

C. EATON.

Improvement in Curtain-Fixtures.

No. 132,453.

Patented Oct. 22, 1872.

Fig 1.

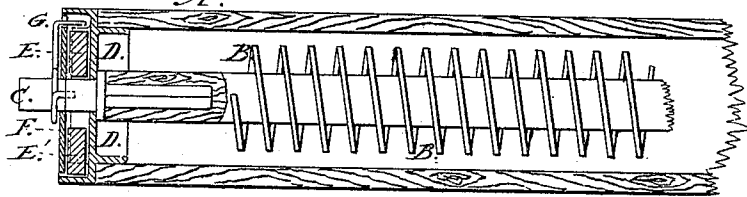


Fig 2.

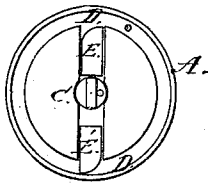
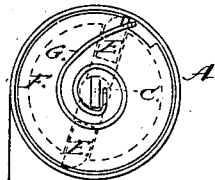


Fig 3.



Thos W. Capen,

E. A. Eliot

WITNESSES

INVENTOR.

Chas Eaton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES EATON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN CURTAIN-FIXTURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **132,453**, dated October 22, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EATON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Curtain-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Object.

This invention belongs to that class of curtain-fixtures known as spring-rollers, and in which the springs are checked by a stop or stops or pawls in the end of the roller coming in contact with a stop upon the fixed axis of the roller or a bracket in close proximity thereto; and this invention consists in making such stop in the form of a spring or its equivalent, so that when the pawl rotating with the roller is carried out by centrifugal motion to strike against said stop it will carry the stop around with it a short distance, and thereby prevent the blow or sudden shock that is produced by two metallic bodies striking against each other when one of them is fixed.

Drawing.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a spring-roller or the end in which the spring is attached. Fig. 2 is an end view of the roller with the spring-stop and outer disk removed. Fig. 3 is an end view of the roller complete.

A represents the roller, or a portion of it, with the spiral spring B, for rolling up the shade or curtain shown therein and around the fixed axis C, the outer end of which is flattened to be held from rotating in the bracket fastened upon the window-frame. Upon the

end of the roller and held within it by flanges is a disk, D, of metal, in the outer face of which is a groove or grooves, in which a pawl or pawls or stops are fitted to play loosely to and from the center or the fixed axis. Said pawls, shown at E E', are held in said grooves or recesses by an outer disk, as at F, which is fixed upon the axis C, thereby forming a little chamber or space for one or more of said pawls to work in. Around or attached to the fixed axis C is a coil or spiral spring, G, one end of which is attached to the axis or fixed disk F, and the other end extends out to the circumference of the disk F, and then reaches inward across the space traveled over by the pawl or pawls, as the case may be, so that when one of them is carried out by the rapid rotation of the roller it will come in contact with said spring-stop and carry it around until the resistance of the spring reacts with sufficient force to check and stop the roller. This elastic or spring stop is found to be a great desideratum in such rollers, as otherwise the sudden contact of the stops soon destroys one or the other or both when one is rigidly fixed to the axis or the bracket, as the case may be.

I therefore claim—

The combination of the spring G, pawls E E, and disk F with the axis C, spring B, and roller A, all arranged and operating as and for the purpose specified.

CHAS. EATON.

Witnesses:

E. N. ELIOT,
CHAS. H. LEONARD.