

No. 869,656.

PATENTED OCT. 29, 1907.

J. A. RINGS.
CURTAIN POLE RING.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

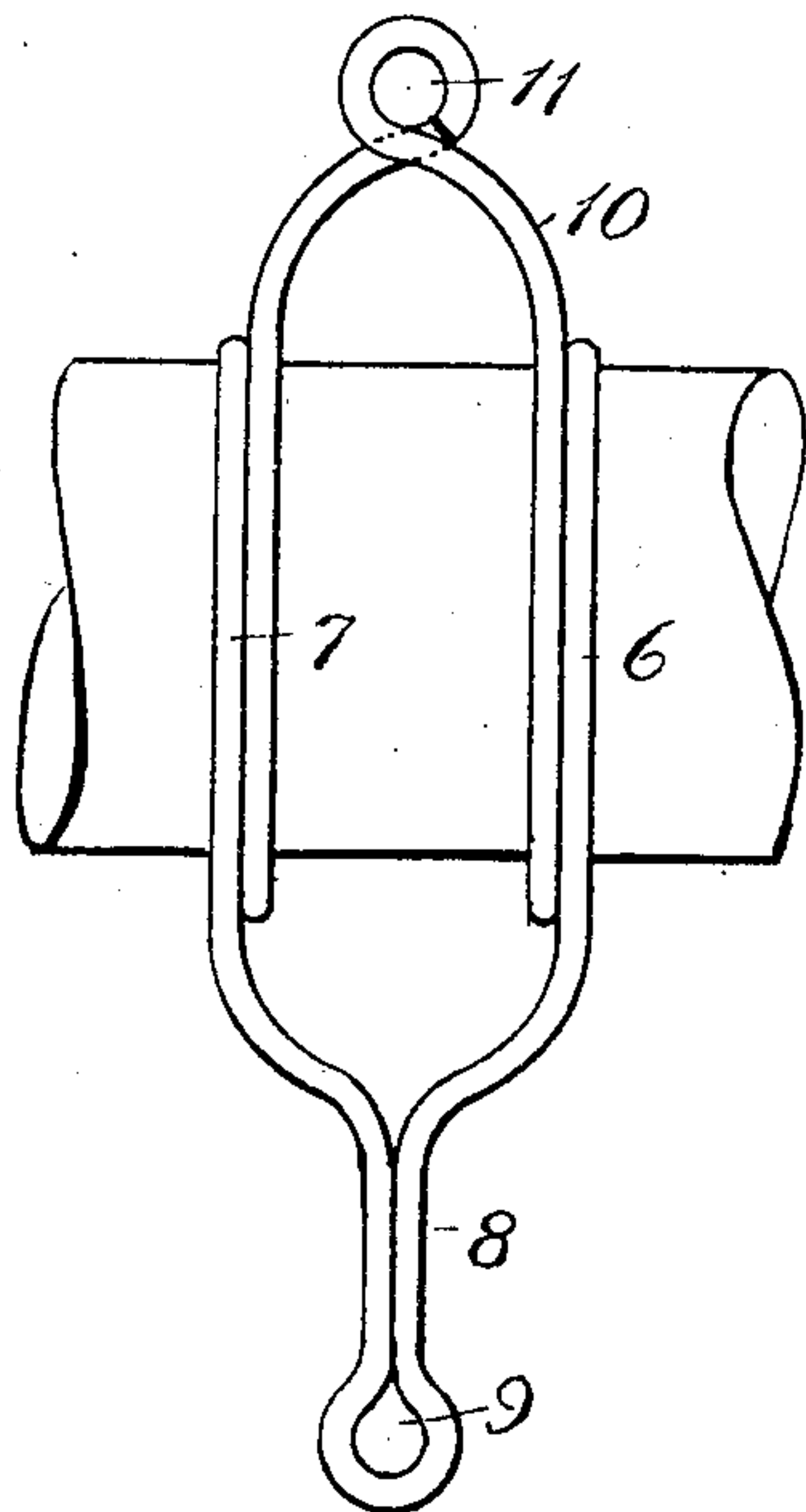


Fig. 1.

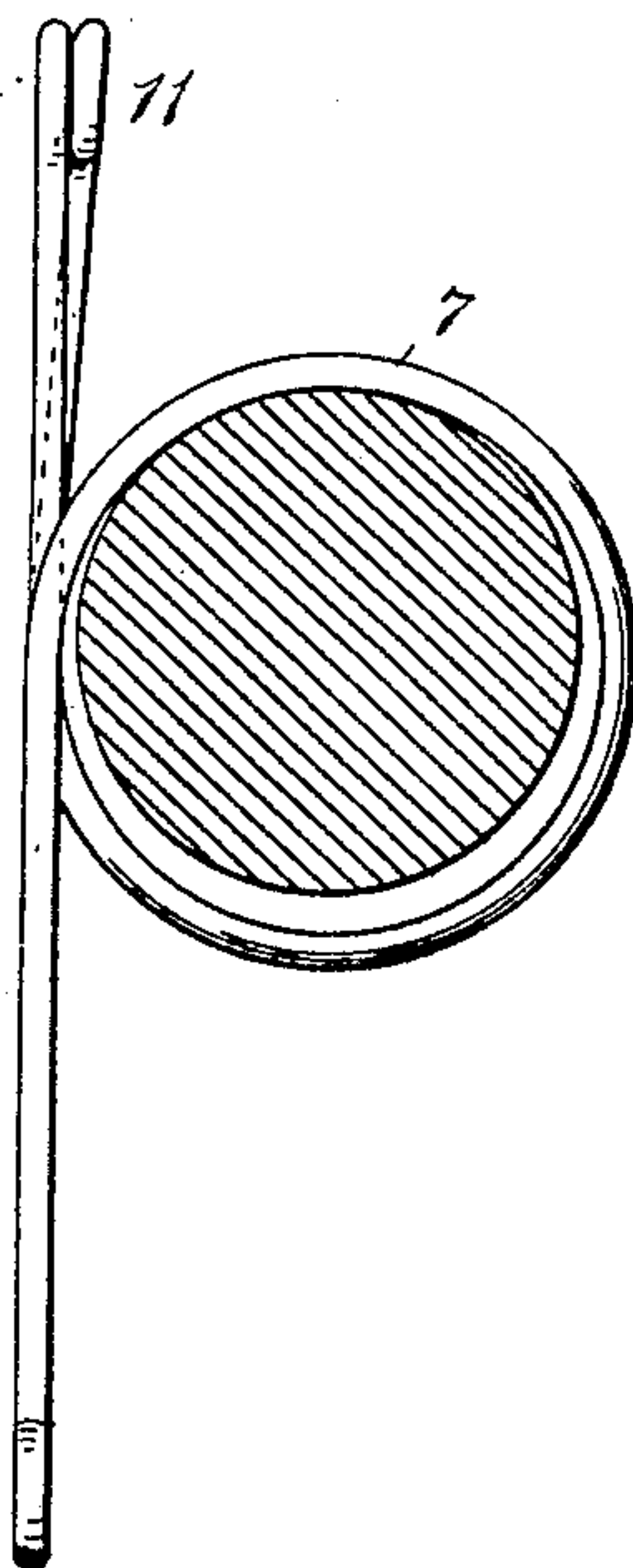


Fig. 2.

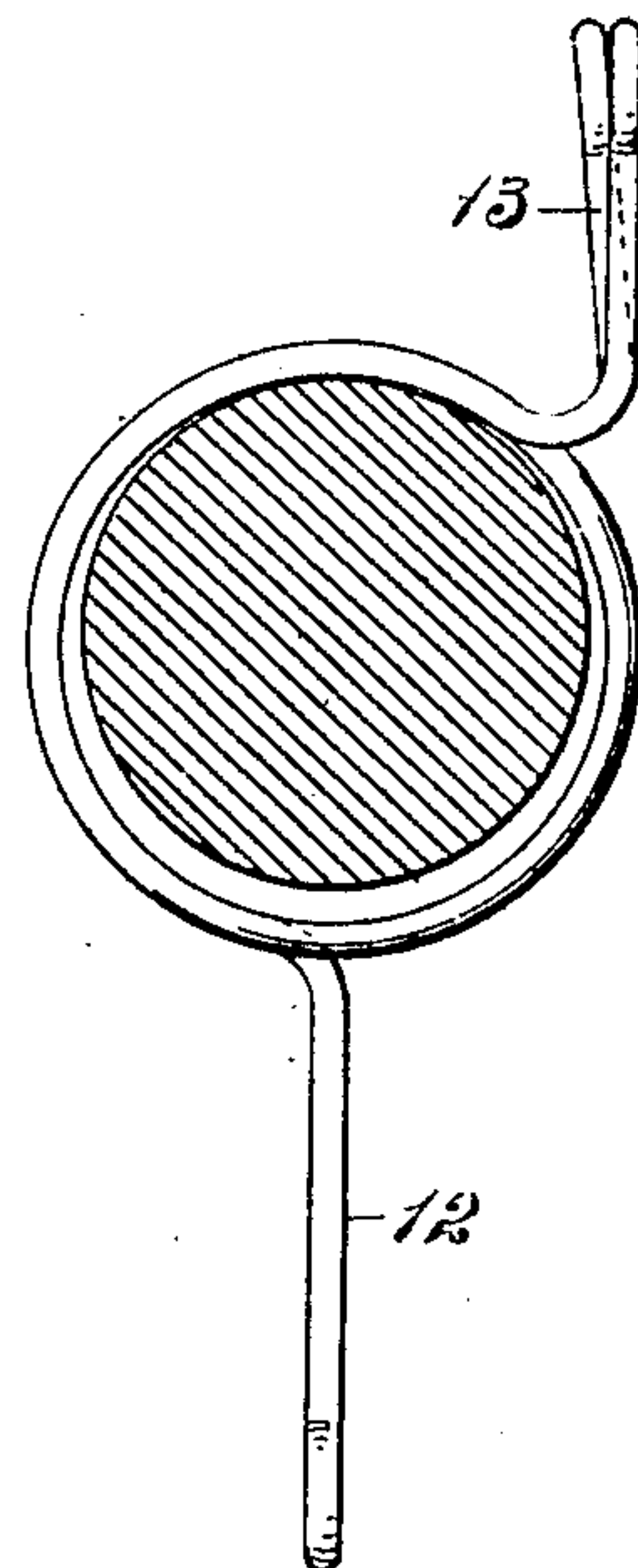


Fig. 3.

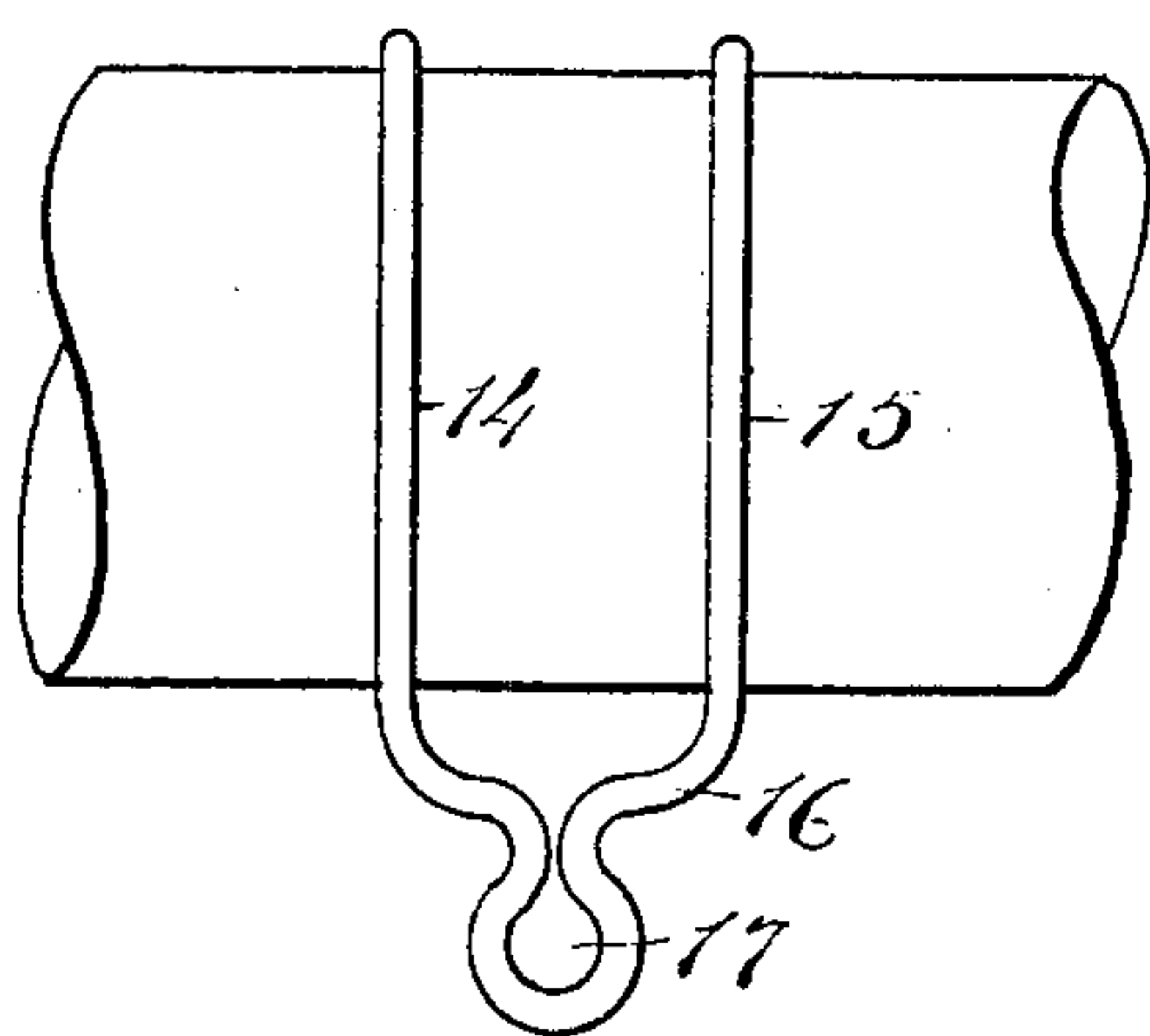


Fig. 4.

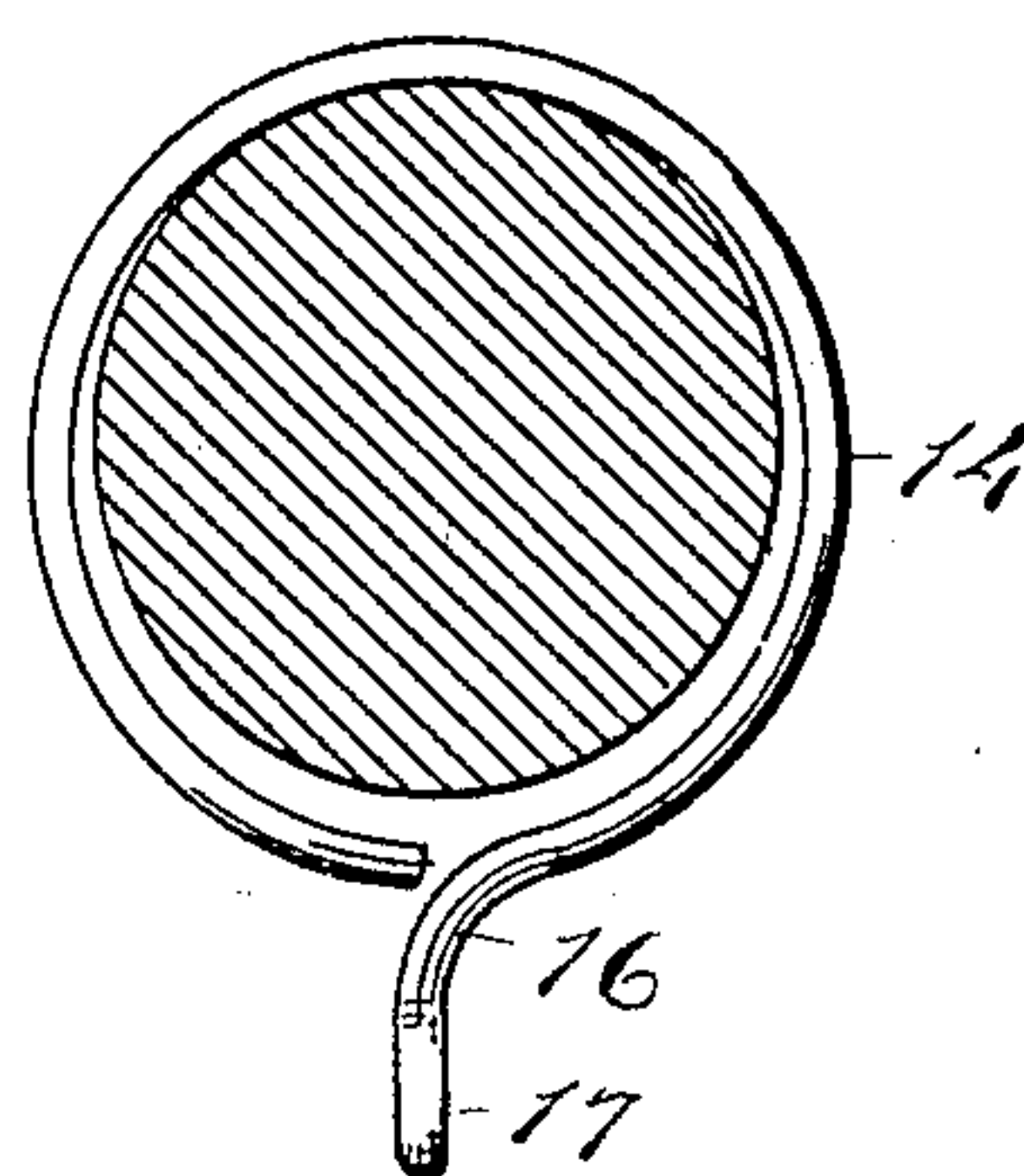


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.
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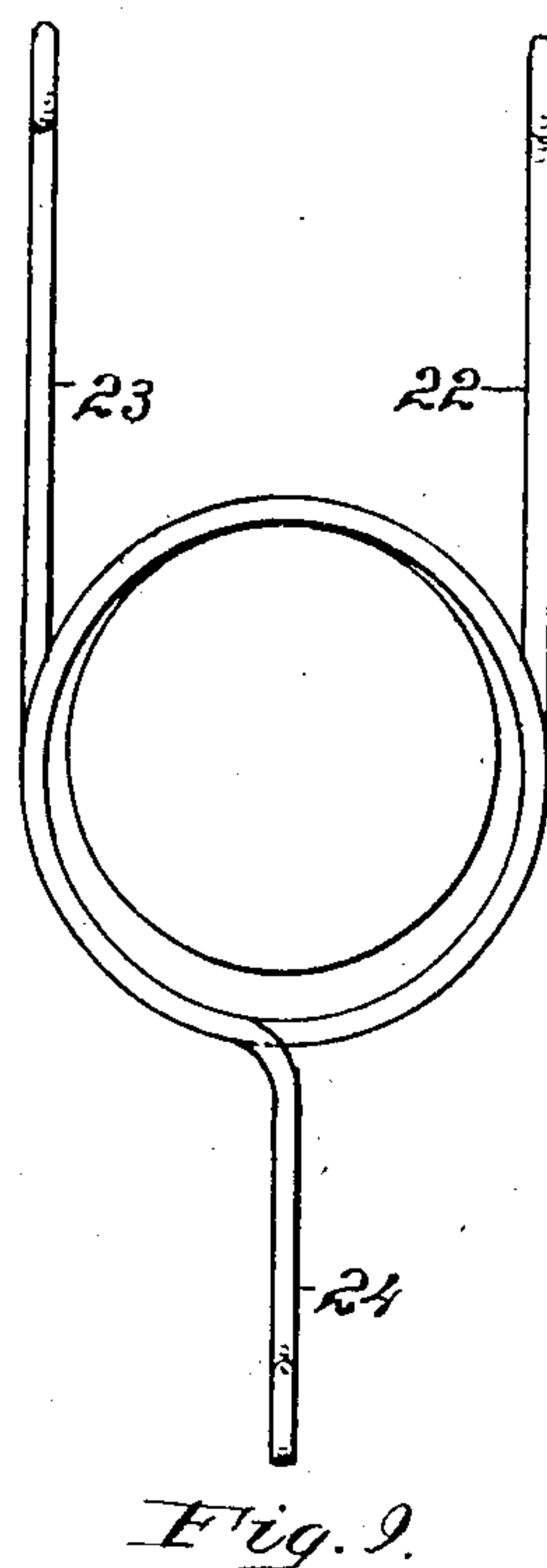
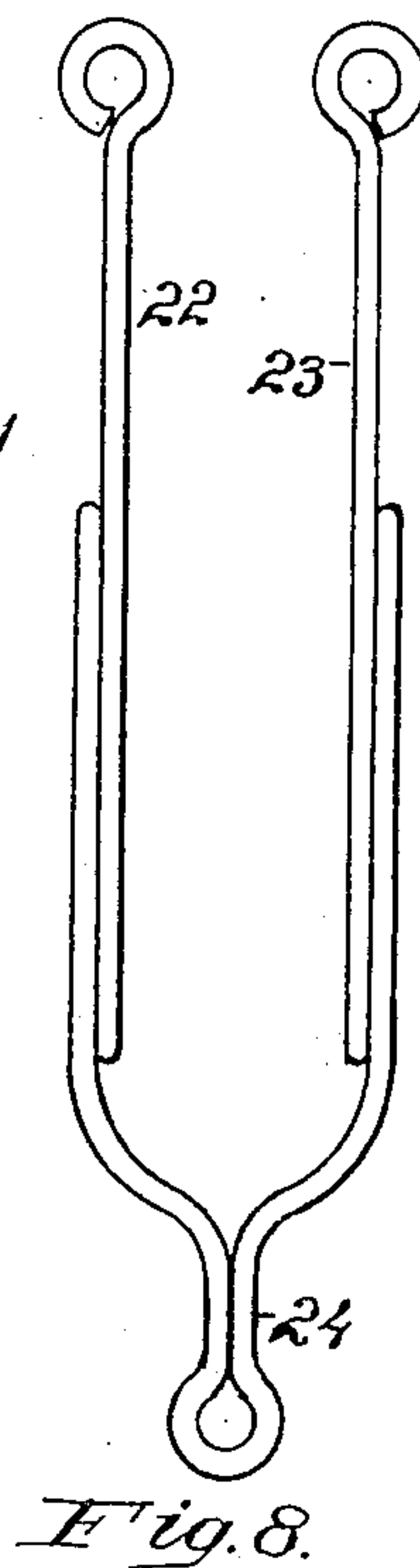
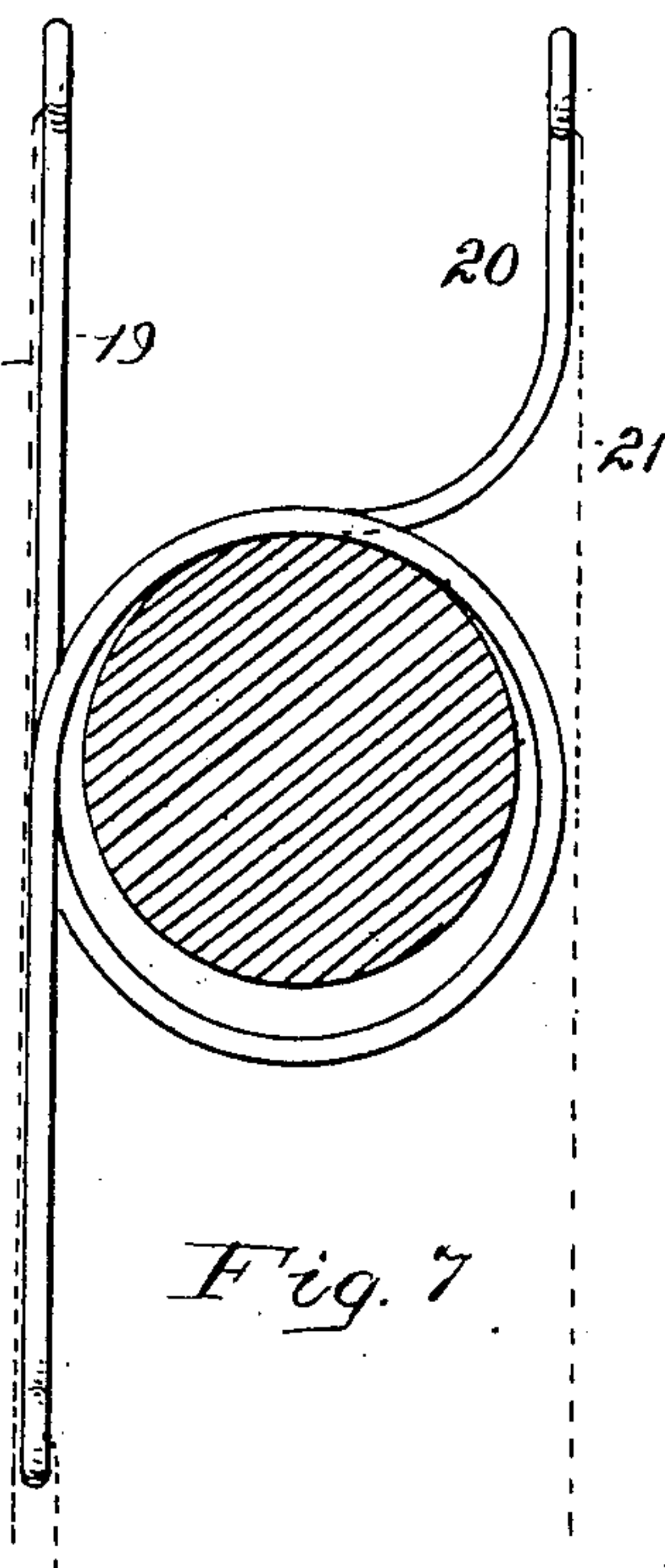
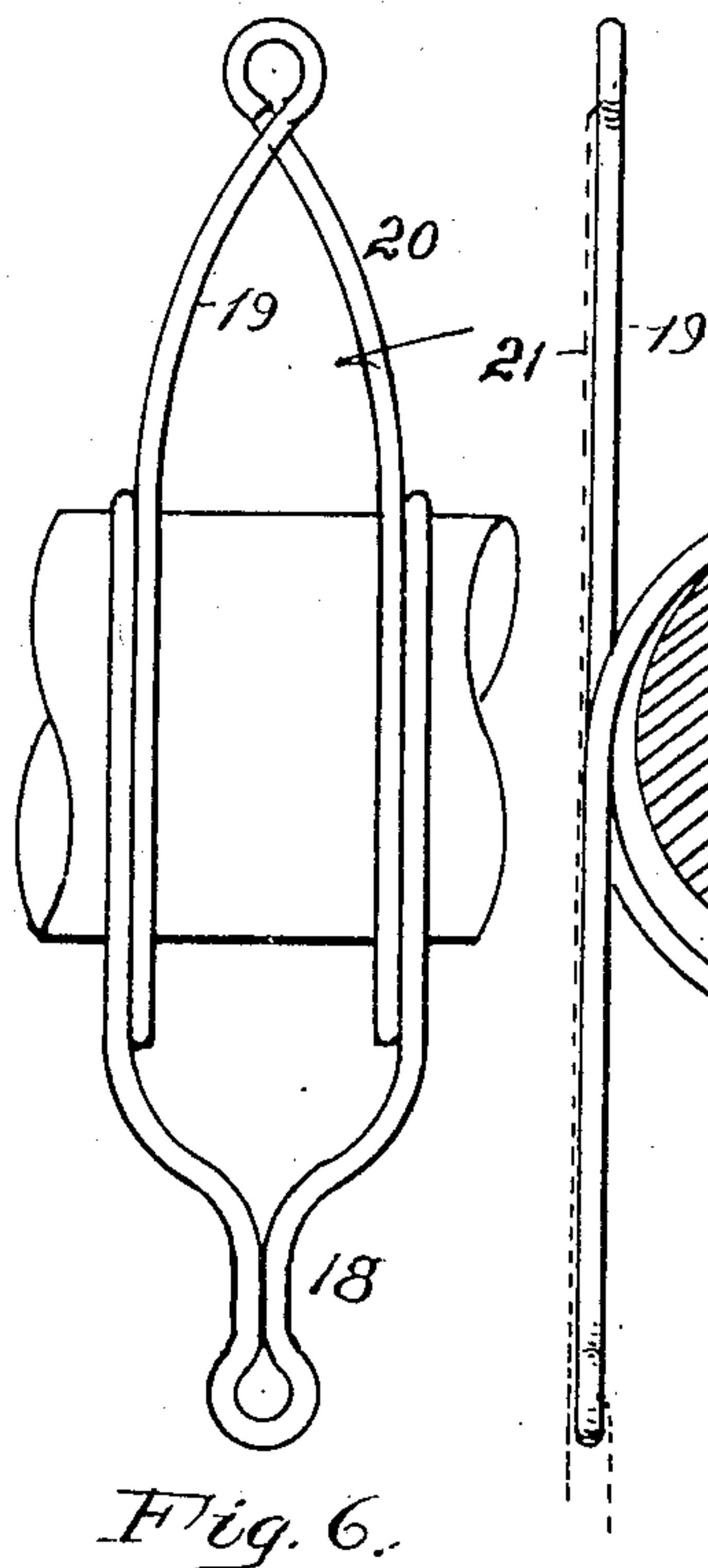
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURTAIN-POLE RING.

No. 869,656.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

Application filed November 9, 1905. Serial No. 286,595.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS A. RINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Pole Rings, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a ring or hanger for curtains or portières, and it belongs to the class of curtain pole rings which will readily slide along the pole when the curtain is suspended from the rings. Rings of this class are provided, usually, with small anti-friction wheels or rollers so the ring itself will not bind on the pole.

My invention is designed to obviate the use of wheels or antifriction rollers in the rings, as such construction is costly, and, furthermore, the rollers or wheels become broken and easily get out of order.

My invention consists of a wire bent to form two rings, these rings being somewhat larger than the diameter of the pole, and they are separated from each other by a short interval. The wire body which connects these two rings has an eye or loop intermediate the rings to which the curtain is attached. Rings of this class are also constructed so as to hold the curtains which are draped in the style known as the "French heading", wherein the head or top of the curtain projects above the pole, and in such cases the rings are provided with extensions or arms, both above and below the pole, or ring to which the curtains are attached.

The object of thus providing two parallel rings which are attached to each other, is to obviate the use of the roller bearings, since a double bearing ring will prevent "sticking" on the pole and will readily slide thereon. Furthermore the construction is cheaper, all of which will now be set forth in detail.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a front view of a double wire-looped ring with upper and lower arm extensions. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of the preceding figure modified. Fig. 4 is a front view of a simple ring with a single eye. Fig. 5 is side view of the same. Fig. 6 is a front view of a modified form showing the upper arms separated. Fig. 7 is a side view of the same. Fig. 8 is a front view of a modified form showing the upper arms separated and the lower arm projecting down centrally. Fig. 9 is a side view of the same.

In constructing my invention I provide a wire of suitable gage which, in general, is bent into two rings, which rings lie parallel with each other and are located a short distance apart. Thus, in Figs. 1 and 2 are shown two loops 6, 7, separated a distance equal to about one-half the diameter of the ring. These two rings are joined by the body of the wire which is bent downwardly and lapped, as at 8, the lower end having an eye

9, to which the portion of the curtain or portière directly below the pole is attached. The terminals of the wire 10 are bent upwardly, each end being formed into an eye 11, which eyes are lapped together and have attached thereto the head or top of the depending curtain.

In Fig. 2 I show the lower projecting limbs extending down tangentially to the pole, at one side, and the terminals extend upwardly also tangentially to the pole. In Fig. 3 the lower projecting arm 12 projects radially, and the upper arm 13 tangentially, or they may both extend from the rings radially.

The simple form of constructing the ring is shown in Figs. 4 and 5, wherein two rings or loops 14, 15, are joined by the body of the wire 16, and midway between the rings is a downwardly-projecting loop 17 to which the curtain is attached.

In Figs. 6 and 7, the lower intermediate loop 18 projects down tangentially, while the upper arms 19, 20, project up vertically on a tangential line, one at the front and the other at the rear side of the pole so that short curtains 21 may be attached to their upper arms, and thus completely hide the pole and connections. In Figs. 8 and 9 the two upper arms 22, 23, are also tangential to the body of the rings but the loop 24 projects down radially.

It is obvious that all of these forms may readily be provided with this construction of ring with slight modifications, and that the ring so made will readily slide along the pole without requiring any antifriction rollers or wheels.

What I claim as new, is:

1. A curtain-pole ring, comprising a pair of rings separated and held in proper relation by the wire body, this body being bent downwardly, and provided with an eye, and the ends of the wire bent upwardly and provided with an eye, as set forth.

2. A curtain-pole ring, comprising a pair of rings separated and held in proper relation by the body of the wire, an eye formed in the wire midway between and below the two rings, and an eye in each terminal above the rings, as set forth.

3. A curtain-pole ring, comprising a single wire forming two parallel rings, means for attaching a main curtain to the body of the rings below, and for attaching short curtains above said rings, as set forth.

4. A curtain-pole ring comprising transversely extending means adapted to encircle a curtain-pole and contact with widely separated portions thereof, and means centrally disposed both above and below said transverse encircling means adapted for securing a curtain thereto, whereby any strain communicated to said curtain securing means is evenly distributed, substantially as described.

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

JULIUS A. RINGS.

Witnesses:

JOHN D. WHEELER,
J. S. ZERBE.