

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. RINGS.
CURTAIN POLE RING, &c.

No. 531,563.

Patented Dec. 25, 1894.

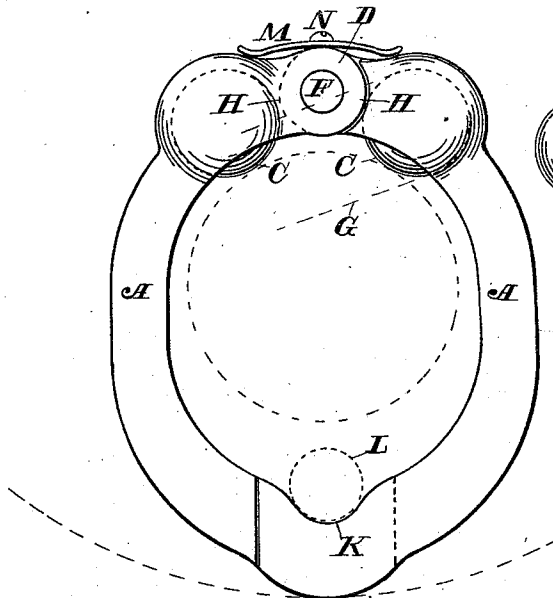


Fig. 1.

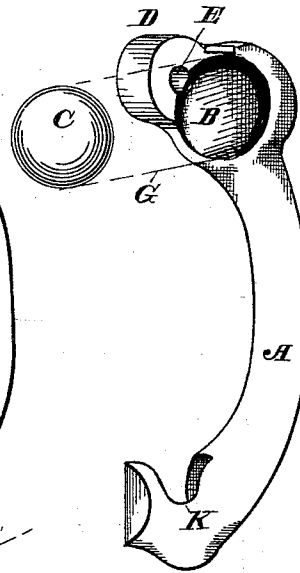


Fig. 2.

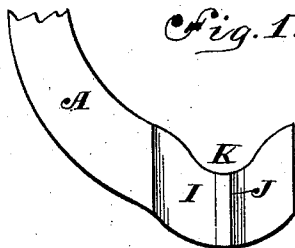


Fig. 3.

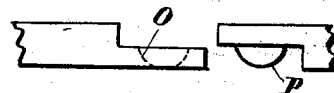


Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

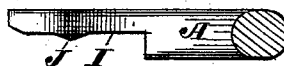


Fig. 5.

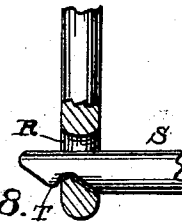


Fig. 8.

WITNESSES:

S. Wallace
John Ahrens

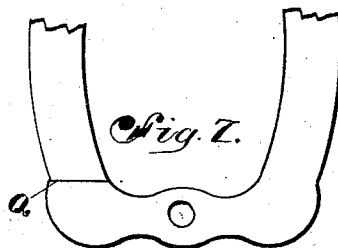


Fig. 7.

INVENTOR

J. A. Rings

BY

J. A. Rings
ATTORNEY.

(No Model.)

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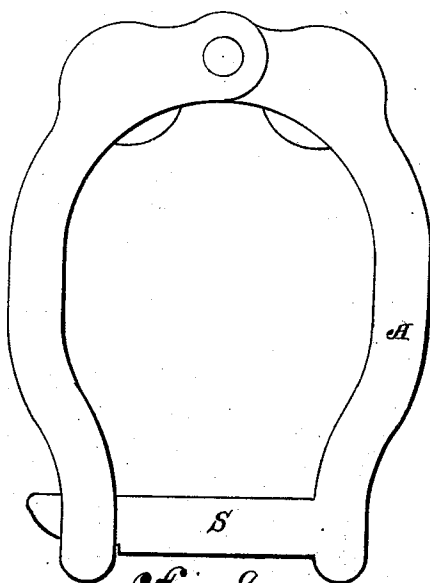


Fig. 9.

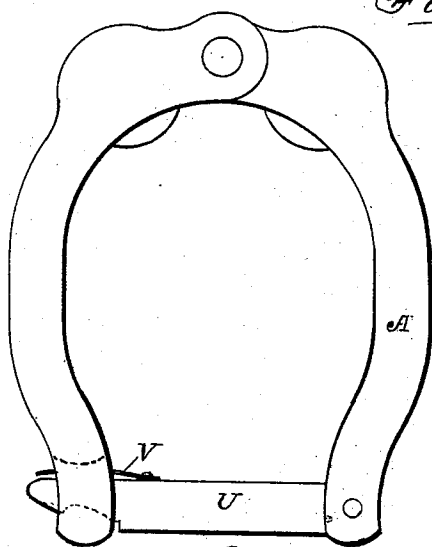


Fig. 10.

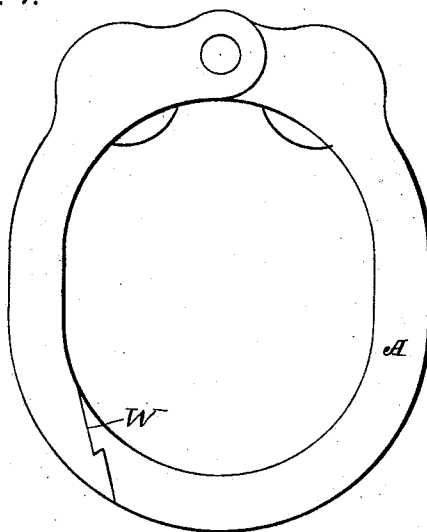


Fig. 11.

WITNESSES:
A. J. Gerke
C. L. Bowen

INVENTOR:
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BY *[Signature]*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS A. RINGS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CURTAIN-POLE RING, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 531,563, dated December 25, 1894.

Application filed September 22, 1891. Serial No. 406,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS A. RINGS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Pole Rings, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to construct a ring for use on curtain poles, the rigging of vessels and analogous purposes; and it consists of a ring formed of two members,—one a duplicate of the other—each part having at one end an ear to form a hinge and adjacent thereto a socket to receive a ball, and the ear is so constructed and disposed that when the balls are placed in their sockets and the two ears hinged together said ears will hold the ball in the sockets and prevent them from coming out. The other ends of these members are lapped over each other and have their upper edges concaved, while their lapped surfaces are provided with ribs for the purpose of holding the members together, all of which will now be set forth in detail.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the ring closed; Fig. 2, a perspective view of one of the members; Fig. 3, a side view of the lower end of one of the members showing the position of the rib for holding the parts together; Figs. 4 and 5, views of the top edges of the lower ends of the members, and Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 modified forms of constructing the catches to hold the members together.

In constructing rings for use on curtain poles or for the rigging of vessels it is found that friction balls are desirable and in some cases absolutely necessary, and it is essential that they should be cheaply made and durable. The great difficulty has been to provide a cheap and efficient means for holding the balls in place. I accomplish this in a satisfactory manner by forming the ring of two members A, similar in construction,—the upper end of each member being thickened to provide a socket B for receiving the ball C, and having adjacent to the socket a terminal ear or wing D which extends out on the same plane as the body of the ring or member, and through this ear is a hole E to receive a

bolt or a rivet F, whereby the two members are held together and adapted to swing on the pivot thus formed. The socket is so constructed that the ball may be placed therein, when the two members are separated, from the side that the ear D projects, and when the members are secured together the ear of one member rests against the ball in the other member and prevents it from coming out. I show this feature of the invention in Figs. 1 and 2,—the dotted lines G illustrating the direction in which the ball is placed in the socket, while the ends H of the ears D are represented as resting against the respective balls. The openings of the sockets B are large enough when the members are separated, to permit the balls to be placed in or taken out, and by this means I am able to cast each member complete and without necessitating any finishing of the parts or providing separate fastening pieces to hold the balls in position.

As it is desirable to hold the lower ends of these members together without requiring the use of screws, hooks or other fastening devices, each member having half of its body cut away on the plane of the ring, as shown at I, and when the two portions are swung together they overlap each other. The coacting faces are each provided with a rib or ridge J so that when the parts come together the ridges ride over each other and thus hold the members together.

The upper edges of the overlapping portions are depressed or concaved, as at K, and when the rope ring or hook, represented by dotted line L is placed in the ring it will rest in the cavity thus formed and prevent the members from separating when in use.

Although the forms shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are preferred the form shown in Fig. 6 is desirable, and this structure has the two ends cut away and lapped. In one of the lapped edges I place a socket O and in the other portion a rounded stud or projection P so that when the two parts are lapped together the rounded projection will fit in the socket and thus hold the two parts together.

In Fig. 7 I show the open end of the ring joined at the corner, as at Q, which for some

purpose is much better than uniting them centrally. Any desired form of catch may be employed when fastened at the corner.

The preferred form for securing the two parts at the corner is shown in Figs. 8, 9 and 10. In this case I make an eye R in one of the limbs, and extend the limb S across horizontally, and provide it with a hook T, so that it will catch in the eye R, and thus hold the two parts together. As shown in Fig. 9 this horizontal limb S is cast homogeneous with the limb A, and for small rings there is sufficient spring in the metal to permit the catch to act, but for large or heavy rings I prefer to hinge the horizontal limb, as shown at U, Fig. 10, to the part A, and provide the upper side of the limb with a spring V to hold the limb in place. In this case I dispense with the spring M, shown in Fig. 1.

Where the lower end of the ring is rounded, as is often desirable, the two limbs of the ring are joined by a diagonal Z shaped cut W, which serves to hold the parts together.

On top of one or both of the wings I place a spring M, and secure it by means of a screw or rivet N. This spring extends across the ends of both members, and is designed to hold together the lower ends of the same.

Other means of attaching or applying the spring may be employed without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new is—

1. A ring for curtain poles or analogous purposes, composed of two members each having at one end a socket with an open mouth and an ear adjacent thereto, and at the other end one half of its body cut away on the plane of the ring with a rib across the contact face thereof, and the upper edges concaved or depressed and provided with a rivet for holding said parts together and having balls in the sockets so formed, substantially as set forth.

2. A ring having in combination two similarly formed members provided with open sockets and overlapping ears for retaining said balls in position and balls in said sockets, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1891.

JULIUS A. RINGS.

Witnesses:

J. S. ZERBE,
L. SIMPSON.