UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY T. WARNER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CURTAIN-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 225,894, dated March 23, 1880.

Application filed February 7, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY T. WARNER, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to curtain-fixtures having the motive power in themselves for raising the shade; and it consists in devices whereby the motive power is located in the bracket of the fixtures, instead of in the roller, as has hitherto been done, actuating the roller therefrom.

The old style of self-acting shade-fixtures, in which the motive-power is contained in the roller, is subject especially to two objections:

First, that after having been cut down to fit one window it cannot be used for another of greater width. My invention obviates this difficulty, as the motive power is connected with the bracket, and on changing to a wider window it is only necessary to procure a new roller-stick at the cost of a few cents.

Second, another objection, and a great one, to the self-acting rollers, in which the spring is in one end of the roller, is that the size of the bore to put the spring in leaves very little wood on which to tack the shade. This necessitates the use of very small tacks to prevent interference with the spring. These small four-ounce tacks are frequently inadequate to holding heavy shade materials to the roller, and it is a common occurrence for shades to pull from the roller the first time they are used. The roller in my case being solid throughout, this objection does not hold good.

Figure 1 is a front view of bracket, roller, and shade. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section, showing my improvements. Fig. 3 is an end view of the bracket, partly in section. Figs. 4 and 5 are views showing a modification of the stop devices.

The bracket for one end of the roller A is constructed with a case, B, having the feet C to attach it to the window-frame. In this case, which may be two and a half inches long, more or less, is coiled a long stretch of elastic wire, D, about twenty-five feet on the spindle E, and to get this length of spring in so short a space it is coiled one or more times over itself on the spindle.

One end of the spring is secured to the inner end of the spindle and the other end to the case; or it may be reversed to the opposite end of the spindle, or to the wheel F, which wheel, being part of the spindle, is made to turn in and is held in position by the end of the case.

The inner end of the spindle has a bearing, H, in the case.

The wheel F has a recess or rabbet, I, in the outside of the periphery, in which a pawl, J, which is attached to the end of the case, is made to rest. In the bottom of this rabbet is one or more notches, K, to engage the pawl and hold the shade at any desired height.

The wheel has a rectangular or other shaped recess, L, not round, to receive the projection *a* from the roller end, which projection has the same shape transversely as that of the recess. When the shade is drawn down the projection *a* turns the spindle and coils the spring on it.

The spring as a motive power, in combination with a bracket, may be employed otherwise than in a case, for in the place of a case there may be an open frame for holding and operating it; and the mechanism for stopping the shade may be placed between the bracket and roller on the outside of the case and the same result be secured in both cases, the invention being in uniting the motive power with the bracket and having suitable mechanism for connecting it with the roller without making the fixture large and ungainly in appearance.

Instead of the pawl and ratchet working as described, the pawl may be attached to the wheel, which revolves in the case, and the notch may be in the case. (See Fig. 4.) Or, instead of the pawl, a small piece of metal, a parallelogram in shape, with square edges, working in ways attached to the end of the case, and engaging in notches in the wheel, as seen in Fig. 5, may be used.

The bracket on the opposite end of the roller will be an exact pattern of the one containing the spring, and, if desired, it may contain part of the mechanism. Therefore

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

The case B, spindle E, spring D, wheel F, and pawl J, combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

HARRY T. WARNER.

Witnesses:

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D. P. COWL.

W. WEBSTER.

Extension Cutting-Blade Handle.

No. 225,895. Patented Mar. 23, 1880.

Fig. 1.

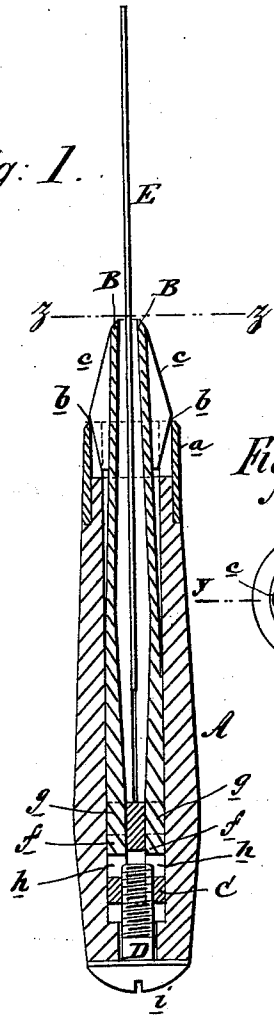


Fig. 2.

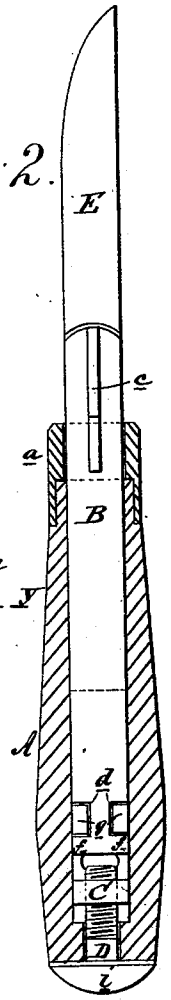


Fig. 3.

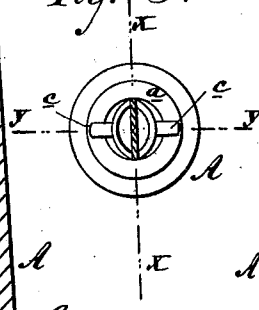
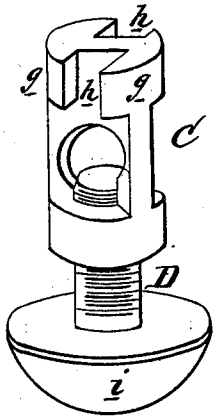


Fig. 4.



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