No. 769,555. PATENTED SEPT. 6, 1904.

J. F. MARKES & A. F. PERRY.

LACE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

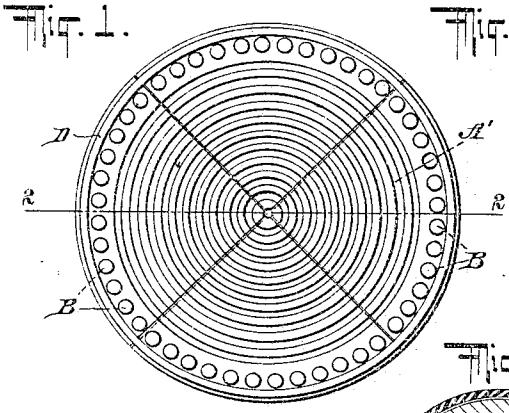


Fig. 2.

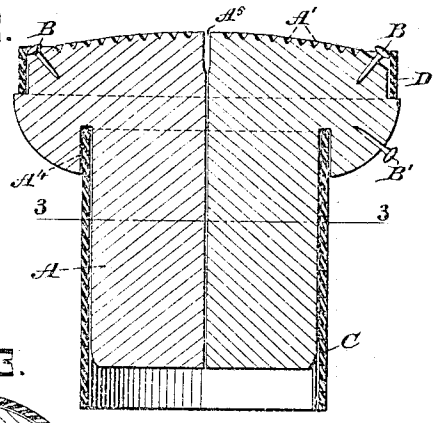


Fig. 3.

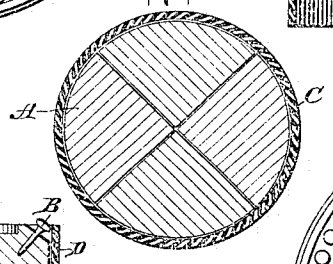


Fig. 4.

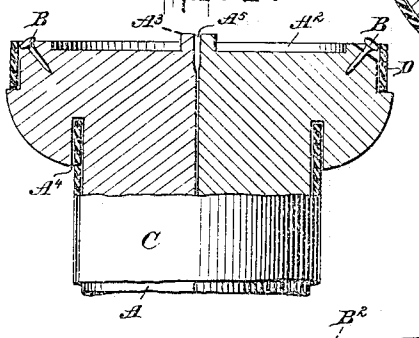


Fig. 5.

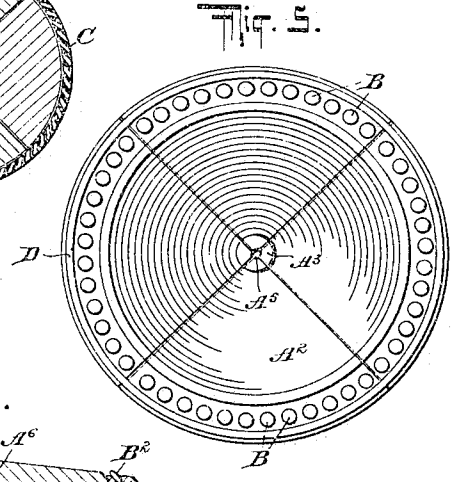
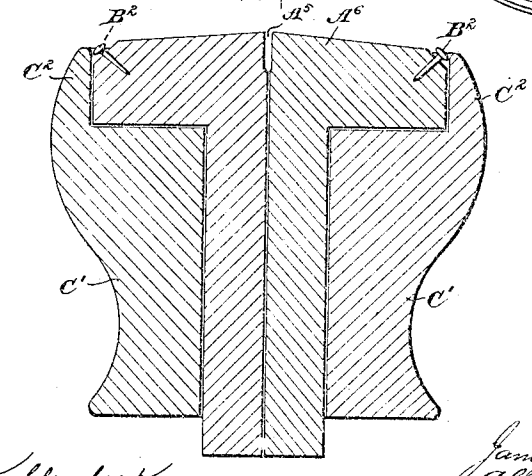


Fig. 6.



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No. 769,555. Patented September 6, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES FRANCIS MARKES AND ALFRED FIELD PERRY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNORS, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO PALMA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LACE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,555, dated September 6, 1904.

Application filed February 18, 1903. Serial No. 143,902. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES FRANCIS MARKES and ALFRED FIELD PERRY, subjects of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and residents of the city of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lace-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to apparatus used in making lacework of the kind known as "Teneriffe" or "Brazilian-point" work.

The object of our invention is to provide a holder for work of this character by which the operation of making the lace will be very much facilitated and simplified.

Our invention consists in certain features of construction whereby the holder can be readily taken apart for the purpose of removing the lacework and also in means for protecting the loops of the thread and for holding the pieces of the apparatus together.

Three forms of our invention are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the first form of the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the second form of our invention with parts in section. Fig. 5 is a plan of the same form, and Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of a third form, of our invention.

The holder comprises a body made of separable sections, which together form a figure of the same shape as the lace article it is desired to produce. Thus the devices shown in the drawings are circular for the purpose of producing circular pieces of lacework or "lace wheels," as they are called. We desire it to be understood, however, that we do not restrict ourselves to such circular arrangement.

The sections A of the body preferably meet at a central point, as shown, and they are provided at the top with pins or similar projections B, which extend along the outer edge of the body, these pins being preferably arranged obliquely for the purpose of preventing the loops of thread from slipping off upwardly. The space surrounded by the pins B is preferably made hollow in part or entirely, so that the threads stretched across said space may not rest on the top at every point, but leave a space below them, so that a thread portion may be readily passed under the said foundation-threads which connect the pins. For this purpose the top of the body may be provided with a series of concentric grooves A′, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or an annular recess A^2 may be formed around a central knob A^3, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In each case the same result is achieved—that is, a space is provided under the threads to allow another thread to be readily inserted.

In order to hold the sections A of the body together, we provide any suitable device, preferably a sleeve C, arranged to be slipped over the lower portions of the sections A and to enter a groove A^4 in the upper portions of said sections. The upper portions of the body-sections A are adapted to be surrounded by a guard-ring or guard-frame D, which extends adjacent to the pins or projections B and serves to protect the heads of the pins and to prevent the thread from catching thereon accidentally. This guard-ring also may serve to further hold the body-sections together. An additional point or projection B′ may be provided on one or more of the sections A for the purpose of facilitating the commencement of the work, it being understood that the thread may be first wound around the said pin B′. At the center, where the sections A meet, we may provide a hole A^5 to receive a pin which will serve as a center gage or guide in passing the threads diagonally in the line of a diameter. The top of the body may be slightly chamfered or bulged, so that said top at the center will be slightly higher than the projecting pins B.

In Fig. 6 the body-sections A^6, carrying the pins B^2, are held together by a sleeve C′, the lower portion of which surrounds the stem portion of the body-sections A^6, while the upper portion C^2 of the sleeve forms a guard surrounding the top of the body adjacent to the pins B^2. Said top portion therefore forms a guard corresponding in function to the ring

or frame D of Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5. In each of these constructions I prefer to make each body-section with a comparatively wide top and a comparatively narrow shank or stem. The sleeve which holds the body-sections together is arranged to engage a shoulder formed at or adjacent to the junction of the stems of the body-sections with the tops of said sections.

In using the forms of the device shown in Figs. 1 to 5 the body-sections A are placed together and clamped in position by the sleeve or ferrule C. The thread is then passed backward and forward over the surface of the top or head and looped around the pins B in accordance with the pattern to be produced. The foundation having thus been formed, the ring or guard D is then placed on the top or head, and the work of interlacing the pattern with needle and thread is carried out in the usual manner. When the work is finished, the guard D and sleeve C are slipped off, so that the body-sections may be separated and the work removed therefrom. The opening A^5, as stated, allows of the insertion of a pin to indicate the center of the head, so that the foundation-threads may be gradually laid. The pin B′ serves to fasten one end of the thread. The guard D prevents the accidental slipping off of the loops and also keeps the free end of the thread from becoming entangled with the pins or projections B. The bulged or chamfered shape of the top surface facilitates the interlacing of the thread, and this is further assisted by providing a hollow portion, such as A′ or A^2, through which the needle may be readily passed. By causing the pins B to diverge upwardly, as shown, the liability of the loops slipping off is further reduced. The form of construction shown in Fig. 6 is employed in exactly the same manner, except, of course, that the guard in this case cannot be put on and taken off separately from the sleeve which holds the body-sections together.

While the top surface of the head may be smooth, as shown in Fig. 6, it is preferable in many cases to employ a series of concentric grooves A′, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or a single wide annular groove A^2, as in Figs. 4 and 5, so as to leave a portion of the lacework unsupported and to facilitate the passage of the thread thereunder. The form of the sleeve C′ in Fig. 6 is such as to allow of its being conveniently held in the hand of the operator.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A holder for lacework, comprising a body made in separable sections which are provided with projections for holding the thread, and means for holding said sections together.

2. A holder for lacework, comprising a body made in separable sections which are provided with projections for holding the thread, and a sleeve for holding said sections together.

3. A holder for lacework, comprising a body made of sections which are provided with projections to hold the thread, and a device for holding said sections together, which device has a sliding engagement with each of the sections.

4. A holder for lacework, comprising a body made of separable sections, which are provided with projections to hold thread, each section having a head portion and a stem portion, and a sleeve arranged to surround the stem portions of the said sections and to hold them together.

5. A holder for lacework, comprising a body provided with projections, and a removable guard arranged adjacent to said projections.

6. A holder for lacework, comprising a body provided with projections adjacent to its edge, and a guard extending along said edge at about the level of the free ends of said projections.

7. A holder for lacework, comprising a body made of sections, each of which has a head portion and a shank or stem portion, projections on the head portions of the said sections, a guard adjacent to said projections, and a sleeve arranged to surround the stem portions of said sections and to hold them together.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

JAMES FRANCIS MARKES.
ALFRED FIELD PERRY.

Witnesses as to James Francis Markes:
H. D. JAMESON,
F. L. RAND.

Witnesses as to Alfred Field Perry:
JAMES WILLIS,
CYRIL MURRAY ROBERTS.