

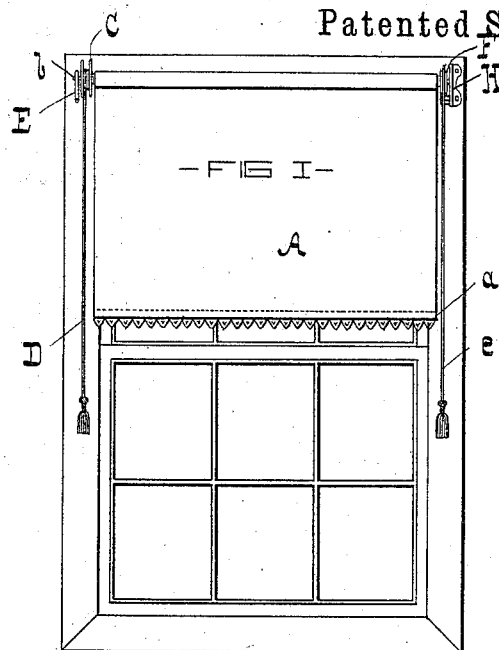
(No Model.)

C. E. KEMP.

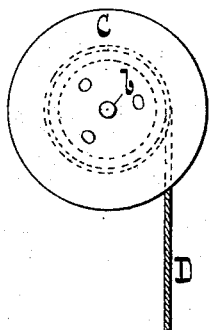
WINDOW CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 305,693.

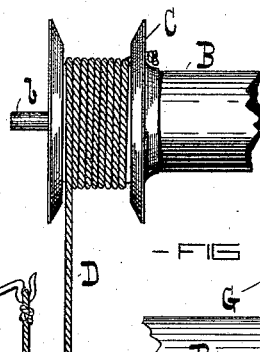
Patented Sept. 23, 1884.



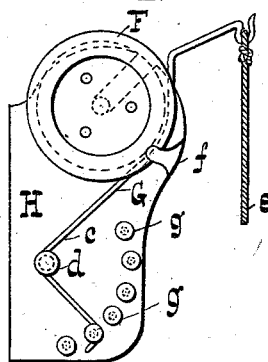
- FIG II -



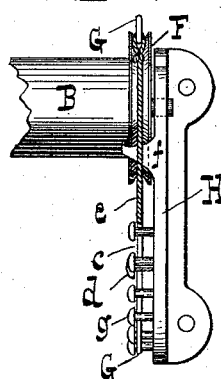
- FIG III -



- FIG IV -



- FIG V -



- WITNESSES -

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- INVENTOR -

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. KEMP, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## WINDOW-CURTAIN FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,693, dated September 23, 1884.

Application filed February 4, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. KEMP, of the city of Baltimore, and State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in Window-Curtain Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure I is a front view of a window-curtain and window provided with my improvements. Figs. II, III, IV, and V are views of parts of the invention on an enlarged scale.

A and B are respectively the curtain and its roller, and *a* the strip or slat attached to the lower edge of the curtain. C is a spool fastened to one end of the roller B, around which a cord, D, is wound. The spool C has a pin, *b*, which rests in a bracket, E, of ordinary construction. The cord D and curtain A are so arranged with reference to the roller B that the unrolling or lowering of the curtain causes the winding of the cord, and vice versa. The tendency of the curtain to unwind by reason of its weight and that of the strip *a* is obviated by a friction-wheel, F, and spring G. This spring consists of a piece of wire, *c*, wrapped around a stud, *d*, having one end

held stationary, and the other bearing against the friction-wheel F. The spring is operated to release the friction-wheel and allow the curtain to descend through the medium of a cord, *e*, and its movement is limited by a guard, *f*, forming a part of the bracket H, in which the pin of the friction-wheel rests.

It will be seen by reference to Figs. IV and V that the bracket H has a number of pins, *g*, any one of which may be used to hold stationary the short end of the spring G; consequently the tension of the spring may be changed when necessary.

It will be understood that to raise the curtain the cord D is drawn down, and to lower it the spring G is drawn from contact with the friction-wheel, when the curtain falls by its own weight.

I claim—

In combination with the blind A and its roller B, the latter having the spool C and friction-wheel F, the cord D, spring G, and cord *e*, substantially as specified.

CHAS. E. KEMP.

Witnesses:

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