

(No Model.)

F. M. HOUSE.
PORTIÈRE RING AND PIN.

No. 352,992.

Patented Nov. 23, 1886.

Fig 1

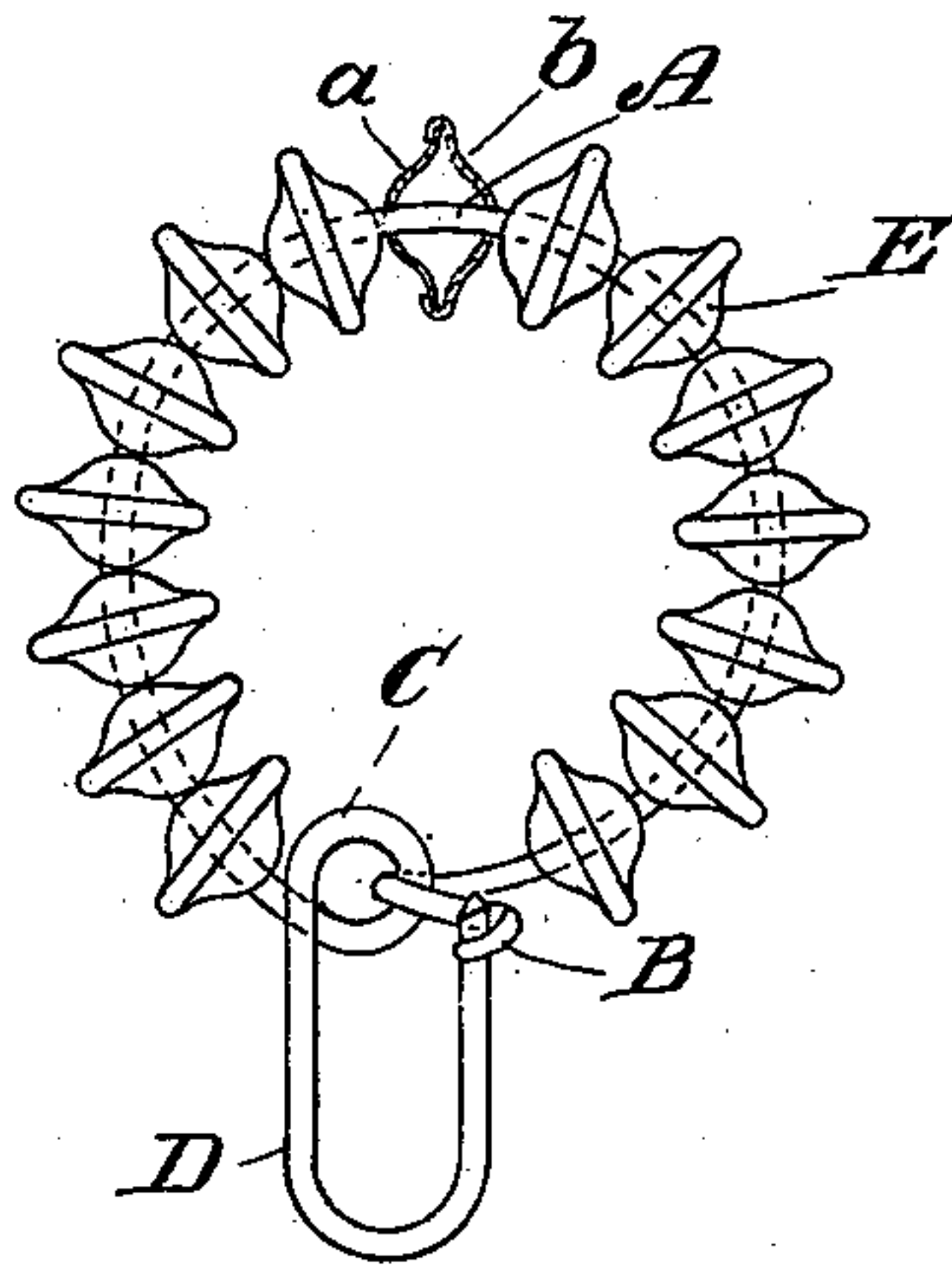
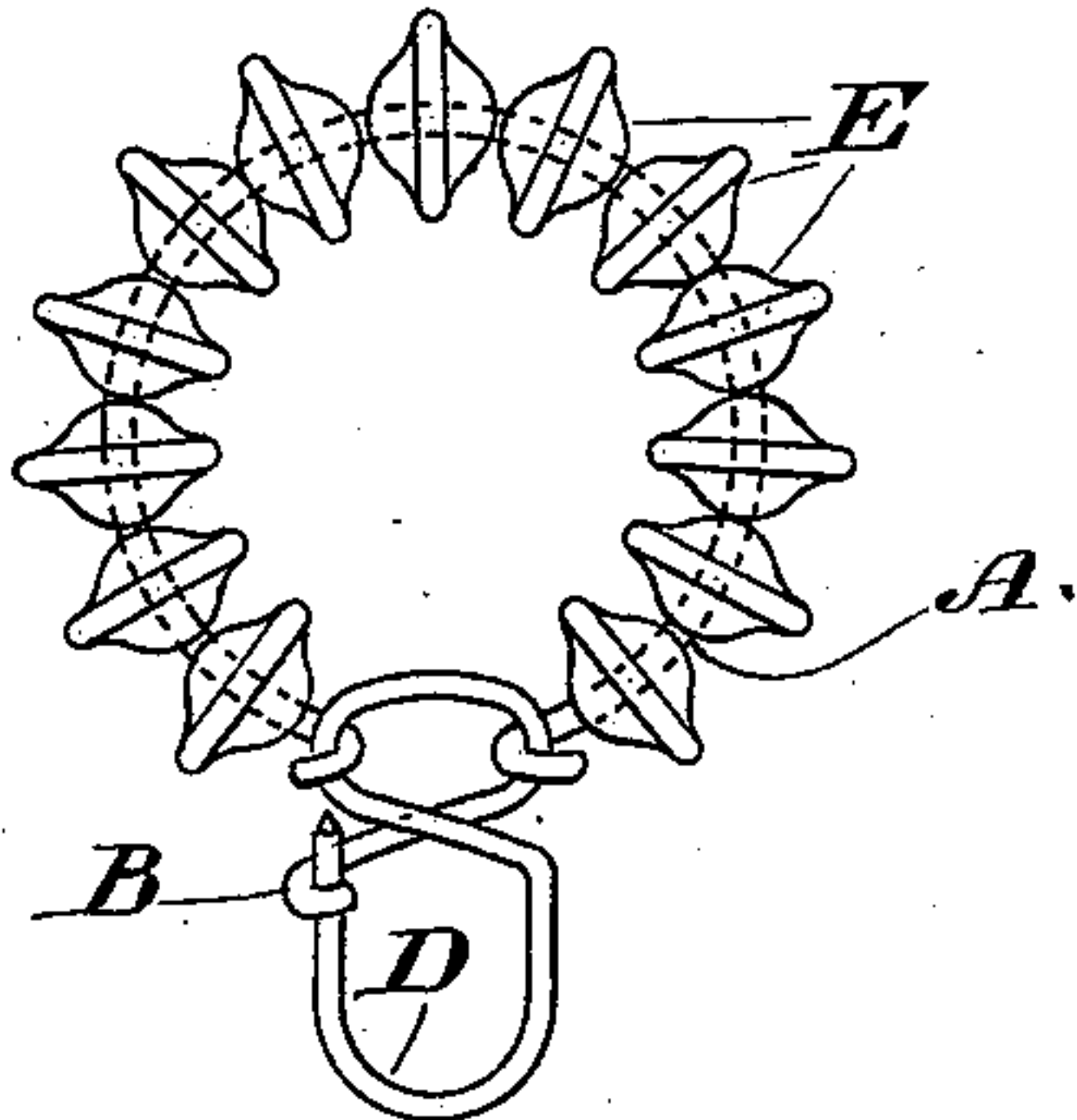


Fig 2



Witnesses
S. S. Williamson
E. Stewart Sumner

By

Inventress
Frances M. House

Smith and Hubbard
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCES M. HOUSE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

PORTIÈRE RING AND PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,992, dated November 23, 1886.

Application filed November 18, 1885. Serial No. 182,176. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCES M. HOUSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portière Rings and Pins; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in rings for portières, curtains, and the like, and has for its object to provide a device of this description which shall slide easily upon its rod, and which shall not be liable to become detached from the fabric held thereby; and with these ends in view my invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter fully explained, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may fully understand how to make and use my improvements, I will describe the same in detail, referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my device with one of the rollers shown in section, and Fig. 2 a modification in which the ring and pin are formed separate and the former hooked into the latter.

A is the ring adapted to encircle the rod or pole. At B one extremity of the wire of which the ring is formed is bent to form a hook for the retention of the pin. At C the other extremity of the wire is twisted into one or more spring-coils and bent into U form, as at D. The wire terminates in a pin-point, which is adapted to engage with and be held against the spring action of the coils by the hook B. I prefer to pass the curved portion forming the hook through the coils, thereby completing the circle and rendering the ring less liable to be bent out of shape.

Upon the ring I place a series of friction-rollers, E, occupying its whole circumference, and while I can use rollers of any substance and of spherical or oblate spheroidal shape, I prefer, for cheapness of construction, to use a roller made of two concavo-convex metallic

disks, *a b*, of different diameters, with the periphery of the larger turned over the edge of the smaller, and both centrally pierced. The details of construction of the rollers are shown by the one sectioned at the top of Fig. 1. This forms a friction-roller of cheap and simple construction, and whose contact with the rod is smooth and not likely to injure the surface of the latter.

The rollers may be placed in position upon the ring before the bending of the spring-coils, pin, and hook, or the coils and pin may be formed and the rollers then placed upon the ring previous to the bending of the hook.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a modification of my device in which the ring is formed separate from the pin, which at its top is bent into a loop into which the ends of the ring are hooked.

My device is made use of by placing the required number of rings upon the rod and then attaching the portière or curtain at proper intervals to said rings by means of the pin which is passed through the fabric of the curtain and secured in the hook.

Prior to my invention curtains have usually been attached to the rings, either by sewing or by a pin secured in the fabric and provided with a hook which engaged with an eye on the ring.

I have found my constructions particularly advantageous, both for the reason that a curtain hung thereby can only be detached by unpinning, and also because the rollers upon the ring cause it to move very easily along the surface of the rod, only very slight pulling upon the curtain being required to draw the same.

While I prefer, as before stated, to use rollers of the construction shown, I do not desire to be limited in my invention to that style of roller, since in many instances it might be found expedient to use, for purposes of ornament, rollers of mahogany or other wood to match the rod on which they run.

I am well aware that traveling rings having friction-rollers strung thereon have heretofore been employed for various purposes, and I do not therefore wish to be understood as laying claim, broadly, to that feature of my device as being of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A portière-ring and curtain supporting pin formed integral from wire, said ring having strung thereon a series of friction-rollers, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a portière-ring having a curtain-supporting pin formed integral therewith, of a series of friction-rollers

strung upon said ring, whereby the friction is between the ring and its rod is diminished, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANCES M. HOUSE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. DIMOND,
J. ALFORD HOUSE.