

(No Model.)

J. S. & G. CLAYTON.
CURTAIN RING.

No. 468,105.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

Fig. 1.

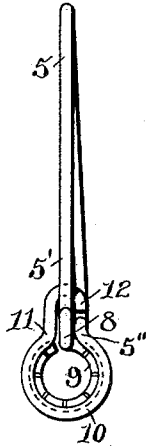
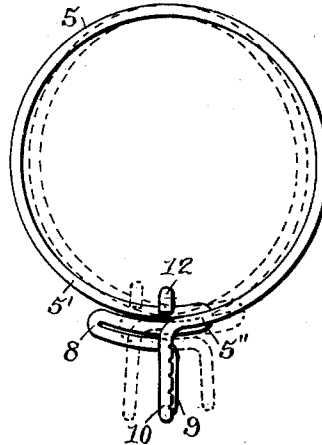


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. CLAYTON AND GEORGE CLAYTON, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

CURTAIN-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,105, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed January 12, 1891. Serial No. 377,576. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN S. CLAYTON and GEORGE CLAYTON, of the city of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Rings; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in rings for supporting curtains and other draperies.

The object of this invention is to produce a curtain-ring to which the draperies may be secured without sewing or pinning and which may be produced at a small cost.

The invention consists in the peculiar and novel feature of supplying a curtain-ring formed of spring metal with a depending clip which may be operated by the spring of the ring to receive and retain within its grasp the upper edge of a curtain or other drapery, as will hereinafter be more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is an edge view of the improved clip, one end of the strip of metal forming the ring being bent to form a loop and a guide in which the other looped end slides. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, the dotted lines indicating the position of the parts when opened to receive the edge of the curtain.

Similar numbers of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout.

In the drawings, the end 5' of the strip of metal or wire 5 is bent back and forth upon itself, as at 8, and a small transverse loop 9 is then formed by the remaining wire of that end. The end 5'' of the strip or wire 5 is bent downward and then transversely to the wire 5 to form the loop 10. The end is con-

tinued straight upward to form the guide 11 and bent to form the hook 12, which forms a portion of the guide 11 and tends to secure the whole together. The inner surfaces of the transverse loops 9 and 10 are provided with serrations or projections. Rosettes or ornaments may be secured to the loops 9, and these may be of any size and when attached to the curtain form a most artistic heading for the same, which, being of ordinary construction and secured in the usual way, are not shown.

The operation of securing a curtain to rings of the above description is very simple, a number of the rings being slipped upon the curtain-rod. The upper edge of the curtain is held in one hand and slipped in between the loops 9 and 10, while the ring is compressed by the other hand. After the edge of the curtain has been placed between the clipping-plates or loops the pressure on the ring is removed and the strength of the spring draws the loops together firmly, grasping the edge of the curtain between them.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A curtain-ring and transverse depending spring-clip formed of one piece of spring metal, one end being bent to form a loop and guide in which the other end provided with a loop slides, as and for the purpose described.

2. In a curtain-ring, the combination, with a curtain-ring, of the slide 8 and loop 9 and the guide 11 and loop 10, formed integrally with the curtain-ring, as described.

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