

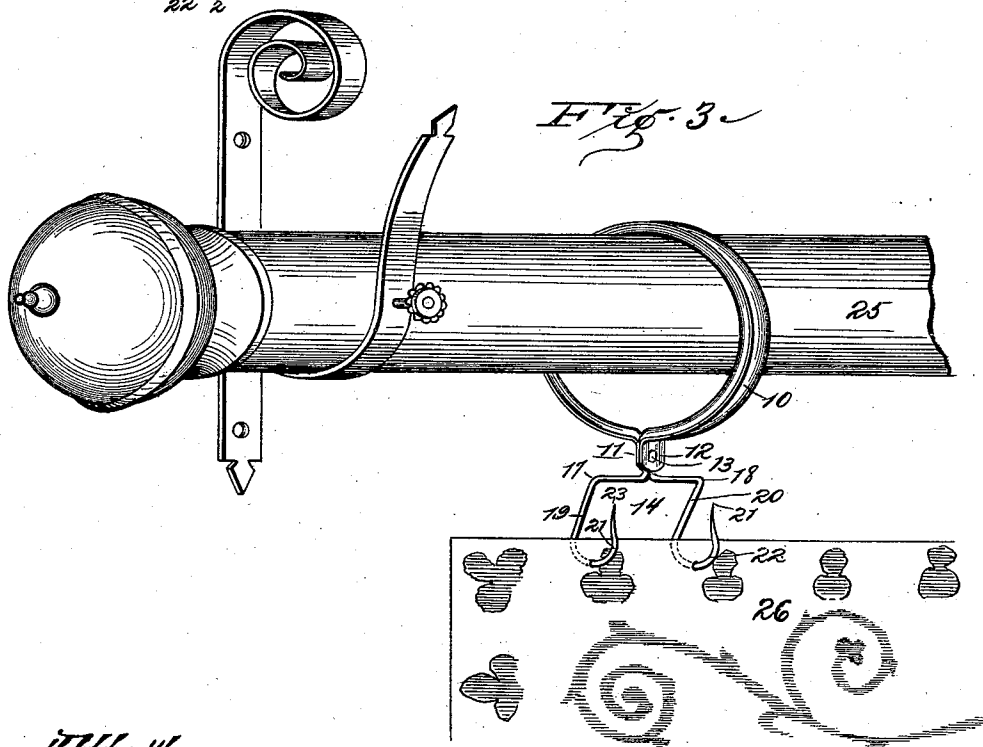
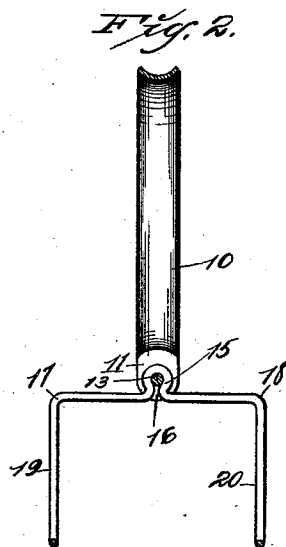
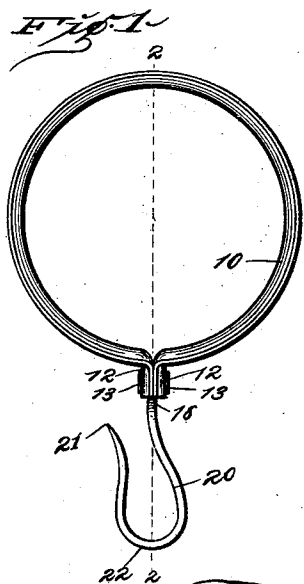
(No. Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. GAIR.
CURTAIN RING.

No. 537,190.

Patented Apr. 9, 1895.



Attest
M. P. Smith.
A. W. Blankenmeister

Inventor
Marie Gair:
By Higdon & Higdon & Longan
Attys.

(No Model.)

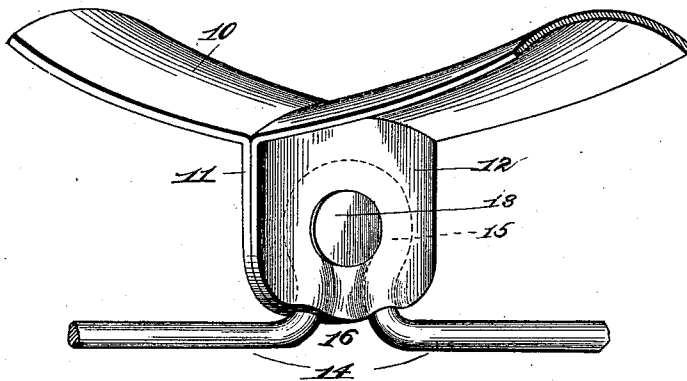
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

M. GAIR.
CURTAIN RING.

No. 537,190.

Patented Apr. 9, 1895.

Fig 4



Attest
M. P. Smith
John L. Timison

Inventor
Marie Gair
By Higdon & Higdon & Longan
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIE GAIR, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CURTAIN-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,190, dated April 9, 1895.

Application filed April 30, 1894. Serial No. 509,485. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

This invention relates to, and is an improvement on, the invention described and claimed in my application for United States Letters Patent, filed December 21, 1893, Serial No. 494,247.

The object of my invention is to provide improved means for sustaining a curtain, or portière.

My invention consists in the combination of a ring formed of a single piece of metal, concavo-convex in cross-section, and having out-turned parallel end portions, and a duplex hook formed of a single piece of wire having an eye mid-way of its ends adapted for connection with the said out-turned parallel end portions of the said ring.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the complete fixture. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, illustrating the manner of applying my improved invention for practical use. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view in perspective.

In the construction of the device as shown, the numeral 10 designates a ring formed of a single piece of bar, or sheet, metal having rounded terminals, which piece of metal is concavo-convex in cross-section and having its end portions bent outwardly at right angles to the body portion thereof to form flanges 11, 12, which flanges are initially plane in cross-section. A rivet 13 is transversely seated in apertures in the flanges 11, 12, and rigidly positions said flanges relative to each other. A duplex hook 14 is formed of a single piece of wire, bent transversely at its center, and formed into an eye 15 at the point of bending, said eye being open at its lower portion, as shown at 16 in Fig. 2. The wire extends in opposite directions in horizontal aligning planes from the eye 15 to points of downward

bending 17, 18. The wire extends from the points of downward bending 17, 18 downwardly in vertical planes parallel to the vertical axis of the fixture, and diverge rearwardly from the vertical plane of the horizontal portions of said wire, the positioning of the planes of the downwardly extending portions 19, 20, relative to the remaining portions, being clearly discernible from the drawings. The remaining end portions 21, 22 of the length of wire are compoundly curved, thus carrying the same forwardly and upwardly, the upper extremities 23, 24 of said wire being attenuated to a great degree of fineness. The eye 15 of the duplex hook embraces, and is sustained by, the central portion of the rivet 13 between the flanges 11, 12 of the ring, and has a connection thereby with the said flanges. The metal composing said flanges has its adjacent edges bent toward each other until they rest in contact, thereby practically inclosing on all sides the eye 15 of said duplex hook. This forms between said flanges a recess, the internal shape of which corresponds with the exterior of said eye and holds said eye more securely in position than if said metal were not manipulated as above described.

In the practical use of this device, the ring is adapted to be suspended upon a curtain pole 25, the convex surface of the piece of metal, of which the ring is formed, resting upon the said pole, thus providing for a very slight resting base for the ring on said pole. The curtain 26 is adapted to be suspended from the fixture by the insertion of the hooks through the fabric of the curtain, or, if it is desired, rings (not shown) may be affixed to the curtain and suspended on said hooks.

What I claim is—

As an article of manufacture, the ring, concavo-convex in cross-section, and comprising a blank having its ends bent outward to form the flanges 11 and 12, which are also concavo-convex in cross-section, so that a recess is formed between them, said flanges being perforated, two hooks 19 and 20 made from an integral piece of wire connected and spaced apart at their upper ends by a horizon-

tal cross bar, an eye formed on said horizontal cross bar midway of the length thereof and located in the recess between said concavo-convex flanges, and a rivet 13 transversely seated in the perforations of said flanges, and
5 extending through said recess and through said eye, and the metal of said flanges surrounding said eye being bent toward each other, until they rest in contact, whereby said

eye is practically inclosed on all sides by said metal.

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

MARIE GAIR.

Witnesses:

M. G. IRION,

JNO. C. HIGDON.