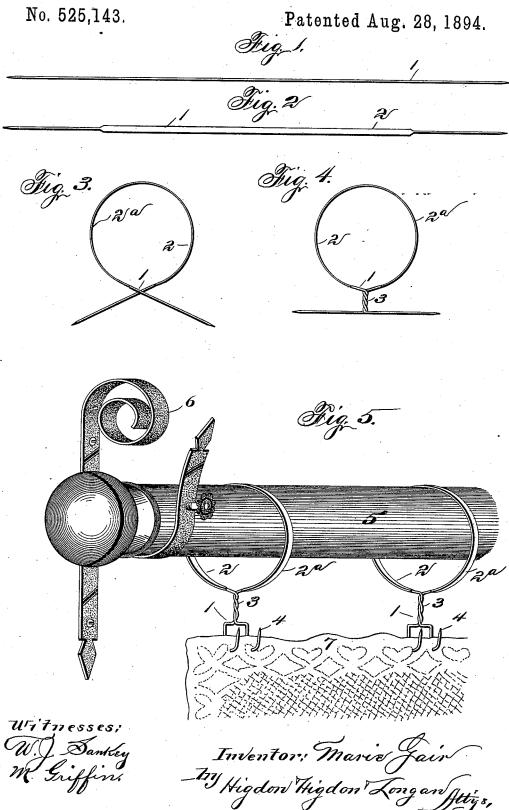
(No Model.)

M. GAIR.
CURTAIN HANGER.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIE GAIR, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CURTAIN-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,143, dated August 28, 1894.

Application filed December 21, 1893. Serial No. 494,247. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARIE GAIR, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cur-5 tain-Hangers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to an improved device 10 for draping curtains, portières, &c., and consists in the novel device hereinafter described and designated in the claim, and illustrated

in the accompanying drawings.

The object is to construct a ring for drap-15 ing curtains, &c., of a single piece of wire, or like material, which shall be so formed that it can be made to engage a curtain at two separate points in the same plane, and the curtain can be readily attached or detached there-20 from without manipulating any other fastening.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of a single piece of wire of which my improved curtain ring is constructed. Fig. 2 is a plan 25 view of the piece of wire after it has been flattened intermediate its ends. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, showing the manner in which the piece of wire is first bent to form the improved curtain hanger. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of Fig. 3, showing the same further in the course of construction. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of a curtain pole, showing the position which the rings occupy when placed upon said pole and in use.

Referring to the drawings: 1 indicates a piece of wire which is first sharpened at each end, and then the portion 2 thereof intermediate its ends is flattened, so that a ring 2a can be formed of such suitable size that it will pass 40 over a curtain pole without marring said pole or disfiguring it as otherwise would be the case. The wire is next bent so as to form a ring of the flattened portion 2, and the ends thereof are blocked together and the round portions 45 of the wire adjacent each end of the flattened !

portion, is twisted together at 3, and the free ends of the wire projecting outward from said twisted portion in alignment with each other, and then said round portions are fixed at right angles to the face of the ring and 50 bent downward so they will be parallel with each other, and they are finally curved up so as to form two parallel hooks 4, the points of which lie in substantially the same horizontal plane, but in a plane above the curved por- 55 tions of said hooks.

5 indicates a curtain pole of ordinary construction, one end of which is mounted in an ordinary ornamental bracket 6, which is connected to the window or arch casing (not 60 shown), and upon the pole is mounted the improved curtain rings, and the upper edge of a curtain 7 is placed upon the hooks 4 as required for supporting said curtain.
It will be seen that the two hooks of a sin- 65

gle ring engage the curtain at separate points in the same plane, thereby holding it more

securely than a single hook would. What I claim is—

As an article of manufacture, the improved 70 curtain-ring formed of an integral piece of round wire flattened at 2, to leave round portions at each end thereof, and to form a flat body the ends of said flat-body being united at a point beneath the same, and said round 75 portions twisted together at 3 and bent outward in opposite directions, and then downward so that they lie parallel with the twisted portion 3 and with each other, and two parallel vertical hooks 4 forming the terminals of said 80 round portions, with their points projecting upward in a horizontal plane common to both points, substantially as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in

presence of two witnesses.

MARIE GAIR.

Witnesses: JNO. C. HIGDON, F. T. BUNYAN.