No. 736,701. PATENTED AUG. 18, 1903.

T. F. DAMM.

LOOM OR FRAME FOR BEADWORK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 12, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

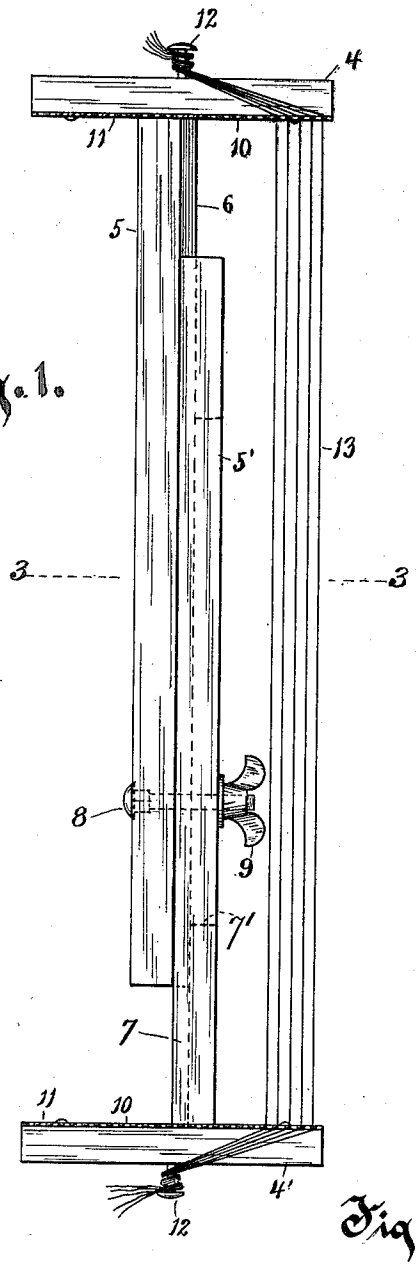


Fig. 2.

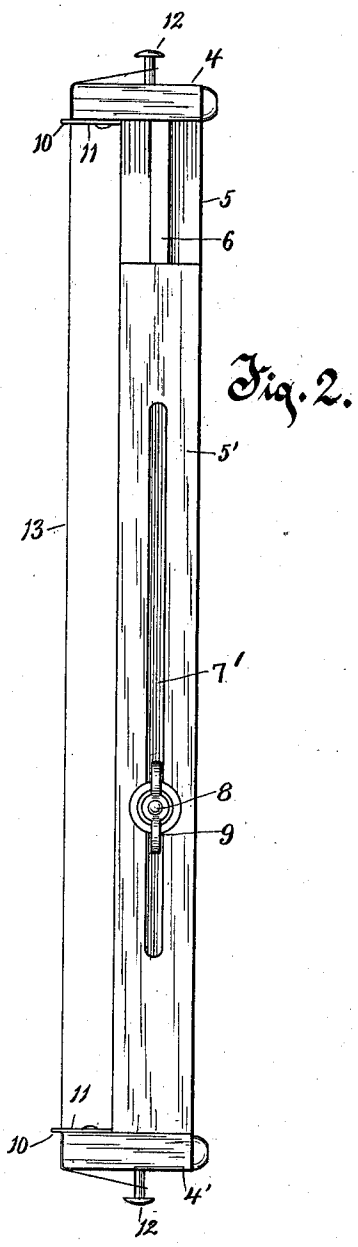
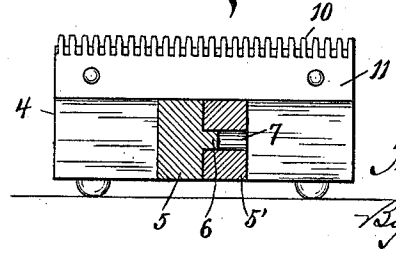


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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No. 736,701. Patented August 18, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE F. DAMM, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

LOOM OR FRAME FOR BEADWORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,701, dated August 18, 1903.

Application filed February 12, 1903. Serial No. 143,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE F. DAMM, residing in Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Looms or Frames for Beadwork, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in looms or frames for beadwork.

In the process of making beadwork as commonly practiced the weft-threads having the beads strung thereon are woven across a series of longitudinal warp-threads.

It is the primary object of my invention to provide a convenient form of loom or frame upon which the longitudinal threads or warp of the beadwork are stretched; and with this in view the invention consists of the devices and parts or their equivalents, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The loom or frame consists of the two end pieces 4 4′ and the longitudinal members 5 5′, projecting, respectively, therefrom. Each longitudinal member projects from an intermediate point of the end pieces, and the two members have a sliding engagement with each other, and in connection therewith means are provided for holding the two members at the different positions to which they may be adjusted. Any desirable means for slidingly fitting the members 5 5′ together and for holding them in adjusted position may be employed. In the present illustration of the invention I show the member 5 provided on its inner side with a rib 6, extending throughout the length thereof. This rib fits in a corresponding groove 7 in the member 5′, and in this manner the two members are guided when slid longitudinally with relation to each other. The member 5′ is also provided with a slot 7′, which extends longitudinally for a desired distance, but not throughout the entire length of said member. This slot communicates with the groove 7. A bolt 8 passes through an opening in the member 5, thence enters the groove 7, and passes through the elongated slot 7′. The end of the bolt which projects beyond the slot is threaded to receive a wing-nut 9. It is obvious that by loosening the nut the end pieces may be brought closer together or farther apart, as desired, and when the proper adjustment is obtained the nut can be again tightened and the parts thus held in their adjusted position. The longitudinal rib 6 is not absolutely necessary, but it is provided in order to form a better fit of the two members 5 5′ slidingly together. Each end piece is provided with a series of upwardly-projecting spacing-fingers 10. In the drawings I show these fingers as projecting upwardly from plates 11 11, one of said plates being secured to each end piece, preferably to the inner side thereof. It is obvious, however, that the fingers may consist of pins driven into the top edges of the end pieces and projecting upwardly therefrom or may be of any other suitable character, so long as they form upwardly-extending fingers projecting above the plane of the upper surfaces of the end pieces. A headed pin 12 projects outwardly from the outer side of each end piece.

The longitudinal warp-threads 13, which form the frame or skeleton for the beaded transverse weft-threads, (not shown,) are looped or twisted at one end around one of the pins 12, and each thread is carried from said pin upwardly over the top edge of the end piece and into the space between two of the fingers of said end piece and thence carried longitudinally and into the space between corresponding fingers of the other end piece, as illustrated in Fig. 1, which shows a few of the warp-threads, the ends of the threads being finally wound around the projecting pin 12 of the end piece 4′. After the warp-threads have been thus arranged the beaded weft-threads are then woven across the warp-threads. In the weaving of these weft-threads the beads are first strung on the thread, the beads generally being of different colors, alternately, or otherwise, arranged on the thread so as to produce an artistic effect, or to follow out the colors of the pattern. The weft-thread, with the beads thereon, is then carried under the warp-threads, it being understood that the number of beads placed on the thread correspond to

the number of spaces between the warp-threads. The beads are then pressed up into the spaces between these warp-threads, and the weft-thread is then carried over the warp-threads and through the openings in the beads. Another series of beads are then strung on the weft-thread and the operation repeated until the completion of the work.

It will of course be understood that the loom or frame before the warp-threads are arranged in the manner above described is adjusted to the proper length, this being accomplished merely by loosening the nut and either bringing the end pieces closer together or farther apart.

While in Fig. 1 I have shown the warp-threads only of such length as to extend from the pin 12 of the end piece 4′ for a slight distance, yet it will be understood that these threads are usually considerably longer and after being twisted around the pin 12 of said end piece 4′ extend therefrom for a considerable distance. After the weaving is completed between the two end pieces the threads are unwound from the pins 12 12. The work is then drawn upwardly until it hangs over the upper end piece 4. The completed work so drawn upwardly and overhanging the upper end piece 4 may now, if desired, be secured by pressing the upper pin 12 therethrough. The warped threads are again wound around the lower pin 12 ready for a repetition of the weaving operation.

It will be seen that I provide not only a most simple device for accomplishing the work expeditiously and in a most simple manner, but one also which is readily adjustable in length, the adjustment being advantageous not only from the fact that the warp-threads can be thereby drawn taut, but also from the fact that the length of the frame can be thereby adjusted to suit the length of any particular work.

On a frame of the character herein described almost any variety of beadwork may be made—as, for instance, bead watch-fobs, chains, belts, stock-collars, hat-bands, and the like.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a loom or frame for beadwork, the combination of two similar sections, each comprising a stem and a rigid end piece at right angles to the stem, the said stems of the two sections being slidably fitted together, means for holding the stems at adjusted position with relation to each other, upright spacing-fingers projecting from the end pieces, and means carried by each end piece and adapted for the securing thereto of longitudinal warp-threads.

2. In a loom or frame for beadwork, consisting of two sections, each comprising a stem and a rigid end piece at right angles to the stem, the stem of one section being provided longitudinally with a groove, and the stem of the other section being provided longitudinally with a rib slidingly fitted and guided in said groove, means for holding the stems at longitudinally-adjustable positions with relation to each other, upright spacing-fingers projecting from the end pieces, and means carried by each end piece for the securing thereto of longitudinal warp-threads, which threads are adapted to lie in the spaces between the spacing-fingers.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE F. DAMM.

Witnesses:
C. T. BENEDICT,
A. L. MORSELL.