(No Model.)

E. A. MOON & E. PYNCHON.

STRETCHING RING.

No. 352,769. Patented Nov. 16, 1886.

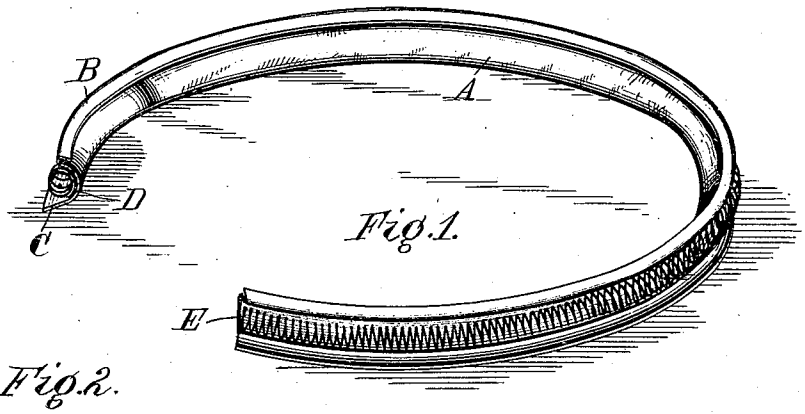
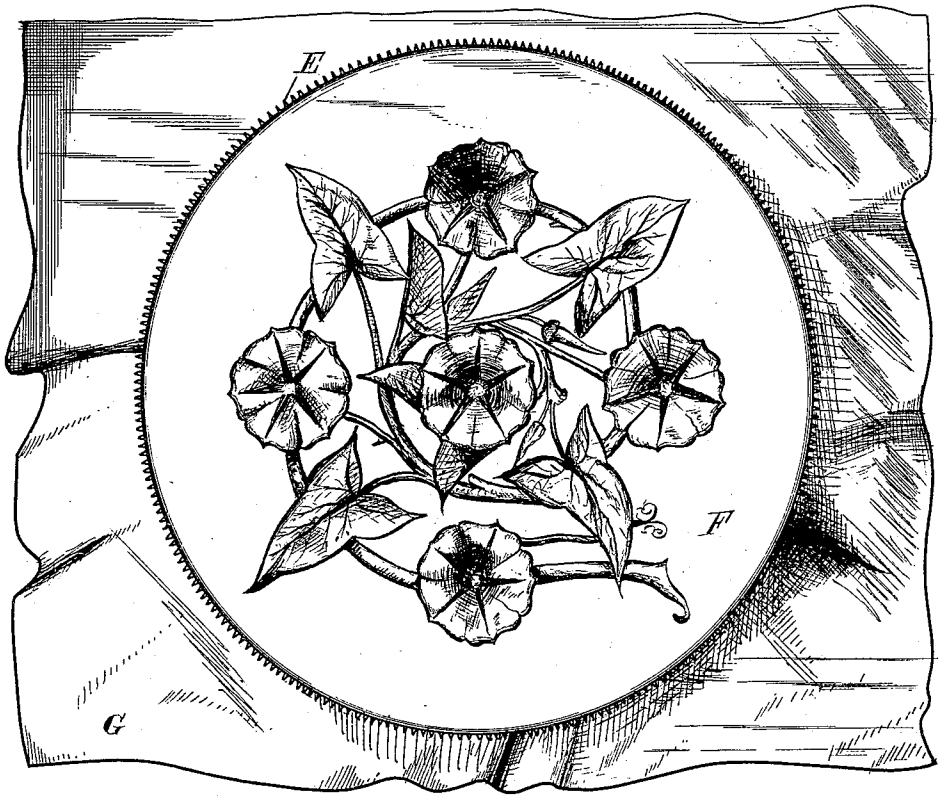


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



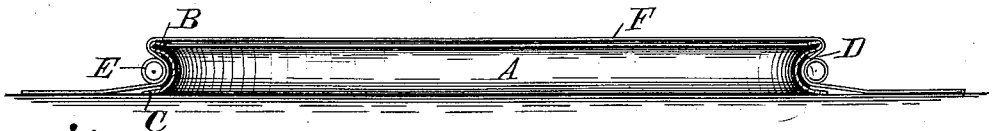


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
Saml. B. Dover.
G. G. Jackson -

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. MOON AND EDWIN PYNCHON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

STRETCHING-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,769, dated November 16, 1886.

Application filed August 7, 1886. Serial No. 210,375. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD A. MOON and EDWIN PYNCHON, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stretching-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to stretching-rings such as are used to stretch goods which are to be mounted or worked on with paint, embroidery, and the like.

The object of our invention is to provide a ring which will securely hold and stretch the fabric applied to it, whether the same be of a uniform thickness or not. This object we attain by the devices illustrated in the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a broken perspective view of a ring with its roughened or coated binding-surface. Fig. 2 is a view of the same with a cloth thereon and the elastic binding-ring. Fig. 3 is a section of same.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all the figures.

A is a ring, shaped as shown, with the upper inwardly-turned flange, B, and lower outwardly-projecting edge, C. Its outer surface is roughened or has a coating of leather or rubber, as D.

E is an elastic band, which we prefer to make of spiral wire, and it is of such length as to spring over the edge B and securely bear upon the surface D.

F is a fabric to be painted or embroidered upon or otherwise worked while tightly stretched. G is a corner thereof.

The use and operation of our invention are as follows: The fabric to be worked—as, for instance, a handkerchief—is laid upon the top of the ring. The elastic band is then sprung over the edges of the same and upon the ring A. Here it binds the handkerchief and securely holds it against the roughened surface. If, now, the edges and corners of the handkerchief be pulled, the handkerchief will be stretched, and it does not slip or relax, for its edges are securely pressed against the roughened surface and held by the elastic band. If it is desired to draw the fabric very tightly, the ring may be turned downward onto a table and there held in position, so that the elastic ring cannot be pulled off while the fabric is being drawn. In this manner the fabric is tightly stretched, and it can now be painted upon or passed under a sewing-machine or embroidered upon. When part of the fabric is worked, it may be moved over to another position, and the smooth, soft, and elastic character of the binding-ring and surface permits the fabric, with its painted surface or its heavy embroidery, to pass under the ring without injuring the work and without interfering with the stretching of the rest of the fabric.

We claim—

1. The combination of an outwardly-concave ring and an elastic band encircling the same.

2. The combination of an outwardly-concave ring with a roughened outer surface and an elastic band encircling the same.

3. The combination of an outwardly-concave ring with an inwardly-curved upper edge and an encircling elastic band.

4. The combination of an outwardly-concave ring with an outwardly-projecting lower edge and an encircling elastic band.

5. The combination of an outwardly-concave ring, an outward covering, and an elastic encircling band.

6. The combination of an outwardly-concave ring with a roughened outer surface, an outwardly-projecting lower edge, and an encircling elastic band.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, in the presence of two witnesses, at Chicago, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1886.

EDWARD A. MOON.
EDWIN PYNCHON.

Witnesses:
FRANCIS W. PARKER,
CHAS. S. BURTON.