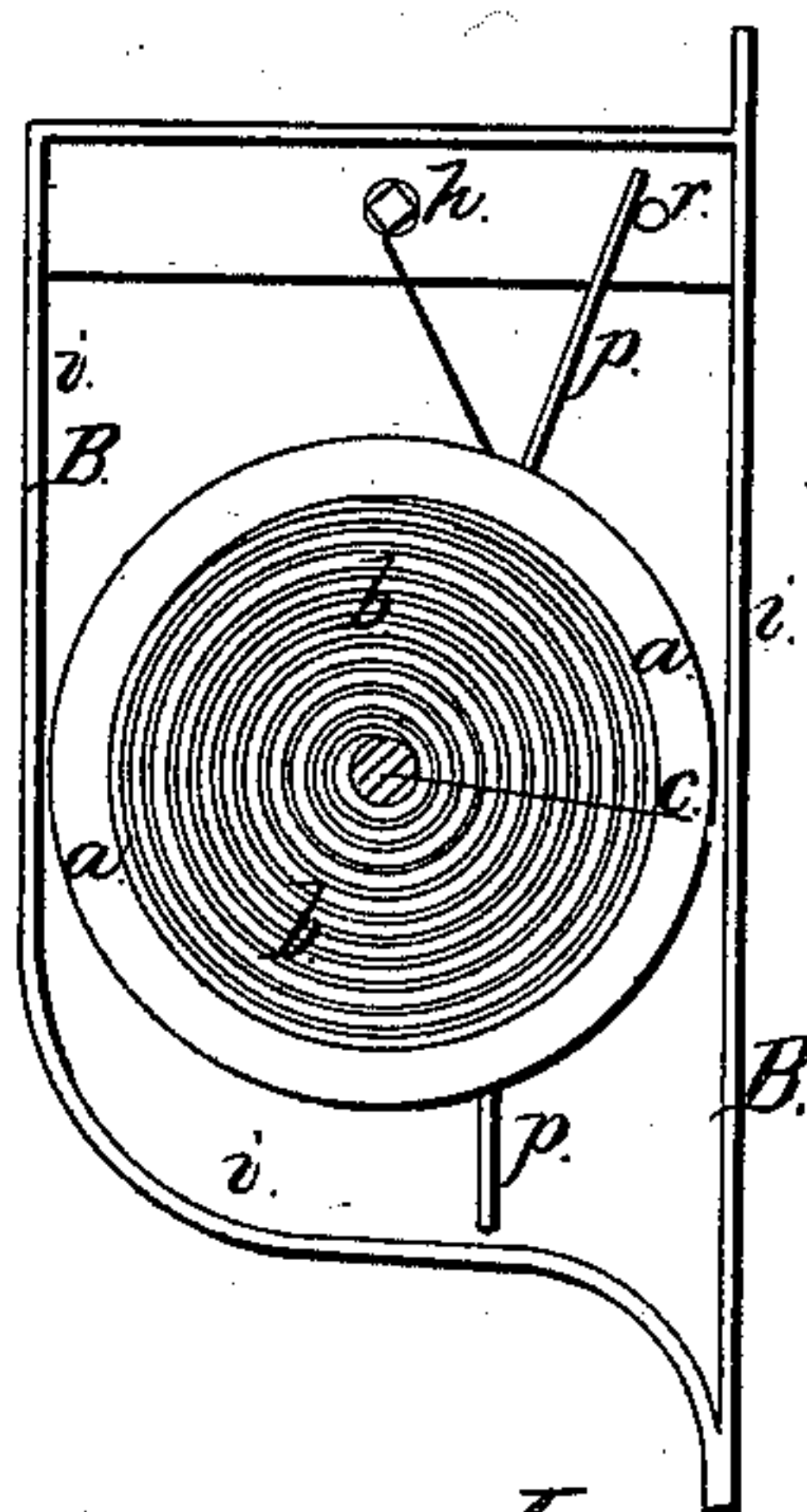
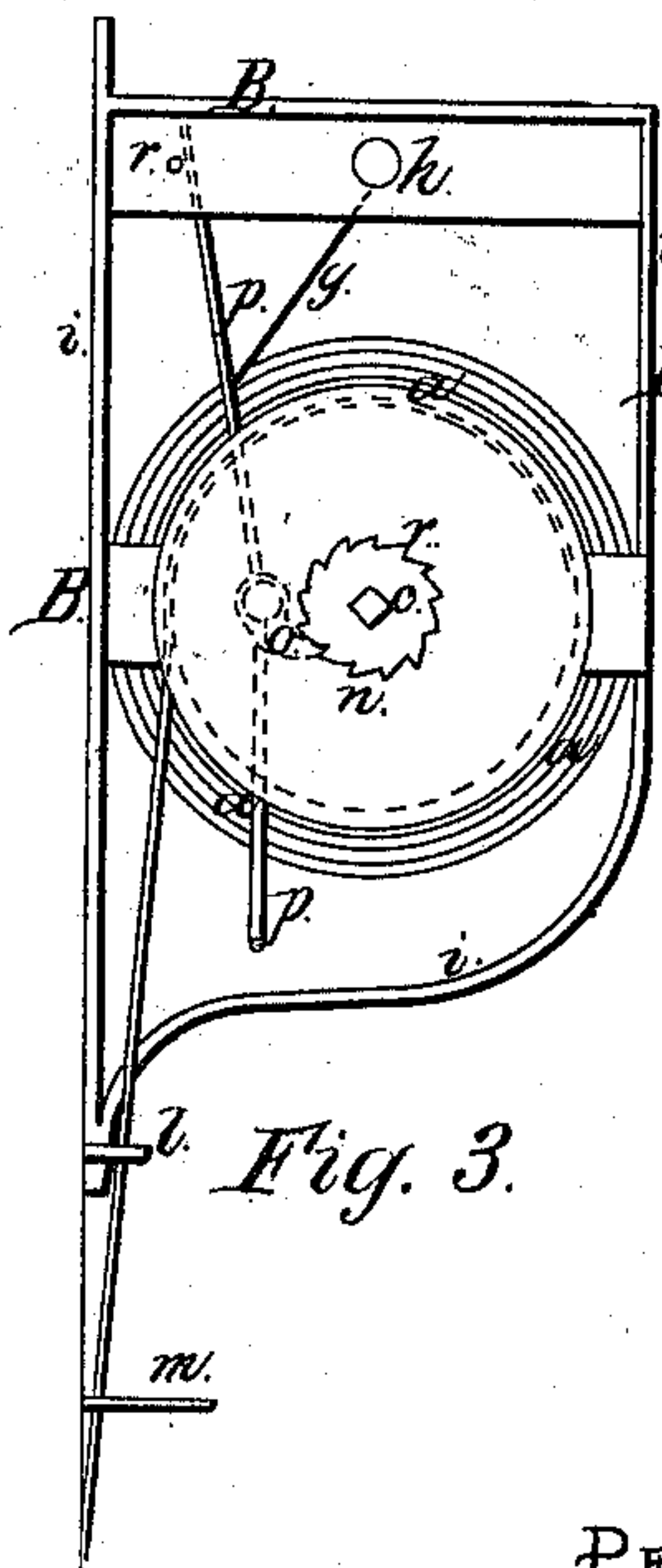
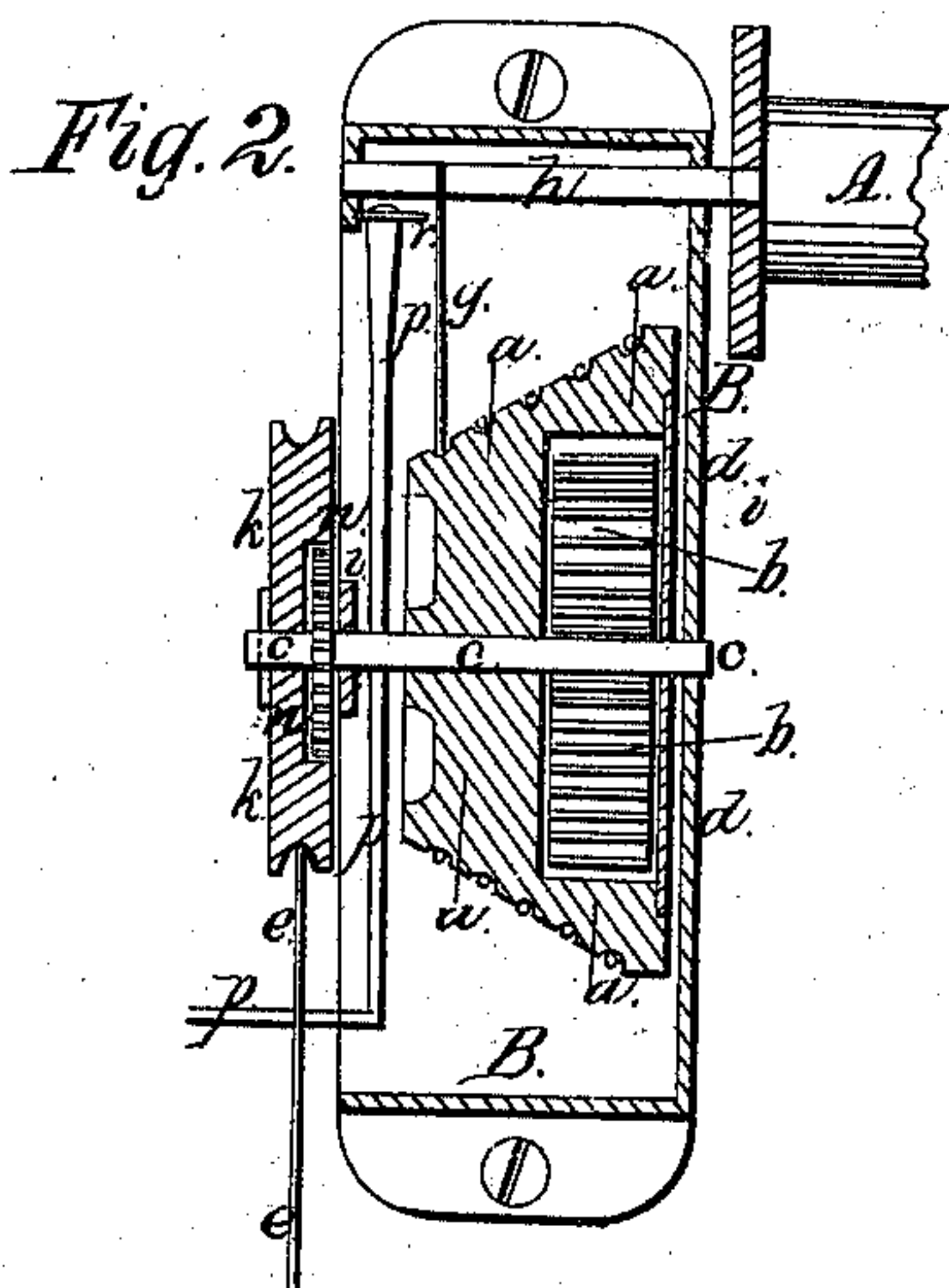
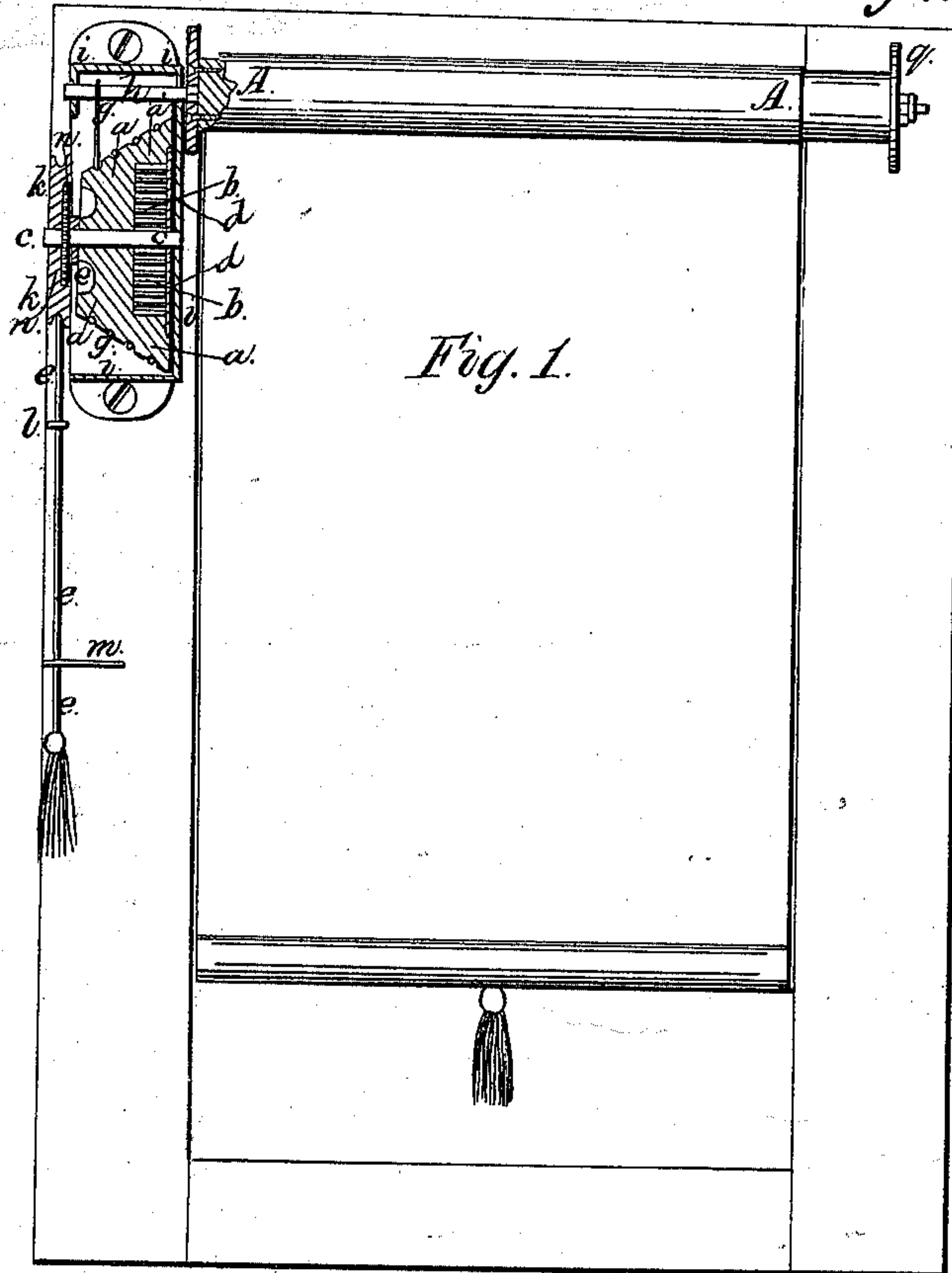


Patented May 11, 1869.



Witnesses.

Hinchman
Brookly

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PER

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United States Patent Office.

C. E. FRITTS, OF ONEONTA, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 89,926, dated May 11, 1869.

IMPROVED CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, C. E. FRITTS, of Oneonta, in the county of Otsego, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Curtain-Fixture; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view, partly in section, of my improved curtain-fixture.

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse section, on an enlarged scale, of the same.

Figures 3 and 4 are side views, partly in section, of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new curtain-fixture, which is so arranged that the curtain can be retained at any desired height, or entirely wound up, or unwound from the roller, either by handling the curtain alone, or by the cord down the side of the window-frame, or both.

The invention consists in the general arrangement and combination of parts, as hereinafter more fully described.

a represents a conical barrel, which contains, in an annular recess, or chamber, a spring, *b*, of which one end is attached to the axle *c*, the other to the barrel.

d is a plate, closing the chamber that contains the spring *b*.

g is a cord, running in a spiral groove on the surface of the barrel, and thence on an arbor, *h*, the square end of which is fitted in a square hole in the end-piece on the curtain-roller, *A*, so that both turn together.

i are the bearings in the plate, or case of the device.

The fixture being secured to the window-frame, and the arbor *h* inserted in the end of the curtain-roller *A*, the axle *c* is turned, winding up the spring, till its power balances the weight of the curtain. The curtain will then stay wherever it is placed.

If the axle *c* is turned so far that the spring is too strong, it winds the curtain up. If too weak, the curtain overcomes it, and rolls down.

This alteration is effected by a cord, *e*, which is secured to a pulley, *K*, fitted on the square outer end of the axle *c*. The cord *e* goes around it, and down the side of the windows, through a ring, *l*, and an open hook, *M*.

The tassel at the bottom of cord prevents pulling through.

To make the curtain rise, the cord is drawn directly down. To lower it, take the cord out of hook *m*, sideways, and let it back to *l*.

A ratchet-wheel, *n*, fits on the same shaft, *c*, as *K*, and turns with it.

Between the wheel *n* and edge of a recess in *K*, is room for a pawl, *o*, to work. This pawl is pivoted to a swinging bar, *p*.

The upper end of the bar *p* is rolled flat and thin, forming a spring, which rests against a pin, *r*, and holds the pawl in the wheel *n*, except when held out.

The lower end of *p* is bent outwards, projecting through slot in the case, under the pulley *K*. When it is desired that the pulley *K* should be free to move either way, the cord is placed in front of the pin, *p*, and pulls it back to *p*². This raises the pawl from *n*, and leaves the pulley free.

The other end of the curtain-roller has an ordinary pivot, passing freely through a hole in the supporting-piece *g*, which is stamped from sheet-brass, and is elastic, allowing the roller to be shoved from the fixture, till it comes off the arbor *h*.

The case of the apparatus is made in the shape of a bracket, supporting the curtain-roller, and may be plain or fancy.

Should the cord break, the wire *p* is free, and the spring throws the pawl *o* into the wheel *n*, preventing any injury of the works by the rapid descent of the curtain, or recoil of the spring *b*.

It will be noticed that the axle *c* is stationary, while the barrel *a* turns on it, as the curtain rises and falls, instead of being, as usually, made to turn with it.

When the axle moves, it does so independently of the motion of the barrel, the former altering the power of the spring, the latter moving the curtain.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A window-shade fixture, consisting of the combination of the spring-drum *a*, spring *b*, arbors *c* *h*, cord *g*, recessed pulley *K*, cord *e*, ratchet-wheel *n*, pawl *o*, and spring-rod *p*, all combined and operating substantially as herein shown and described.

Witnesses:

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