

No. 748,180.

PATENTED DEC. 29, 1903.

A. L. FOY.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1901.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

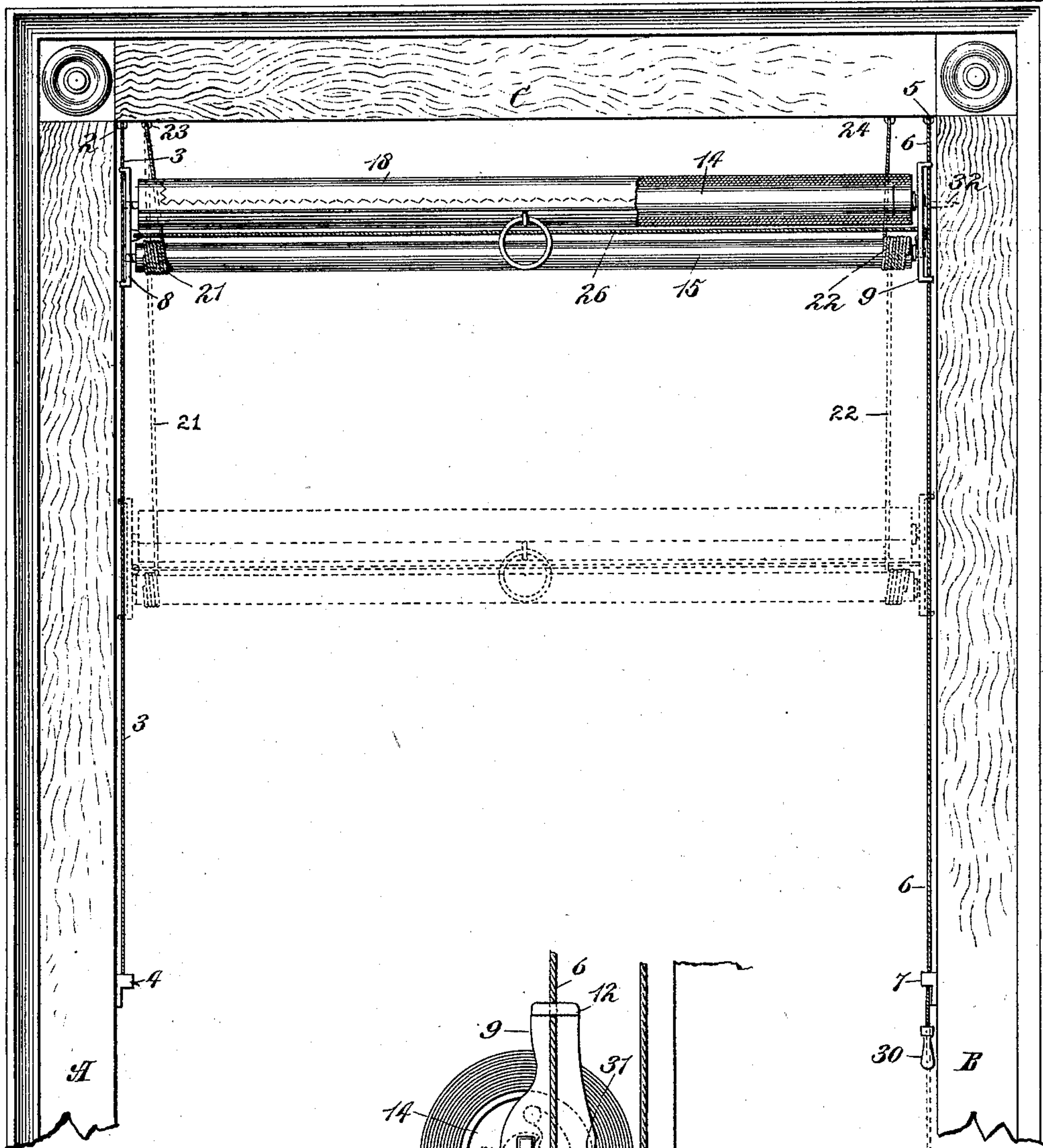
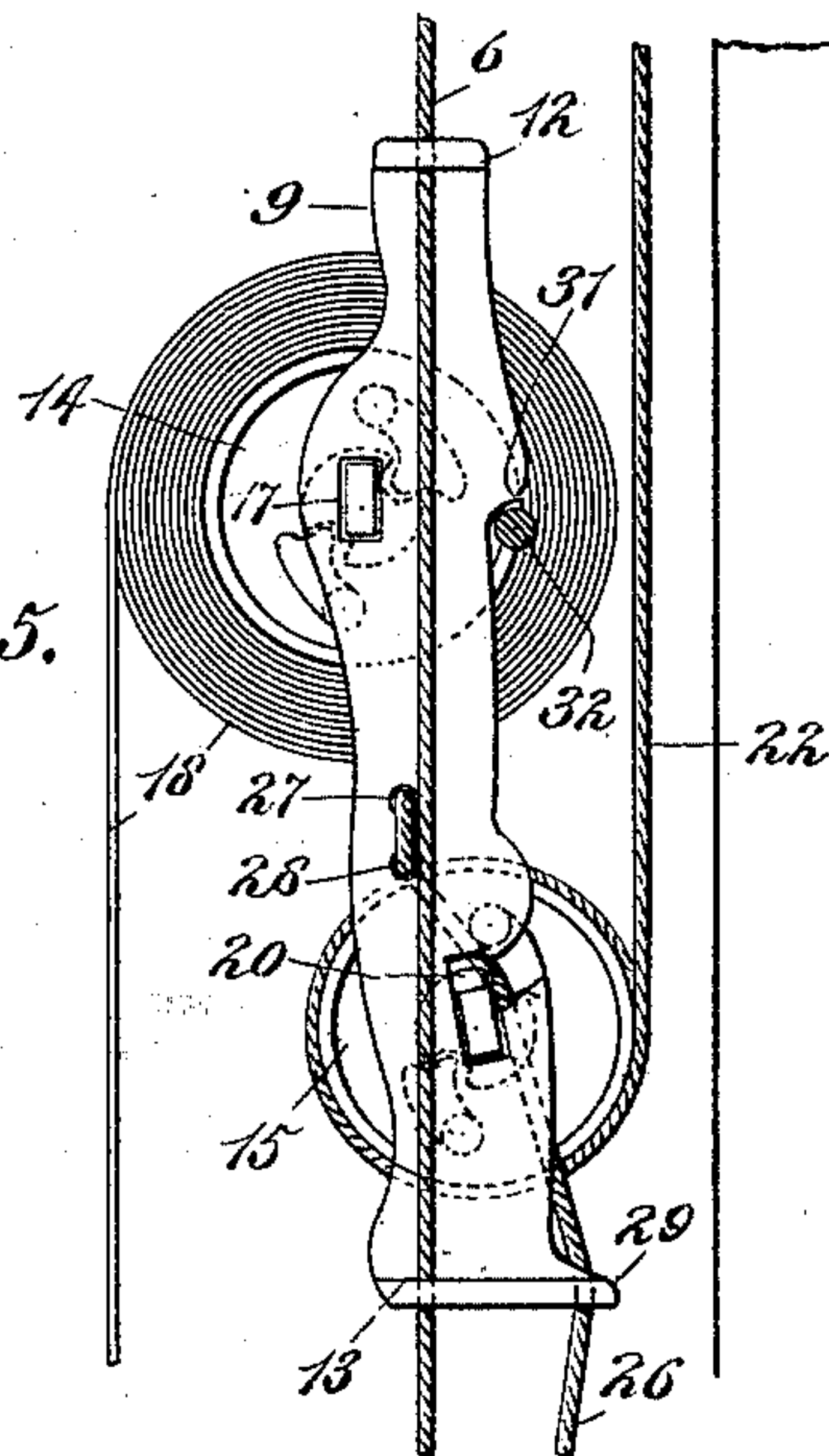


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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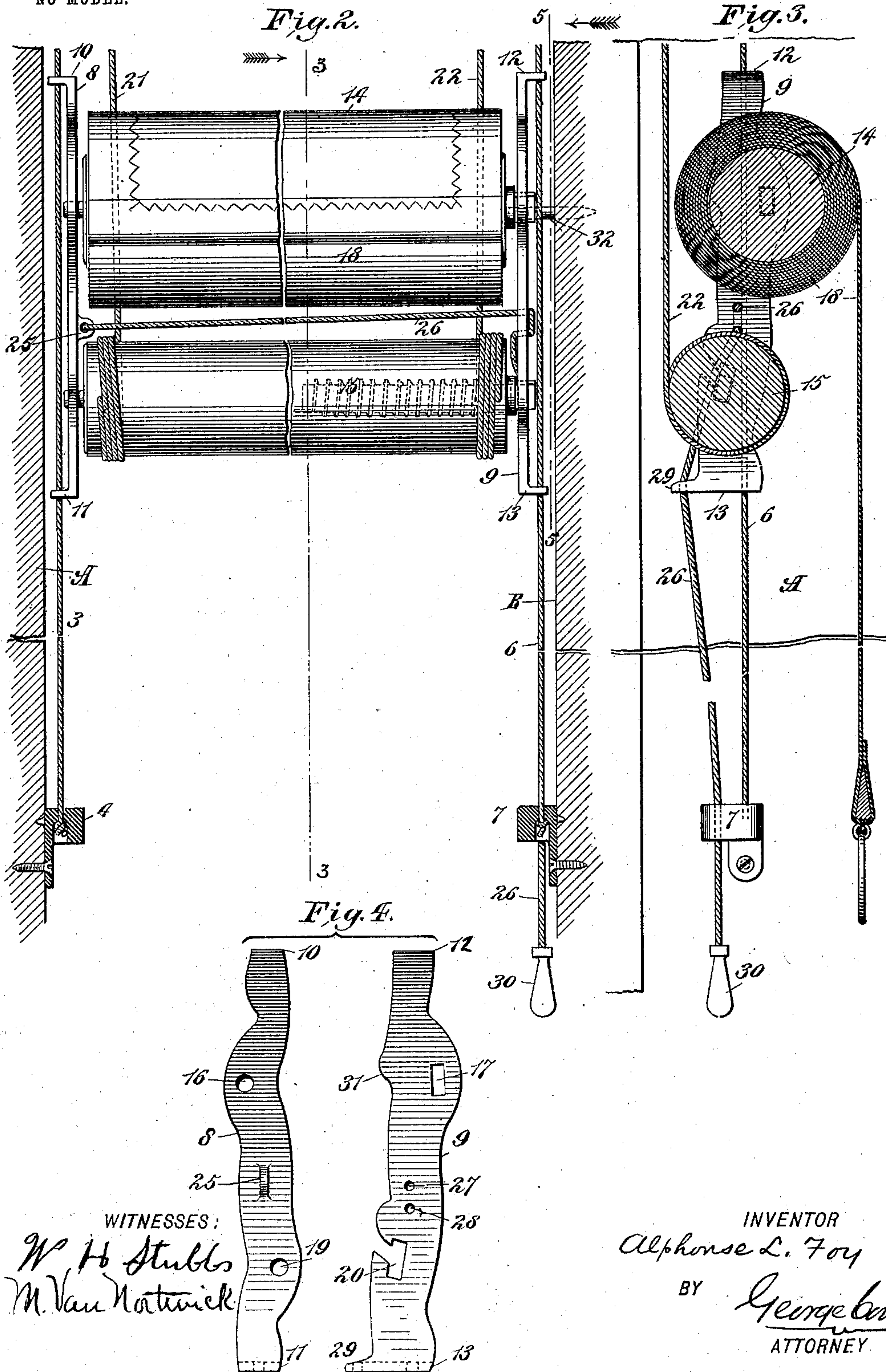
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHONSE L. FOY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 748,180, dated December 29, 1903.

Application filed April 29, 1901. Serial No. 57,904. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALPHONSE L. FOY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in curtain-fixtures, the object of the same being to provide a device of this character whereby a roller carrying a shade or curtain may be lowered to any desired extent and which roller when so desired may be automatically raised and locked in its proper adjustment without in any way interfering with the raising or lowering of the shade proper and without requiring any alteration or change whatever in the construction and arrangement of the roller carrying said shade.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device of this character which may be easily, readily, and cheaply applied to any window-casing without injury to or defacement thereof and which when installed will be neat in appearance and effective and certain in its operations.

With these and other ends in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a part of a window-casing having my improved curtain-fixture applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view showing the fixture in its normal position, certain portions being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 shows the detached plates for supporting the two rollers. Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5-5 of Fig. 2, as indicated by the arrow at the upper end of said line.

Referring to the drawings, A B represent the sides of a window-casing, and C the top thereof, the casing being of ordinary construction. To the top of the casing C is secured the screw-eye 2, to which is attached the upper end of the cord, wire, or cable 3, the lower end of the latter being secured to the catch or knob 4. At the opposite end of the top C is secured the screw-eye 5, to which is at-

tached the upper end of the cord, wire, or cable 6, the lower end of the latter being fastened to the knob or block 7, screwed or otherwise secured to the side of the casing B, these cords or wires 3 6 being employed as supports and guides for the plates 8 9 during their vertical travel, and which plates or supports are adapted to carry the two rollers, as hereinafter described. The plate 8 is preferably shaped as shown, the extreme ends 10 11 thereof being bent at right angles to the body of the plate, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, the said bent ends being provided with holes or openings through them for the passage of the cord or wire 3. The plate 9, which travels on the cord or wire 6, also has its ends 12 13 bent at right angles to the plate, through which said wire or cord 6 passes. To these plates 8 9 are secured the ends of two spring-rollers 14 15, the former carrying the shade and the latter, which I term the "lifting-roller," employed for the purpose of raising or lifting the former roller to any point desired when its spring is released. These two rollers 14 and 15 are preferably of the kind known and commonly referred to as the "Hartshorn" rollers, the construction and arrangement of which are well known and understood by those skilled in the art, and hence need no description.

In the plate 8 I form a round hole or opening 16 to receive the pin or one end of the shade-roller 14, and in the plate 9 is formed the elongated opening 17 to receive a correspondingly-shaped pin on the opposite end of said roller 14, which end of the roller, as is well understood, carries the spring and pawl. To this roller 14 is attached a shade or curtain 18 of any desired style or material, and which shade or curtain winds on said roller in every way the same as those in ordinary use. In the plate 8 is also formed the hole or opening 19 for receiving the pin on one end of the lifting-roller 15, and in the plate 9 is formed the slot 20 to receive and contain the flattened pin on the opposite end of said roller 15, which roller, as before described, is in all respects similar to the curtain-roller 14 and of the Hartshorn pattern. On this lifting-roller 15 are wound the cords 21 22, the upper end thereof being secured to the screw-eyes 23 24, respectively, said screw-eyes being inserted in the top C of the

window-casing, the lower ends of said cords 21 22 being secured or fastened to the roller 15.

On the plate 8 is formed a loop 25, to which is secured one end of the cord or string 26, which passes through the openings 27 28, formed in the plate 9, down through an opening formed in the projecting end 29 of said plate 9, and then down through an opening formed in the block 7, the lower end of said string or cord 26 being provided with a handle or knob 30.

From the above description it will be understood that when the cord or string 26 is pulled the plate 9 will be caused to travel downwardly on the wire 6, carrying with it those respective ends of the rollers 14 15, the opposing plates 8 and the opposite ends of the rollers 14 15 falling by gravity, the openings in the plates 8 and 9 being sufficiently large to allow said plates to freely travel on the wires 3 6, which are pulled taut, without binding thereon. As the rollers are lowered the lifting-roller 15 is caused to turn or rotate by reason of the strings 21 22 being attached to the upper part of the window-casing, thereby winding its contained spring. (Shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.) By releasing the pull on the cord 26 the pawl of the lifting-roller will operate to hold the same stationary, and thereby prevent the plates 8 9 from further movement on the wires or cables 3 6, and thereby retain the shade-roller at any desired point in its vertical movement—as, for instance, in the position as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. At whatever point the shade-roller is held it will of course be understood that the shade 18 may be raised or lowered, as desired, the same as though its roller 14 were permanently or immovably secured to the window-casing. A slight pull on the cord 26 will again release the pawl of the lifting-roller 15, and by reason of the tension of the spring of said roller the plates 8 and 9 will be caused to travel upwardly on the wires or cables 3 6 through the winding of the strings 21 and 22 around said roller 15, the latter continuing to rise until its pawl is allowed to catch and hold the same, the effect being that by pulling on the string 26 the shade-roller may be lowered to any extent desired and automatically raised and locked in position when the pull on said string is released.

As will be seen, the faces of the rollers 14 and 15 are entirely exposed, thereby forming but a slight obstruction to the light when the shade is entirely wound up, a positive advantage especially where the rollers are moved downward to permit of the opening of the upper sash for ventilating purposes, although such movement of the rollers is not absolutely necessary, as the obstruction to the passage of air is slight. This result is not obtainable where a casing which extends over the faces of the roller is used, owing to the fact that it (the casing) must be of a size to cover both rollers, and hence excludes

light and at the same time forms a stop for air-currents, preventing the proper use of the upper sash as a ventilator. To obtain the exposed faces, and yet permit of the shading of the upper portion of the window, I place the shade-roller above the lifting-roller, as shown.

It will be understood that when the rollers are in their highest position, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5, and the shade or curtain proper, 18, pulled down to such an extent that the tension of its spring is greater than that of the spring of the lifting-roller any further pull on said shade or curtain will have the effect of pulling down or lowering the roller 15 and the plates 8 9. In order to prevent this, I form the plate 9 with the shoulder 31, which when the parts are in the position as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5 fits over and upon the pin 32, secured to the side B of the window-casing, but which shoulder by a slight pull of the cord 26 will ride over said pin and allow the shade-roller to be drawn downwardly, as before described.

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

1. The combination with a window or opening, of guides arranged adjacent to the edges thereof, a holder on said guides, comprising brackets, and a spring-roller between said brackets, cords secured to said roller whereby the holder may be moved upon the guides in one direction, means secured to the brackets whereby the holder may be moved in the opposite direction, and a shade mounted on said brackets above said roller, substantially as described.

2. In a curtain-fixture, the combination with two spring-rollers, one adapted to carry a shade and the other being a lifting-roller and having strings wound thereon, said shade-roller being located above the lifting-roller the upper ends of said strings being secured to the top of the window-casing and the opposite ends to said lifting-roller, of plates, into which the ends of said rollers fit, wires secured to the window-casing and on which said plates vertically travel, and means for pulling said plates downwardly, substantially as described.

3. In a curtain-fixture, the combination with shade and lifting rollers of the character described, of the plates 8 9, into which the ends of said rollers fit, the cords 3 6 passing through the ends of said plates and on which said plates travel, cords 21 22 having one end secured to the top of the window-casing and the opposite ends to said lifting-roller, the cord 26 secured to said plates for lowering the same with their attached rollers, and a pin 32 secured to the side of the window-casing and engaged with said plate 9 to lock the fixture in its highest position, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. A curtain-fixture consisting of two spring-rollers, one having a shade wound thereon,

strings secured to the top of the window-casing and winding around the other of said rollers to lift the same, cords secured to the sides of the window-casing, plates supporting the
5 ends of said rollers and traveling upon said wires or cables, one of said plates being provided with a shoulder, and a pin projecting from the side of the window-casing and engaging with said shoulder when its plate is

in its highest position to lock the fixture in its highest position, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1901.

ALPHONSE L. FOY.

Witnesses:

GEORGE COOK,
M. VAN NOSTWICK.