

No. 759,045.

PATENTED MAY 3, 1904.

S. J. TRACY.
CURTAIN RING.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 29, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

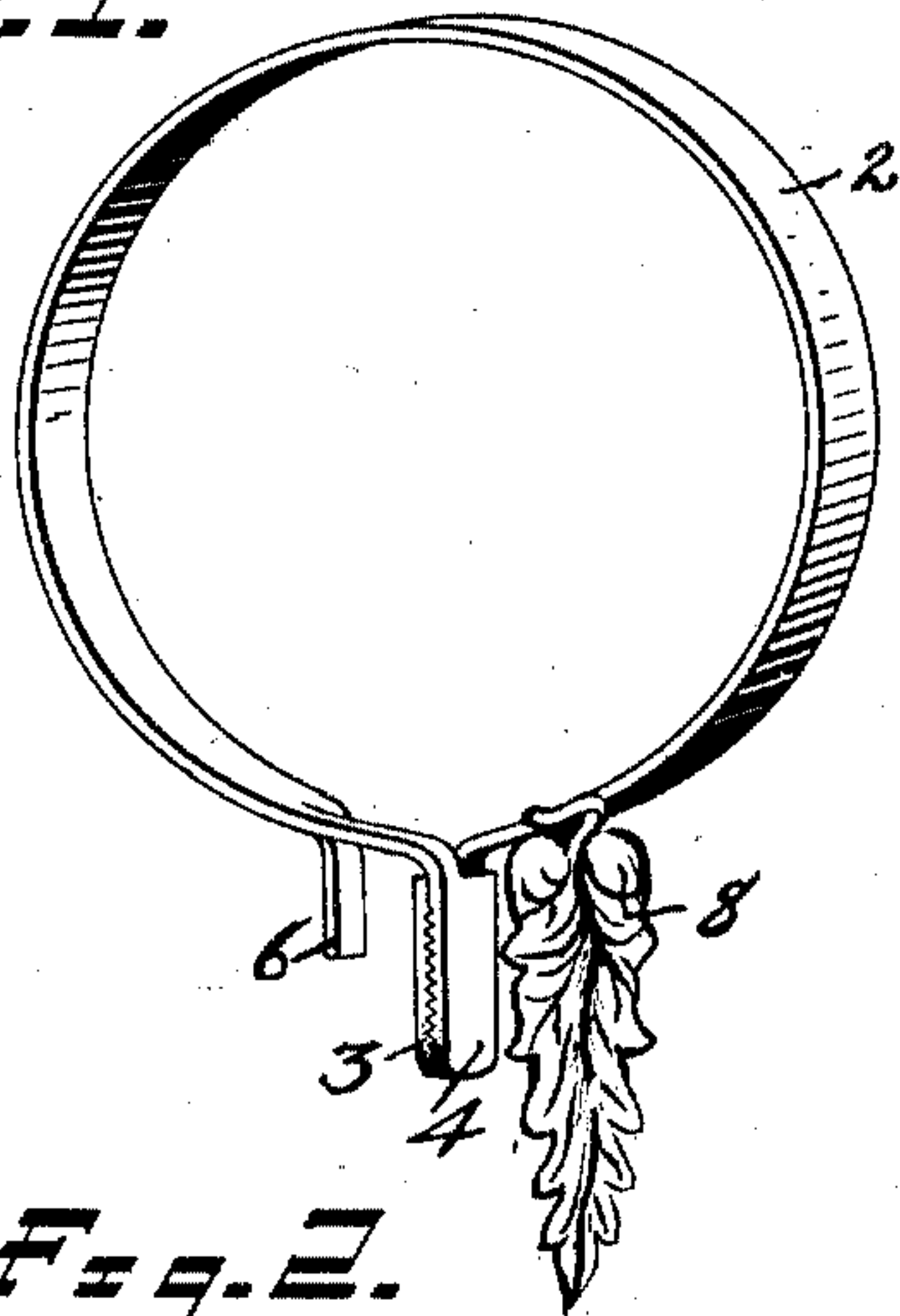


Fig. 4.

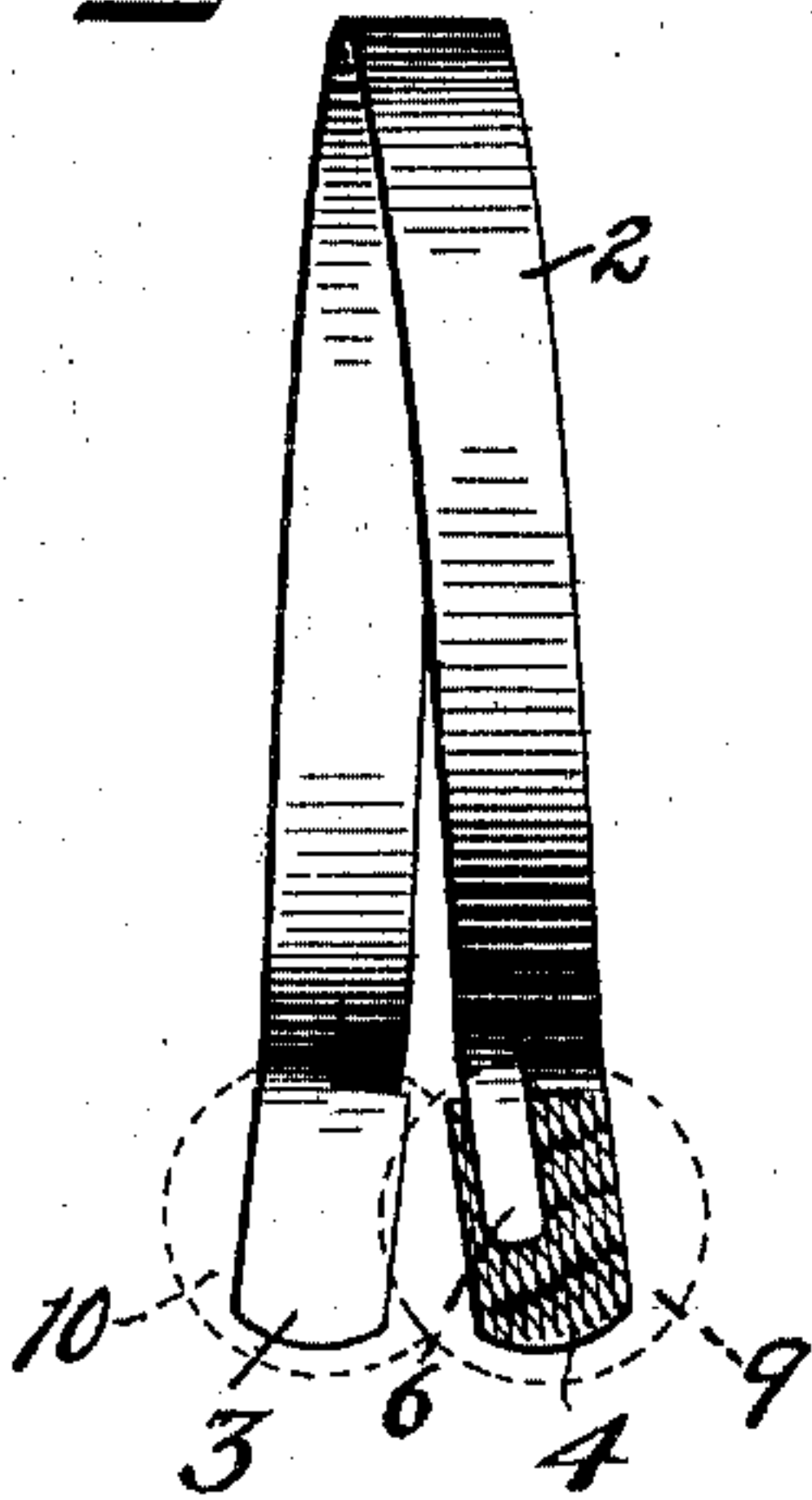


Fig. 2.

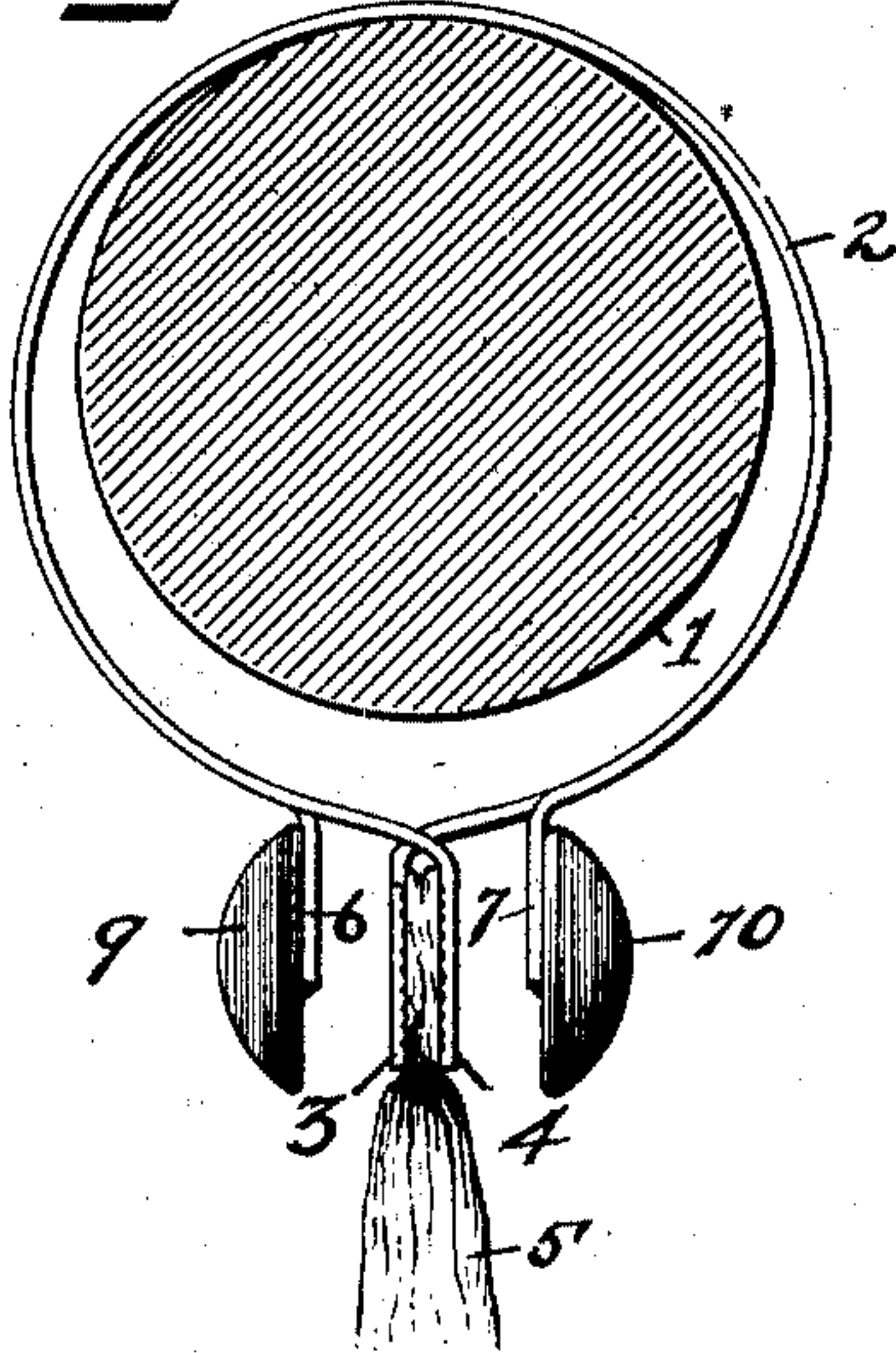


Fig. 3.

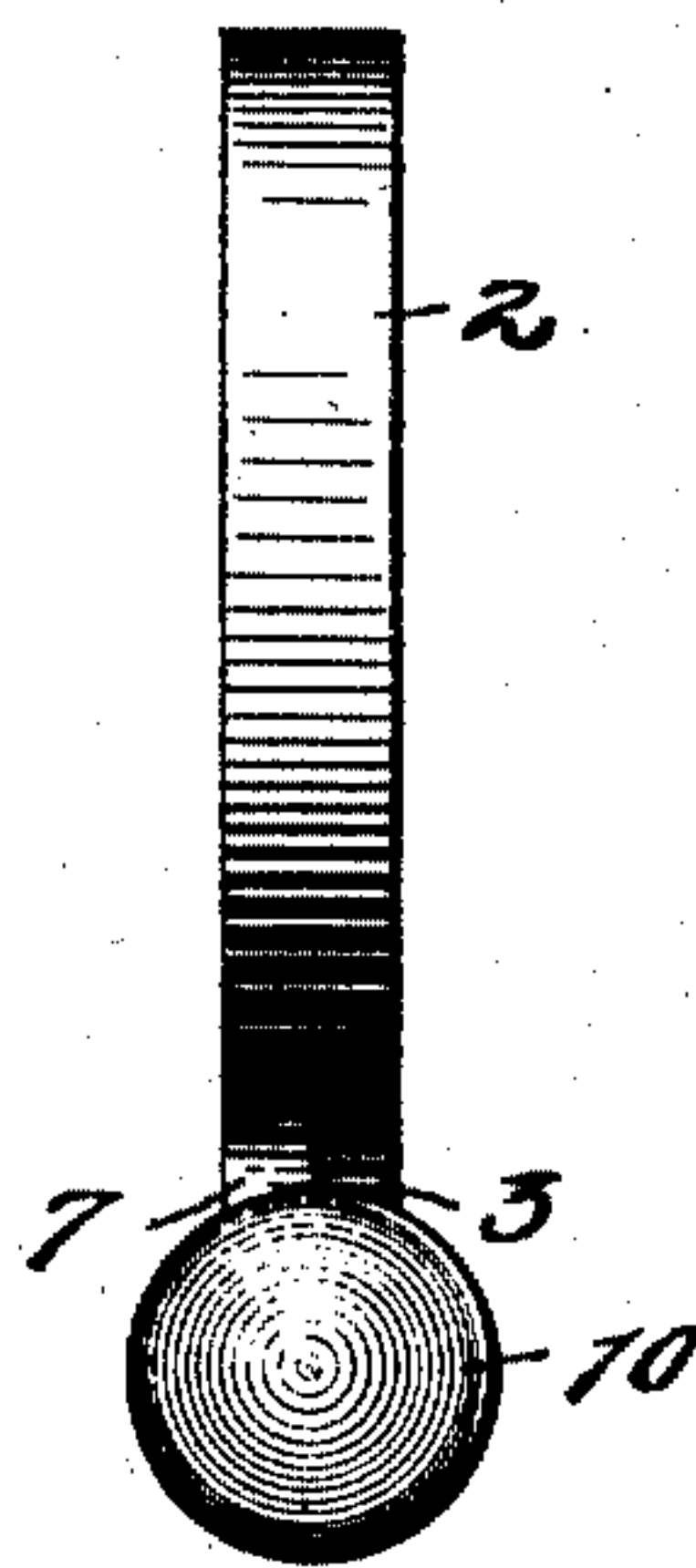
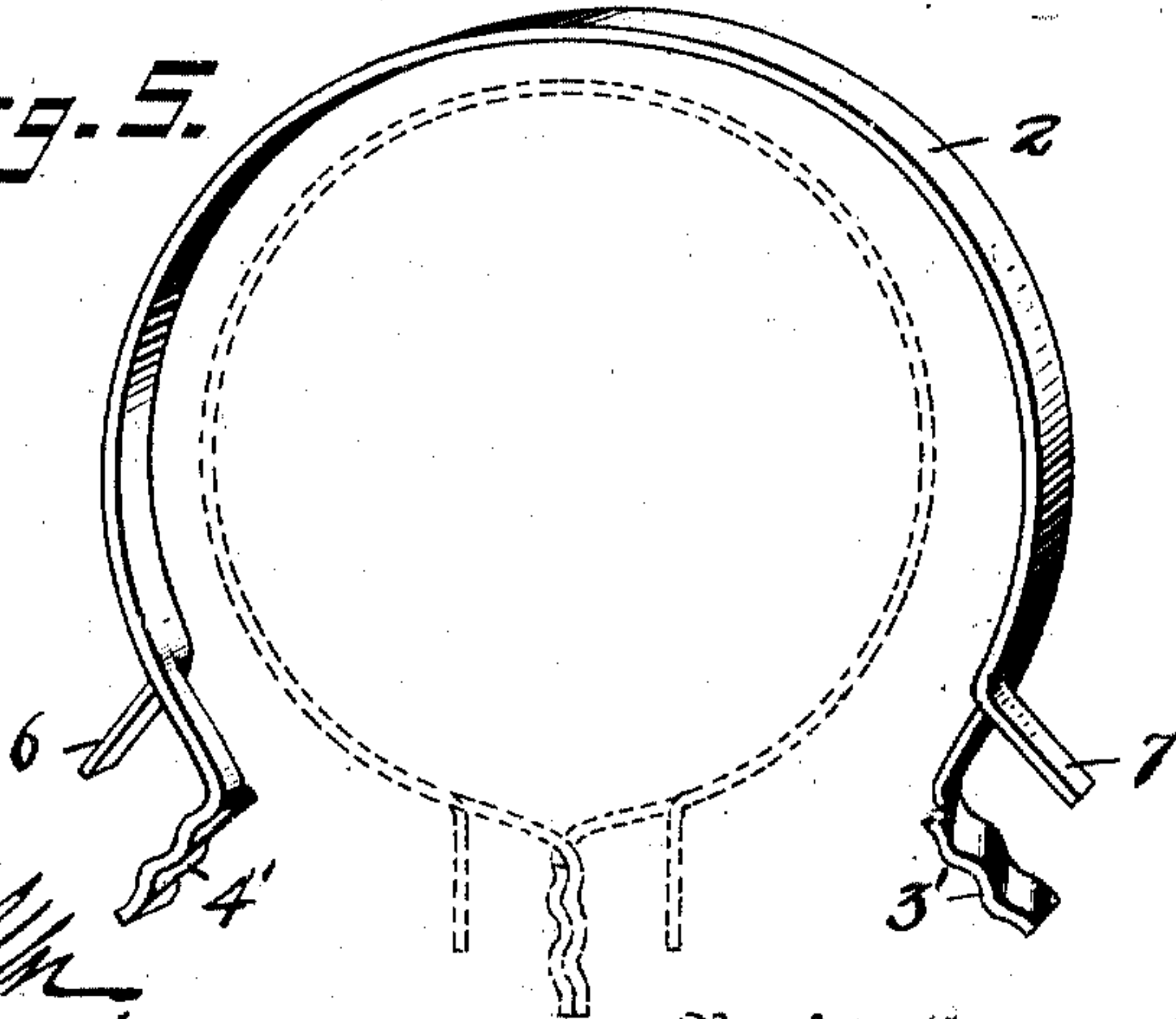


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
R. S. Allen
Geo. V. Rasmussen

Inventor
Stephen J. Tracy
By his Attorney *R. C. Mitchell*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN J. TRACY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CURTAIN-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 759,045, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed January 29, 1904. Serial No. 191,104. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN J. TRACY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, New York county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Rings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in curtain-rings, and particularly as hereinafter shown and described.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive construction which may be easily and quickly put in use and by means of which a curtain may be suspended securely without injury.

The invention consists in a ring formed of spring material having its ends overlapping and adapted to grip the fabric of a curtain or similar construction. In order that this structure may be readily put into use, I have provided lugs or ears which are carried by the portions of the ring immediately to each side of the gripping portions. These lugs are so situated that they are engaged by the fingers of the hand. The lugs also act as stops to limit the contraction of the ring when disengaging the ends. The construction lends itself particularly to ornamentation, as will be seen from the accompanying sheet of drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a curtain-ring embodying the improvements of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a curtain-pole and an end view of a curtain-ring embodying my invention, but of a slightly-modified form of construction. Fig. 3 is a front view of the same curtain-ring as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a front view of a curtain-ring of similar construction, but without the ornamentation, the gripping ends being sprung to one side, as in the act of assembling. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a slightly-modified form of curtain-ring embodying my invention, the same being in the position which it would assume when the ends are free. This figure also shows the same construction dotted when the ends have been caught together.

1 indicates a curtain rod or pole. The in-

vention, obviously, however, may be employed on curtain poles or rods of various and sundry other forms.

2 is the body portion of the ring.

The ring is preferably formed of sheet metal having the tension of a spring, so that the tendency of the ends is to separate, as shown in Fig. 5. The ends 3 and 4 are adapted to overlap one another, and when overlapped are held securely in place by virtue of the elasticity of the spring. The ends are flattened and adapted to grip the material of the curtain 5 between them, as shown particularly in Fig. 2. The adjacent surfaces of these ends are preferably irregular in form or roughened, so as to better grip the material. In the form shown in Fig. 1 the adjacent surfaces are serrated. In the form shown in Figs. 2 and 4 the adjacent faces are roughened like the surface of a file. In the form shown in Fig. 5 the ends are provided with corrugations. These corrugations preferably run at a diagonal to the ends, so that they assist in holding the ends together when the parts are in the position shown dotted. These corrugations then not only assist in holding the material, but tend to prevent the accidental disengagement of the ends.

6 and 7 are lugs, which in this form are formed integrally with the rings and bent up at an angle. When the hand encircles the ring, the thumb and forefinger readily grip these lugs, so that the ends may be separated for the purpose of inserting the curtain or releasing the curtain, as may be. Of course the ends of the ring may be disengaged entirely by slipping them to one side if it is necessary or desired to remove the ring from the pole. These lugs 6 and 7 also act as stops to prevent the ring from being contracted beyond the point determined by their position. The lug 6 acts as a stop for the end 3, and the lug 7 acts as a stop for the end 4.

8 is an ornamental device which is secured to the ring. This device may be of any size and greatly enhances the appearance of the ring, the device depending from the ring and covering up the gripping ends.

9 and 10 are buttons which constitute orna-

mental devices. These buttons may be conveniently attached to the lugs 6 and 7. From an inspection of Fig. 4 it will be noticed that the size of the ornamentation does not in any way affect the amount that it is necessary to separate the ends when disengaging them.

The particular advantages of this construction are simplicity and reliability, together with ease of assembling.

10 What I claim is—

1. A curtain-ring comprising a body portion, overlapping ends having substantially parallel adjacent gripping-surfaces, and an outwardly-projecting integral lug carried by the body portion immediately back of each gripping end.

2. A curtain-ring comprising a body por-

tion 2, overlapping gripping ends 3 and 4, lugs 6 and 7, and ornamental devices 9 and 10.

3. A curtain-ring comprising a body portion of spring material having portions of the material cut away to form overlapping gripping ends which may be readily engaged and disengaged by a slight sidewise movement, a lug formed adjacent one end from that material which was cut away to permit the gripping ends to overlap and an ornamental device carried by said body portion immediately adjacent to the other of said ends and in a position to correspond with said lug.

STEPHEN J. TRACY.

Witnesses:

ROBT. S. ALLYN,
L. VREELAND.