(No Model.)

E. D. McCRACKEN.

RING FOR ATTACHMENT TO CURTAINS, SKIRTS, &c.

No. 361,175. Patented Apr. 12, 1887.

Fig. 1.

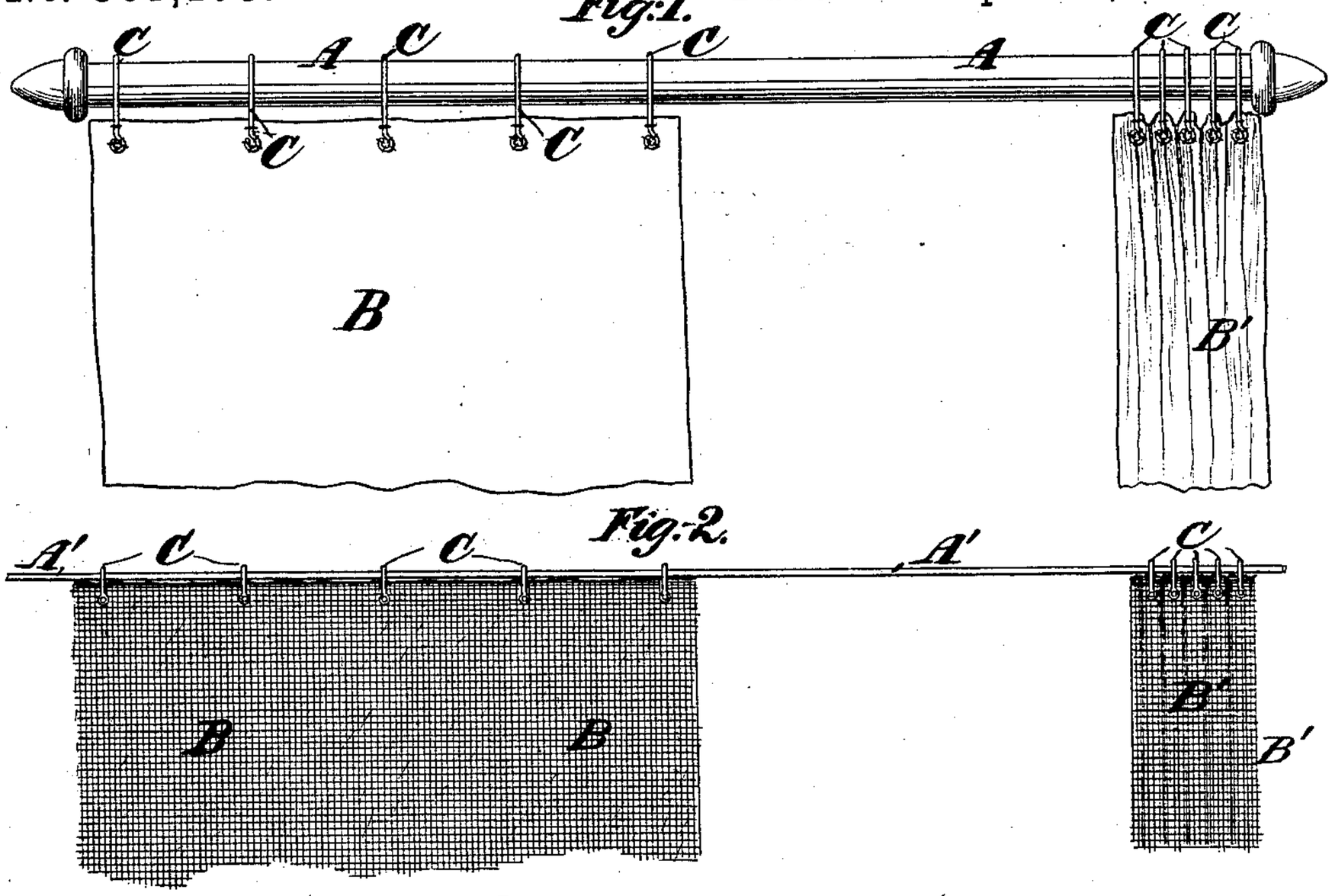

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

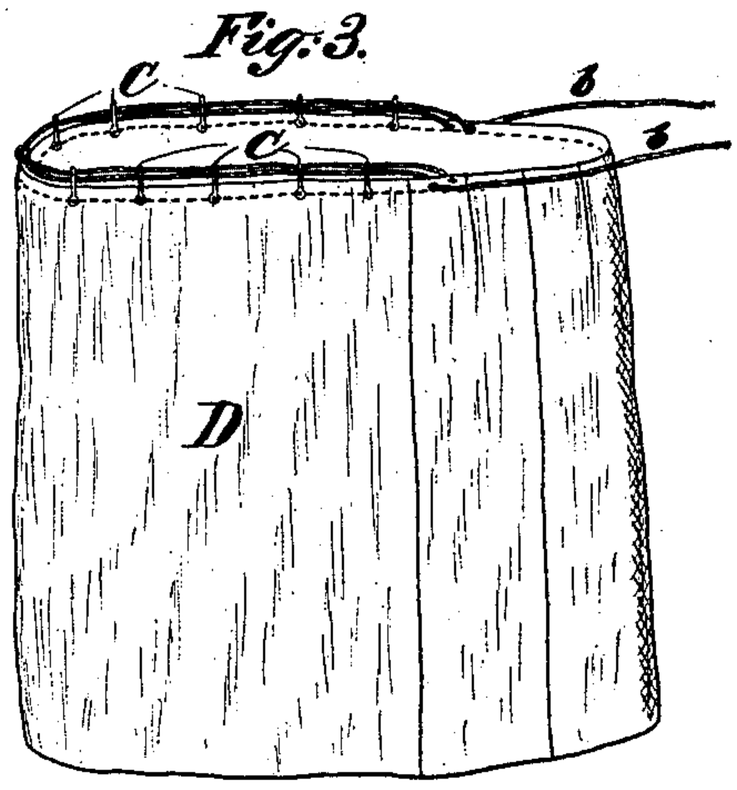

Fig. 4.

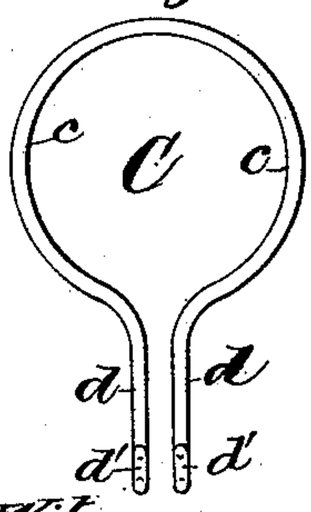

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN D. McCRACKEN, OF ALPINE, ASSIGNOR TO MARY V. HANSEN, OF BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

RING FOR ATTACHMENT TO CURTAINS, SKIRTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 361,175, dated April 12, 1887.

Application filed June 22, 1886. Serial No. 205,852. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN D. McCRACKEN, of Alpine, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Rings for Attachment to Curtains, Skirts, and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention may be employed as a means of suspending curtains or canopies from curtain poles or wires, and for suspending other fabric articles for various purposes, and the rings, when of small size, are particularly useful for attachment to adjustable skirts, in order to receive through them cords or strings for gathering or shirring the skirt, as described in my United States Letters Patent No. 344,973, granted July 6, 1886.

An important object of my invention is to provide a ring or ring-like device, which is adapted to be secured by sewing to the opposite sides or faces of the fabric, and which is of such elastic and flexible construction that it will yield readily to pressure and enable white goods—such as underskirts or canopies having rings applied—to be laundered and passed through a clothes-wringer with even more facility than can ordinary buttons.

The invention consists, essentially, in a device for attachment to curtains, canopies, skirts, and other articles, consisting of wire bent to form an expansible ring, and having approximately straight and parallel continuations forming arms, which are provided at their ends with eyelet-holes or perforations, and which, when the fabric of the curtain, skirt, or other article is slipped between them, may be secured thereto by sewing through either the eyelet-holes or perforations alone, or both through the eyelet-holes or perforations and around the arms. The eyelet-holes or perforations at the ends of the two arms of the device may be formed either by coiling the wire to form a small eye or eyelet, or by flattening the wire in planes transverse to the plane of the ring, and punching small holes in such flattened portions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a curtain-pole and a divided curtain suspended therefrom by my improved ring-like devices, one portion of the curtain being stretched or extended, and the other portion being shoved back or gathered. Fig. 2 represents portions of a bed-canopy hung from a wire by my improved devices. Fig. 3 represents an adjustable skirt, which is provided with my improved ring-like devices and cords or gathering-strings passing through them, as is described in my aforesaid application. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively face and edge views of my improved device as adapted for a curtain. Figs. 6 and 7 are corresponding views, upon an enlarged scale, of the device as adapted for a skirt or other article of dress or canopy; and Figs. 8 and 9 are likewise corresponding views, also upon an enlarged scale, showing the device for a skirt or canopy, and having its approximately parallel and straight arms flattened in planes transverse to the plane of the ring and punched to form small eyelet-holes or perforations.

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

In Fig. 1, A designates a curtain-pole, and B B′ designate the two halves or portions of a curtain suspended therefrom by my improved ring-like devices C. In the figure the portion B of the curtain is shown as stretched to its full width, while the portion B′ is gathered back in order to move the curtain aside.

In Fig. 2, B B′ designate two portions of a bed-canopy hung from a wire, A′, by my devices.

In Fig. 3, D designates an adjustable skirt having my improved devices C applied to its upper edge or top, and having gathering cords or strings *b b*, passing through the devices in opposite directions, for the purpose of gathering or shirring the skirt about the waist of the wearer, as is described in my aforesaid application.

The construction of the ring-like devices C is best shown in Figs. 4 to 9, inclusive, to which I will now refer.

The device C consists, essentially, of a piece of wire, which is bent into circular form at about the middle of its length in order to form an expansible ring, *c*, and having approximately straight and parallel continuations extending in the same direction from the ring *c*, and forming arms or shanks *d d*. These arms or shanks *d* are provided at their outer ends with eyelet-holes or perforations *d′*, and such

eyelet-holes or perforations may be formed either by coiling or bending the ends of the wire, forming the arms, as shown in Figs. 4 to 7, inclusive, or by flattening the ends of the arms *d*, so that they have greatest width in planes transverse to the plane of the ring *c*, and then punching such flattened portions to form the eyelet-holes or perforations *d'*, as is shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

In applying the device C to a curtain, skirt, or other article, the fabric of the article is slipped between the arms *d*, and the device is then firmly attached to the fabric, either by sewing through the eyelet-holes or perforations only, or by sewing both through the eyelet-holes or perforations and around the shanks or arms *d*. The expansible ring *c* gives the device the necessary elasticity, so that its arms *d* can be spread apart, as may be necessary to introduce one or more thicknesses of fabric between them, and will close tightly upon the fabric by their tendency to spring together. The length of the arms *d*, together with their eyelet-holes or perforations *d'*, affords opportunity for an amount of sewing which is amply sufficient to secure the device to the fabric. The length of the arms *d* is also advantageous, because it renders the device so elastic that by a very slight pressure the device may be turned, so that the ring *c* may adjust itself into the same plane with the fabric. This feature of elasticity in the device is particularly advantageous when the device is secured to white curtains or underskirts requiring to be laundered, as by it the rings *c* are permitted to be brought in the same plane with the fabric, and to lie parallel therewith in passing between the rolls of a clothes-wringer without straining the connection between the arms *d* and the fabric. The device will, therefore, offer even less obstruction to the passage through a clothes-wringer than will the buttons ordinarily applied to skirts, and the device will not tear away from the cloth, as is so often the case with buttons when the cloth to which they are attached is passed through a clothes-wringer.

The device C may be made of steel or brass wire of a size or gage suited to the size of the device, or to the diameter which is desired for the ring *c*, and they may be nickle-plated or otherwise finished, so as not to rust and stain the fabrics to which they are applied.

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

1. The device herein described for attachment to curtains, skirts, and other articles, consisting of wire bent to form an expansible ring, *c*, and having approximately straight and parallel continuations, forming arms *d*, which are provided at their ends with eyelet-holes or perforations, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The device herein described for attachment to curtains, skirts, and other articles, consisting of wire bent to form an expansible ring, *c*, and having straight and parallel continuations, forming arms *d*, which at the ends are flattened in planes transverse to the plane of the ring, and perforated, substantially as herein set forth.

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Witnesses:
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