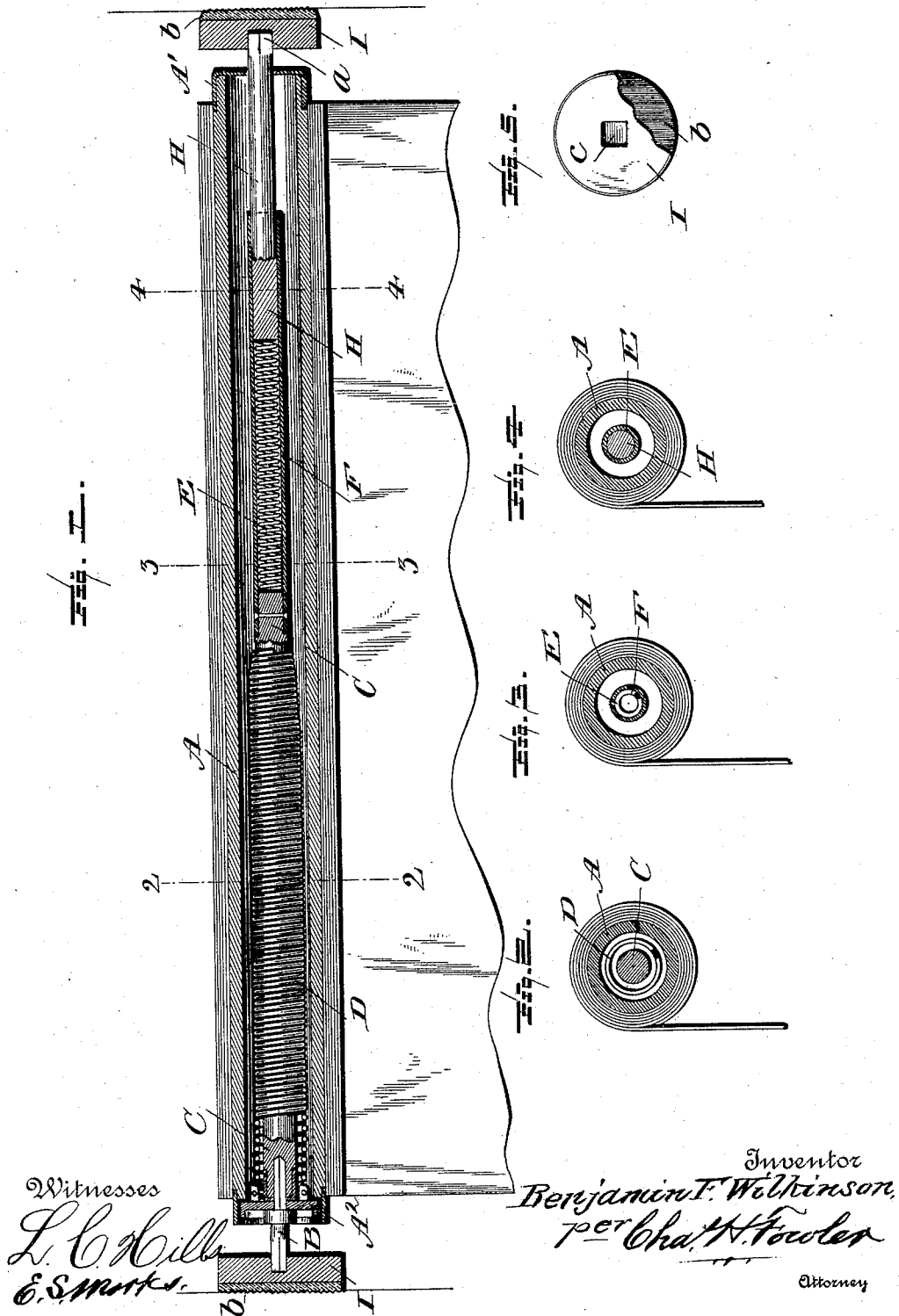


(No Model.)

B. F. WILKINSON.
WINDOW CURTAIN ROLLER.

No. 473,990.

Patented May 3, 1892.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. WILKINSON, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

WINDOW-CURTAIN ROLLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,990, dated May 3, 1892.

Application filed January 28, 1892. Serial No. 419,547. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. WILKINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window - Curtain Rollers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in window-curtain rollers; and it has for its objects, among others, to provide an improved roller which can be applied to a window without the employment of nails or brackets, being yieldingly held in position without marring or defacing the window-casings. It is self-supporting. Hence nails or screws are not necessary, the bearings being held in place by the force of a spring. It can be adjusted, removed, or re-adjusted with ease and with rapidity. It can be adjusted to the most expensive and finely-finished casings without in any wise injuring, defacing, or disfiguring them. It can be set any desired distance from the top for the purpose of ventilation.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through my improved curtain-roller. Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an end view of one of the bearings with a portion broken away.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a cylindrical roller provided at one end with the metal cap A', of usual construction, and through which the projecting portion, hereinafter described, is designed to slide. The other end of this roller is provided with a cap A² of the construction

usually employed in spring shade-rollers, having the usual ratchet-and-pawl arrangement for holding the spring wound up in the usual manner. At this end there is provided the metal shaft B, which projects into the solid smaller roller C, around which is arranged and secured in the ordinary manner of shade-rollers the spring D. This solid roller extends for about one-half (more or less) of the length of the hollow roller and at its inner end has secured thereto the tube E, which extends nearly and within this tube is arranged a spring F, which finds one point of resistance against the end of the solid roller within the tube and at the other end against the round shaft or spindle H, which is loosely confined within the said tube. Its outer end is squared, as seen at *a*. This shaft or spindle is revolvably contained within the tube, so that the spring portion of the roller may be rotated without affecting this spindle.

I are bearings or brackets for the squared ends of the projecting portions at the ends of the roller. These brackets may be of metal, wood, or a combination of the two, and upon their outer faces are provided with rubber facings *b* or some analogous provisions to enable them to hold to the casings without marring the same. They have square openings *c* to receive the correspondingly-shaped ends of the said projecting portions.

In practice the roller is inserted in position by pressing inward the spindle H and placing the brackets against the casings of the window, when the spring F will force the parts outward and hold the roller in position. As the spring D is wound or unwound it does not affect the spindle H, which revolves in the tube. The advantages of such a construction will at once be apparent. It adds but little to the cost, is not liable to get out of order, and the ease and readiness with which it can be adjusted, removed, and again set up recommends it to the trade.

Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with a cylindrical roller, of an inclosed roller with a spring around the same and secured thereto and to an end

bearing, a tube secured to the inner roller, and a spring-pressed end spindle endwise movable and rotatable within the said tube, as set forth.

- 5 2. The combination, with the cylindrical roller A, having at one end a metal cap, of a cap A² at the other end of the roller, a smaller solid roller within the roller A, a shaft B, secured in the outer end of said smaller roller,
10 the spring around the smaller roller and secured thereto at one end and at the other end secured to the cap A², a tube secured to the inner end of the smaller roller, a spring within this tube, with one end bearing against

the inner end of the smaller roller, and a spindle loosely held in said tube, with its inner end bearing against said spring and its outer end squared and extended through the cap A², all substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. WILKINSON.

Witnesses:

E. H. YOUNG,
WM. OLLIS.