

No. 618,012.

Patented Jan. 17, 1899.

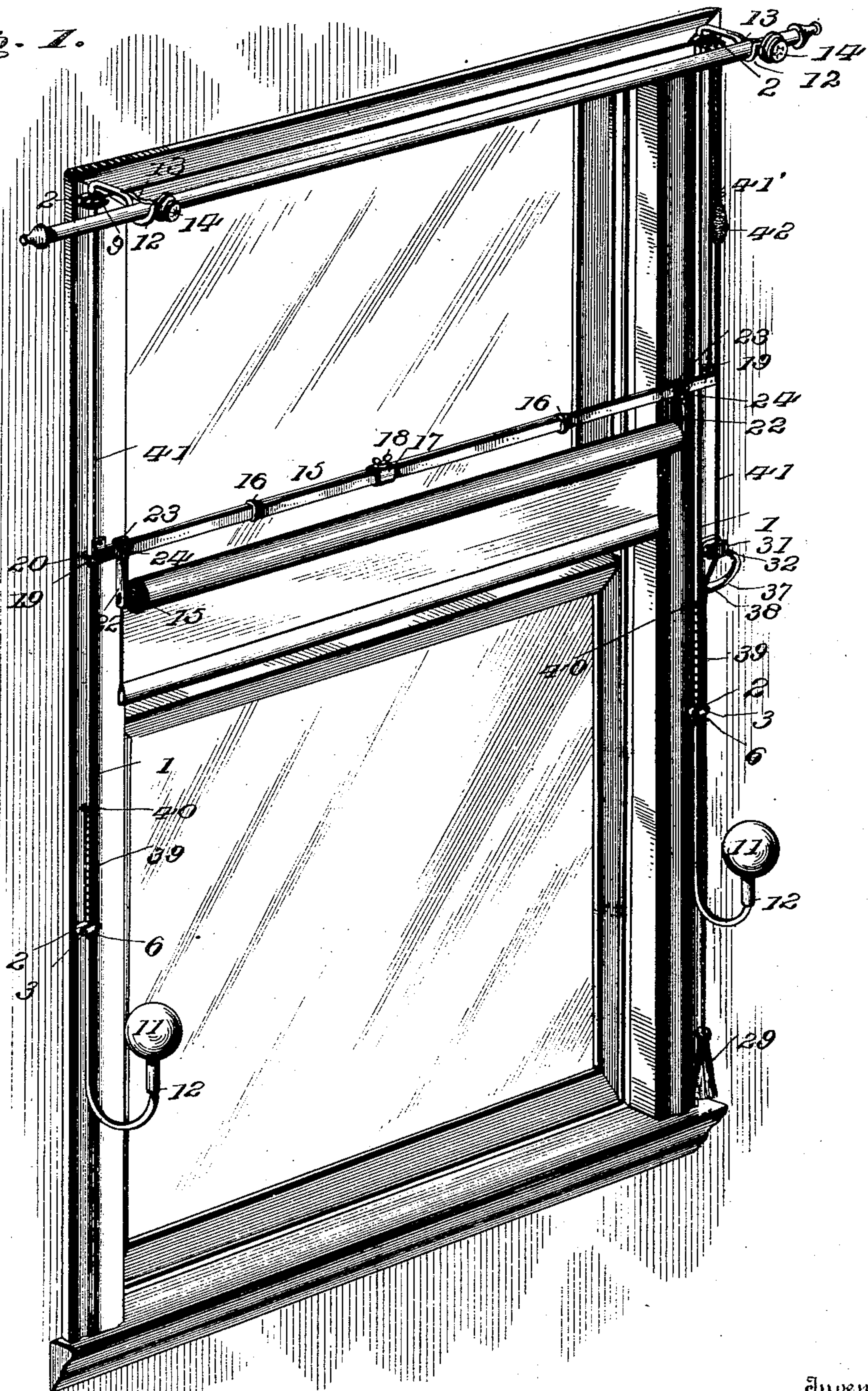
C. S. MYERS.
ADJUSTABLE SHADE AND CURTAIN SUPPORT.

(Application filed Mar. 16, 1898.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet I.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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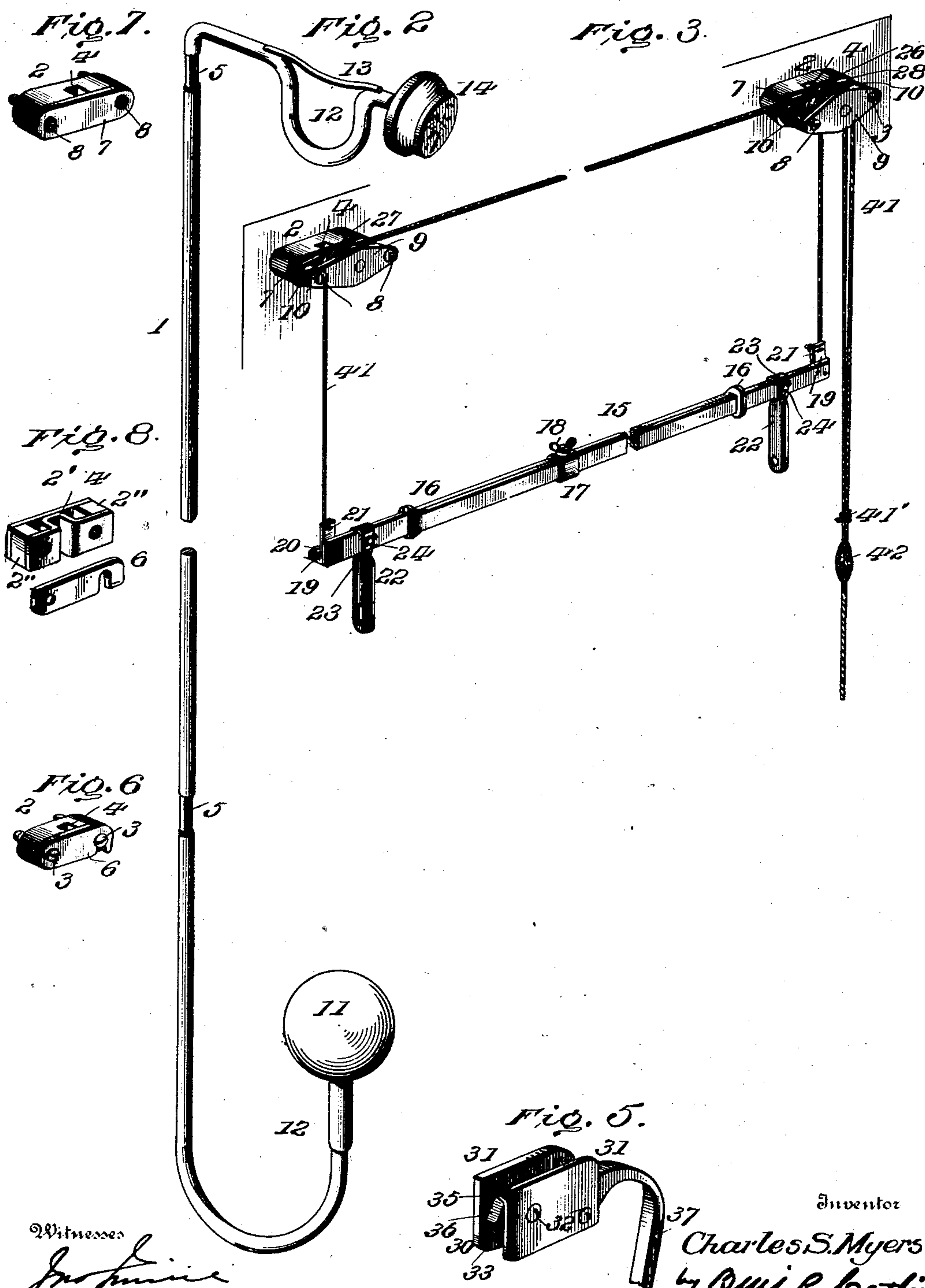
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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Fig. 41.

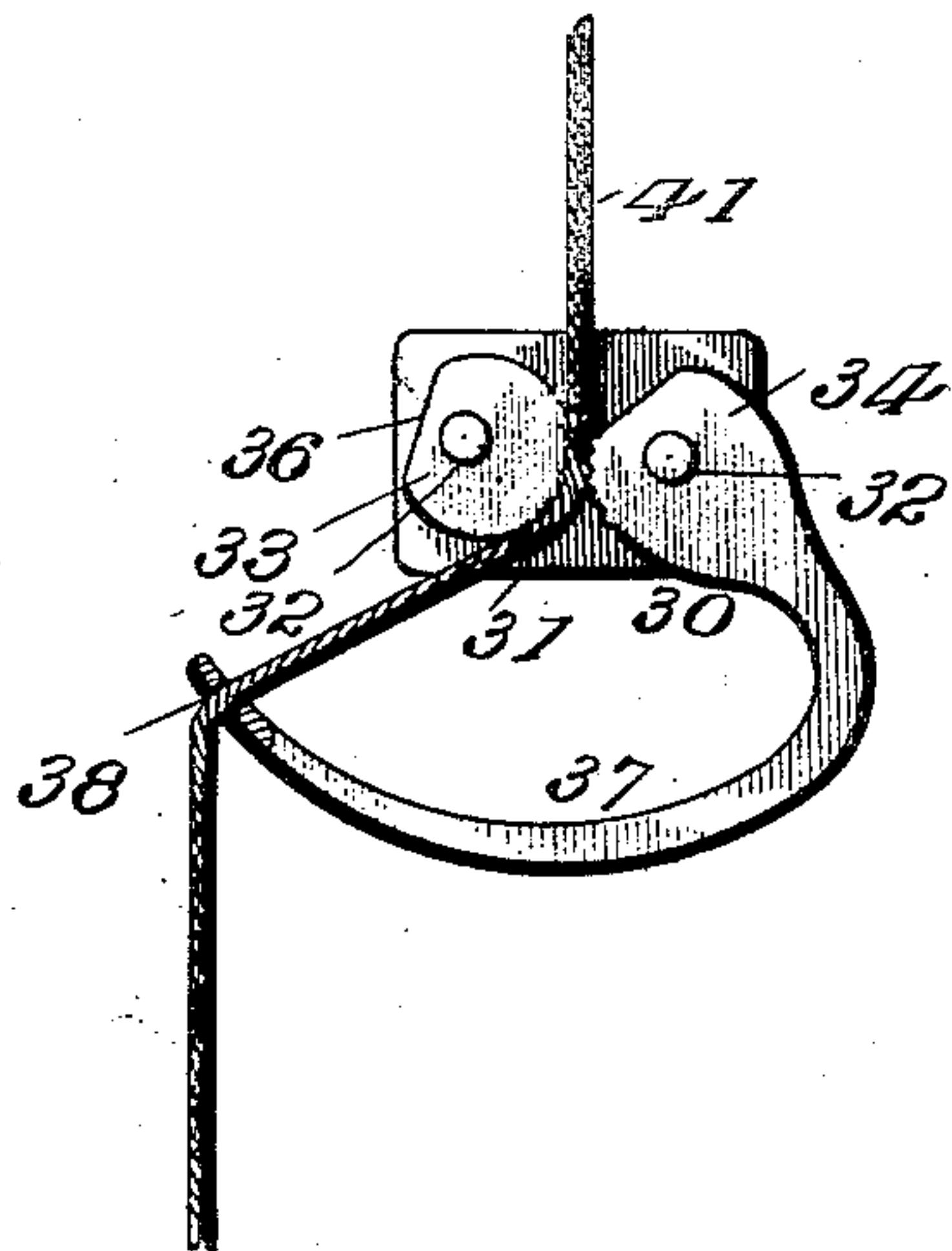
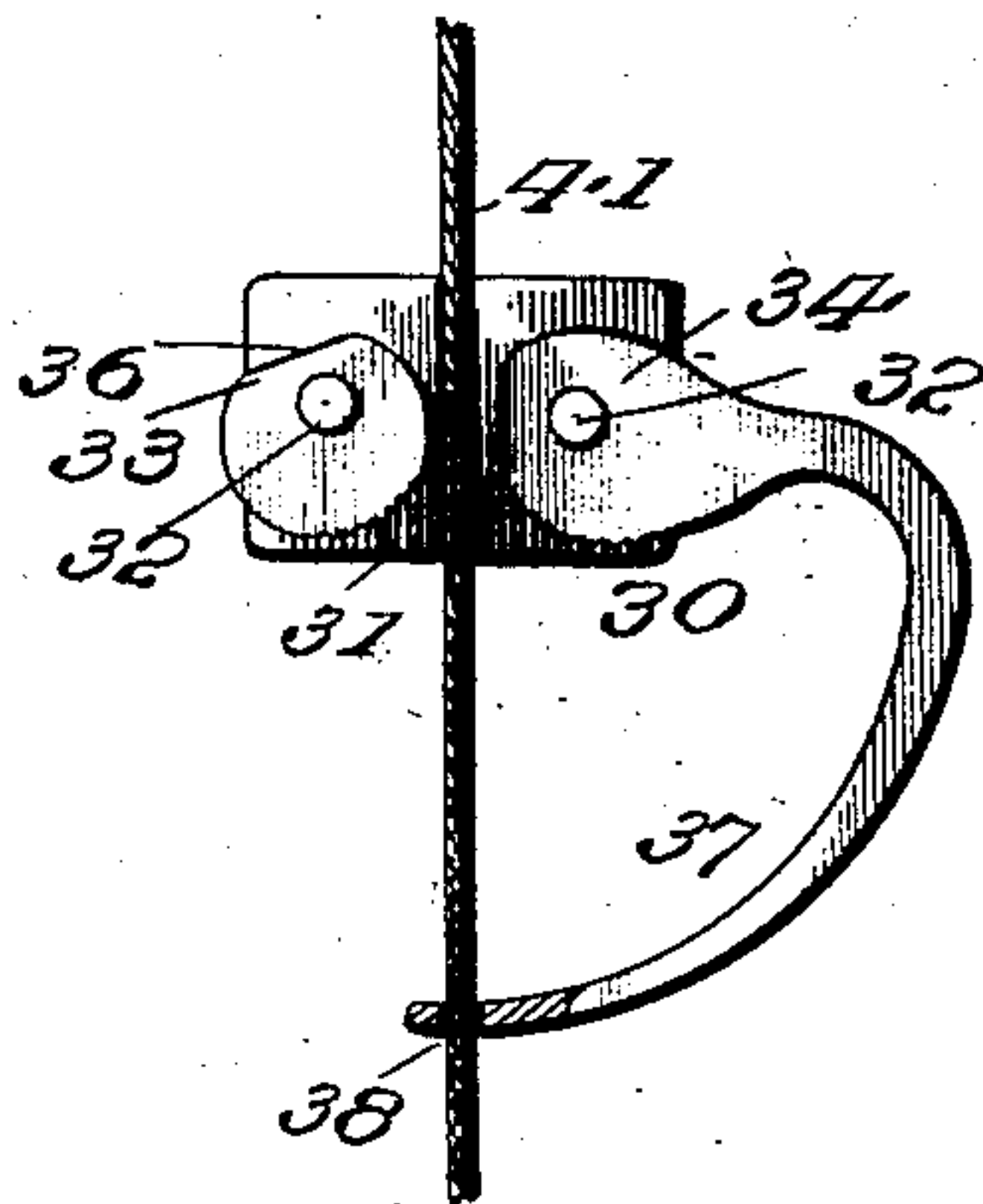


Fig. 42.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. MYERS, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ADJUSTABLE SHADE AND CURTAIN SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,012, dated January 17, 1899.

Application filed March 16, 1898. Serial No. 674,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. MYERS, a resident of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Shade and Curtain Supports; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to window shade and curtain supports, and has for its object to provide efficient and conveniently-operated devices for adjustably supporting a shade at any desired elevation and also for suitably supporting and holding a curtain.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an isometric view of the improved device applied to a window. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a curtain-pole and shade-roller supporting rod. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an adjustable shade-roller holder. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a cord-clamping device in an operative situation, a front housing-plate being omitted. Fig. 4^a is a similar view showing the clamp inoperative, as when the cord is pulled down. Fig. 5 is an isometric view of the grip, the cord-guide being broken away. Fig. 6 is an isometric view of a rod-holding bracket or housing-box. Fig. 7 is a similar view of a like device of modified form, the screws whereby it may be combined with a pulley-casing being shown in section. Fig. 8 is an elevation of a modified bracket or housing for holding a rod.

Numeral 1 denotes rods held in fixed relation to the window-casing by brackets or housings 2, secured to the casing by screws 3 and provided with angular holes 4, fitting the angular parts 5 of said rods. The bracket or housing shown in Fig. 6 has a latch 6, whereby the hole is closed on its front after an angular part of the rod has been introduced therein laterally. As shown in Figs. 7 and 3, a similar hole is closed by a plate 7, and 8 denotes screws adapted to fasten the bracket or housing to the window-frame and also to hold the plates 9, spaced apart by thimbles 10 and constituting a pulley-casing.

In Fig. 8 a modified form of the lower rod-

bracket is illustrated. 2' denotes a plate bent to provide an angular seat for the angular part of the rod. The ends of the plate are fixed to distance-pieces 2'', by the medium of which the screws attach it to the rear plate of the bracket or housing-box. The distance-pieces, though represented as separate blocks, may be formed integrally with either plate, if desired.

The rods 1 are bent at their lower ends and provided with an ornamental terminal of any suitable character. In the present instance balls 11 are held upon the rods by sleeves 12. The lower ends of the rods are bent substantially as shown to hold curtains suspended from a pole above. The upper ends of the rod are bent to a horizontal position and provided with seats 12, adapted to receive and hold a curtain-pole.

13 denotes a pole-retaining latch or spring.

14 is an ornamental rosette; but any desired terminal may be employed.

15 denotes a shade-holder comprising overlapping members, each embraced by a loop 16, formed on an end of the other member.

17 is a sleeve embracing both members, and 18 is a set-screw.

The shade-holder is connected to and guided by the rods 1 through the medium of angular brackets 19, fixed to the holder and provided with holes 20 to receive the rods in manner to permit the holder to be moved freely up or down upon the rods.

21 indicates holes for the attachment of a cord for suspending the shade and for raising or lowering the same.

22 denotes hangers adapted to receive a shade-roller of any desired kind in their lower ends. These are adjustable on the shade-holder by means of the hanger-loops 23. 24 denotes set-screws for fixing these hangers as desired.

The shade-holder 15 is raised or lowered at will by means of a cord 41, passing over pulleys 26, 27, and 28. It is not essential that two pulleys 26 and 28 be used, since a single pulley with two grooves will suffice. Each end of the cord is fixed to a shade-holder bracket at 21. Above the left-hand bracket the cord runs over a pulley 27, and thence across to and over the pulley 26 down to a tassel 29, to which it is attached, being doubled from and below the knot 41', the remaining

single portion of the cord above the knot being extended back to pulley 28 and passed over the sheave and down to a shade-holder bracket on the right at 21. Obviously a pull on the pendent doubled cord will raise equally both ends of the shade-holder.

To partially counterbalance the weight of the shade-holder and contribute to its ease of adjustment, a weight 42, suitably concealed, may be attached to the cord immediately under knot 41'. It is important that the weight should only partially counterbalance the shade and holder. A balance has heretofore been proposed; but such device is inoperative, for the reason that in such construction a pull on the shade simply raises the weight, with the effect to move the shade-holder instead of unrolling the shade. This is inconsistent with my improvement, which contemplates a partial balance to diminish the force required to move the curtain and an automatic clamp to hold the weighted cord, so that a pull on the shade will unroll it.

30 denotes a device adapted to automatically grip the cord.

31 denotes housing or supporting plates held in suitable relation and fixed to the window-frame by screws 32, which pass through pivotal thimbles inserted in the disks. Cord-gripping disks are denoted by 33 and 34, which are eccentrically pivoted, as shown. These disks may have their adjacent edges serrated or otherwise roughened to obviate slipping. The automatic grip is effected by excess of weight at the right of the pivot of the disk 34, to which the arm is fixed, whereby when free to move the arm assumes the situation indicated in Fig. 4. At such time the disk 33 is also moved by gravity, and serrated parts of the proximate edges of both disks are brought in direct opposition contiguous the cord, which is thereby automatically clamped. A downward pull on the free end of the cord moves the arm and its disk and by the friction of the cord the opposite disk also, with the effect to bring unserrated portions of said disks opposite each other contiguous the cord, whereby the cord is released.

35 denotes a stop conveniently formed by bending one of the plates 31 so that it may engage a suitably-formed edge 36 of disk 33 in manner to limit its movement backward or away from the cord. The disk 34 has an arm 37, perforated at 38, to receive the shade-moving cord. By moving the arm to the left, so that the perforated end of the arm is at one side of a vertical line passing between the disks, they are caused to grip the cord and hold it and the arm stationary. If the arm 37 be manipulated and moved down, so that its perforated end is immediately below the gripping-surfaces of the disks, the cord is released, and it can immediately be made to release or coil the springs of the shade-holder in usual manner.

39 denotes springs fitted around rod 1 and provided with a ring or cap 40 and adapted

to break the fall of the shade when the shade-carrying device is lowered upon the same. The particular form of the springs is not essential, nor in all cases the form of the rod-holding bracket nor the form of the shade-roller hangers or the ornamental or other subsidiary parts, nor any particular proportions of the parts, and these and other details may be varied without departing from the invention, provided substantially the same principles of construction and operation are preserved.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a curtain-fixture, the rods fixed to the window-casings and bent at their upper ends to hold a curtain-pole and at their lower ends to hold the free ends of curtains, a curtain-pole supported by said bent rods, and devices movably connected to said rods for supporting a shade-support, substantially as described.

2. In an adjustable shade and curtain-pole supporting fixture, curtain-pole-supporting rods having angular portions in combination with separate detachable housings having each a vertical slot to receive an angular part of said rod and having a plate to close the slot, an adjustable shade-holder, and brackets attached to the ends of said shade-holder and having holes to receive said rods whereby the brackets are guided, substantially as described.

3. The pulleys having supporting-brackets fixed to the window-casings, the shade-holder-supporting cords, the shade-holder comprising the lengthwise-adjustable bars each having a cord-receiving bracket, the hangers adjustable on the shade-holder to receive a shade-roller, and the shade-holder-guiding rods, substantially as described.

4. The curtain-pole-supporting rods, the pulleys fixed to the casing, the cord, the shade-holder comprising the lengthwise-adjustable bars, the adjustable hangers having their lower ends provided with bearings to receive the shade-roller journals, and cord-receiving brackets fixed to the rear side of the bars and loosely embracing the rods, substantially as described.

5. The combination of a shade-holder, mechanism comprising pulleys and a cord for movably suspending the shade-holder, a fixed device comprising eccentrically-pivoted disks, one of said disks having an arm loosely connected to the cord depending between the disks and pivoted to normally move by gravity to a cord-clamping position, said disks being rendered inoperative by pulling the cord in a straight line from its pulley-support, the arm being held against the normal action of gravity by the cord held in such straight line, substantially as described.

6. The combination of a shade-holder, mechanism comprising pulleys and a cord for movably suspending the shade-holder, a fixed device comprising disks, one of said disks having an arm loosely connected to the cord de-

pending between the disks, and pivoted to normally move by gravity to a cord-clamping position said disks being adapted to be rendered inoperative by pulling the cord, and a weight attached to the cord above the clamp, substantially as described.

7. In a cord-gripping device, the gripping-disks, the disk-supporting plates, fixed to the casing and to each other and having a continuous straight passage between them and between the proximate edges of the clamping-disks, said disks being eccentrically pivoted to freely take a cord-clamping position by the action of gravity, a cord passing between the gripping edges of the disk, and an arm attached to one of said disks and loosely connected to the cord, all substantially as set forth, whereby the gravity of the disks may be overcome to release said cord.

8. In combination a shade-holder and shade, mechanism comprising pulleys and a cord for movably suspending the holder, an automatically-acting clamp to directly hold the cord

and mediate hold the shade, and a weight less than a counterbalance for the shade-holder and shade, said weight being attached to the cord above the clamp, substantially as described.

9. In a cord-gripping device, a pair of supporting-plates, one of said plates having a bent portion to constitute a stop, the disks pivoted eccentrically between the plates, one of the disks having a straight edge to engage the stop and one having an arm loosely connected to a cord passing between the disks, said disks having proximate faces to bear oppositely on the cord and positively hold it, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES S. MYERS.

Witnesses:

PRESTON MYERS,
JOHN F. FERGUS.