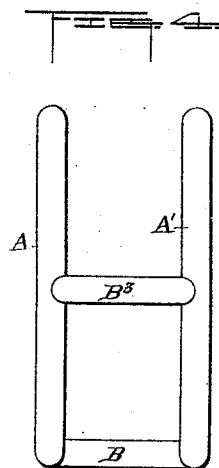
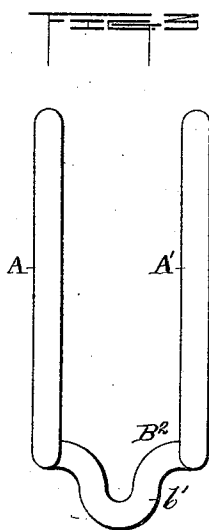
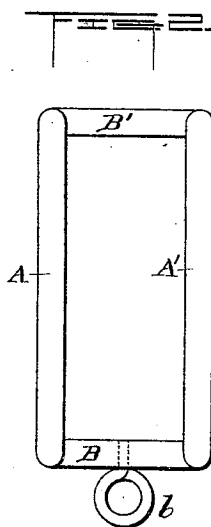
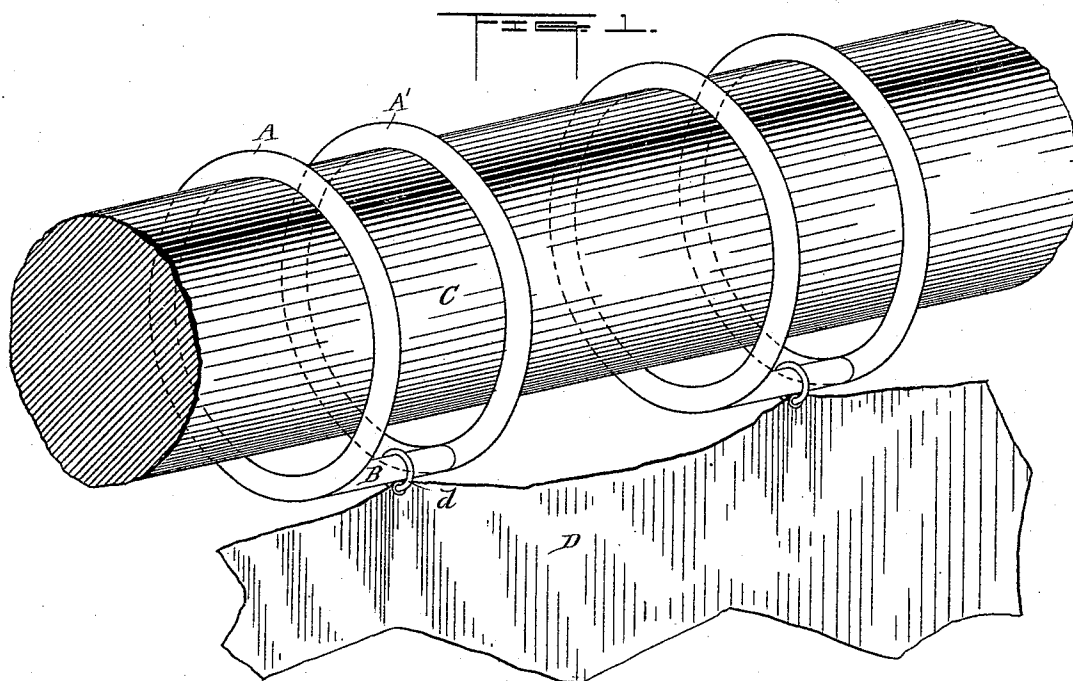


(No Model.)

A. B. SCHOFIELD.
CURTAIN RING.

No. 515,097.

Patented Feb. 20, 1894.



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

Albert B. Schofield
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT B. SCHOFIELD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CURTAIN-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,097, dated February 20, 1894.

Application filed April 20, 1892. Serial No. 429,883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT B. SCHOFIELD, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curtain-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in curtain pole rings in which a plurality of loops or ring sections, adapted to embrace the pole, are rigidly secured together so as to exert a pressure upon the pole and move along the pole without changing their position relative to one another.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of two of the rings resting upon a pole, as is usual. Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of one of the rings provided with two connecting bars, one at the bottom and one at the top. Fig. 3 is a view in front elevation of one of the rings provided with a connecting bar having its middle portion bent to form an eye, and Fig. 4 is a view in front elevation of one of the rings provided with connecting bars at the bottom and sides.

In the form which I have chosen to represent my invention, the ring sections are circular and form complete rings adapted to entirely surround the pole. It is obvious, however, that they might be formed of other than circular shape and that they might be opened at the bottom. I have also shown two ring sections as the preferred number to constitute a single ring.

The ring sections are denoted by A and A'. They may be formed of wire, hollow tubing, wood, ivory or any other suitable material. In the form shown in Fig. 1, the ring sections A, A' are united at their lower portions by a bar B which is rigidly fixed to the ring sections at its ends so as to require the two sections to move along the pole as one rigid whole. The distance between the ring sections A, A' is a matter of choice and may vary to suit the demands. When placed upon a pole C, the

curtain or other drapery D may be fastened to the bars B by means of split rings *d* or other suitable fastening.

The advantages secured by a ring of this character are as follows:—The rings will present themselves at all times at right angles to the pole upon which they hang, thereby obviating the irregular oblique positions which the single rings so commonly assume, a feature offensive to the eye, and they provide for the ready sliding of the curtain or other drapery back and forth along beneath the pole as there is no tendency for them to assume positions oblique to the pole and thereby cramp. Again by making a single ring in a plurality of sections, the sections may be made lighter and more delicate and still sustain the weight placed upon them as the latter is distributed evenly throughout the number of sections. In the form shown in Fig. 2, a second bar B' rigidly connects the upper portions of the sections in addition to the connecting bar at the lower portions and for the convenience of attaching the curtain or other drapery, the bar B is provided with an eye *b* fixed thereto. In the form shown in Fig. 3, the connecting bar B² is provided with a downward bend *b'* which serves to hold the curtain fastening in position centrally to said bar, forming in effect an eye for receiving it. In the form shown in Fig. 4, the sections are united by a bar B at the bottom and by bars B³ upon opposite sides of the sections intermediate of the top and bottom.

What I claim is—

A curtain pole ring, comprising a plurality of complete ring sections spaced apart and held in parallel planes by cross bars which unite the several complete ring sections to form one rigid whole, substantially as shown and described.

ALBERT B. SCHOFIELD.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
CHARLES E. LUNDGREN.