Dec. 23, 1941. F. MONNER 2,267,249

RING ATTACHMENT FOR CURTAINS AND THE LIKE

Filed March 18, 1941

Fig 1

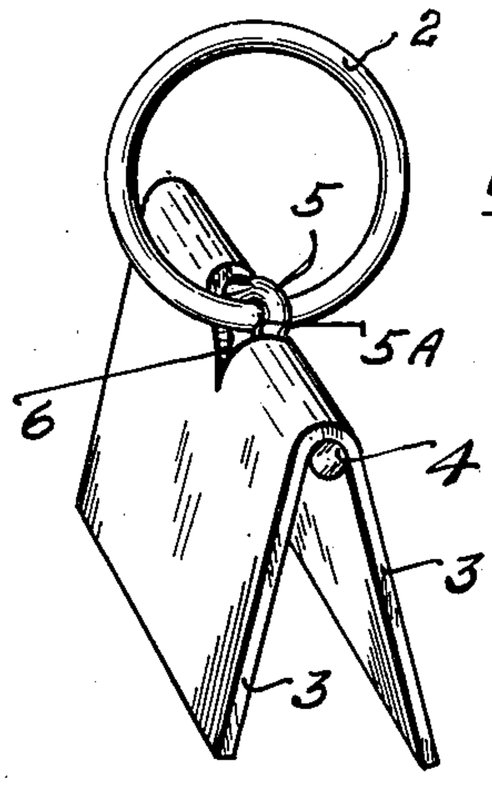


Fig 2

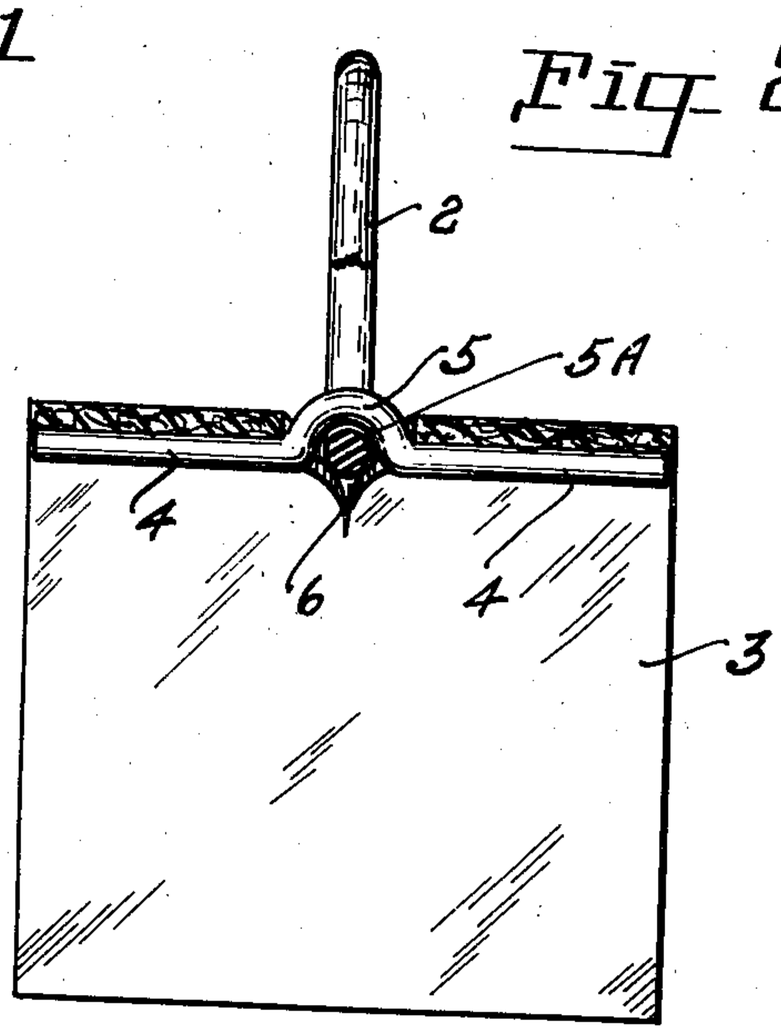


Fig 4

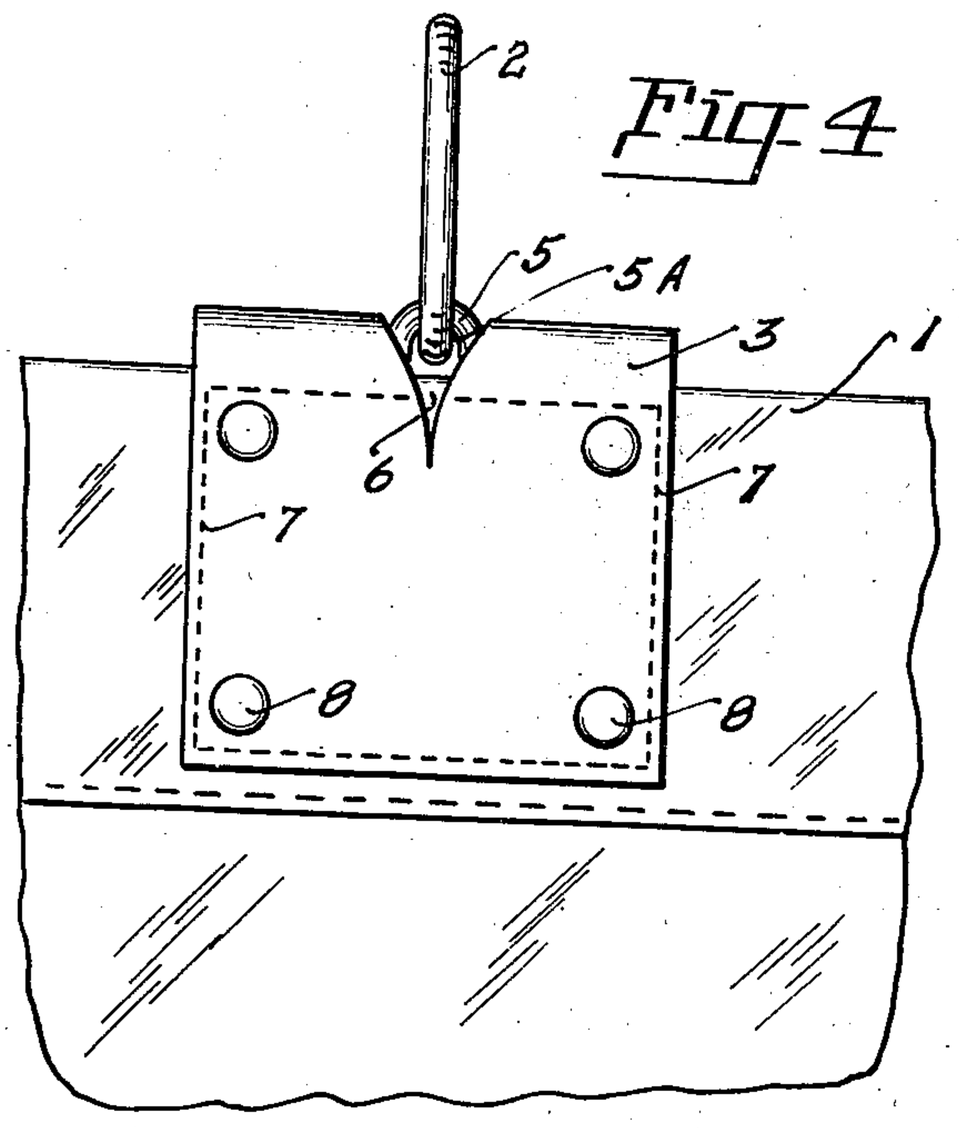
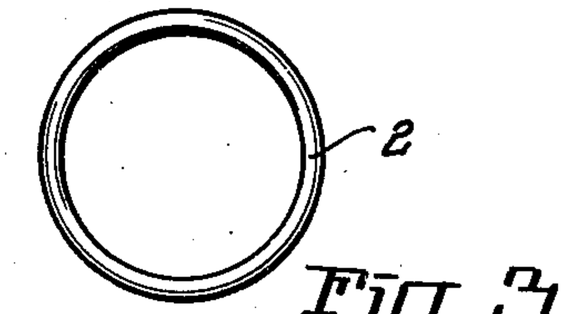


Fig 3



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RING ATTACHMENT FOR CURTAINS AND THE LIKE

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Application March 18, 1941, Serial No. 384,004

5 Claims. (Cl. 156—21)

This invention relates to ring attachments for curtains and the like and is particularly adapted to be used in attaching rings to curtains where great strain and stress is encountered.

The primary object of the invention is to provide means for attaching rings to curtains wherein the ring and the attachment is a complete unit, ready to be secured to the curtain by sewing, riveting or other suitable fastening means, without weakening the structure of the curtain.

A further object of the invention is to provide an attachment means for attaching rings to curtains permitting the easy removal of the ring whenever desired.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a ring and its holding means complete and ready to secure to curtains, harness, tents, awnings and so forth.

These and other incidental objects will be apparent in the drawing, specification and claims.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a ring, having my new and improved attachment and holding device thereon.

Figure 2 is a sectional side view of the holding device with the ring partially broken away for convenience of illustration.

Figure 3 is the ring and holding device disassembled.

Figure 4 shows the ring and holding device secured to a piece of sheet material.

In the drawing:

1 is a piece of sheet material, which may be part of an awning, curtain or tent, to which it is desired to secure the ring 2. A piece of material 3 is folded over and around the bar material 4. The bar 4 is offset at 5, approximately the depth of the thickness of the ring 2.

In assembling the unit, the ring 2 is dropped into the notch 6 of the material 3, then the bar 4 is passed through the part of the ring, extending down through the notch 6, the offset 5 registering over the ring at 5A. The material 3 has a tendency to hold the ring up within the offset 5, best shown in Figure 2. The sheet material 3 may be made from fabric, rubber or metal. The offset 5 prevents the bar 4 from sliding either way due to the ring 2 being interlocked within the offset 5 at 5A.

From the above description it can be readily understood that the ring is held in place within the notch 6 by the bar 4 and its offset portion 5, and that the ring in turn holds the bar from being removed from the material 3 and the notch 6 until intentionally forced therefrom. The material 3 may be secured to the sheet material 1 by sewing, as at 7, or by rivets 8, or a combination of both as illustrated.

As stated in the objects above, the ring and the holding means form a completed assembly ready for attachment to any sheet material, as illustrated in Figure 4. By attaching a ring in this manner the material 1 is in no ways weakened or altered. The material 3, of the holding device, may be secured to the sheet material by suitable means at any desired location thereon, and further the ring 2 may be removed at any time by forcing the bar 4 endwise of the device and removing the same, thereby permitting the removal of the ring.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact form of embodiment illustrated, as other mechanical equivalents may be employed still coming within the scope of the claims to follow.

What is claimed as new is:

1. A suspending means for curtains and like articles, including an element having a fold and formed with an aperture within the length of the fold, a rigid member fitted freely within the fold and having an offset portion extending into the aperture, and a ring loosely embracing the offset portion of the member and retarded against separation therefrom by the walls of the aperture.

2. A suspending means for curtains and the like including a folded element to be secured to the curtain with the fold projecting beyond one edge of the curtain, the element being formed within the lengths of the fold with an aperture opening through the fold, a rigid bar formed with an offset to extend through the aperture in the fold of the element, the lengths of the bar beyond the offset bearing against the inner surface of the fold of the element, and a ring loosely engaging the aperture, the walls of the aperture and the offset portion of the bar preventing separation of the ring and bar in any direction.

3. A construction as defined in claim 2 wherein the walls of the aperture in the element converge to a point below the fold of the element, with such converging walls serving to limit independent movement of the ring in one direction.

4. A construction as defined in claim 2 wherein the length of the bar is substantially coextensive with the similar dimension of the element.

5. A ring attachment and holding means, comprising a ring secured to a flexible member formed with an opening, a holding bar folded within the material of said member, said bar being formed with an offset to project through said opening, the ring engaging in said offset of the holding bar.

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