

No. 682,781.

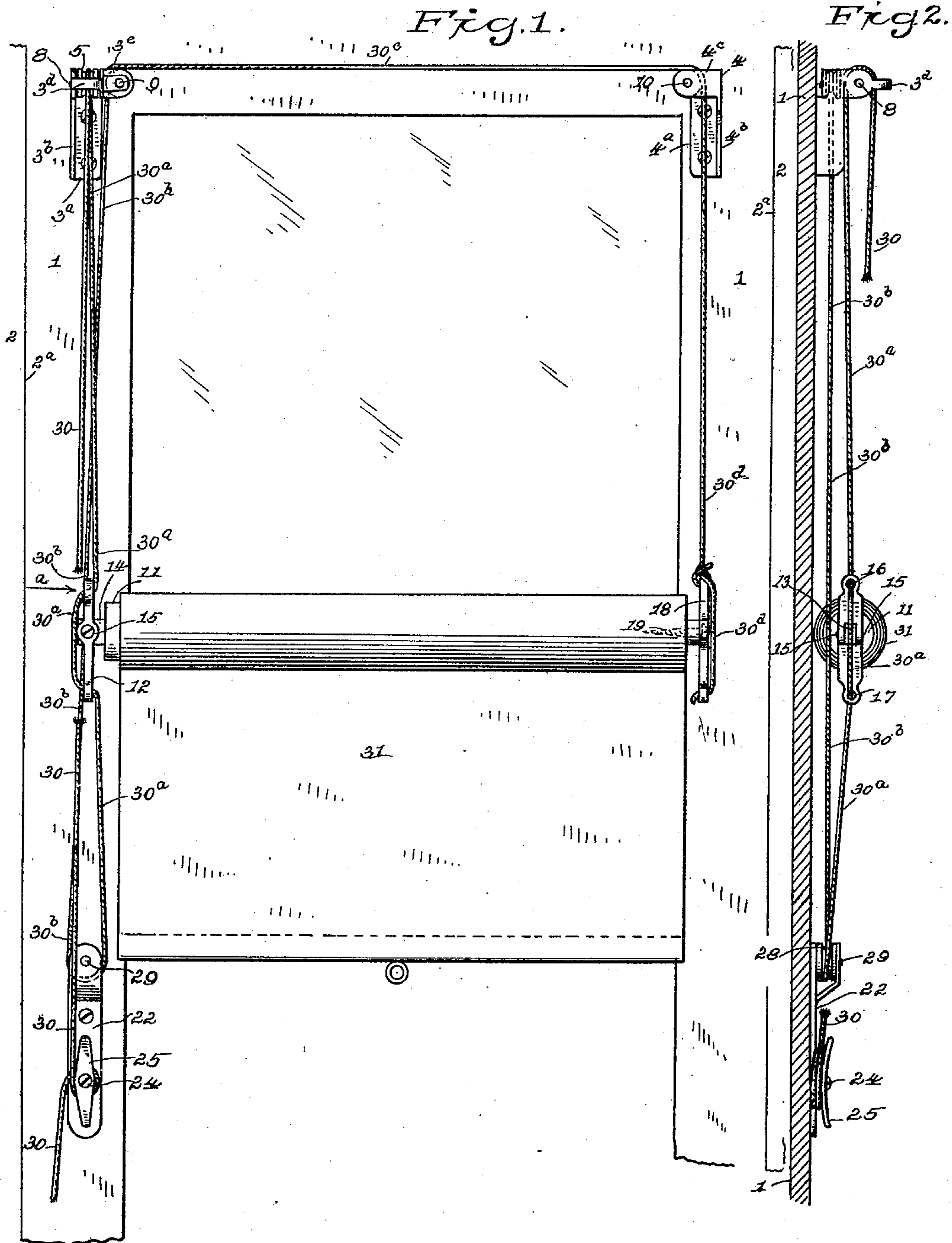
Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

F. H. BASSETT.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

(Application filed July 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

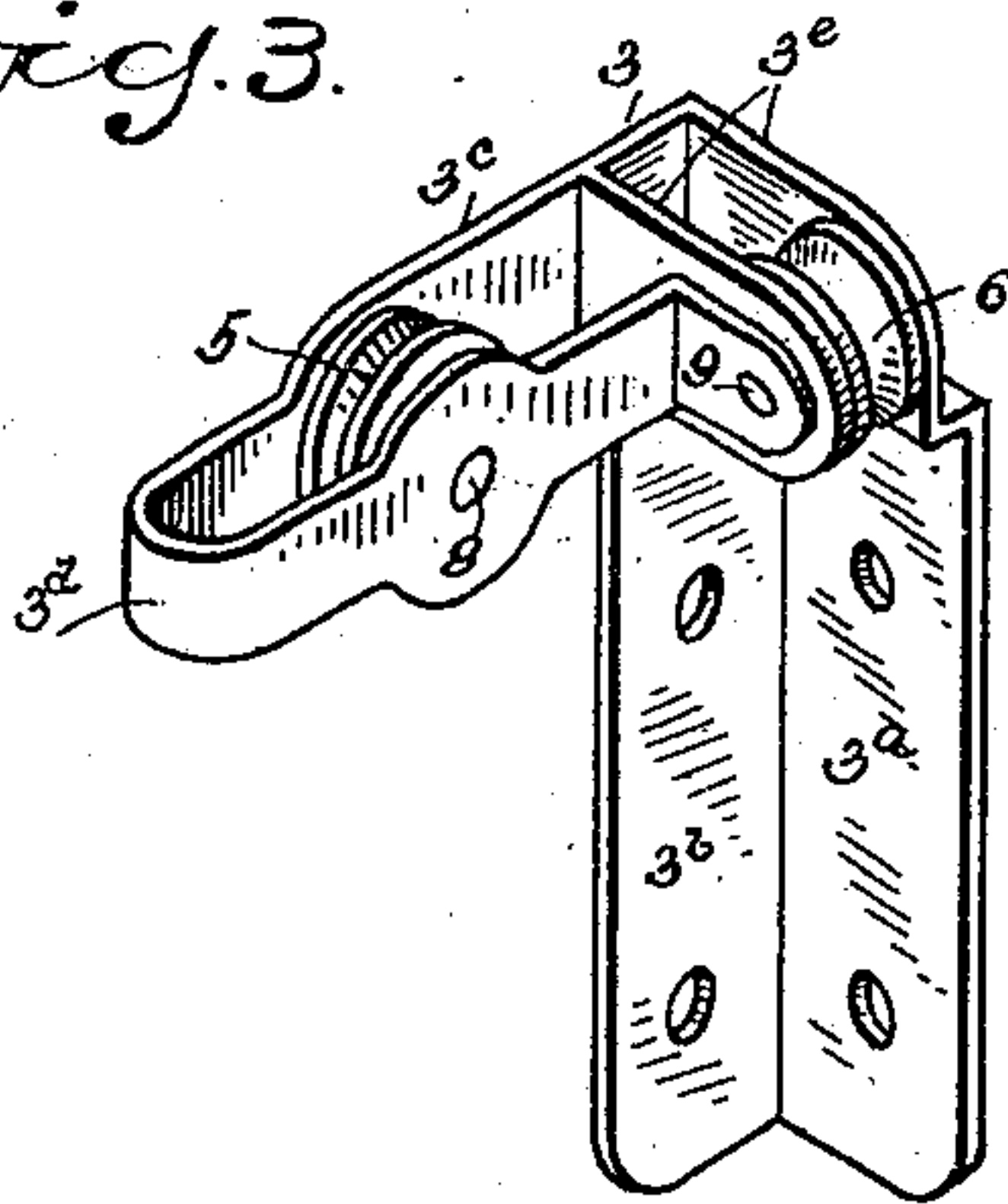


Fig. 4.

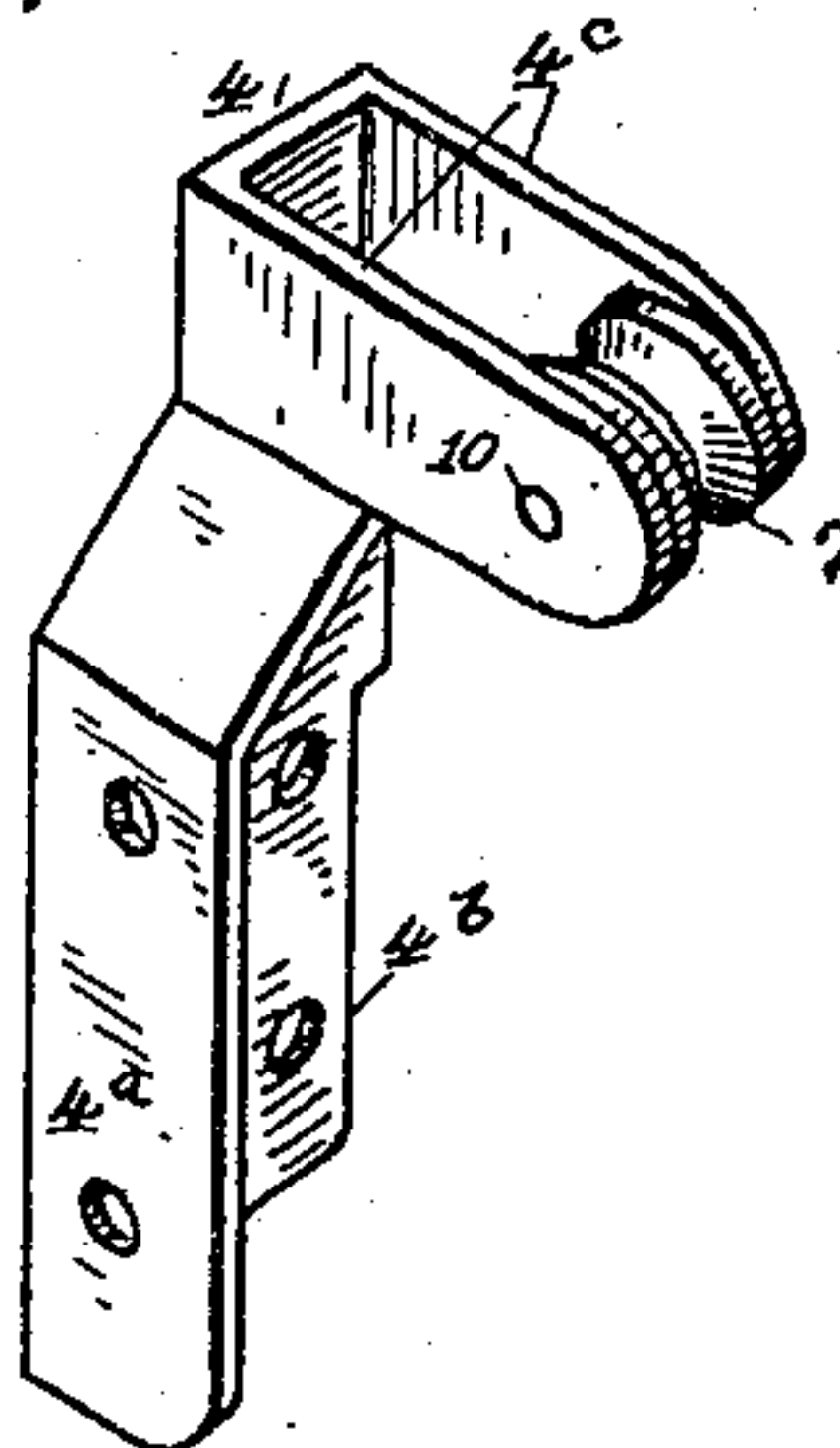


Fig. 5.

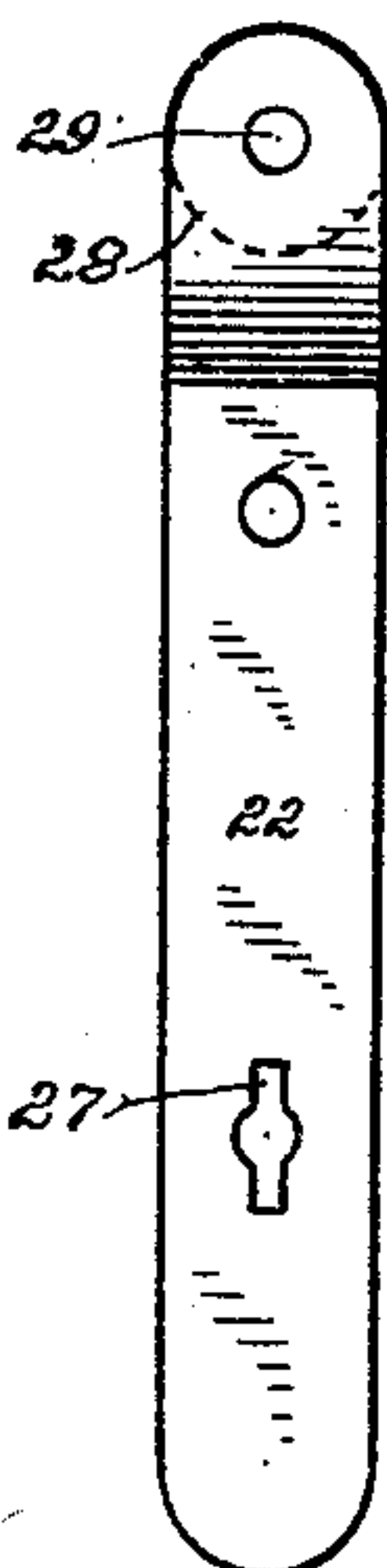


Fig. 6.

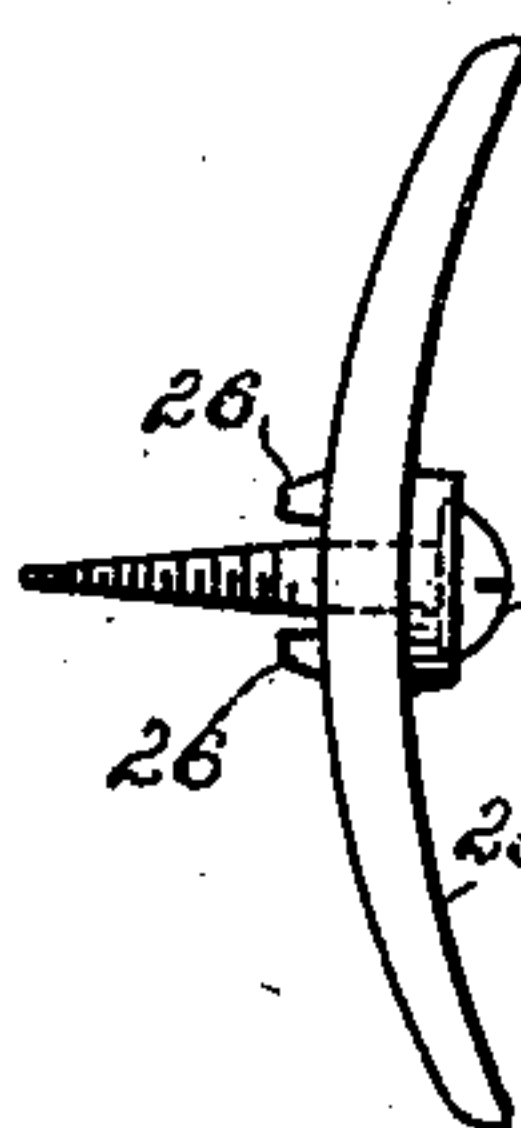


Fig. 7.

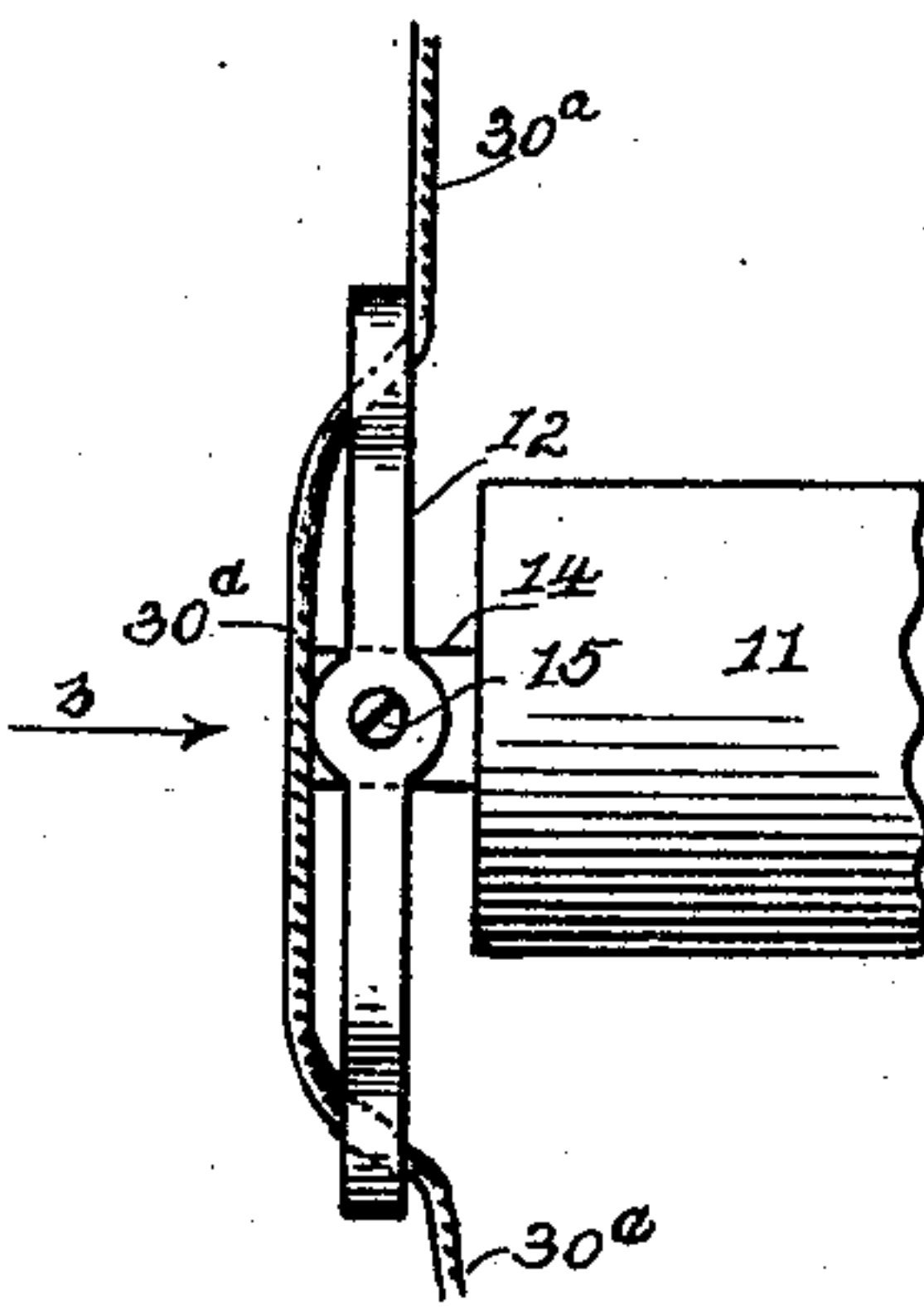


Fig. 8.

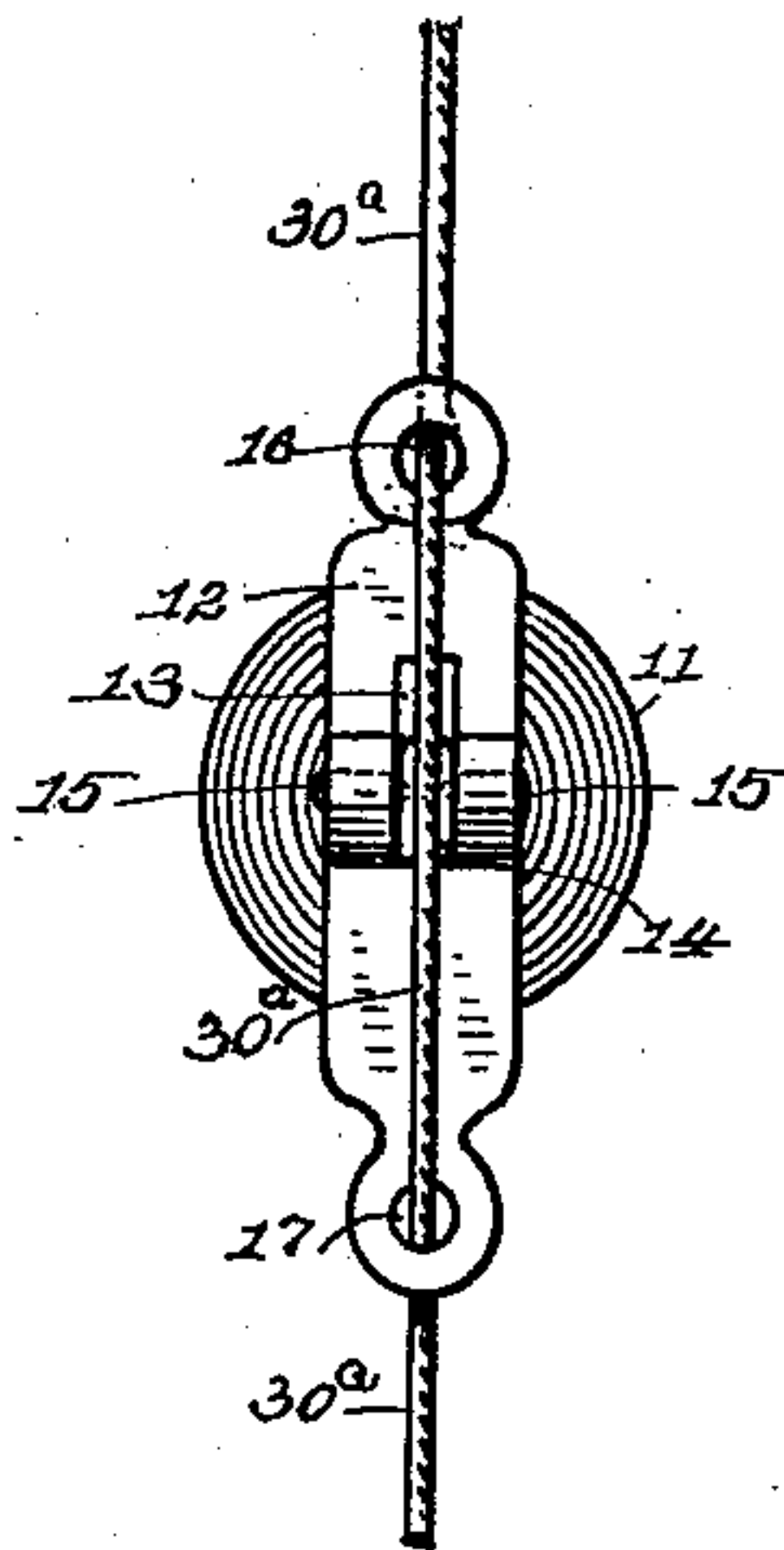


Fig. 9.

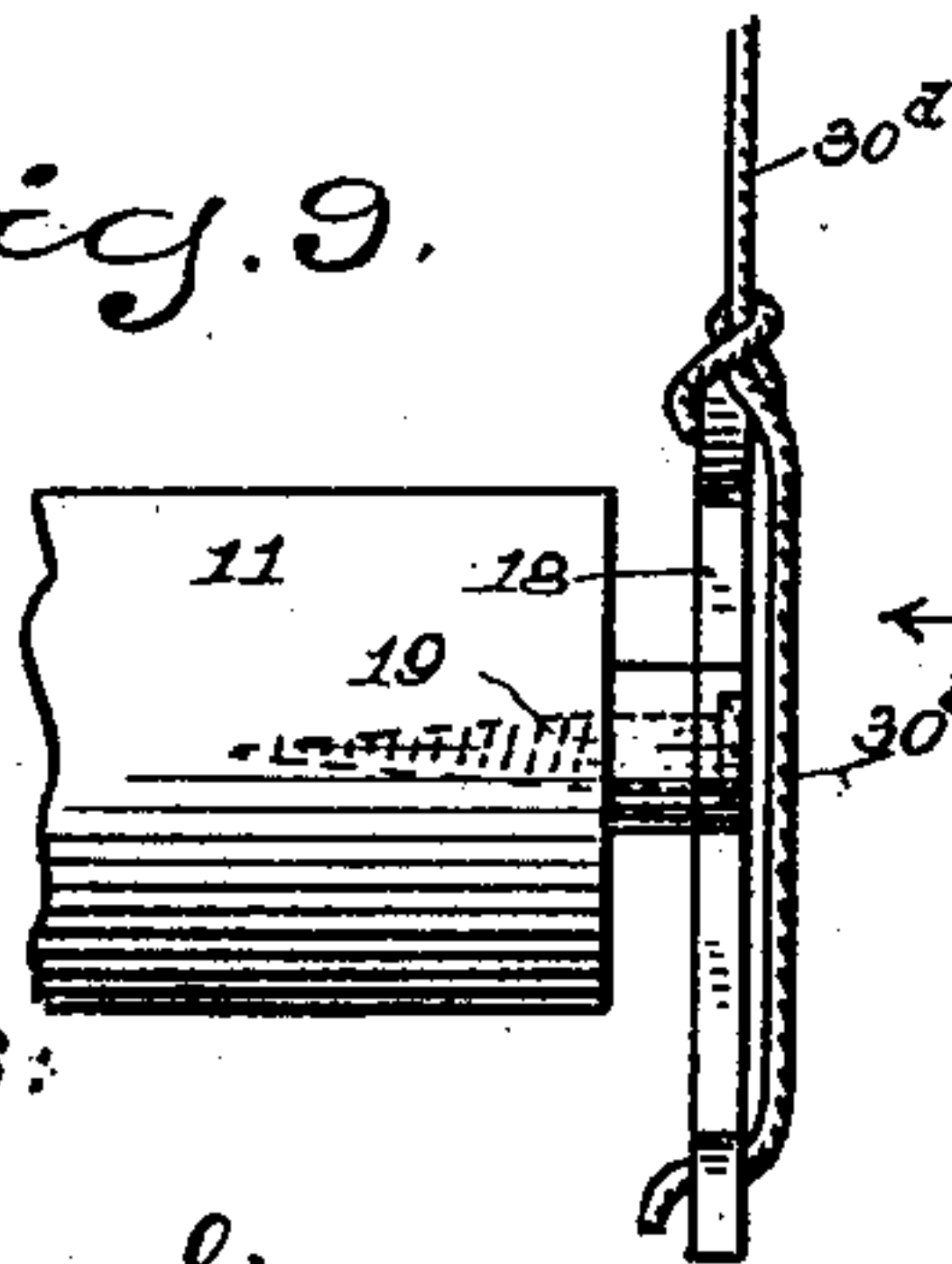
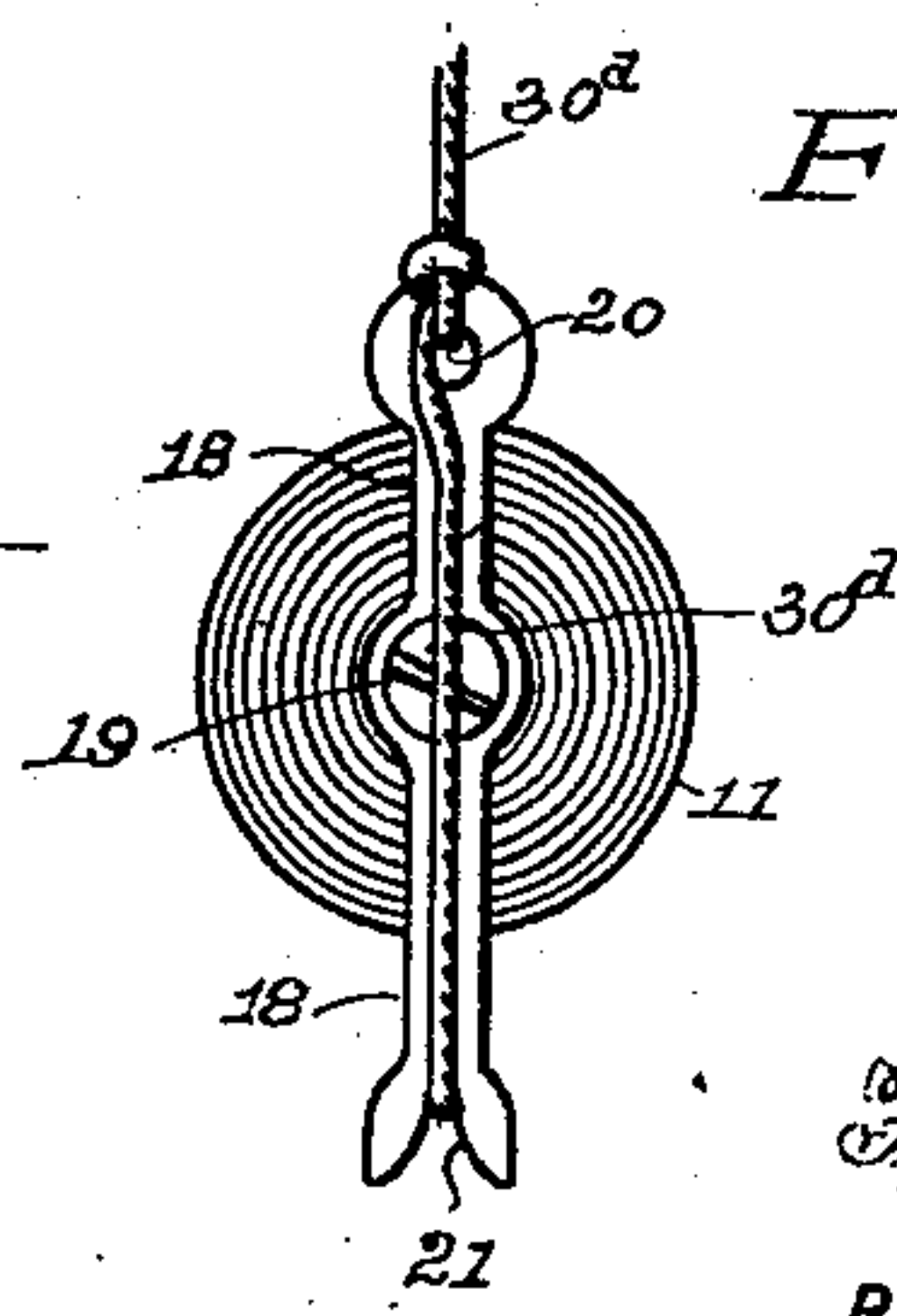


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED H. BASSETT, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,781, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed July 9, 1900. Serial No. 22,917. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED H. BASSETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to curtain-fixtures; and it consists in certain details of construction whereby the curtain-roller bearings are mounted on the vertical sections of the cord, so as to move up and down with said cord, and thus lower the curtain-roller from the top to any position desired.

It further consists in so connecting one of the roller-bearings with the cord that the roller is made self-adjusting with respect to its horizontal position and such horizontal position readily and easily maintained.

To enable others to understand my invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a broken front elevation of a window-casing with the curtain-fixtures attached thereto, showing also the curtain-roller partially lowered. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the casing and side elevation of the fixtures and curtain-roll looking in the direction of arrow *a* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the upper left-hand bracket. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the upper right-hand bracket. Fig. 5 is a detail front elevation of the lower roll-frame with the fastening-cleat removed therefrom, said bracket adapted to be secured to the casing below the center and below the downward travel of the curtain-roller. Fig. 6 is a detail side elevation of the cord-fastening cleat and its retaining-screw. Fig. 7 is a broken side elevation of the left-hand end of the curtain-roller with the bearing secured thereto, also section of the cord threaded through said bearing. Fig. 8 is an end elevation of the curtain-roller and side elevation of its bearing looking in the direction of arrow *b*, Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a broken side elevation of the right-hand end of the curtain-roller, the bearing journaled on a screw in the end thereof and a section of the cord secured to said bearing. Fig. 10 is an end elevation of the curtain-

roller and side elevation of its bearing looking in the direction of arrow *c* of Fig. 9.

Its construction and operation are as follows:

The upper corner-brackets are adapted to be used either as inside or outside brackets. In the drawings, while they are against the window-frame 1, they are positioned the same as if they were on the outside of the casing 2, while for inside fixtures they would lie against the faces 2^a of the casing. For this purpose each bracket 3 and 4 is provided with the right-angle bearing-plates 3^a, 3^b, 4^a, and 4^b.

5, 6, and 7 are cord-pulleys. The pulley 5, Fig. 3, is journaled on the pin 8, which passes through the turned-over extension 3^c, whose extreme end is bent at right angles and secured by the pin 9, on which the pulley 6 is journaled. This feature of bending around this extension will form the housing 3^a to prevent the cord slipping off the pulley 5, which feature is of more importance on this pulley than on the others by reason of the fact that the controlling or operating portion of the cord passes over or leads from this pulley. The other pulleys 6 and 7 are journaled between the ears 3^c and 4^c and the latter pulley on the pin 10.

The roller 11 is an ordinary spring-roller, and 12 is a bearing, Figs. 7 and 8, having the elongated slot 13, adapted to embrace the spring-winding projection 14 of the roller and is secured thereto by the pointed screws 15. This slot is placed out of center between the two extreme ends of the bearing for the purpose of enabling the upper end to project above the roller to act as a buffer by such upper end striking against the bracket 3, and thus protect the curtain. In the drawings an ordinary-sized roller is used; but for a larger roller the bearing would be reversed. 16 and 17 are holes in the ends of said bearing for the cord, presently to be described, to pass through. On the opposite or left-hand end of the roller, Figs. 9 and 10, is the other bearing 18, journaled on the body of the screw 19, which screw is inserted in the end of the roller. 20 is a hole in the upper end of said bearing, through which the cord passes, while the end of such cord is anchored in the bifurcated lower end 21.

22 is a bracket secured to the casing by the screws 23 and 24, Fig. 1. This latter screw, Fig. 6, also secures the cord-fastening cleat 25 to the outer face of this bracket. 26 represents lugs on the back of said cleat, which enter the elongated opening 27, Fig. 5, of the bracket to prevent said cleat turning when secured thereto. The upper end of said bracket carries the cord-pulley 28, journaled on the pin 29. One cord only is used in operating the device; but the portions or sections that run to the different parts will be designated by different figures of reference. The cord 30 is the one that operates the device and whose lower end is free to be wound around the cleat 25 when the roller is adjusted to position. This cord passes around the pulley 5 of the bracket 3. Thence as section 30^a it passes through the hole 16 in the upper end of the bearing 12 and thence outside of said bracket and through the hole 17 at the lower end of said bracket. Threading the cord through the upper and lower ends of the bracket gives that end of the roller a frictional support on the cord for the purpose to be hereinafter more fully described. From the lower end of said bracket the cord passes around the pulley 28 of the lower bracket 22. From thence as section 30^b it runs over the pulley 6, journaled on the pin 9 of the upper left-hand bracket 3. From thence as section 30^c it extends across the upper part of the window and over the pulley 7, mounted on pin 10 of the upper left-hand bracket 4. From thence as section 30^d it is passed through the hole 20 in the upper end of the right-hand bearing 18 and knotted, and from thence it passes over the outside of said bearing and is anchored in the bifurcated end 21. The object of passing the cord over and outside of the floating bearings is that the cord acts as a buffer to prevent direct contact of these metal bearings with the inside face of the window-casings in cases where the wind blows the curtain or it is otherwise swung violently to one side. Without this provision the casing would be apt to be more or less defaced. Therefore the cord itself furnishes the cheapest and most efficient means for this purpose. The arrangement shown, whereby the roller-bearing 12 is mounted on the cord 30^a, effectually prevents said bearing turning and consequently the accidental unwinding of the curtain-roller spring. This form of bearing and the manner of threading the cord through the top and bottom thereof imparts such a frictional contact between said cord and bearing that it cannot slip accidentally, but it can be shifted when necessary to adjust the horizontal position of the curtain-roller. While this can be done by hand, it is preferable to do so by manipulating the cord-section 30 in the manner presently to be described. The cord-sections 30^c and 30^d being the longest are liable to stretch, which will cause the right-hand end of the curtain-roller to drop lower than the opposite end, and while

the cord can be taken up by withdrawing the end of section 30^d from the lower bifurcated end of the bearing 18 and unloosening the knot at the upper end of said bearing such an arrangement is both tedious and unsatisfactory. The better way is to remove the cord 30 from the cleat 25 and raise the curtain-roller smartly to the top of the window, and as the upper end of the bearing 12 projects above said roller such end will strike against the bracket 3, and this sudden impact, combined with the weight of the roller, will jar the bearing down the said cord a distance sufficient to level the said roller and cause the curtain 31 to hang straight. This position is automatically reached by the fact that as both of the roller-bearings project the same distance above the roller and the brackets 3 and 4 are on a line with each other it is quite evident that when the right-hand roller-bearing also strikes against the bracket 4 the roller must be level. This self-adjusting feature is a very important one in curtain-fixtures of this character, where the roller is lowered from the top, as such roller is liable at any time to get out of level; but with my improved method of hanging the roller it can be leveled instantly.

While I show the bearing 12 frictionally connected to the cord-section 30^a, it will be understood that the cord may be fastened to such bearing in a similar manner as shown at the upper end of the bearing 18; but such a construction is not as satisfactory, as the roller is not then self-adjusting.

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

1. The herein-described improvement in spring curtain-roller fixtures, consisting of single and double cord-pulley brackets, the double one having the housing 3^d as shown, a cord running through said brackets, the curtain-roller having end bearings 12 and 18, said cord frictionally connected to bearing 12 and firmly anchored to the bearing 18, said bearing 12 having an elongated slot eccentrically located with respect to the ends of said bearing in which slot one end of the roller is supported for the purpose of reversing said bearing for different diameters of rollers, for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, herein shown and described, consisting of the double pulley-bracket 3 and the single pulley-bracket 4, pulley-bracket 22 attached to the casing as shown, a single cord passing over said pulleys as follows: section 30 passing over pulley 5 of the bracket 3, from thence, as section 30^a, passing over pulley 28 of the bracket 22, thence as section 30^b, passing over pulley 6 of said bracket 3, thence, as section 30^c, passing over pulley 7 of the bracket 4, with a curtain-roller carrying a winding-spring in one end thereof, a bearing secured to the spring-winding projection, the opposite ends of said bearing having openings therein

through which the cord-section 30^a passes and the said bearing is thus frictionally supported to such cord-section, said cord also operating as a buffer to protect the window-casing, a second bearing in which the opposite end of the roller is journaled, means for securing the cord-section 30^a thereto, the ends of said bearings projecting above said roller so that, when such projecting ends are brought firmly against the brackets 3 and 4 the said roller is leveled, means for securing the free end of cord 30, for the purpose set forth.

3. In a curtain-fixture of the character described, the bracket 22 adapted to be secured to the lower part of the window-casing and

carrying a pulley in its upper end and having the elongated opening 27 in the body portion, combined with the cord-fastening cleat 25 having the lugs 26 adapted to enter said opening to keep said cleat from turning, means for securing said cleat firmly to said bracket and also secure the lower end of said bracket, for the purpose set forth.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 3d day of July, A. D. 1900.

FRED H. BASSETT.

Witnesses:

L. R. HOYT,
S. G. MEEKER.