

No. 695,692.

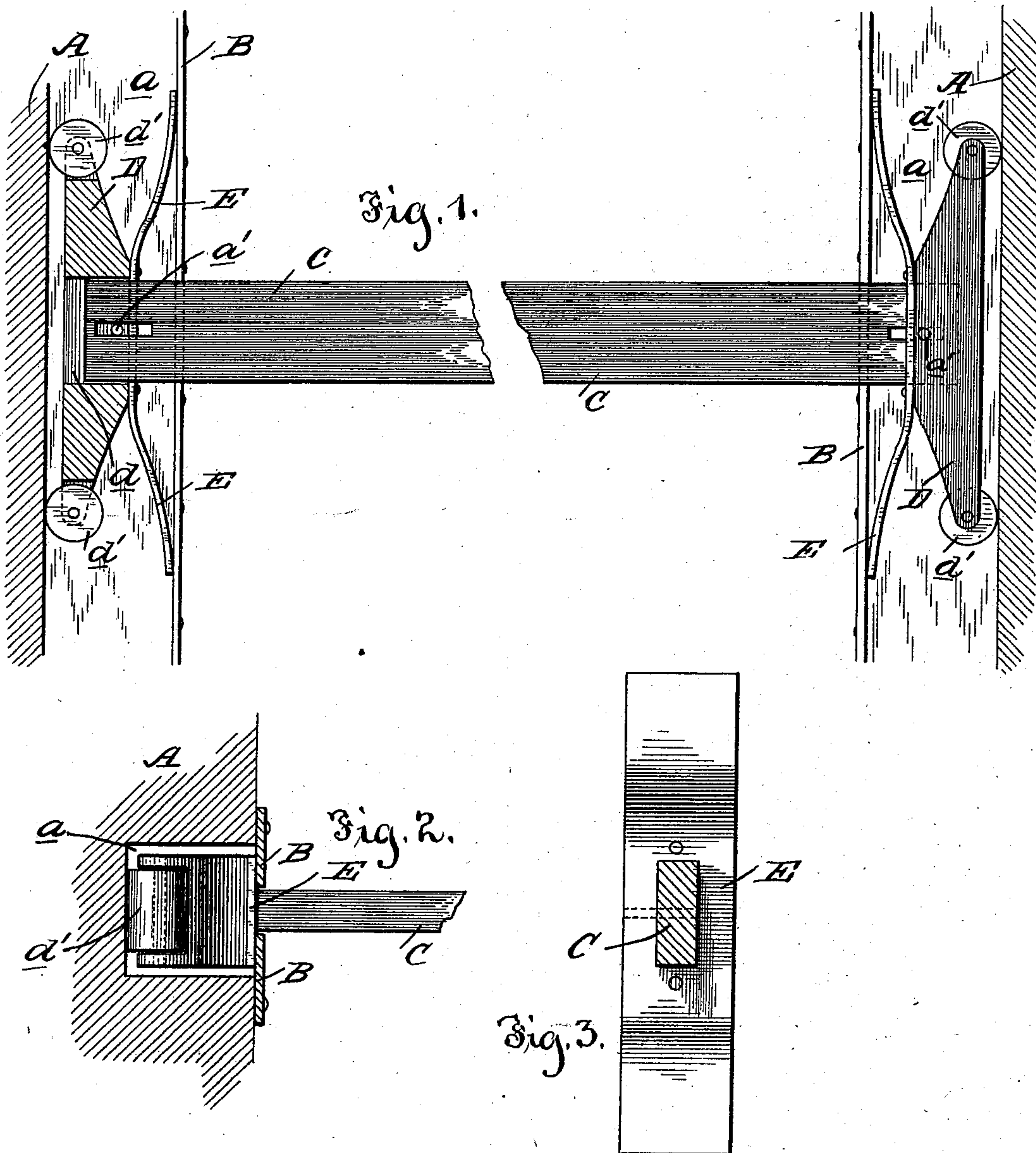
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J. H. MILANS.

HOLDING FIXTURE FOR CURTAINS OR SHADES.

(Application filed May 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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HOLDING-FIXTURE FOR CURTAINS OR SHADES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,692, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed May 25, 1901. Serial No. 61,895. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. MILANS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holding-Fixtures for Curtains or Shades; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in holding-fixtures for curtains or shades; and it is embodied in the construction and arrangement of parts presently to be described, and defined in the claims.

The invention in one of the important particulars is designed to avoid the use of spring-actuated rods and yet retain the necessary spring-pressure to set the fixture for purposes well known.

A further object of the invention is to provide a friction-head of the elongated self-righting roller-tip type which can be used without the employment of spring-actuated rods, thereby rendering the fixture less expensive to construct and less liable to become disarranged or broken.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown an embodiment of the invention, showing its useful application and a convenient form; but other forms can be employed and various changes made without in the least departing from the invention in its general and broad aspect.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the fixture, showing parts in section and also parts of the window case or frame. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one end of a fixture, showing the adjacent window-frame in section. Fig. 3 is a rear view of one of the friction-trucks.

A designates the side post or vertical post of a window or door frame; having a guide-groove *a*. In practice an advantageous way of employing the invention is to provide the groove *a* with overhanging flanges B, extending conveniently from opposite directions, leaving an intervening space through which the ends of the shade-stick C pass. This stick

is to be attached to the well-known type of spring-actuated shade the roller-spring of which exerts a constant lifting tendency on the shade and its stick. Located within the groove at opposite ends of the stick are the friction-trucks, consisting conveniently of elongated metal heads D, having a central aperture *d*, into which the end of the stick passes and is permitted a loose back-and-forth movement. The stick is held from complete withdrawal from the heads by having an elongated perforation formed therein, through which a pin *a'* passes, the latter being carried by the head. Other constructions can be obviously employed for effecting this loose connection, the purpose of which is to permit the fixture to accommodate itself to irregularities in the frame. On the ends of the head are journaled antifriction-rolls *d'*, their peripheries projecting beyond the outer vertical edge of the head, so as to at all times under normal conditions rest against the bottom of the groove in the frame. The remaining element or feature of what I have termed the "truck" is a broad flat spring E, conveniently of bow formation. This spring is secured on the inner edge of the head in any desirable manner, and its arms or end portions are directed inward and are set to forcibly contact with the inner faces of the overhanging flanges. The strength and flexure of the arms of the spring are such as to create sufficient friction on the plates or overhanging flanges to resist the pull of the roller-spring, and thereby hold the shade in its proper position of adjustment. This spring being backed up by the antifriction-rolls also serves to direct the rollers forcibly against the bottoms of the grooves, and thus materially render them less sensitive.

In operation the springs are set to resist the maximum pull of the shade-roller spring and are then placed in the grooves, from which they cannot be forced out. Should the stick be tilted, the tendency will be to relieve the pressure on one arm of the spring and increase it proportionately on the other. This will result, when assisted by the roller-spring, in a normal tendency to right the stick.

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

1. The combination with a shade stick and
5 posts having confining-grooves, of means for retaining the stick in various positions of adjustment, comprising elongated trucks having springs extending above and below the stick engaging one wall of the groove and op-
10 posing means engaging an opposite wall thereof, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a shade stick and posts having confining-grooves, of means for retaining the stick in various positions of ad-
15 justment, comprising trucks having springs extending above and below the stick, opposing projections and antifriction-rollers on the opposing projections.

3. The combination with a shade stick and
20 posts having confining-grooves with overhanging flanges, of friction-trucks in the grooves comprising spring-arms extending above and below the stick and resting against the flanges and oppositely-arranged projec-
25 tions adapted to engage the bottom of the groove, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a shade stick and posts having guide-grooves, of heads in the
30 grooves, a loose connection between the heads and stick, and elongated springs carried by the heads having their opposite ends projected against one wall of the grooves to force

the heads against an opposite wall, substantially as described.

5. The combination with side posts having
35 guide-grooves, and a shade-stick, of elongated trucks carried by the stick and confined within the grooves, each truck comprising a head engaging one wall of its groove and a flat metallic spring engaging the opposite wall there-
40 of, substantially as described.

6. The combination with side posts having
45 guide-grooves, of a shade-stick, elongated trucks carried by the stick and confined within the grooves, each truck comprising a head engaging one wall of its groove, a flat metallic spring engaging an opposite wall thereof, and a slidable connection between one of the trucks and the stick, substantially as de-
50 scribed.

7. The combination with side posts having
55 guide-grooves, and a shade-stick, of frictional holding devices carried by the stick, each comprising an elongated head engaging one wall of its groove, and springs projecting away from the opposite ends of said head at one side thereof and engaging the opposite wall of said groove, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH H. MILANS.

Witnesses:

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