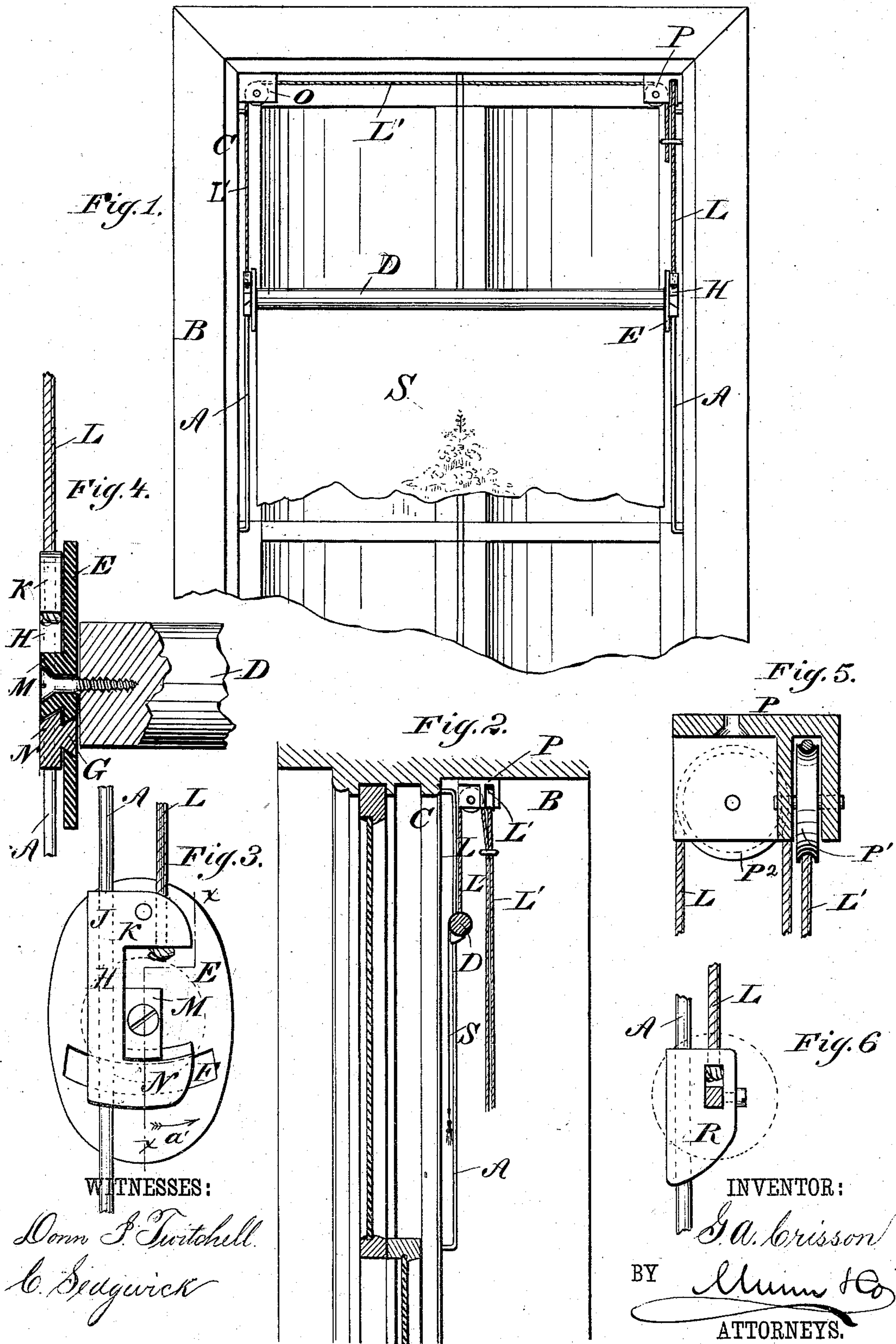


No Model.)

G. A. CRISSON.
Curtain Fixture.

No. 242,891.

Patented June 14, 1881.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. CRISSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,891, dated June 14, 1881.

Application filed March 24, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. CRISSON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Curtain-Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to facilitate adjusting curtains.

The invention consists in an improved swinging curtain-bracket formed of a plate provided with segmental transverse slot, into which a beveled stud of a slide loosely mounted on the guide-rod of the window-casing and suspended from suitable cords passes, this plate being pivoted at its upper end to this slide.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an inside elevation of a window provided with my improved curtain-fixture. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same, showing a modification in the arrangement of the guide rod or wire. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of my improved swinging bracket for curtain-rods. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional elevation of the double pulley, over which the curtain-cords for the two opposite ends of the curtain-roller pass; and Fig. 6, a side elevation of a sliding curtain-rod bracket loosely mounted on the guide-rod.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A thin rod or wire, A, has its ends bent rectangularly and driven into the window-casings B, or into the stop-bead C, in such a manner that this rod will be vertical or parallel with the sash, and will project from the casing B or stop-bead C a distance of about one inch. The curtain-roller D, which may be of any desired kind, but preferably spring-actuated, is pivoted to or held at each end by a plate, E, into which the pivots or pins of the roller pass, both of these pins revolving in the sockets or aperture of this plate if an ordinary roller is used, whereas one pin must be held rigidly in case a spring-roller is used. This plate E is provided with a segmental slot, F, the sides of which are beveled toward each other, from the inner toward the outer surface of the plate in its lower end, and into this slot a corresponding beveled stud, G, of a slide, H, passes, to which slide the plate E is pivoted at its upper end. This slide is provided with a longitudinal aperture, (shown in dotted lines at J,

Fig. 3,) through which aperture the rod or wire A passes, thus permitting the slide to move vertically on this rod.

The slide H is provided at the upper end with an arm, K, projecting from the rod A, which arm is provided with an aperture for the curtain-cord L, from which the slide is suspended.

The plate E is provided with a stud, M, with a lower beveled edge, which laps over the upper beveled edge of an arm, N, at the lower end of the slide.

The cords L L' of the curtain-brackets pass over a double pulley, P, at one side of the window, and the cord L' also passes over a single pulley, O, at the other side, and are united and held by some suitable fastening attached to the casing near the sill.

The double pulley P consists of a casing containing two grooved rollers or pulleys, P' and P², at right angles to each other, as shown in Fig. 5.

In case the swinging brackets are not desired, the pivots of the curtain-roller may pass into apertures of slides R, loosely mounted on the rods A, passing through apertures in the slides, which are also suspended from the cords L and L'; but this is not new, and forms no part of my invention.

The operation is as follows: The curtain-roller D can be lowered more or less, as may be desired, and the curtain can be unrolled more or less, thus permitting the curtains S to be adjusted in any desired position in the window-casing. As the two cords L and L' are connected, the two ends of the curtain will be raised or lowered together. If there is sufficient space in the window-casing, the rods A are to be arranged as shown in Fig. 2, and the slides R are to be used to hold the curtain-roller; but if the folding blinds occupy the greater part of the casing, the rods A cannot be arranged as shown in Fig. 2, but must project from the stop-bead C, as shown in Fig. 1, parallel with the plane of the sash, and the swinging brackets must be used, for the sash will strike against the curtain and press the same outward, thus causing the plates E to swing on their pivot holding them to the slides H in the direction of the arrow *a'*, as shown in Fig. 3. If the sash is lowered, the plates E swing back into their position.

The beveled stud G, fitting in the beveled

segmental slot F, guides the plate E and prevents any irregularities in the movements. It is not absolutely necessary that the sides of the slot F and stud G are beveled; but I prefer this construction.

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

1. The combination, with a curtain-roller, D, of the swinging brackets E, the slides H, the rods A, the cords L L', and the single pulley O and double pulley P, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a swinging bracket for curtain-rollers, the combination, with the slide H, provided with a stud, G, of the plate E, pivoted to the

slide H, and provided with a segmental guide-slot, F, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a carrying-bracket for rollers, the combination, with the slide H, loosely mounted on the guide-rod A, and having beveled arm N, arm K, provided with orifice for lifting-cord, and beveled stud G at lower end, of the plate E, pivoted to the slide H, and provided with a beveled segmental slot, F, and a beveled projection, M, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

GEO. A. CRISSON.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,
C. SEDGWICK.