

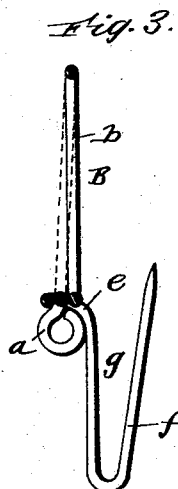
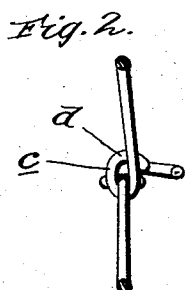
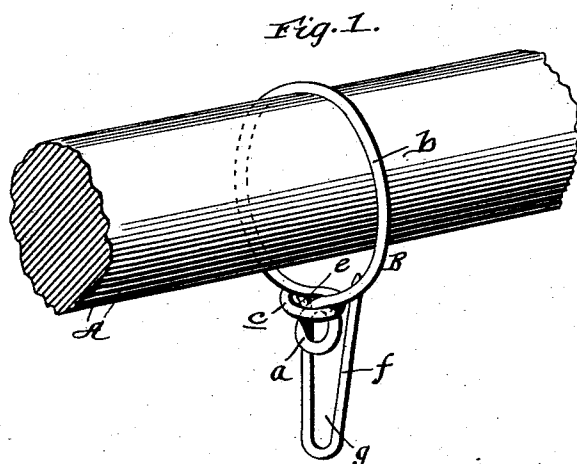
(No Model.)

E. DRAUBE.

RING FOR CURTAIN, MOSQUITO BAR, AND OTHER POLES.

No. 568,897.

Patented Oct. 6, 1896.



Witnesses:

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EVA DRAUBE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

RING FOR CURTAIN, MOSQUITO-BAR, AND OTHER POLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,897, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed September 18, 1895. Serial No. 562,861. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EVA DRAUBE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Rings for Curtain, Mosquito-Bar, and other Poles; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable
10 others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of curtain-pole rings which are formed of a single piece of wire and are provided with integral pins; and it has for its
15 general object to provide a ring designed more particularly for connecting a mosquito-bar to a pole or frame-bar and one which may be quickly and easily made from a small
20 amount of metal, and which therefore may be produced very cheaply and sold with profit at a small price.

With the foregoing ends in view the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claim, when taken in
25 conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating my improved ring in position upon a pole.
30 Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken diametrically through the ring, looking downwardly. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken diametrically through the ring at one side of the hook.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A indicates a pole or bar such as used in the construction of mosquito-bar frames, and B indicates my improved ring for connecting a mosquito-bar to the pole or bar A. This ring B is made of wire, preferably of light caliber,
40 and in forming the same I first take a piece of such wire of suitable length and form an eye *a* at one end thereof, as better shown in Figs. 1 and 3. I then bend such eye *a* into a position at right angles to the length of the
45 piece of wire and then bend the said piece of wire into a circle or approximate circle to form the ring *b*, which is designed to loosely receive the pole or bar A, as better shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. When the ring *b* has been
50 formed as just described, the wire is bent around the portion of wire between the eye *a* and ring *b*, as indicated by *c*, and is then

carried slightly forward, as indicated by *d*, and thence downward, as indicated by *e*, and upward, as indicated by *f*, to form the hook
55 *g*, which has its free end pointed, as illustrated. The said hook *g* is designed and adapted to be caught into the linen or other binding of the mosquito-bar, so as to securely connect the same with the ring on the bar A
60 of the frame, and it obviates the necessity of providing the mosquito-bar with tapes connected by sewing, which are necessary when the ring is connected by sewing to the mosquito-bar in the old and well-known manner.
65

When the ring B is formed in the manner above described, the eye *a* effectually prevents the end of the wire from drawing through the loop *c*, and consequently holds the ring *b* intact and effectually prevents the same from
70 being opened and dropping off of the pole or bar A.

Again, the formation described embodies but a minimum amount of wire and effects a strong and durable connection of the hook
75 with the ring and increases the rigidity and thereby reduces the liability of bending at the point where the ring merges into the hook to a minimum, which is a desideratum.

It will be seen from the foregoing that by
80 reason of the ease with which my improved rings may be formed and the small amount of metal employed they may be produced very cheaply and sold with profit for a small price. It will also be seen that the rings with
85 their hooks may be used to advantage for connecting portières to their poles and similar uses.

I am well aware of the patent granted to one House under date of November 23, 1886,
90 and numbered 352,992, which discloses a portière-ring formed from a single piece of wire and having a ring formed by forming a pin-keeper at one end of the piece of wire, then bending the wire into a circle and bending it
95 around the pin-keeper, and then carrying it downwardly to form a hook, which has a pin sharpened at its free end and adapted to be engaged by the keeper, the said ring also having a series of antifriction-rollers strung there-
100 on. I therefore make no claim to this construction, but

What I claim is—

The herein-described device made from a

single piece of wire and consisting essentially of the eye *a*, at one end of the piece of wire, the comparatively large ring *b*, disposed at right angles to the eye *a*, the portion *c*, at one
5 end of the ring *b*, bent around the portion of wire between the eye *a*, and the ring *b*, and terminating in the forwardly-extending portion *d*, at the side of the eye *a*, and the depending hook *g*, forming a continuation of

the portion *d*, and extending at right angles to the ring *b*, and having its free end pointed, all as and for the purpose set forth.

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

EVA DRAUBE.

Witnesses:

W. E. DODSWORTH,
GEO. H. KOSTMAYER.