

E. Mentz,

Curtain Fixture,

N^o 54,384.

Patented May 1, 1866.

Fig. 1.

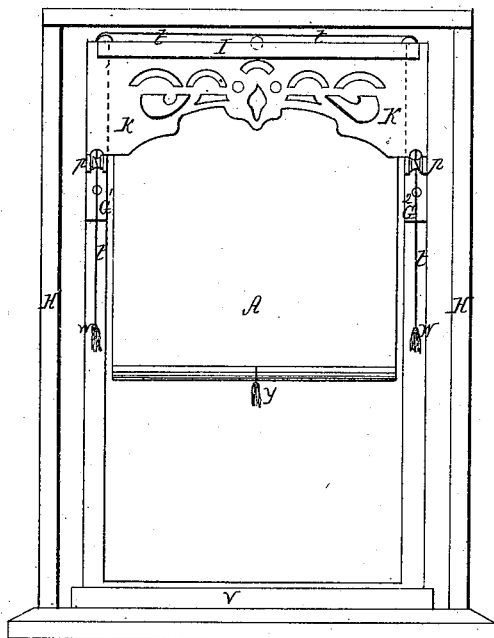


Fig. 2.

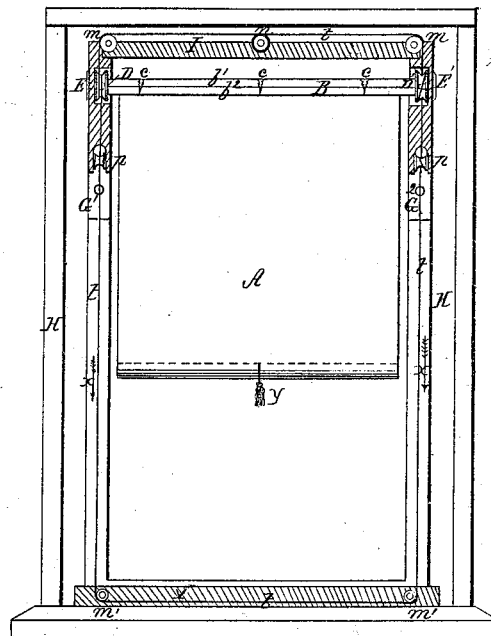
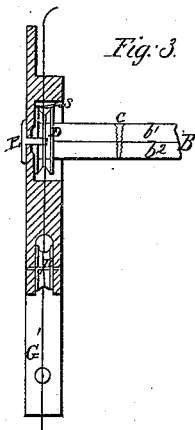
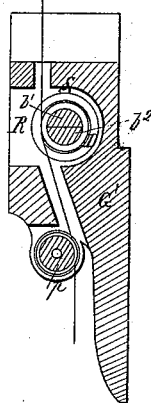


Fig. 3.



*Witnesses:
Stanley Clayton
Edward Brown*

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD MENTZ, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVED CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 54,384, dated May 1, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD MENTZ, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new Head for Window-Shades; and I do hereby declare the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing a head for widow-shades having an ornamental appearance, and also in an arrangement of rollers, pulleys, and cord for operating the same.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Figure 1 is a general elevation. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section. Fig. 3 is an edge view of one side bracket. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same bracket.

Similar letters in each refer to the same parts.

B is the roller on which the shade A is wound up. It is constructed in two halves, b^1 and b^2 , which are screwed together by the screw C after the insertion of the edge of the shade between them. This holds the shade more securely than when it is nailed on the roller.

Pulleys D and D' are driven one on each end of roller B. These pulleys run on pins E inserted through the brackets G' G². These brackets G' G² are screwed to the window-jamb H, and carry a cross-piece, I, and two ornamental side pieces, K. The cross-piece carries three pulleys, m m n , and the brackets G' G² carry pulleys p p . One of these brackets is cut away, as at R, Fig. 4, to admit the roller B without taking down the bracket.

A spring, S, presses on pulleys D and keeps the cord t from leaving the pulley, and also prevents the shade from falling. Two pulleys, m' m' , are placed in the window-sill V, round which the cord t is led. The cord t passes once

round the pulley p , on the right hand of Fig. 2, on the inside of pulley D', and once round it, then over pulley m , then once round pulley n , then over pulley m on the left-hand side, down the outside of pulley D, and once round it, then once round pulley p , then round pulleys m' m' , and the two ends of the cord are tied together, forming a continuous belt. Instead of the cord being continued under the pulleys m' it may be terminated in two tassels, W, Fig. 1, the weight of which is sufficient to prevent the shade running down. The friction of the various small pulleys also helps to keep the shade from falling, so that it always remains in the position where left.

To raise the shade it is necessary to pull down the cord on one side, (in Fig. 2 the left side,) and to lower it pull down the cord on the other side in the direction of arrows x . When the cord runs underneath, as in Fig. 2, the cord t can be pulled up or down, and the shade can be moved either way with the cord on each side. The shade can also be pulled down by the tassel Y. By this plan the cord t always remains tight enough on pulleys D to prevent any slipping of it.

I do not claim a roller in which the curtain is secured by a center shaft driven through a centrally-divided roller; but

I claim—

1. The bracket G', having in it the recess R and pulley p , arranged substantially as described.

2. The centrally-divided roller B, secured upon the shade A by screws C, in combination with the end pulleys D D', substantially as described.

3. Operating a widow-shade by a cord, t , passing round pulley D' on one side, over pulleys m m in the head, and down the other side round pulley D, substantially as described.

EDWARD MENTZ.

Witnesses:

EDWARD BROWN,
STANLEY C. HYLTON.