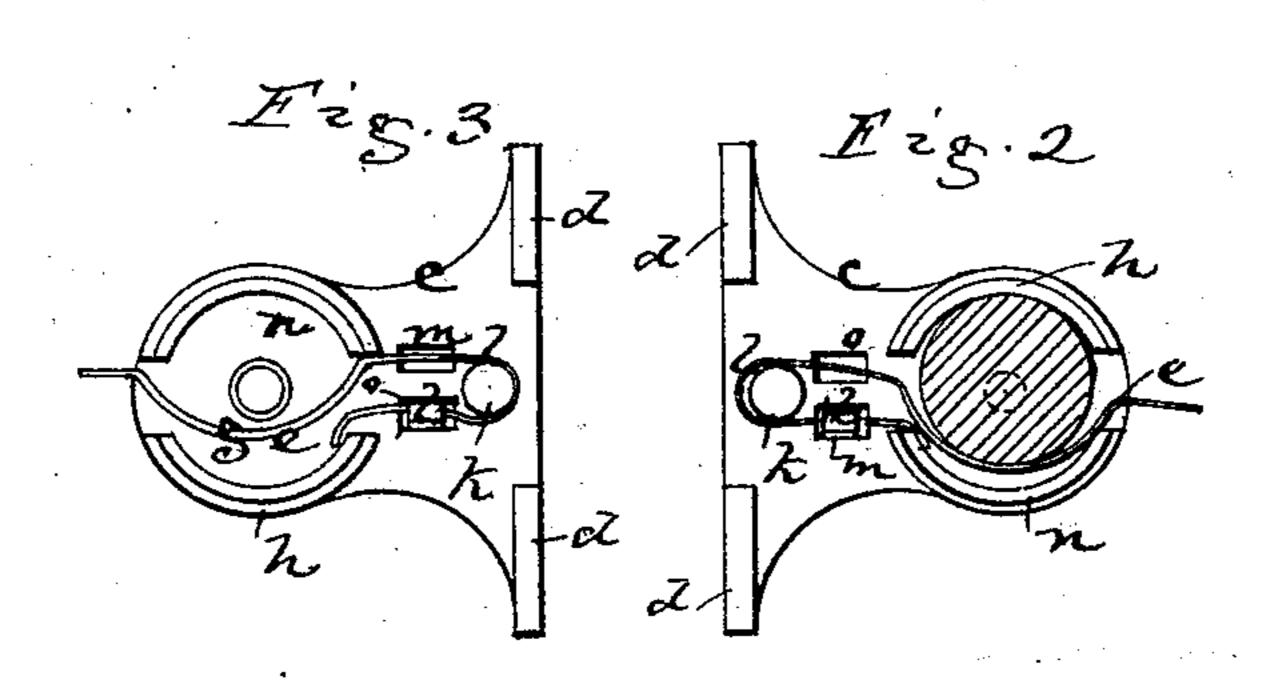
## C. FISHER, dec'd. LUCY J. FISHER, Ex. Curtain-Fixtures.

No.147,118.

Patented Feb. 3, 1874.





Mitnesses. M. Frothingham. Lett Satimer. C. Fisher, deceased Licy J. Fisher, Extry. By her Attys.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCY J. FISHER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTRIX OF CHANDLER FISHER, DECEASED.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CURTAIN-FIXTURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 147,118, dated February 3, 1874; application filed November 1, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that CHANDLER FISHER, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, invented an Improved Curtain-Fixture; and I, LUCY J. FISHER, do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of his invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The invention consists in the construction

hereinafter described.

The drawing represents a curtain roll and

fixtures embodying the invention.

Figure 1 shows the roll and fixtures in front elevation. Fig. 2 shows the spring-containing bracket in side view. Fig. 3-shows the same bracket with the spring placed to receive a journal of a curtain-stick at the opposite sides of a window. Fig. 4 is a view of the opposite bracket.

a denotes the curtain-roll; bc, the two brackets or bearings for supporting its ends. The bracket c is preferably made with two ears, d, having apertures for receiving the screw-fastenings that secure the bracket in position. e denotes the spring upon which the roll-journal f is directly supported. This spring is made of uniform width, and with a recess or seat, g, for receiving the journal, and over this recess is the flange h, against which the spring bears the journal to produce the friction or bite required to hold the curtain, this bite being released, when the curtain stick or roll is turned, by drawing upon the curtain-tassel or upon the winding-cord. The rear part of the spring extends around a stud-pin, k, and is fastened by a clasp or metal loop, l, extending through a slot, m. To make the spring and bracket reversible for use at either end of the curtainstick, the bracket is made with two similar flanges, h n, and two similar slots, m o, so that  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

by turning the bracket, and removing and turning the spring, and fastening the spring in reversed position, with the metal loop l extending through the aperture o, the parts will be arranged as seen in Fig. 3, in contradistinction to the relative positions they occupy, as seen in Fig. 2, the spring pressing the journal against the other flange n, which, by the reversal, becomes the upper flange, the spring being in position to receive the journal at the opposite end of the roll.

The friction-flanges extend directly from the bracket, forming integral parts of the same casting, instead of being made separate therefrom, as heretofore, the journal being pressed against the flange, and not the spool against

an auxiliary bracket.

The flanges prevent the roll-journal from being raised out of the bracket, and, to enable the roll to be removed without disturbing either bracket, the opposite bracket b has its flange left open at top, as seen in Fig. 4, by which means the end of the roll can be dropped into or removed from this bracket after the journal at the opposite end is positioned upon its spring, or before removing it from such position.

What is claimed is—

1. The bracket C, in combination with the journal-supporting spring, applied as described, so as to be capable of being reversed, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The reversible bracket c, having two friction-flanges, h n, and two slots, m o, as and for

the purpose set forth.

3. The reversible bracket c, provided with reversible spring i, and open - topped bracket p, in combination, as shown and described.

LUCY J. FISHER, Extrx.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,
M. W. FROTHINGHAM.