

H. F. SCHWARTZ.

FLAG RING

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906,744.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Fig. 1.

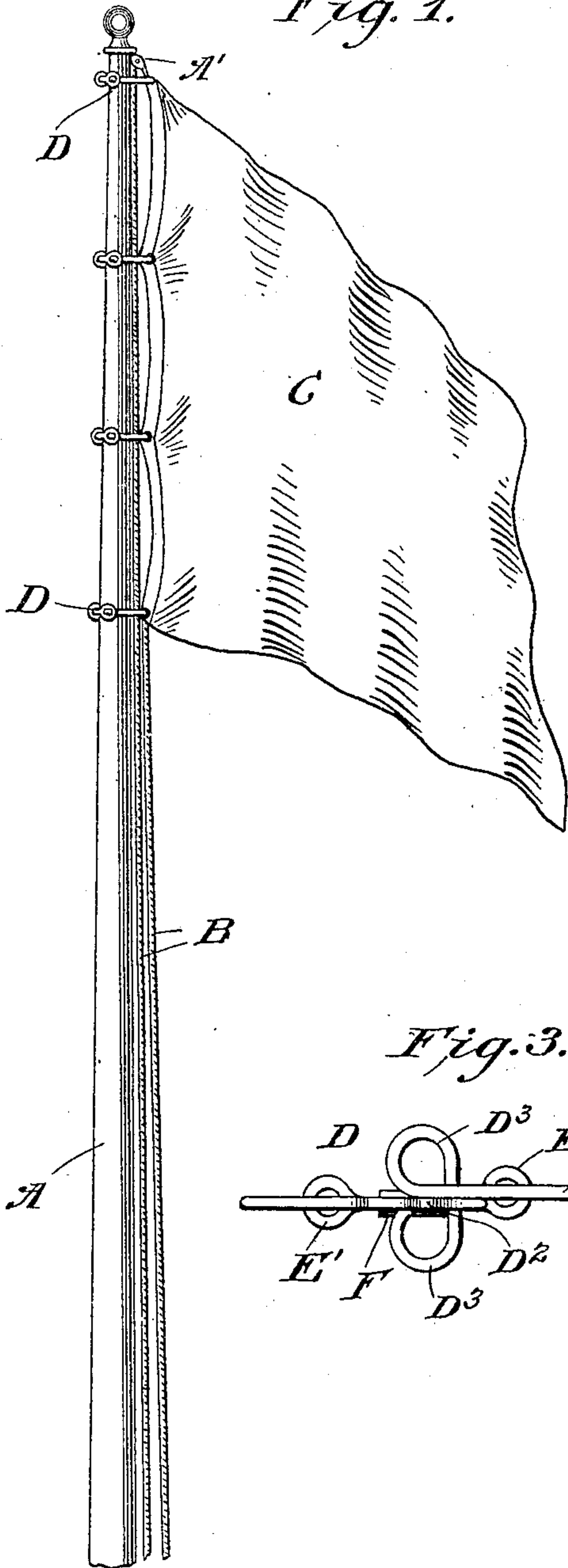


Fig. 2.

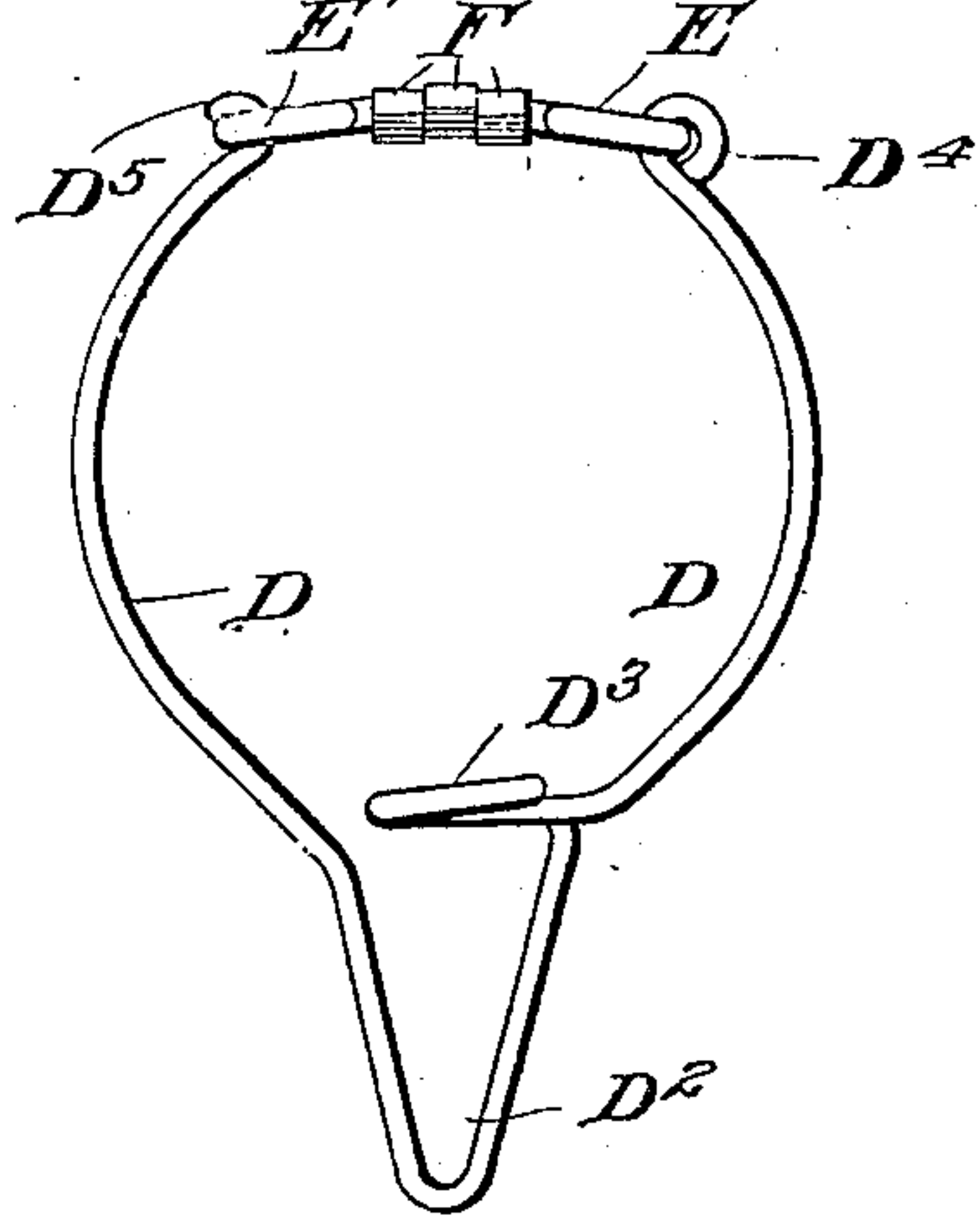


Fig. 4.

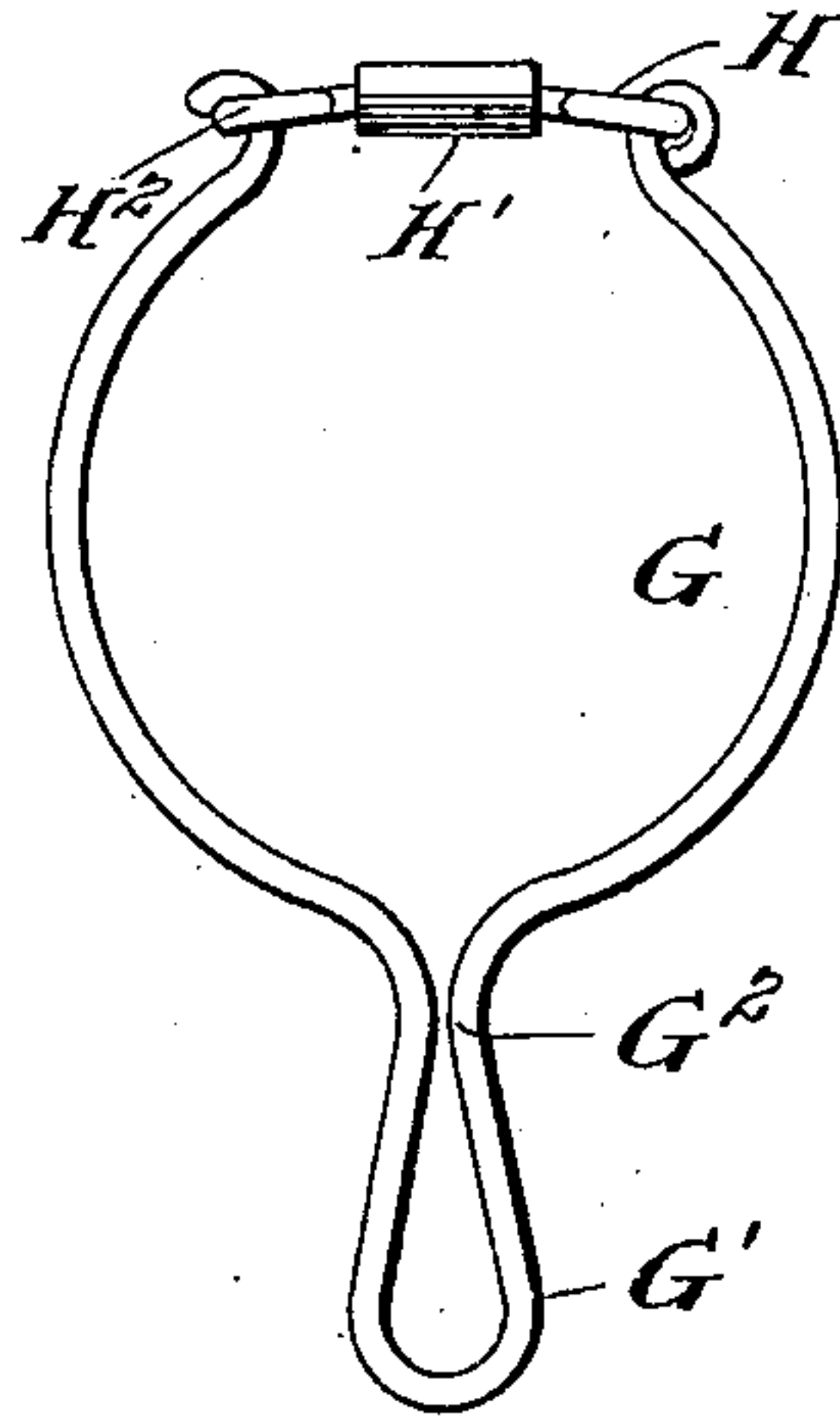
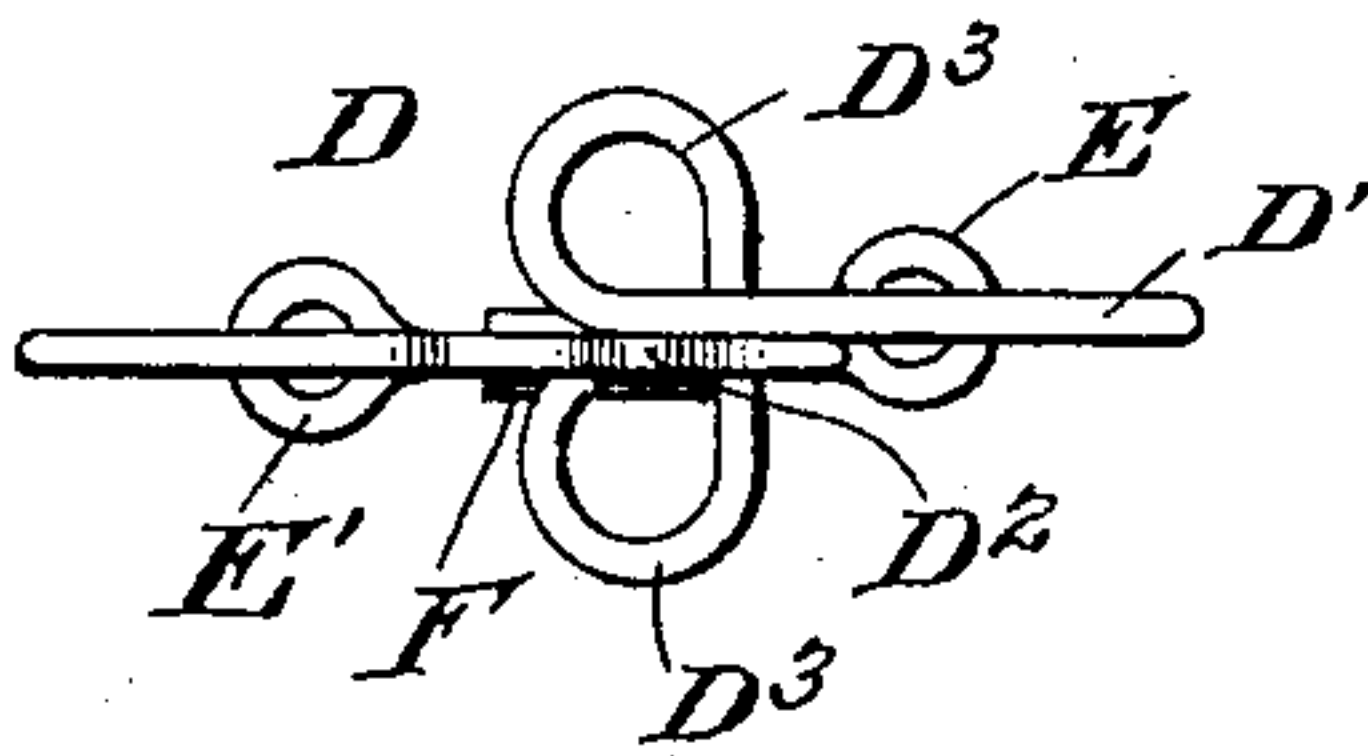


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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FLAG-RING.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY F. SCHWARTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flag-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to flag rings, the object being, to provide a ring which can be easily and quickly attached to the flag, whereby when the flag is being raised it will be guided along the flag pole so that it will be held parallel to the pole at all times.

Another object of my invention is, to provide a ring with means for securing the ends of the flag halyards, whereby the pull of the same will be on the rings instead of on the flag.

Another object of my invention is, to provide these rings with pivoted links for opening and closing the same, whereby they can be readily placed on or taken off the flag pole. These rings carry anti-friction rollers so as to prevent the rings from binding against the pole when being pulled up.

A further object of my invention is, to provide a ring which is very simple and cheap in construction, and one which is provided with an outwardly extending portion which is adapted to be placed in the eye of a flag.

These objects are obtained by the novel arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter fully described and shown, in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a flag pole and flag, showing the application of my improved invention. Fig. 2, is a top plan view of the ring. Fig. 3, is an end view of the ring looking towards the apex of the loop D^2 . Fig. 4, is a plan view of the modified form of ring.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates a flag pole which is provided with an ordinary pulley A' at its upper end through which the flag halyards B pass, which are generally connected directly to the respective ends of the flag, which is shown at C, but, in this case the ends are connected to my improved rings which are shown at D.

The ring comprises a body portion D' which is provided with an outwardly substantially V shaped loop D^2 which is adapted to be placed in the eye of the flag as will be hereinafter fully described. The body portion at the junction of one of the members of

loop D^2 is bent outwardly in opposite directions to form spaced eyes D^3 to which the flag halyards can be readily connected if desired. It will of course, be understood that the halyards can be connected directly to the flag as they are now in use if desired, but by connecting them to the rings the strain on the flag will be reduced.

The free ends of the rings are bent outwardly, one being bent to form an eye D^4 and the other to form a hook D^5 , the eye carrying a bowed link E on which are mounted anti-friction rollers F, the free end of the link being provided with an eye E' which is adapted to fit over the hook D^5 and secure the free ends together, so that the ring can be securely fastened on the flag pole, and it will be readily seen that by pressing the ring together the link can be readily detached from the hook, so as to enable the ring to be readily placed on the flag pole. This ring is preferably formed of spring wire, but can be formed of any suitable material desired, and it will be seen that the free ends of the hook will spring outwardly when released by the link and when the link is closed the link will be held in place under tension.

In the modifications shown in Fig. 4, I show a ring G which is provided with an outwardly projecting loop portion G' which is contracted as shown at G^2 , so that when the loop portion is placed in the eye of the flag it will be securely held therein, the free ends of this ring being provided with an eye and a hook respectively. Mounted in the eyes is a link H carrying anti-friction roller H' and provided with an eye H^2 adapted to engage the eye of the body, and it will be seen that as the members of the ring expand, the contracted portions G^2 of the loop will also be spread apart, so as to enable the eye of the flag to readily pass therein, and when the members are drawn in and locked by the link the eye will be securely fastened therein.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a guide ring for a flag, which will enable the flag to be readily drawn up in very windy weather and at the same time will hold the flag in a steady position, and by arranging a number of these rings on a flag the strain on the same will be reduced.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. A flag ring comprising a resilient body

portion formed of a single piece of wire, provided with an outwardly projecting loop and oppositely disposed eyes, the free ends of said body portion being bent to form a hook and
5 eye respectively, a link provided with an anti-friction roller loosely mounted in the eye of the body portion and provided with an eye at its free end, adapted to engage the hook of the body and secure the ends to-
10 gether.

2. A flag ring comprising a body portion provided with an outwardly projecting loop, said body portion being provided with oppositely disposed eyes at the junction of said
15 outwardly projecting loop, one end of said body portion being provided with an eye and the other with a hook and a bowed link pivotally mounted in the eye, provided with an

eye at its free end adapted to engage the hook of the body portion. 20

3. A flag ring comprising a piece of wire bent to form a bowed portion having its free ends bent outwardly, one to form an eye and the other to form a hook, said piece of wire being bent outwardly and inwardly to form
25 a loop and a curved link carried by the eye provided with anti-friction rollers and an eye at its free end adapted to engage the hook of the body portion.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 30

HENRY F. SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:

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