

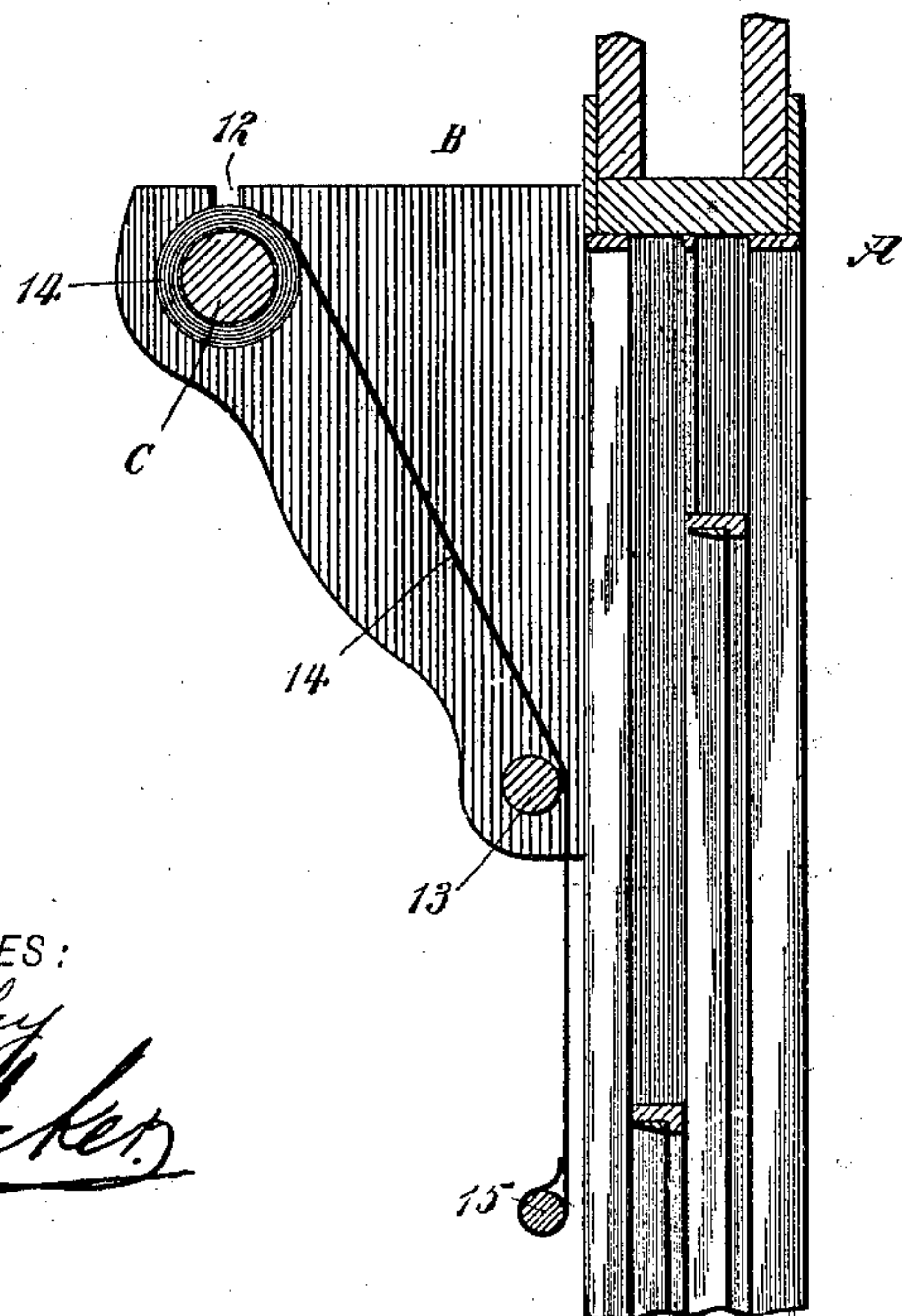
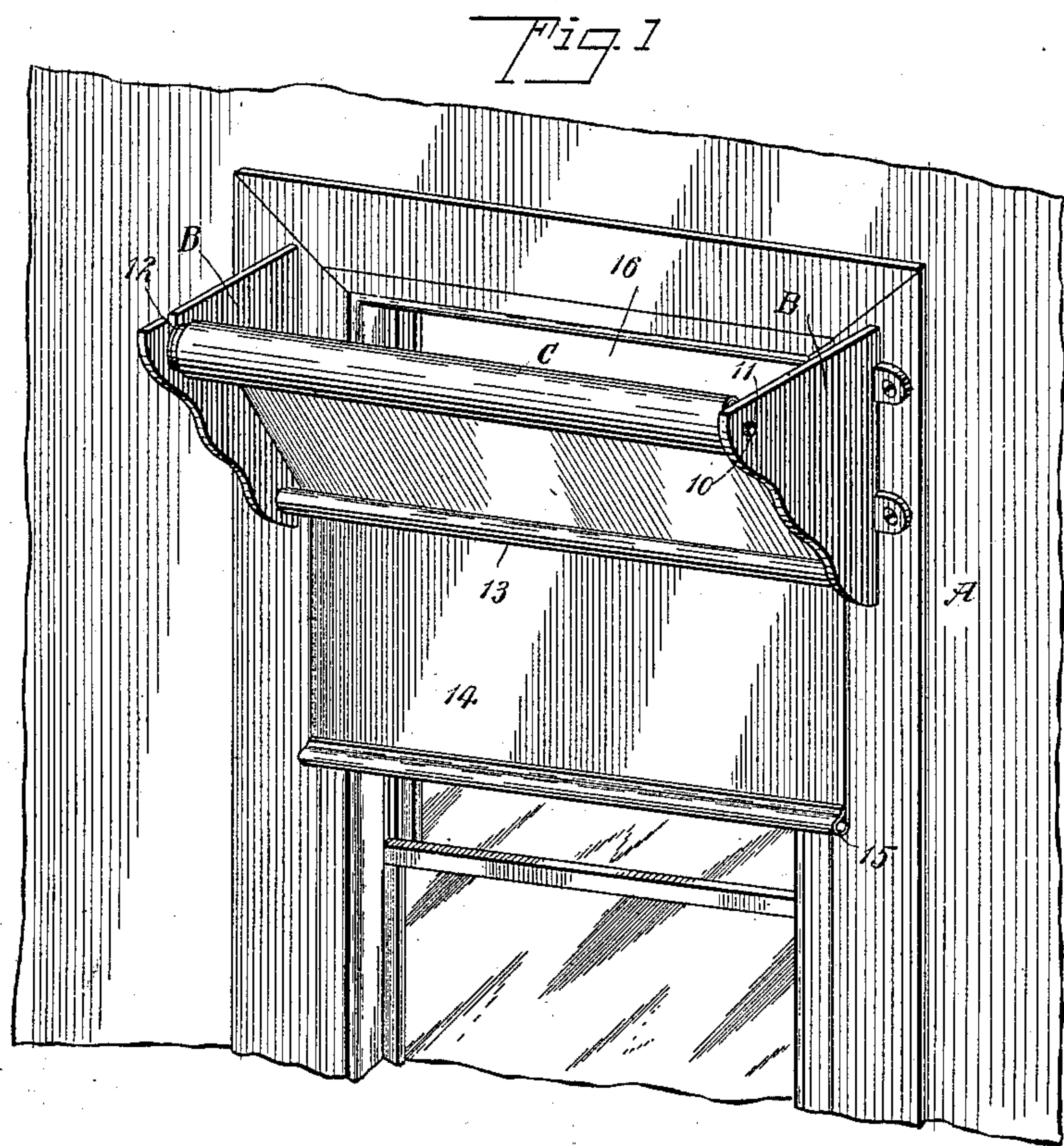
No. 661,876.

Patented Nov. 13, 1900.

F. B. JACOBUS.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

(Application filed Feb. 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS B. JACOBUS, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN MARSCH, OF SAME PLACE.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,876, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed February 19, 1900. Serial No. 5,723. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS B. JACOBUS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

One purpose of the invention is to so construct curtain-fixtures that when applied to the window frame or casing and a curtain is suspended from the bracket an unobstructed space for the free circulation of air is obtained at the upper portion of the window between the curtain-roller and the window-frame, enabling a person to draw down the curtain and lower the top sash, thus allowing ample ventilation at the upper portion of the room without necessarily admitting much light.

Another object of the invention is to provide a means for holding a curtain close to the window-frame or in proper relation to it, although a large space may intervene the curtain-roller and the window frame or casing.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the window frame or casing and the improved fixture applied thereto; and Fig. 2 is a vertical central section through the parts shown in Fig. 1.

A represents a window frame or casing, and B brackets, which may be secured to the window-casing in the customary or in any approved manner. These brackets are imperforate, and provided, preferably, with a vertical straight edge adapted to engage with the window-frame, a straight upper or horizontal edge, and an inclined front edge, the front edge at the bottom of the bracket meeting the rear edge. Thus it will be observed that the bracket is considerably wider at the top than at the bottom, and the width of the

bracket at the top is such that the upper portion of the forward edge of the bracket will be removed quite a distance from the window-frame, and in this portion of the brackets the usual opening 10 is made in one bracket to receive the round trunnion 11 of the roller C, while in the corresponding portion of the opposing bracket the ordinary slot is produced, in which the square or polygonal trunnion of the said roller C is adapted to enter.

The brackets differ from others of their kind not only in that they are wider, but also in that a roller 13 extends from the bottom of one bracket to the bottom portion of the opposing bracket. Under this construction when a shade-roller C is placed in position in the brackets quite a space 16 intervenes the outer face of the roller and the opposing surface of the window-frame, thus permitting a copious and free circulation of air at the upper portion of the room whether the shade be drawn down or not, provided that the upper sash is lowered to a slight extent. The side edges of the shade 14 lie close to the inner faces of the brackets B, and thereby form an inclosure at the top of the window, which inclosure is open only at the top, causing the draft to pass upward and preventing it from passing downward at any side of said inclosure.

The roller 13 serves to hold that portion of the shade below the carrying-roller C in the usual engagement with or relation to the window-frame as the shade 14 is passed down between the guide-roller 13 and the frame A of the window. The bottom stick 15 usually placed in curtains will effectually prevent the bottom portion of the shade 14 from reaching the roller C, and thus the shade cannot completely wind up on the roller, as the guide-roller 13 beneath the spring-carrying roller of the shade serves as a check and prevents the lower portion of the shade from passing by it when the bottom stick 15 is in place.

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

A curtain-fixture, comprising two approximately triangular imperforate brackets having vertical rear edges and horizontal top

edges, the brackets being provided at the
outer ends of the top edges with bearings, a
curtain-roller mounted in such bearings and
held by the brackets out of proximity with
5 the window, a guide device carried by the
lower portions of the brackets and extending
between them and a curtain wound over the
roller and passed behind the guide device, the
side edges of the curtain lying close to the in-
10 ner faces of the brackets to form an inclosure

at the top of the window, for the purpose speci-
fied.

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

FRANCIS B. JACOBUS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ELLAM,
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