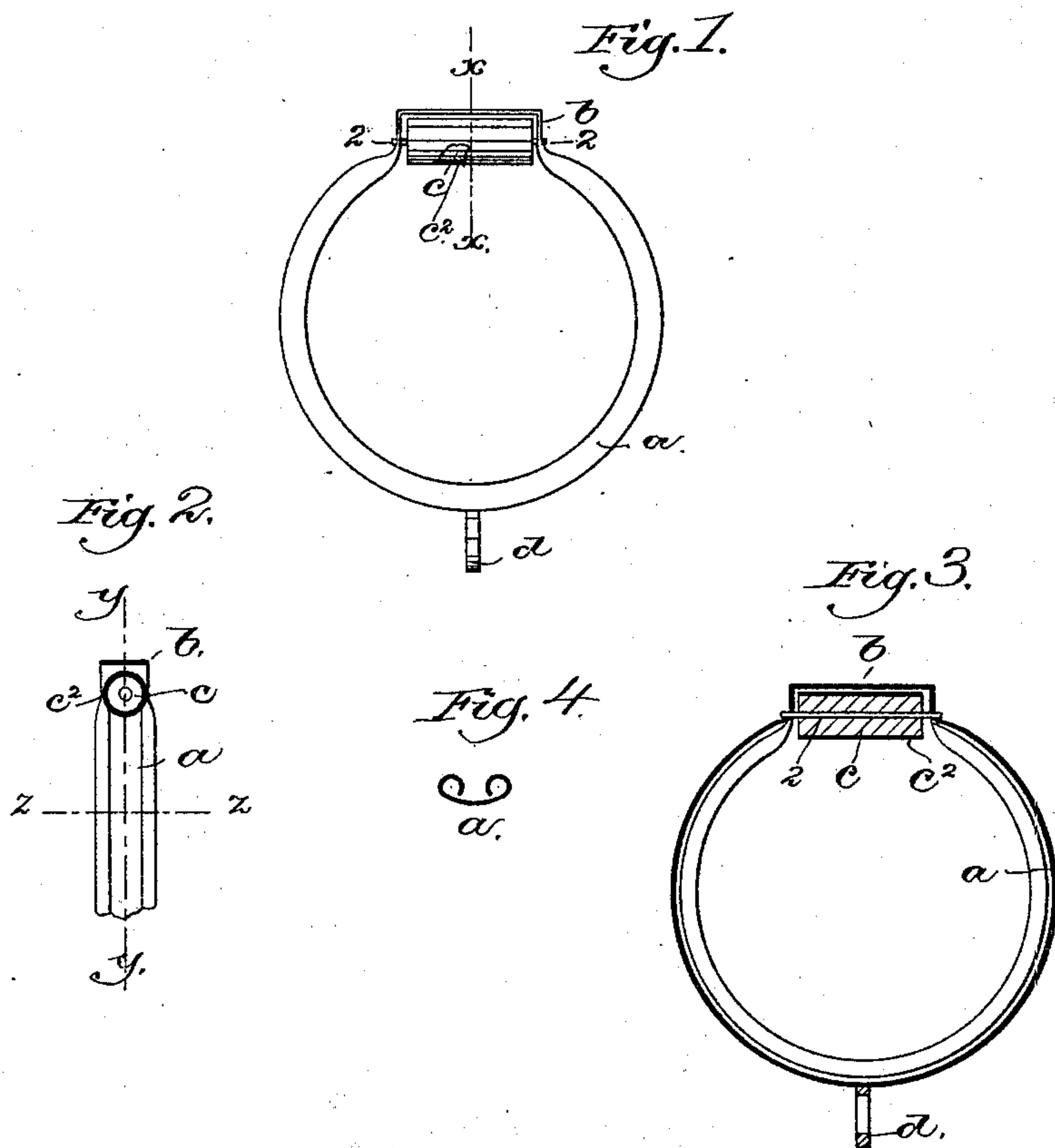


(No Model.)

J. W. LESLIE.
CURTAIN RING OR HANGER.

No. 365,691.

Patented June 28, 1887.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. WILLIAM LESLIE, OF EVERETT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ISAAC WATTS,
OF WAVERLY, AND J. C. WILLIS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CURTAIN RING OR HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,691, dated June 28, 1887.

Application filed March 22, 1887. Serial No. 231,889. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. WILLIAM LESLIE, of Everett, county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Curtain Rings or Hangers, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention has for its object to construct a cheap and efficient curtain ring or hanger adapted to be moved freely upon a pole.

In accordance with this invention the ring is provided at its upper side with a roller-receiving space or recess, in which is placed a roller which has its bearings directly in the ring. The roller-receiving recess is formed by bending the ring outward from or beyond the general circumference of the ring, the roller serving to complete the ring and support it as the ring is moved on the rod. The roller, for cheapness, may be made of wood or equivalent material having a metallic covering, while in the more expensive rings the roller may be made solid, and have, if desired, a concave bearing-surface to better fit the pole.

Figure 1 in elevation shows a curtain ring embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a vertical section in the line *x* of a portion of the ring shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section of Fig. 2 on the dotted line *y y*. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the ring shown in Fig. 2, taken on the dotted line *z z*.

The ring *a*, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, is made from a flat piece of metal having its side edges overturned, as best shown in cross-section, Fig. 4, said ring being of sufficient diameter to slide freely upon the poles with which it is to be employed. The ring shown in Fig. 1 is bent outward from its general circumference at its upper side, as at *b*, to form a roller-receiving recess, in which is placed a roller, *c*, it so fitting the recess as to practically form a con-

tinuation of its interior. The roller *c* is provided with journals 2 2, which pass through or enter the sides or ends of the outwardly-bent part *b* of the ring. The roller *c* is preferably composed of a core of wood (see Fig. 3) mounted upon or secured to the shaft 2 and a tube or surrounding covering of metal, *c*², to inclose the core. The ring *a* has at its lower end a loop or eye, *d*, to which may be fastened the curtain to be suspended from the ring.

It will be understood from the foregoing that when the rings described are placed upon a pole with the rolls at the upper side of the pole the said rolls, riding on the pole, enable the rings carrying, it may be, a heavy curtain to roll or travel freely over the pole without friction, as would be the case were the rolls omitted.

I am aware that curtain-rings have been provided with laterally-extended arms carrying wheels which bear upon the upper side of the curtain-pole, and such construction I do not herein claim.

I claim—

1. A curtain ring or hanger composed of the ring *a*, bent up to form a roller-receiving recess, *b*, and a roller arranged upon a pin in said recess, constructed of a non-metallic core, and a metallic covering for said core, substantially as described.

2. The ring *a*, of sheet metal, shaped in cross-section substantially as shown, and provided with the bent-up recess *b*, combined with a roller journaled in such recess, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. WILLIAM LESLIE.

Witnesses:

BERNICE J. NOYES,
F. L. EMERY.