No. 659,534. Patented Oct. 9, 1900.

J. KRODER.

CURTAIN POLE RING.

(Application filed June 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

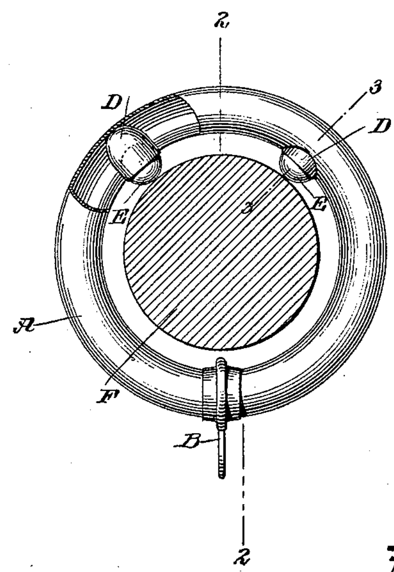


Fig. 2.

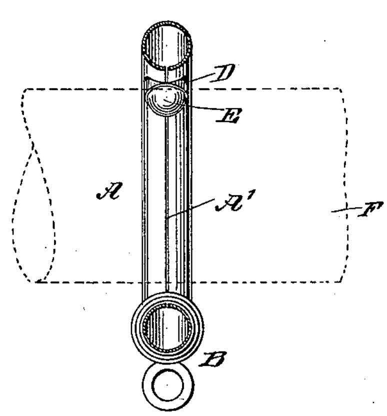


Fig. 3.

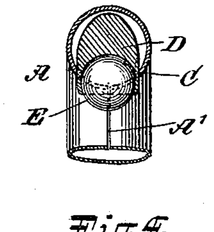
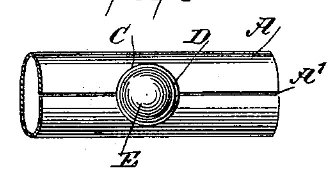


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN KRODER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE JOHN KRODER AND HENRY REUBEL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CURTAIN-POLE RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,534, dated October 9, 1900.

Application filed June 27, 1900. Serial No. 21,782. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KRODER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Curtain-Pole Ring, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to curtain-pole rings having inside antifriction-rollers adapted to travel on the pole; and the object of the invention is to provide a new and improved curtain-pole ring provided with antifriction-rollers and sockets therefor which are simple and durable in construction and arranged to properly support the ring on the pole and to allow an easy sliding of the ring along the pole.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement with parts broken out and the pole shown in cross-section. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the improvement on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of the same on the line 3 3 in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged inside face view of part of the improvement.

The curtain-pole ring illustrated in the drawings is provided with a ring proper, A, made of metal, with a seam A′ along the inside of the ring and an eye B of any approved construction at the bottom of the ring. The ring A is formed with a plurality of recesses C, preferably two, located an equal distance from the top of the ring, each recess extending to opposite sides of the seam A′, as is plainly indicated in Figs. 3 and 4. Into each recess is driven a socket D, preferably made of metal in the shape of a cup containing a ball E, the outer portion of which projects a distance beyond the socket and inside of the ring to engage and travel on the peripheral surface of a curtain-pole F, as indicated in Fig. 1. The socket D is so constructed as to hold the ball E against displacement, but to allow the ball to turn, and for this purpose the bearing-surface of the socket extends over more than one-half portion of the surface of the ball to hold the latter in position and to allow the ball to turn.

In constructing the socket D the inner end thereof is preferably made tapering, so that the socket, with the ball in position therein, can be readily driven into the corresponding recess C, and in doing so the separated walls of each recess firmly engage the outer surface of the socket D, so as to securely hold the socket in position by frictional contact of said walls with the outer surface of the socket D.

By the arrangement described no solder or other fastening means whatever are required for holding the socket D in position in the ring A and no special or separate means are necessary for holding the ball in the socket. It is understood that the frictional contact of the walls of the recess with the outer surface of the socket is sufficient to hold the socket in place, and when the ring is once applied to the pole, as shown in Fig. 1, then the sockets D cannot drop out, as the pole will prevent such movement. It is further understood that as the ring A is made of metal with a seam on the inside the separated walls of each recess by their own resiliency will firmly clamp the socket in place and hold the same from displacement in the ring.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A curtain-pole ring, comprising a ring proper having recesses at the inside, sockets driven into said recesses and held therein by frictional contact with the walls of the recesses, and a ball held against displacement in each socket and mounted to turn freely therein and project beyond the inner side of the ring, as set forth.

2. A curtain-pole ring, comprising a ring proper having recesses at the inner side and located at opposite sides of the upper end of the ring, a socket driven into each recess and retained therein by frictional contact of the recess-walls with the outer surface of the

socket, and a ball held in each socket, the bearing-surface of the socket extending over more than one-half of the surface of the ball, to hold the latter in place in the socket, and allow the ball to turn freely in the socket, the outer projecting portion of the ball extending beyond the inner side of the ring, as set forth.

3. A curtain-pole ring, comprising a metallic ring proper having an open seam at the inside, recesses formed on the inside of the ring, each recess extending at opposite sides of the seam, a socket for each recess and adapted to be set therein, the separated walls of the recess engaging the outer surface of the socket, to hold the latter against movement, by frictional contact of said walls with the outer surface of the socket, and a ball held in each socket, the upper surface of the socket extending over more than one-half of the surface of the ball, to hold the latter in place in the socket and to allow the ball to turn freely in the socket, the outer projecting portion of the ball extending beyond the inner side of the ring, substantially as shown and described.

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