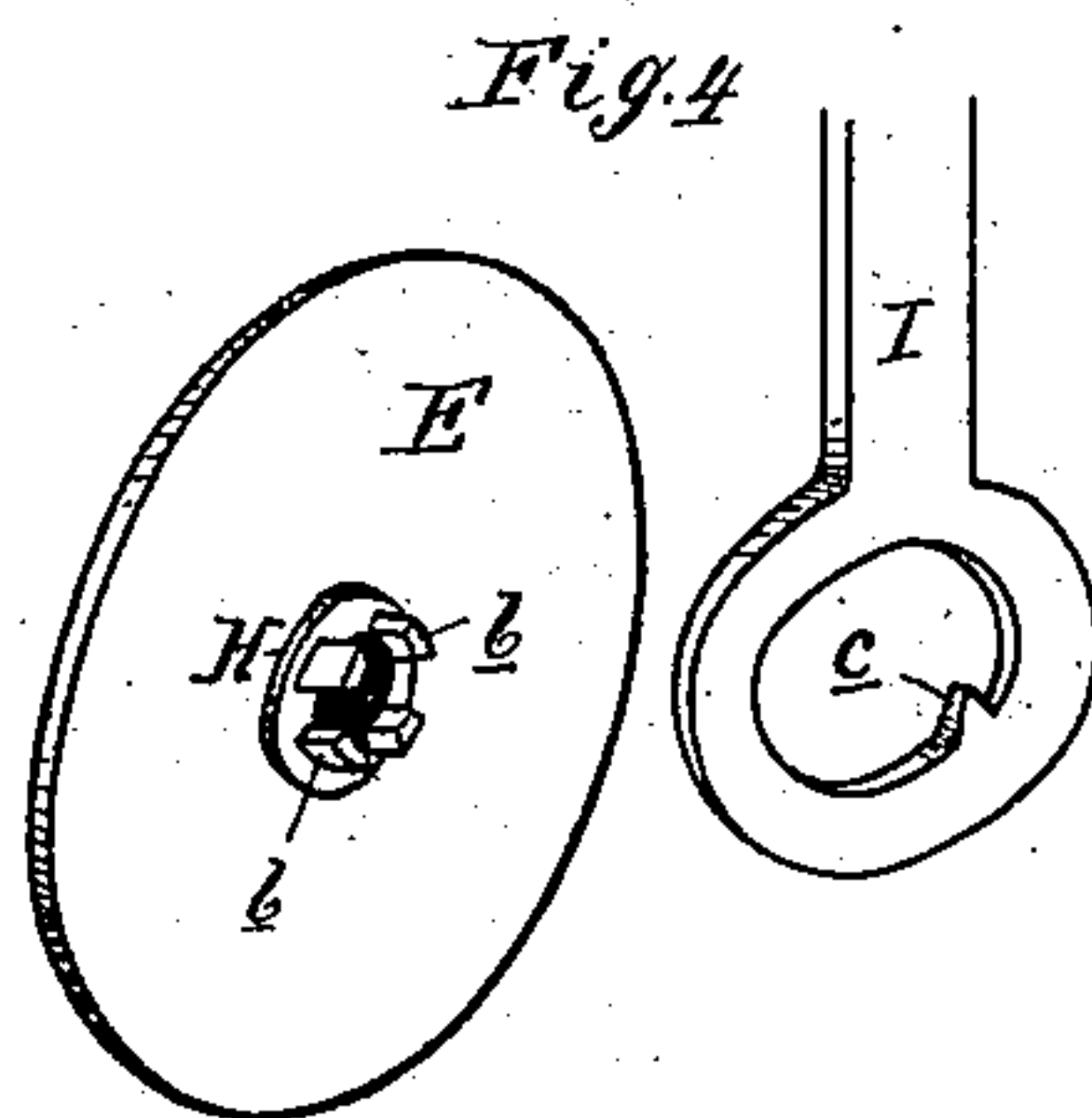
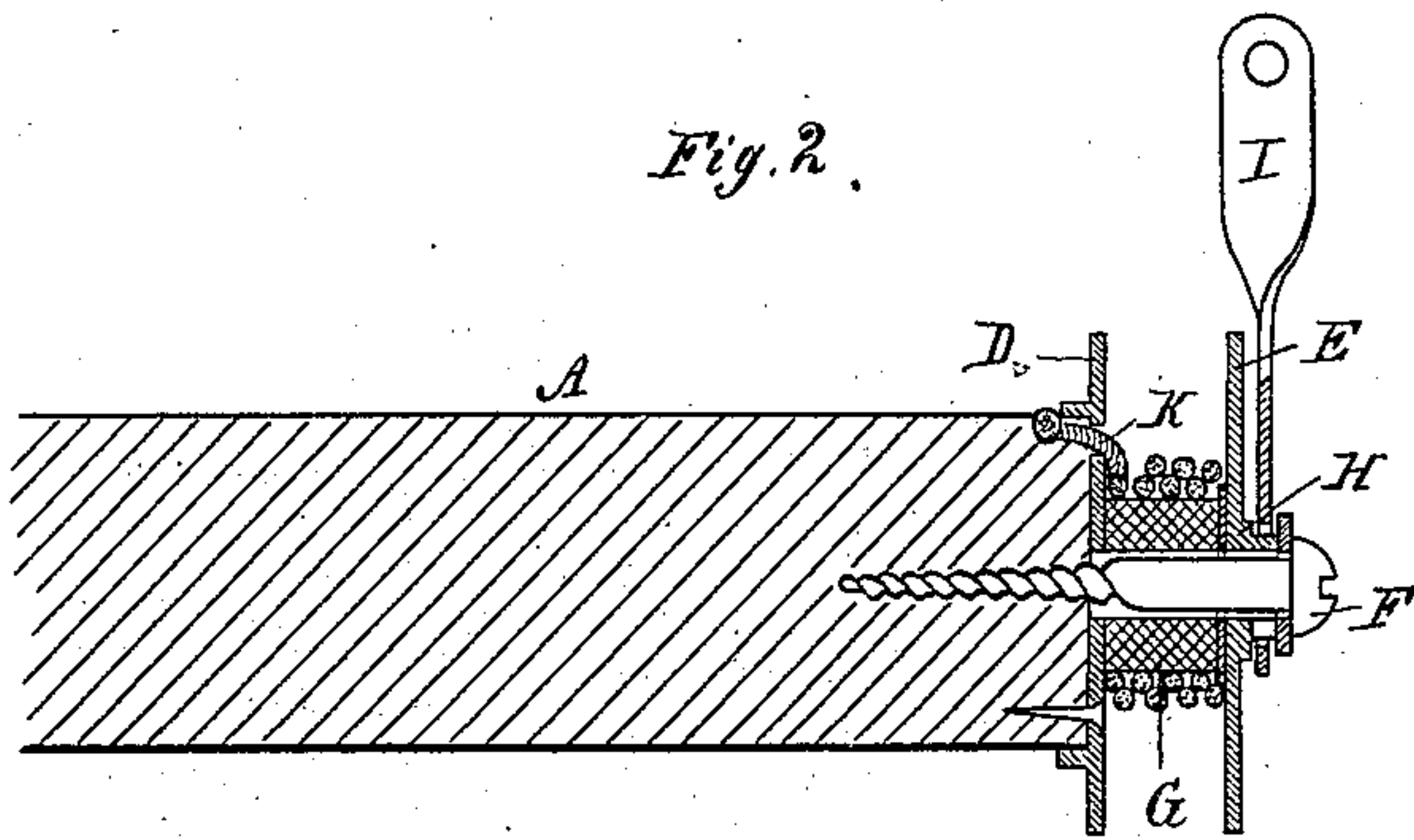
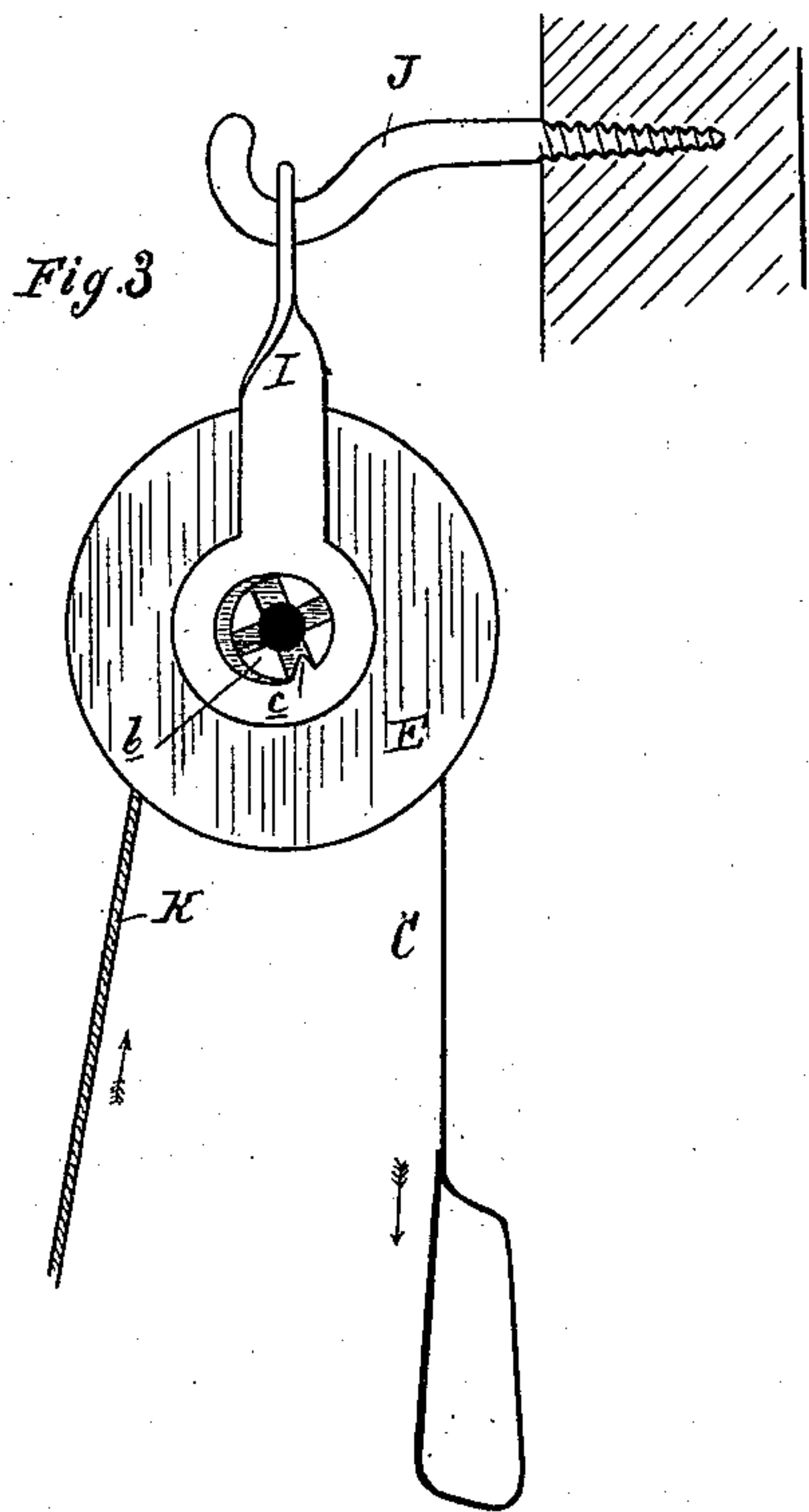
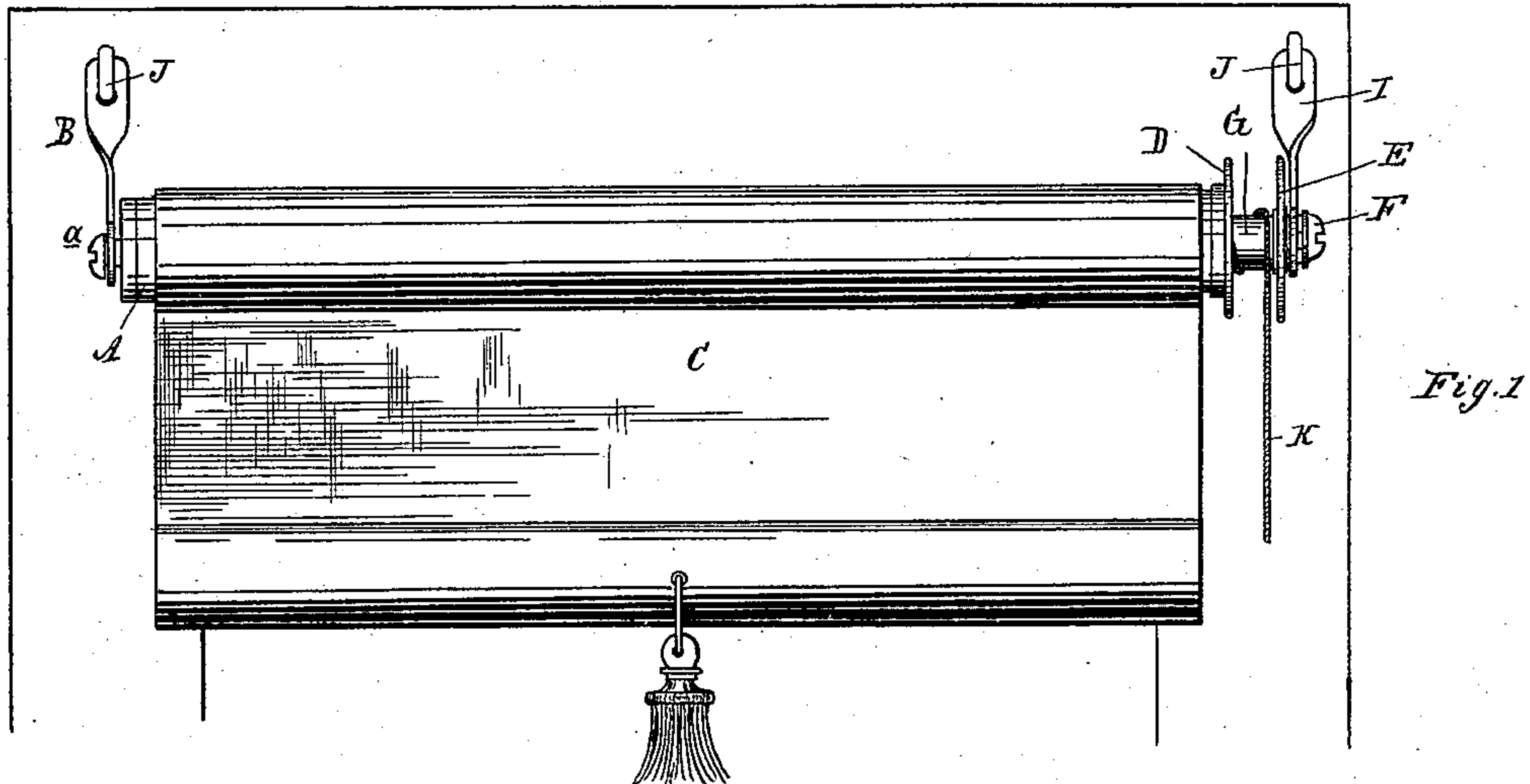


(No Model.)

W. C. KELLY.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

No. 332,907.

Patented Dec. 22, 1885.



Attest:
John Schuman.
Notary

Inventor:
Wallace C. Kelly.
by his Atty
Thos. S. Mayne

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALLACE C. KELLY, OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

CURTAIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,907, dated December 22, 1885.

Application filed October 8, 1885. Serial No. 179,299. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALLACE C. KELLY, of Hastings, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in curtain-fixtures; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combinations of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved device as hung up ready for use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the spool end. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same with adjusting-screw removed. Fig. 4 is a detail in perspective.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents a curtain-roller, one end of which is provided with a rigid spindle or journal, *a*, designed to engage with a suitable hanger, B. To this roller the curtain C is tacked, as in the ordinary manner. The opposite end of the roller A has secured to it a disk, D. E is an outer disk, which is secured to this end of the roller by means of a screw, F, such screw passing through both disks and a cylindrical rubber spring, G, into the end of the roller. Upon the outer face of the disk E, and preferably formed integral therewith, is a hub, H, portions of which are cut away to form stops *b*, which are designed to engage with a spur or detent, *c*, formed in the opening in the lower end of the hanger I, the latter being held in its proper position by the head of the screw F. The upper ends of the hangers B and I are adapted to hook upon hooks J, projecting from the window-frame, as shown in Fig. 1.

In practice, the parts being constructed and arranged as shown and described, supposing the curtain to be rolled upon the roller and it is desired to lower the curtain, this is accomplished by pulling down upon the curtain, the roller turning upon its pivotal point *a* at one end, the inner disk, D, rolling with the curtain as well as the screw F, which turns in the bearing in the lower end of the hanger I, the

disk E being prevented from turning by the engagement of one of these stops *b* with the detent C. To prevent the curtain from unrolling by its own weight, the screw F is turned in, so as to compress the rubber cylindrical spring G between the two disks, so that the frictional contact of such spring and the two disks will be sufficient to overcome the weight of the curtain. Such being the case, it will readily be seen that the curtain may be pulled down to any desired point, the friction referred to retaining it in its adjusted position.

To raise the curtain it is merely necessary to pull down upon the cord K, which has been wound around the cylindrical spring between the disks as the curtain was pulled down, which causes the stop *b* to disengage from the detent C, such stops in the rotation of the disk E sliding up the inclined face of the detent C. When the curtain has been raised or rolled up the desired distance, by releasing the cord the weight of the curtain causes a retrograde rotation of the roller until one of the stops *b* again engages with the detent.

The tension or compression of the spring between the disks may be regulated by the screw F for heavier and lighter curtains.

It will be observed that in winding the curtain up the tendency is for the roller to run to the forward end of the elongated opening in the hanger I, the journal turning freely therein, while in the retrograde movement of the roller the journal runs to the rear end of such hanger, and engages with the detent of the hanger, preventing the curtain from unrolling.

I am aware of the Patents Nos. 147,099, February 3, 1874, and 187,422, February 13, 1877, and make no claim to the constructions shown therein as forming part of my invention.

I attach importance to my cylindrical spring G, interposed between the two disks, and forming a drum on which the cord is wound. The spring thus serves a double function.

I am also aware of the Patent No. 243,465, in which a coiled spring is arranged around the spindle, and lay no claim to such construction. This coiled spring does not form a drum on which the cord is wound, and when the cord is wound on the spindle and over said spring it interferes with its operating as a tension-regulator. In my construction the winding of the cord on the spring in no wise inter-

feres with the usefulness of the same as a tension-regulator.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, with the roller A, of
5 the disk D, secured thereto, the disk E, its axis F, passing through both of said disks into the roller and supported by the hanger I, and the cylindrical spring G, interposed between said
10 disks upon said axis, and serving the double function of a tension-regulating spring and a drum upon which the cord is wound, substantially as described.

2. In a curtain-roller, the combination of

the hanger I, having elongated opening and detent *c*, of the roller A, disk D, secured thereto, disk E, having formed integral therewith the hub H, provided with stops *b*, the cylindrical spring G, interposed between said disks, and the axis F, supported by said hanger, and passing through said disks and spring into the roller, all substantially as described. 15 20

WALLACE C. KELLY.

Witnesses:

JOHN BESSMER,
KEP. SILSBEE.