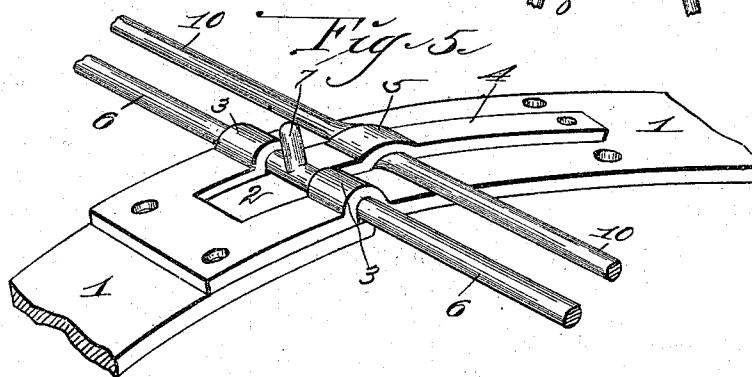
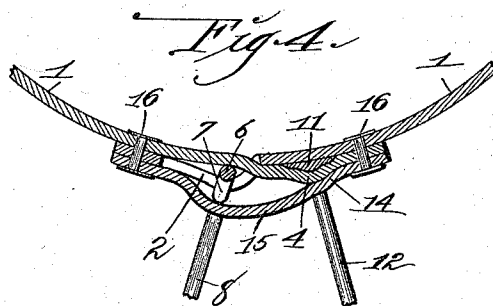
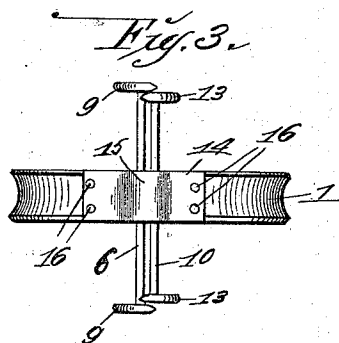
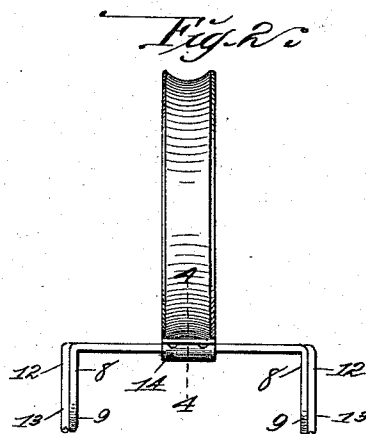
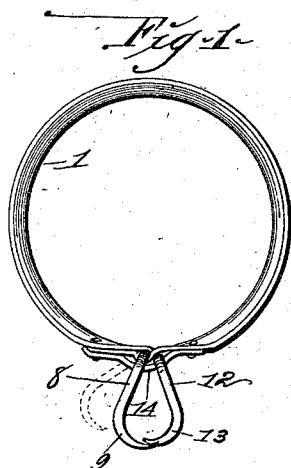


(No Model.)

F. DRUCKHAMMER.
CURTAIN POLE RING.

No. 552,607.

Patented Jan. 7, 1896.



Attest
M. P. Smith
John L. Tunison.

Inventor:-
Frederick Druckhammer:-
by Higdon & Higdon & Irongate
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK DRUCKHAMMER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CURTAIN-POLE RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,607, dated January 7, 1896.

Application filed May 13, 1895. Serial No. 549,115. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK DRUCKHAMMER, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Pole Rings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to an improved curtain-pole ring; and it consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved curtain-pole ring. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of my improved curtain-pole ring, the same being inverted. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view taken approximately on the indicated line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of the meeting ends of one of my improved curtain-pole rings and the attachments thereto.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings, 1 indicates the body of my improved curtain-pole ring, the same being of any suitable size, constructed of any sheet metal desired, and the material from which said ring is constructed is made slightly curved or segmental in cross-section in order that said ring may rock or move freely upon said curtain-pole.

Formed in one of the meeting ends of the strip of material from which the ring is formed is an aperture 2, and formed in the edges of the material adjacent where this aperture is formed are horizontally-aligned U-shaped bends 3. The opposite end of the strip of material from which the ring is formed extends just over these U-shaped bends 3, and a tongue or projecting portion 4 is formed integral with said end, and said tongue projects through the aperture 2 and extends along the under side of that end of the strip in which the U-shaped bends 3 are formed. A slight downward bend 5 is formed in this tongue 4 immediately to one side of the point where it passes through the aperture 2.

6 indicates a length of suitable-sized wire that is passed through and located in the bearings formed by the U-shaped bends 3. A short lug or projection 7 is formed integral with this length of wire 6 and projects at

right angles from the body of said wire 6 through the aperture 2 and between the U-shaped bends 3. The outer ends 8 of this length of wire 6 are bent downwardly, and the ends 9 thereof are curved forward toward a line drawn vertically through the diametrical center of the ring 1 and attenuated.

10 indicates a wire of the same size and length as the wire 6, and the center of said length of wire 10 is flattened, as indicated by the numeral 11. When this flattened portion 11 is located beneath the bend 5 in the tongue 4 and the various parts are properly riveted together, it will be seen how this wire 10 is very rigidly held in position. The outer ends 12 of this length of wire 10 are bent downwardly and the ends 13 of said downwardly-bent portions are bent toward the ends 9.

14 indicates a thin metallic plate, the center 15 of which is bent downwardly and the ends of said plate are held upon the meeting ends of the ring and the tongue by suitable rivets, such as 16. This plate 14 is preferably formed of resilient material.

When my device is applied for practical use, a series of the rings are located upon the curtain-pole. The operator now in turn engages the downwardly-turned ends 8 of the length of wire 6 with the fingers and draws the same and the hooks 9 on said downwardly-turned ends away from the hooks 13 of the opposite and stationary wire 10. During this operation the end of the lug 7 rides along on the inner face of the resilient plate 14, until the hooks of the ends of the wire 6 are drawn entirely away from the hooks 13 when said lugs will cease to engage with said plate 14 and the downwardly-curved portion 15 of the plate 14 will spring toward the meeting ends of the ring and prevent the hooks 9 on the wire 6 from returning or dropping back to their original positions. The upper edge of the curtain is now caught in the hooks 13 on the stationary wire 10, and the hooks 9 and the downwardly-turned ends of the wire 6 are returned to their normal positions, and during said return movement the end of the lug 7 will engage against the inner face of the plate 14 and said plate 14 being resilient will slightly resist the pressure of the moving lug. Consequently when said lug has reached a position approximately at right angles to said

plate 14 it will be in a certain measure locked or held in such a manner as that it will not accidentally or readily move to an unhooked position. When the hooks 9 are in their
5 locked or hooked positions, their ends pass the ends of the hooks 13. Consequently the curtain is held in a very effectual manner relative the curtain-pole.

A curtain-pole ring of my improved construction is easily and expeditiously applied
10 in use, very effectually holds a curtain in the desired manner, is of minimum cost, and is very durable.

I claim—

15 1. A curtain-pole ring, having a wire arranged at right angles to the ring, the ends of said wire being formed into hooks and held stationary with the ring, a wire arranged for rotation in and extending at right angles to
20 the ring and having its ends formed into hooks opposite to the first mentioned hooks, a tongue on said wire, and a spring engaging said tongue, substantially as specified.

2. In a device of the class described, a single length of material comprising the ring, 25 one end of said length having a slot formed therein, the other end of the length having a tongue formed integral therewith that passes through the slot, a wire arranged transversely beneath the ring and held stationary beneath 30 the tongue, hooks formed integral with the outwardly turned ends of said wire, a second wire arranged in suitable bearings beneath said ring and having hooks formed on its downwardly turned ends, a lug formed in- 35 tegral with the last mentioned wire, said lug projecting through the slot, and a resilient plate arranged over the fastening points of said wire with which the lug engages during its movement. 40

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

FREDERICK DRUCKHAMMER.

Witnesses:

EDWARD EVERETT LONGAN,
JOHN L. TUNISON.