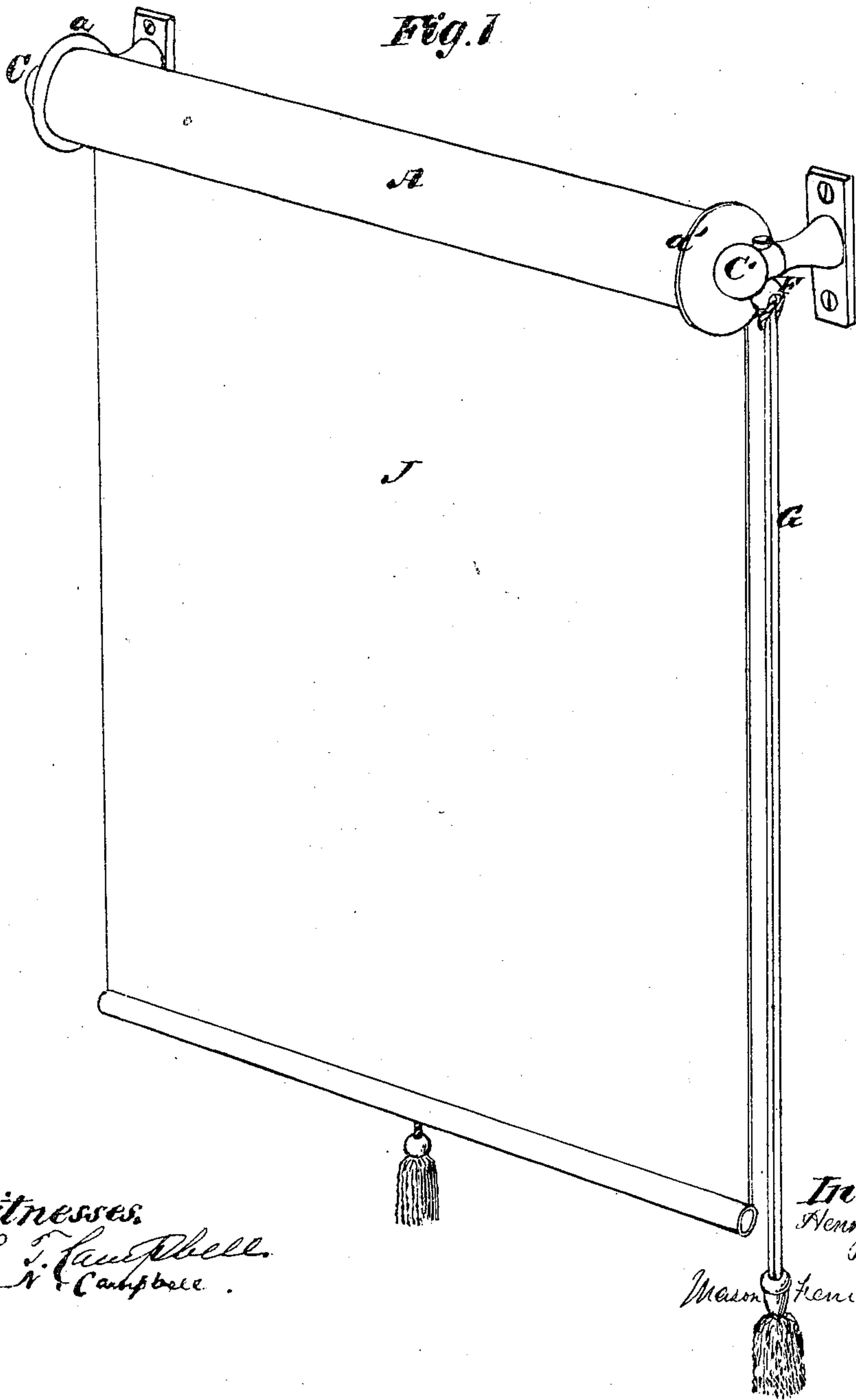


H. A. HOUSE.
Curtain-Fixtures.

No. 148,298.

Patented March 10, 1874.



Witnesses.

J. T. Campbell.
J. N. Campbell.

Inventor

Henry A. House

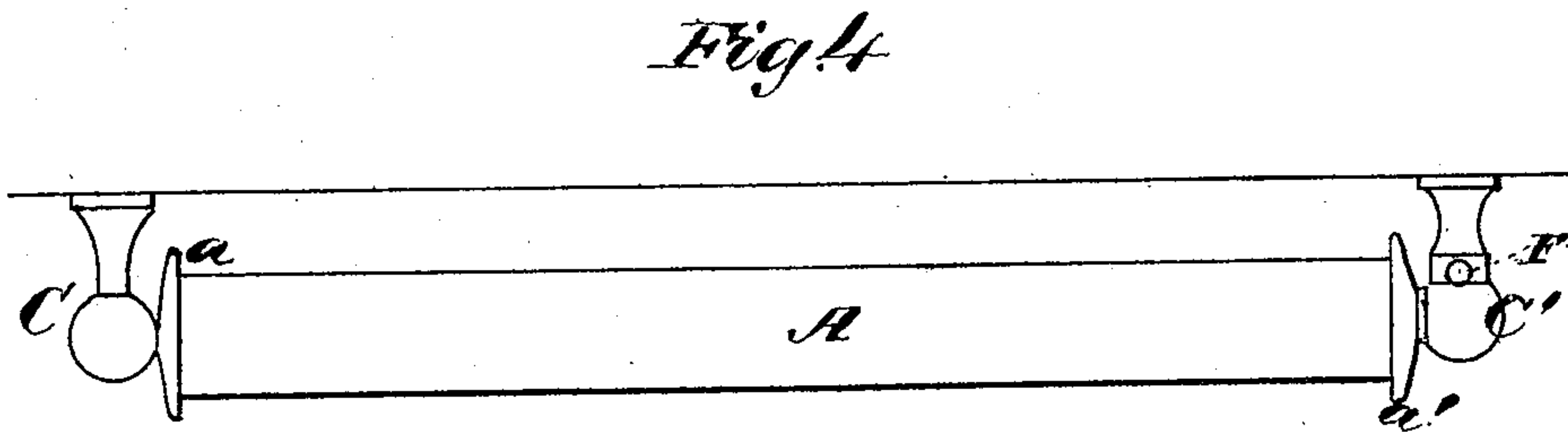
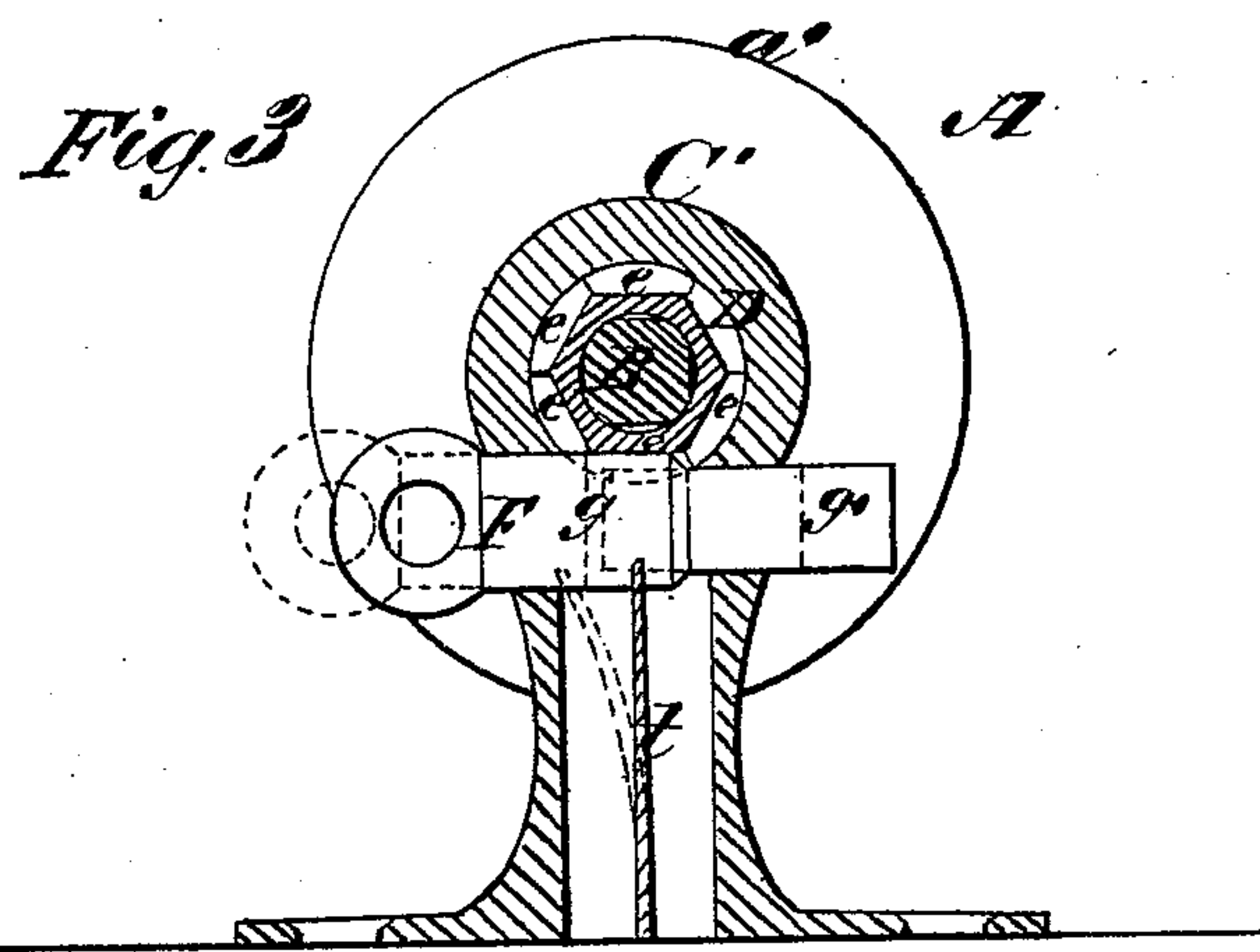
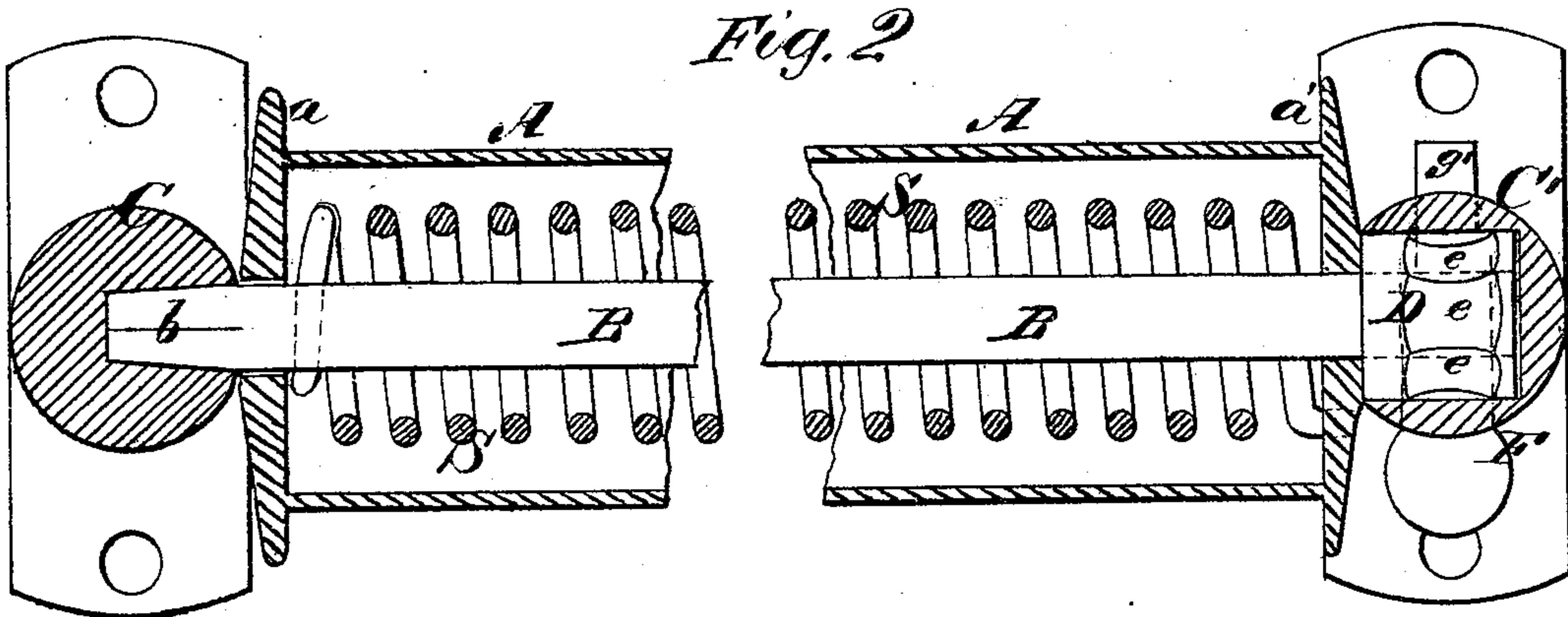
By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. HOUSE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CURTAIN-FIXTURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,298**, dated March 10, 1874; application filed June 12, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. HOUSE, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompany drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, Plate 1, is a perspective view of a curtain and curtain-fixture having my improvement applied. Fig. 2, Plate 2, is an enlarged sectional view, in detail, of the fixture. Fig. 3, Plate 2, is a sectional view of the roller-head and its post, showing the locking-pin in two positions. Fig. 4, Plate 2, is a top view of the roller and its posts.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to curtain-fixtures wherein a hollow roller is employed, on which to wind the curtain, which roller contains a helical spring, attached at one end to a fixed shaft running through the roller, and at the other end to one of the roller-heads for the purpose of winding up a curtain. My improvement consists in a bracket-post, which has a cylindric socket formed in it to snugly receive and support a bearing-hub of the roller and its shaft, and also has a vertical cylindric passage with two (variant) diameters through it, said passage being at right angles to the socket and intersecting it on one side of its axis, in combination with cylindric and flattened surfaces on the aforesaid hub of the roller, and with a spring-pin, which has two diameters, all applied in connection with a spring curtain-roller, as will be hereinafter described.

The following description of my invention will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a hollow curtain-roller, which has flanged caps *a a'* formed on its extremities, through which passes loosely a shaft, B. One end of this shaft B is prismatic, as shown at *b*, and fitted into a corresponding socket, which is made into a bearing-post, C, that is fixed to

and stands out horizontally from the window-frame. This post C will thus prevent the shaft B from turning. The roller-cap *a'* has a head, D, formed on it externally and centrally, which is perforated for receiving loosely into it one end of the shaft B, and which presents a number of flattened facets, *e e*, between two cylindrical surfaces, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The head D is received loosely into a socket which is formed into a post, C', so that the roller A is allowed to rotate around the shaft B, one end of the roller having its bearing directly on the shaft B, while the other end of this roller is supported by means of the head D in post C'. Inside of the roller A is a helical spring, S, which is coiled around the shaft B, and fixed to this shaft at one end, and to the roller-head *a'* at the other end, as shown in Fig. 2. F represents a cylindrical pin, which presents two diameters, *g g'*, and a perforated head, to which latter a pull-cord, G, is attached. This pin is fitted into a hole made through the post C', and held in place by a spring, *t*, applied inside of this post C', as shown in Fig. 3. The relation of the pin F to the head D is such, that when the pin is in the position shown in full lines, Fig. 3, the largest diameter *g* of its stem will impinge against a facet, *e*, and thus lock the roller A so that it can neither turn nor rattle. But when the pin F is drawn down by means of the pull-cord G, and that portion *g'* of its stem of smallest diameter is brought opposite a facet, *e*, on head D, the roller A is free to turn around the shaft B. The spring *t* prevents the pin F from being drawn too far out of its post C', and also returns the pin to its proper place when the cord G is released. The spring S is for the purpose of rolling up the curtain J, which is wound upon the roller, when the spring is not under tension, so that when the curtain is drawn down the spring S will be wound up, and thus react to roll up the curtain when the roller is released from its locking-pin F.

One great advantage of my improvement is that the pin F locks the roller firmly to one of its posts, and prevents the rattling noise which is so disagreeable with the curtains hitherto used in carriages.

I do not claim a spring-wedge for fastening a curtain-roller, as shown in the patent of W. Campbell, dated October 11, 1864. Nor do I claim a spring-binding device, operating in connection with a roller, which is applied in the manner shown in the patent of D. N. B. Coffin, Jr., dated October 6, 1857; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the cylindrical and flat-

tened surfaces of the roller-head D with the cylindrical bearing-socket of the bracket-post C, and with the sliding spring-locking pin F, the latter made with two varying diameters fitting in a passage through the said post, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY A. HOUSE.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. JOHNSON,

ALFRED SCHNARENDORF.