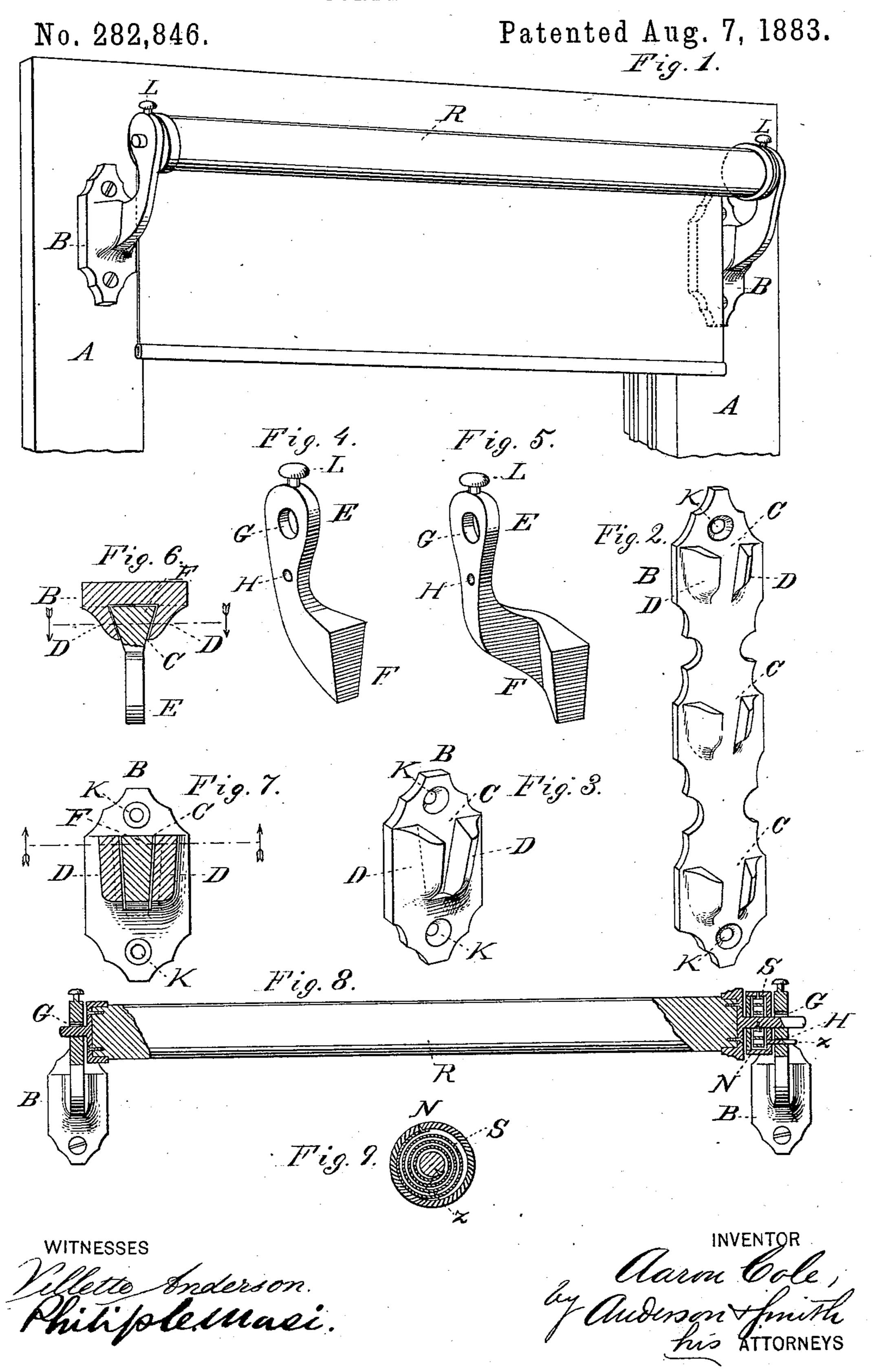
A. COLE.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.



United States Patent Office.

AARON COLE, OF FILLMORE, MISSOURI.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,846, dated August 7, 1883.

Application filed November 23, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON COLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Fillmore, in the county of Andrew and State of Missouri, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Curtain-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention in a perspective view. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective detail views, showing a base-plate with a series of bearings and one with single bearings. Figs. 4 and 5 are perspective detail views of the different bracket-arms. Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 show sectional views of the invention.

This invention has relation to curtain-fixtures; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, as hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the 25 appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates the window casing or frame to

which the fixtures are to be applied.

B indicates the base-plate of the bracket, which is formed with one or more dovetail bearings, C, these bearings consisting of laterally-arranged lugs D, having inclined inner walls. The inclination of the inner walls of these lugs is vertical as well as lateral, the dovetail bearing tapering downward. Usually these base-plates are formed with a series of these bearings arranged vertically, one above another, to provide for a vertical adjustment of the curtain-roller.

E designates the arm of the bracket, the lower portion of which is turned backward, and is made in dovetail form from front to rear and tapers downward, being designed to fit the bearing or bearings of the base-plate hereinbefore described. The arm E is turned upward and forward from its dovetail connecting end, F, and is provided at its upper end with an aperture or bearing, G, for the journal of the roller. One of the arms of each pair of brackets is usually provided with a perfo-

ration, H, at a short distance from the journal-aperture G, as indicated in the drawings.

The base-plates B are provided with countersunk perforations K for the passage of screws, whereby said plates are secured to the casing. 55 Instead of having a series of dovetail bearings formed on one plate, a series of plates may be arranged one above another, each plate having a single bearing. This separate arrangement of the base-plates is often preferable, as 60 it enables the owner to regulate the intervals between them to suit the adjustment of the curtain-roller desired by him. The bracketarms E are also provided with boss-headed studs L for the attachment of the curtain- 65 strings. These boss-headed studs are used in lieu of the curtain-nails commonly employed to suspend lace or other curtains over the rolling shade, and by securing them to the adjustable bracket-arms the curtain and rolling. 70 shade will be carried together whenever an adjustment is made.

The roller R is provided with journals or journal-plates in the usual manner, except that when a spring-roller is desired the jour- 75 nal at one end of the roller is made of sufficient length to extend through a spring cap or box, N, in which is coiled a spring, S, one end of which is attached to said cap or box, while its other end is secured to the journal. A 80 stud, z, on the outside of the box N projects sufficiently to engage the perforation H of the arm of the bracket when the journal is seated in the bearing-aperture G thereof. By this construction the spring is enabled to be un- 85 wound on the journal and the arm of the fixture connected to hold it in the unwound position before the arm is placed in position in the bearing of the base-plate. When the spring is in the unwound position referred to, the cur- 90 tain is rolled up. As the curtain is pulled down the spring is wound up, so that it acts automatically to raise the curtain when this is desired.

The arms E may be laterally turned from 95 the end connection, F, if it is desired to have the base-plates arranged outward from the curtain-line.

When the upper sash is pulled down, the 'roller and curtain, with the arms of the bracket, 100

are detached from the upper bearings, C, and are connected to bearings below the level of the upper edge of said sash, thereby providing free passage for the wind above the sash, and at the same time removing the curtain to a position where it will not be blown about.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent,

is---

10 1. A curtain-roller bracket consisting of a base-plate or base-plates having a vertical series of dovetail bearings, and a detachable bracket-arm, E, having its lower end turned backward, and of dovetail form to engage the dovetail bearings, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the spring and spring-box N and the journal of the curtain-roller, of the stud z on the outside of the

spring-box, the base-plate B of the curtain-fixture, and the detachable bracket-arm E, 20 having the bearing-aperture G for the journal, and the perforation H for the stud of the spring-box, substantially as specified.

3. A curtain-roller bracket consisting of a base-plate having a series of bearings, B, ar-25 ranged one above another, and a detachable and vertically-adjustable arm, E, having a journal-bearing, G, and a boss-headed stud, L, at its upper end, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have 30 hereunto subscribed my name in the presence

of two witnesses.

AARON COLE.

Witnesses:

ALEX. HANNERS, C. W. SPICER, Jr.