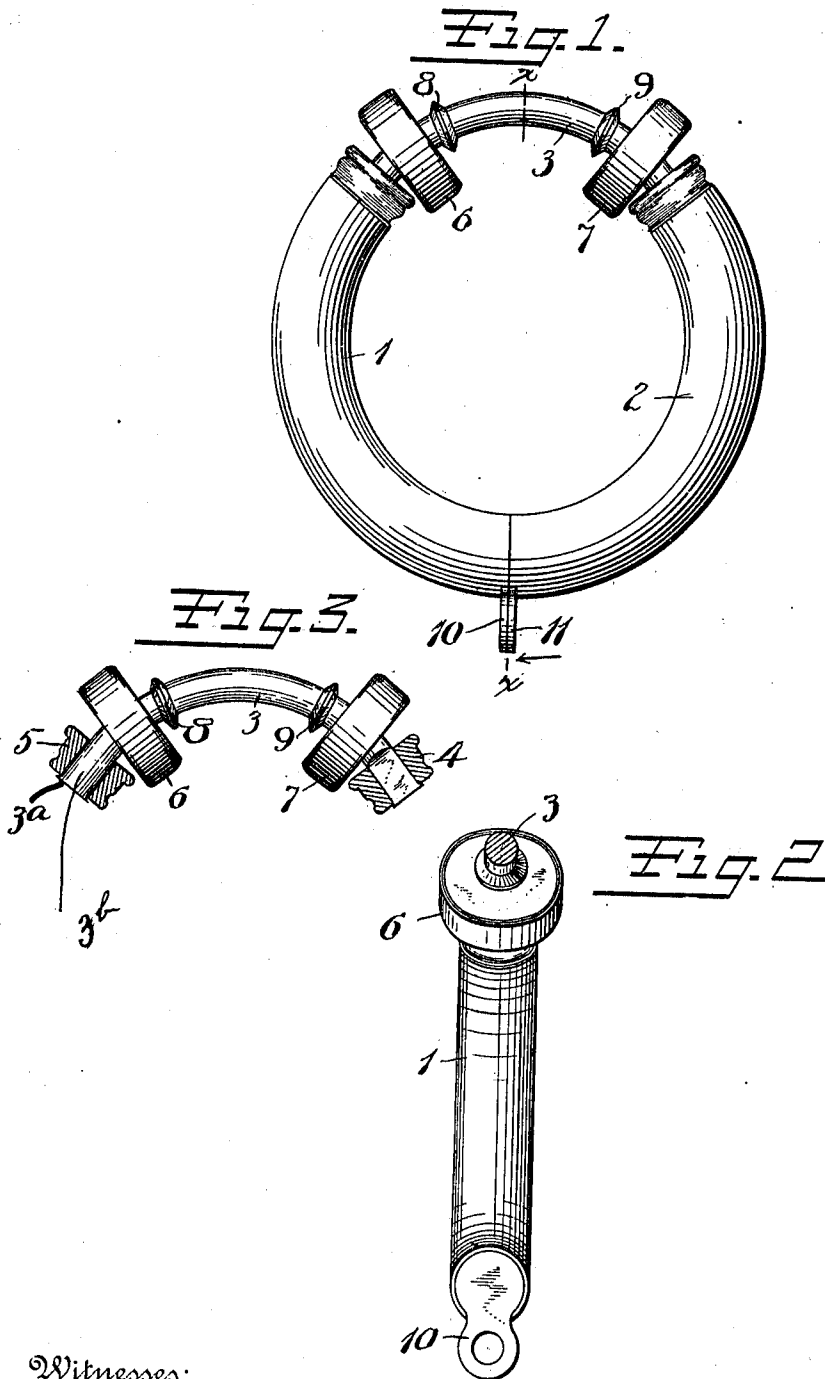


980,222.

W. H. EDSALL.
CURTAIN RING.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 18, 1910.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.



Witnesses:
Chas. M. Reid
Fred M. Dammelfelser

Inventor
W. H. EDSALL
By *his Attorneys*
Charles Cromwell Threlkeld

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY EDSALL, OF WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CURTAIN-RING.

980,222.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

Application filed August 18, 1910. Serial No. 577,741.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY EDSALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wallingford, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, 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.

The object of the invention is to provide certain improvements in a curtain ring, whereby the same may be readily applied to a curtain pole.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a side elevation relatively enlarged of the assembled ring as it would appear in position on a pole; Fig. 2 is a section on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow, and Fig. 3 is a view of a part of the ring detached and partly in section.

1—2 are the two main parts of the ring, the same being preferably tubular in cross section. The main parts 1—2 are connected by a bridging bar 3, one end of the bridging bar 3 being securely anchored in one end of one of the tube sections, for example, the section 2. In this particular case, the method of anchorage comprises an insert block or plug 4, which may be secured in the upper end of the part 2. The opposite end of the bridging member 3 projects through a plug or insert block 5 and has a round pivot bearing 3^b therein, so that it may turn. The insert block 5 may be secured in the upper end of the member 1. In the particular form shown the link is provided with antifriction bearings 6—7, which are mounted upon the bridging member 3.

8—9 are stops on the bridging member 3 to limit the lateral play of the antifriction members 6—7 respectively. It is to be understood that the particular method of connecting the bridging member 3 and the members 1 and 2 is immaterial so long as the work is effectively done and so long as one of the parts 1 or 2 may properly rotate on the bridging member 3, so that the lower ends of the members 1—2 may be swung apart or opened to permit the ring to be placed over a curtain rod without removing either end of the rod from its support, thus making the task of applying a ring exceedingly simple

and easy in that such a ring as shown herein may be applied at any place on the pole when the latter is in position even though the curtain itself be in place and suspended therefrom by other rings. It will be observed that the bearing in the plug 5 is of such length that very great strength and durability is afforded and the ring when in operative position is as rigid as though the parts were solidly connected.

10—11 are eyes respectively secured to the lower ends of the main parts 1 and 2, which eyes come into alinement when the ring is in operative position, so that the usual curtain hook or fastening may be readily passed therethrough, the latter serving to lock the lower ends of the parts 1 and 2 together. The opening of the ring is effected in a unique way in that it is opened by swinging one of the main sections out of the plane of the ring. This is due to the fact that the pivot upon which said section is mounted is generally in line with said ring section rather than transverse thereto. The inner end, or the pivot end, of the bridging member 3 may be enlarged as at 3^a to prevent said pivot from pulling out. In the particular form shown, the opposite end of the bridging member 3 is squared where it enters the plug 4, whereby said parts are held solidly against being turned.

What I claim is:

1. In a curtain ring comprising two main members, a pivotal connection between said members, a pivot connecting one end of one of said members with one end of the other member, the other ends of both of said members being free, an eye connected to the free end of each member, both of said eyes registering when both of said members are in the same plane.

2. In a curtain ring, two main members and a pivot connecting one end of one member with one end of the other member, said pivot being substantially in line with both of said members, an eye at the free end of each of said members, said eyes registering when both of said members are in the same plane.

WILLIAM HENRY EDSALL.

Witnesses:

EDWIN H. BROWN,
ROSSELL D. PERKINS.