J. REICHERT.
Curtain-Fixture.

No. 196,768. Patented Nov. 6, 1877.

Fig: 1

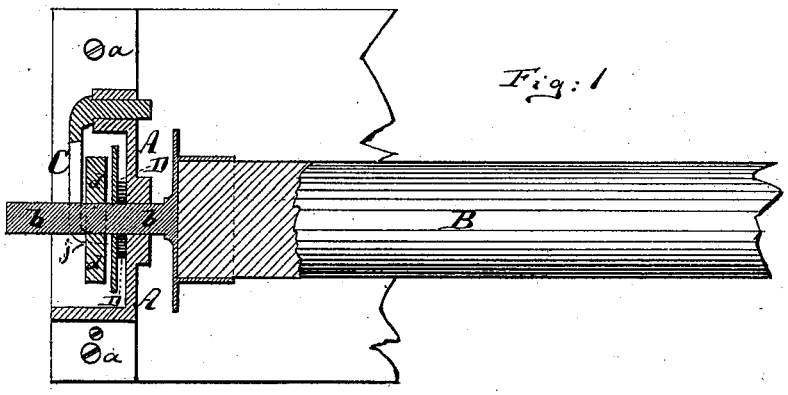


Fig: 2

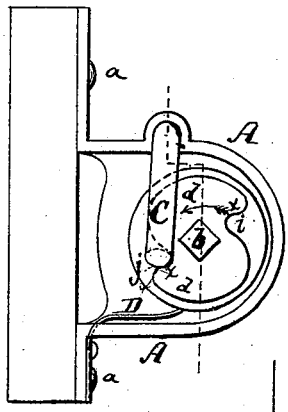


Fig: 3.

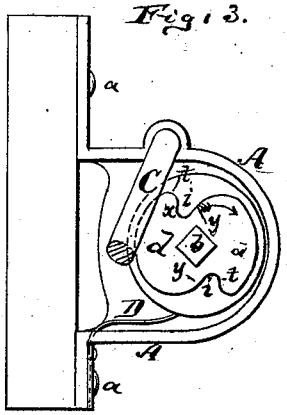
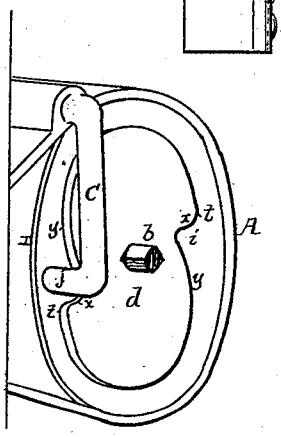


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN REICHERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN CURTAIN-FIXTURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **196,768**, dated November 6, 1877; application filed June 2, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN REICHERT, of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Spring-Bracket for Shade-Rollers, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improved spring-bracket, showing it connected with a shade-roller. Figs. 2 and 3 are face views of the bracket, showing its parts in different positions; Fig. 4, a perspective view.

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

This invention relates to a new bracket for shade-rollers; and consists in combining with a bracket and its spring a hanging pawl or click and a notched disk of peculiar form, whereby a most effective result is secured.

The letter A in the drawing represents my improved bracket, which, when fastened by suitable screws or nails *a* to a wall or casing, is adapted to support one end of the shade-roller B. The gudgeon *b* of this shade-roller has its bearing in the body of the bracket, and is free to revolve therein, and upon this gudgeon is mounted a notched disk or wheel, *d*, which revolves with it and with the roller. C is a click suspended in the bracket, and placed, with reference to the notched disk or wheel *d*, so that by its own gravity, or by the aid of a suitable spring, said click will bear against the notched face or edge of said disk. D is a coiled spring, whose one end is connected with the gudgeon *b*, while its other end connects with the body of the bracket A. This spring is wound up when the shade-roller is unwound, and serves to wind up the shade-roller whenever the click C ceases to lock the same. Whenever the click enters a notch of the disk *d*, as in Fig. 2, the roller is locked. On unwinding the roller the disk *d* is turned in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 2, which movement throws the click out of the notches of the disk and winds up the spring D. Still, when the motion of the roller is slackened, the click will drop into one of the notches and lock the roller.

When the shade is to be wound up, it is slightly drawn down to throw out the click, and then let go, so that the spring D may rapidly revolve the roller in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 3, the centrifugal force of the rapidly-revolving disk serving to throw off the click, so that it will not fall into one of the notches until the rapidity of movement is reduced.

This effect is due to the peculiar shape of the disk, which, it will be seen, has notches *i i*, conforming in shape to the side of the projecting end *j* of the click, abrupt shoulders *x x*, and inclined edges or cams *y y*, the edges between the shoulders *x* and the circumference of the disk at *t* being rounded.

This construction insures a perfect retention of the disk when the click rests within a notch, as shown in Fig. 2, preventing the spring from acting, while the least motion in the opposite direction throws the click out of place, the rounded and cam-like edges *t y* preventing it from entering the notch so long as the disk revolves with sufficient speed for the said edges to strike percussively the projecting end *j* of the click.

I am aware that pawls have been hung horizontally to fall into notches in the edges of disks on spring-rollers; but such an arrangement renders it necessary to apply such a force to throw up the pawl that the curtain or shade, if of fine quality and lacking in strength, is apt to be torn.

By using a pendent click or pawl only, a slight motion and no material force is required to displace it.

I claim—

The combination, with the bracket A, its spring D, and vertically-hanging click having a projection, *j*, of the disk *d*, having notches *i*, shoulders *x*, and cams *t y*, the latter constructed to throw out the click when the curtain is drawn down, and the edges *t* to keep out the click when the roller is revolved by the spring, all adapted for use with the ordinary solid wood roller B, as set forth.

JOHANN REICHERT.

Witnesses:

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