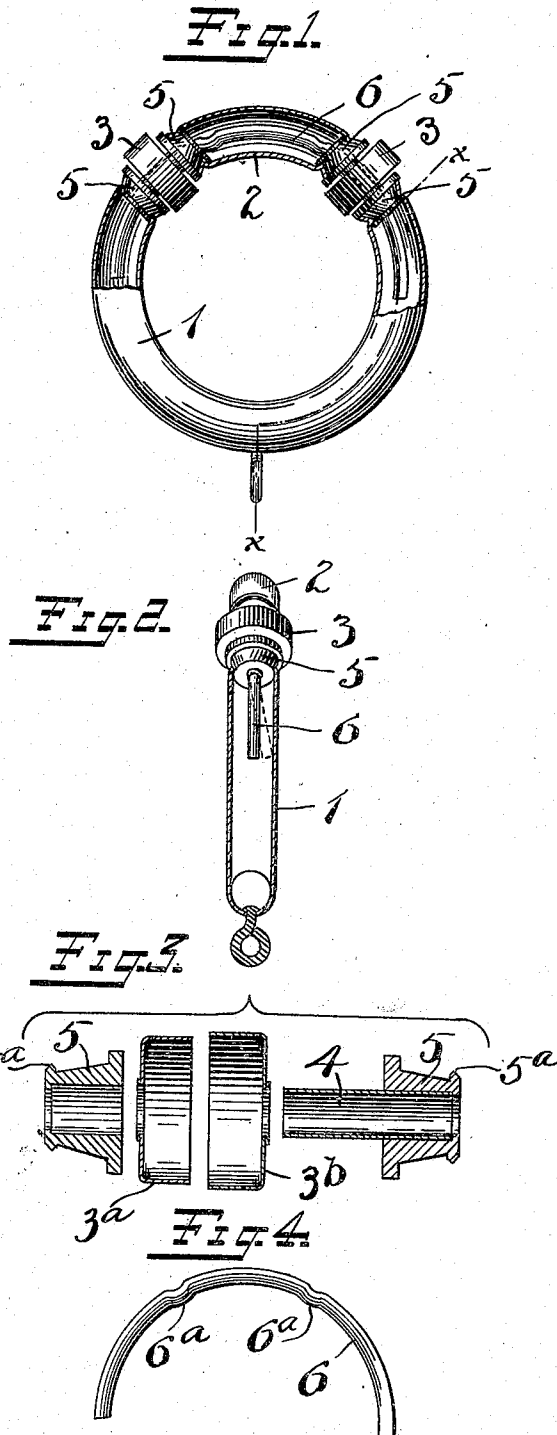


T. D. STONE.
TRAVERSE RING.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 28, 1908.

930,999.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.



Witnesses:
Fred. M. Dammannfelsen.
Chas. A. Reid

Inventor
T. D. Stone.
By his Attorneys
Barrett, Bonner & Mitchell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS D. STONE, OF WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO H. L. JUDD COMPANY,
OF WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TRAVERSE-RING.

No. 930,999.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed December 26, 1908. Serial No. 469,199.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS D. STONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wallingford, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Traverse-Rings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in so-called traverse rings for portières, curtains and the like.

The object is to improve and simplify the construction.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a traverse ring constructed to embody my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a portion of the ring in section on the line X—X Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views.

This invention relates particularly to that type of traverse rings employing anti-friction bearings, and in this particular instance, comprises the two main sections 1—2, between the ends of which, when assembled, are located anti-friction rolls 3—3. The main sections 1—2 are each of tubular form. The anti-friction devices in the particular form are formed by uniting two cupped shells 3^a—3^b (see Fig. 3). Each of these rolls 3 is mounted upon a tubular bearing 4. At each end of the tubular bearing is a head or anchor block 5. Each of the heads 5 is arranged to make a driving fit upon the tube 4, or may be secured thereon in any other desired manner, so as to firmly connect the parts and furnish the proper space for the rolls 3 between said heads. Each head is preferably provided with an annular shoulder 5^a.

6 is a reinforcing core member, which may be conveniently formed of a heavy stock of wire, curved to the contour of the finished traverse ring and arranged to stand within the same (as best seen in Fig. 1), said core passing loosely through the passage in each tube 4. Each extremity of the core 6 projects well into the section 1 of the ring. To prevent the displacement of the core, offsets or heads 6^a—6^a may be provided to stand between the two heads 5—5, as shown in Fig. 1.

Each end of each tubular section 1—2 is connected with a head 5, the shoulder 5^a thereon furnishing an abutment, to the rear of which the metal of the tubular section

may be crimped in so as to prevent separation.

In assembling, the core 6 would first be placed in the tubular section 2, the anti-friction devices with the heads 5 would then be applied to each end of said section 2 and firmly secured thereto. The ends of the core 6 would then be exposed. The section 1 would then be applied, being slipped easily over the ends of said core. The ends of the section 1 are then slid over the outer ends of heads 5—5 and crimped down behind the shoulders 5^a, so as to tie the parts together and complete the article as shown in Fig. 1.

Since the ring as constituted is made up of two sections, it is obvious that the core 6 performs the very useful function of reinforcing the ring, whereby undue twisting is prevented. In the event the ring is twisted, the extremities of the core would very quickly engage the side of the section 1 (see dotted lines, Fig. 2) thus resisting any further twist. Where the flexibility of the metal itself will permit a moderate amount of twist, for example, such as unlimited by the core, any such twist as would tend to weaken the fastenings would be prevented by the presence of the core. This furnishes a very simple, inexpensive and effective means for providing in this type of ring unusual strength.

What I claim is:

1. A traverse ring having a tubular body divided at one side, means for connecting the divided ends of said tube, an anti-friction device carried by said means, said connecting means having a passage, and a reinforcing core passing through said passage, the ends of said core projecting well into the tubular body.

2. A traverse ring having a tubular body divided at one side, means for connecting the divided ends of said tube, an anti-friction device carried by said means, said connecting means having a passage, and a reinforcing core passing through said passage, the ends of said core projecting well into the tubular body, said core being formed of wire curved to the contour of said ring.

3. In a traverse ring of circular outline, two tubular sections, means for connecting said tubular sections each comprising two anchor blocks and a tubular connection, an anti-friction device mounted between said blocks and on said connection, a reinforce-

ment for said ring comprising a core passing entirely through one of said sections and through each of said connecting means, the ends of said core projecting into the other
5 section.

4. In a transverse ring of circular outline, two tubular sections, means for connecting said tubular sections each comprising two anchor blocks and a tubular connection, an
10 anti-friction device mounted between said blocks and on said connection, a reinforce-

ment for said ring comprising a core passing entirely through one of said sections and through each of said connecting means, the ends of said core projecting into the other
15 section, said core being formed of wire curved to the contour of said ring.

THOS. D. STONE.

Witnesses:

W. L. THORPE,
R. H. GOFF.