

No. 668,817.

Patented Feb. 26, 1901.

A. HARRIS.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

(Application filed June 27, 1898. Renewed Jan. 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 2.

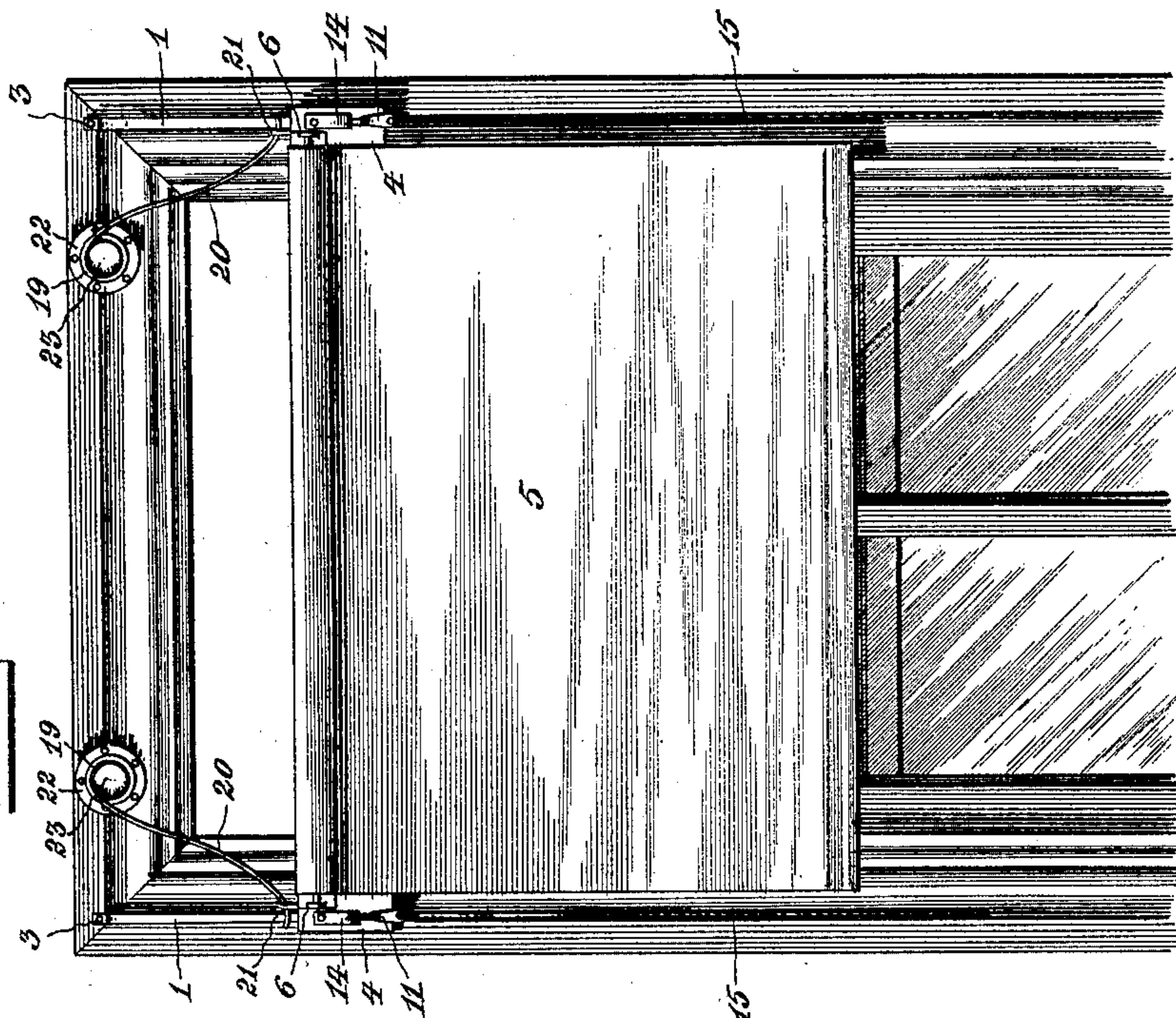
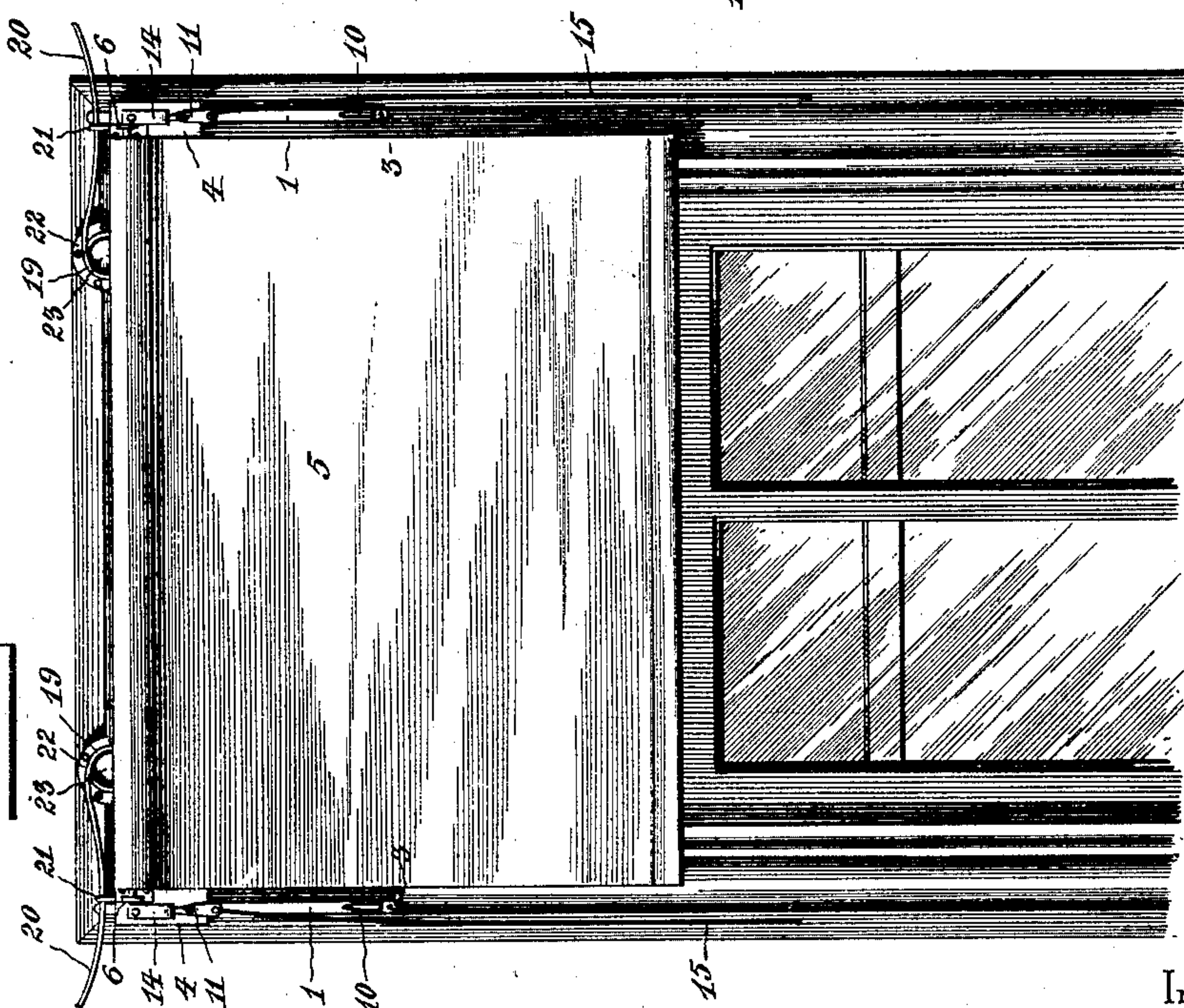


FIG. 1.



Witnesses

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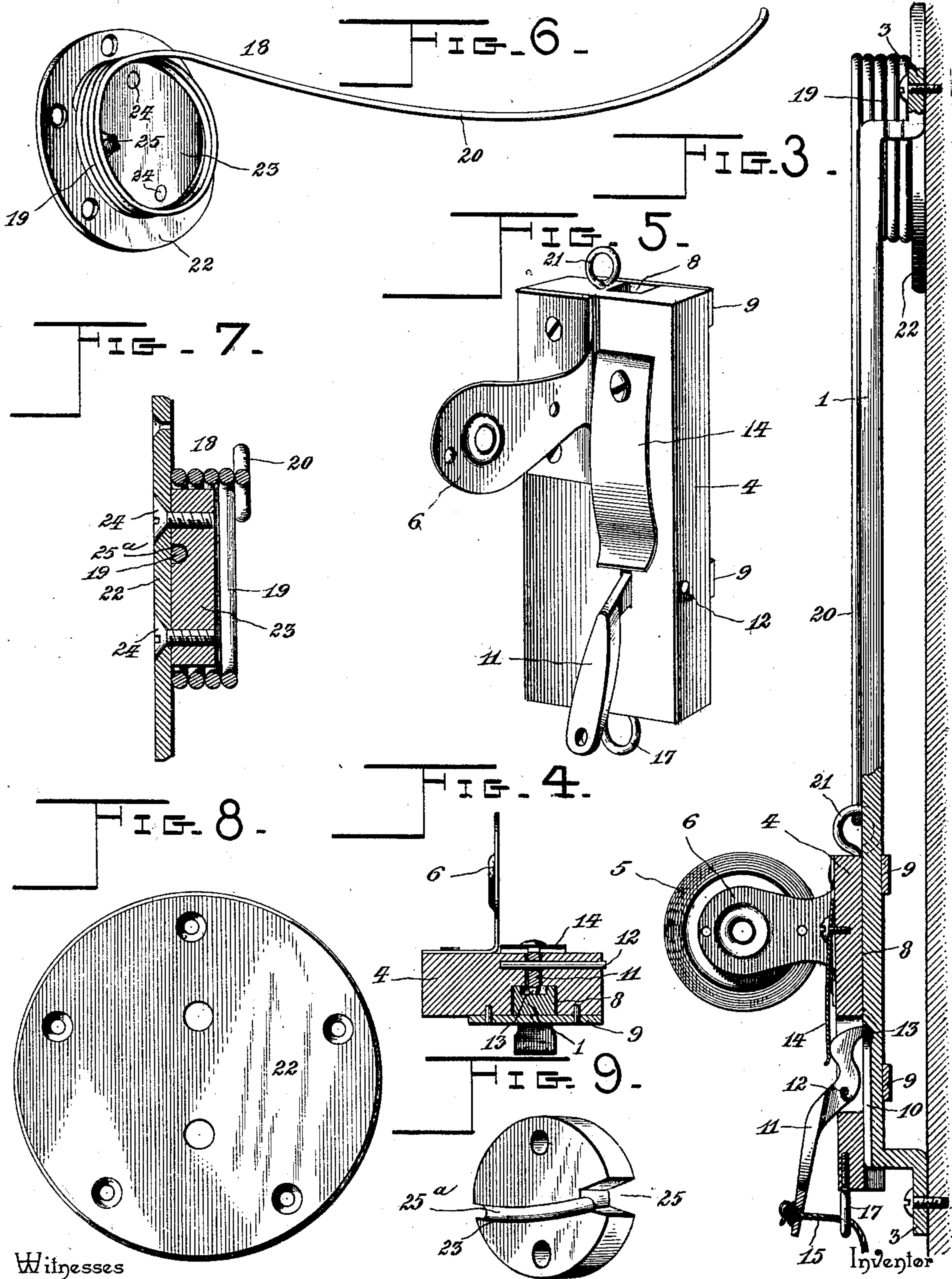
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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR HARRIS, OF DENNISVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,817, dated February 26, 1901.

Application filed June 27, 1898. Renewed January 14, 1901. Serial No. 43,223. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR HARRIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dennisville, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Curtain-Fixture, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in curtain-fixtures.

One object of the present invention is to improve the construction of curtain-fixtures and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one which will be adapted to enable a window shade or curtain to be arranged below the top of the window to provide an open space at the upper portion of the same for the purpose of ventilation.

A further object of the invention is to enable a curtain or shade to be conveniently lowered and automatically raised when the locking devices for holding it down are released.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a window provided with curtain-fixtures constructed in accordance with this invention, the curtain being supported at the top of the window. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the curtain being lowered to provide an upper ventilating-space. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the mechanism at one side of the window. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the sliding brackets. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one of the springs and its supports. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 8 is a detail view of the attachment-plate which supports the spring. Fig. 9 is a similar view of the clamping-plate of the spring.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 1 designate vertical guide-bars arranged at opposite sides of the upper portion of a window and having their ends inwardly offset and perforated to form ears 3, which receive fastening devices for securing the guide-bars to the window-frame. Each guide-bar, which has its body portion spaced from the window-

frame, receives a sliding bracket 4, which is adapted to move vertically on the guide-bar and carry with it a curtain 5 to raise and lower the same and provide a ventilating-space at the top of the window, as shown in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings. Each vertically-movable bracket is provided with a horizontal arm 6, adapted to receive the journal at one end of the curtain-roller, and the opening of one of the arms will be rectangular for engaging the journal that is connected with the spring of an ordinary spring curtain-roller. Each bracket is provided with a longitudinal opening or way 8 for the reception of the guide-bar, and this opening or way may be formed, as shown in the accompanying drawings, particularly in Fig. 4, by a groove at the back of the bracket, and the guide-bar is retained in the groove by transverse plates 9, extending across the groove and suitably secured to the rear face of the bracket. Instead of providing the opening or way in the manner shown it may be constructed in any other desired way.

The guide-bar is provided at its lower end with a recess 10, forming a stop and adapted to be engaged by a spring-actuated pawl or dog 11 of the bracket, whereby the latter is locked in its lowered position. The pawl or dog 11, which is fulcrumed between its ends on a horizontal pin 12, is provided at its upper end with a tooth 13, adapted to engage the said recess. The upper portion of the pawl or dog is engaged by a spring 14 and is arranged in a recess or slot of the bracket, the tooth being adapted to project into the groove or way. The spring 14, which is arranged on the outer face of the bracket, is secured at its upper end by a suitable fastening device, and its lower end is free and engages the pawl or dog. The lower end of the pawl or dog is perforated and is attached to the upper end of an operating-cord 15, which extends through a guide or eye 17 and which depends from the bracket. The upper end of the cord, which may be secured to the pawl or dog in any suitable manner, is preferably passed through the perforation and knotted to form a stop, and it will be apparent that by drawing downward on the cord the pawl or dog will be disengaged from the guide-bar. When the pawl or dog is disengaged from the

guide-bar, the sliding bracket is automatically moved upward and carried to the top of the guide-bar by a spring 18, consisting of a coil 19 and a curved arm 20, extending outward from the coil and engaging an upper guide or eye 21 of the bracket. The arm of the spring is adapted to slide freely through the upper guide or eye as the bracket moves upward. A pair of these springs is provided, and they are secured at the top of the window, at opposite sides thereof, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings, and each spring is mounted by means of an attachment plate or disk 22 and a clamping disk or plate 23. The attachment disk or plate is provided near its periphery with a series of perforations for the reception of screws or other fastening devices, and the clamping disk or plate, which is of less diameter than the disk or plate 22, is secured centrally thereon by means of a pair of fastening devices 24 and is arranged within the coil 19. The inner end of the coil 19 is bent inward and interposed between the attachment-plate and the clamping-plate, and the latter is provided at its periphery with a notch 25 to receive the bend of the inner end of the spring-coil, and it has a transverse groove 25^a formed in its inner face to provide a seat for the inner end of the spring.

The invention has the following advantages: The curtain-fixture, which is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, is positive and reliable in operation and is adapted to enable a curtain to be readily lowered from the top of a window to provide a ventilating-space and is capable of automatically returning the curtain to its normal position when the dogs or pawls are released from their engagement with the guide-bars.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. A device of the class described, comprising a guide-bar designed to be mounted on a window-frame at one side thereof, a bracket adapted to receive one end of a curtain-roller or a shade and slidingly mounted on the guide-bar, and a spring having an arm loosely connected with the bracket, adapted to slide on the same and capable of moving the bracket vertically, substantially as described.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a guide-bar, a bracket slidingly mounted on the same and adapted to support a curtain, a spring having an arm connected loosely

with the bracket and adapted to move the same along the guide-bar, and means for locking the bracket against movement, substantially as described.

3. A device of the class described comprising a movable bracket adapted to support a curtain, a spring having an arm loosely connected with the bracket and adapted to actuate the same, and means for locking the bracket against movement, substantially as described.

4. A device of the class described comprising a pair of guide-bars designed to be mounted at opposite sides of a window and having its ends bent inward to offset the body portion of the guide-bars from the window-frame to provide an intervening space, sliding brackets having openings to receive the guide-bars, and slidingly mounted on the same and held against lateral movement, said brackets being provided with slots and adapted to support a curtain-roller, spring-actuated dogs disposed longitudinally of the brackets and extending into the slots and having their upper ends engaging the guide-bars, eyes arranged at the lower end of the brackets, cords connected with the dogs and passing through the eyes, and springs engaging the sliding bracket and adapted to move the same upward, substantially as described.

5. A device of the class described, comprising a vertically-movable bracket adapted to support a curtain and designed to be arranged at one side of a window, said bracket being provided with an eye or opening, and a spring designed to be secured to the window-frame and having an arm passing loosely through the eye or opening of the bracket and adapted to actuate the latter, substantially as described.

6. A device of the class described, comprising a bracket having an eye or opening, a spring comprising a coil, and an arm passing through an eye or opening of the bracket, the inner ends of the coil being extended inward, an attachment-plate, and a clamping-disk arranged within the coil, detachably secured to the attachment-plate and engaging the inner end of the coil, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR HARRIS.

Witnesses:

H. L. REEDER,
D. K. REEDER.