

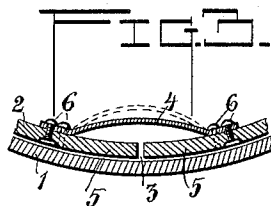
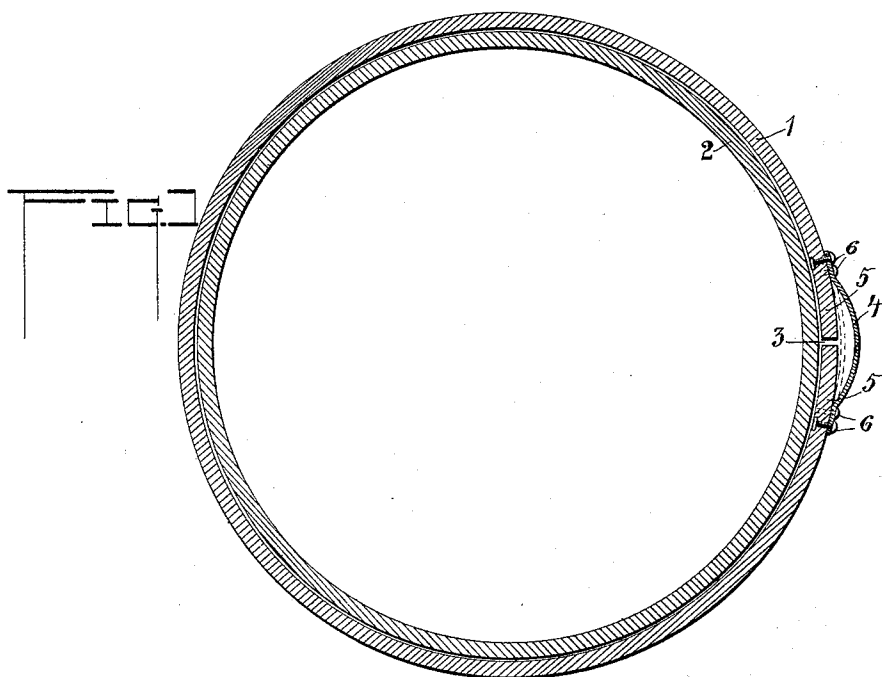
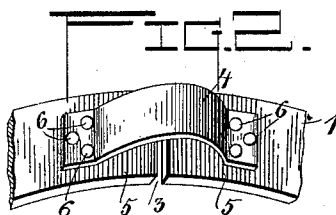
No. 610,658.

Patented Sept. 13, 1898.

W. C. MAYNARD.
EMBROIDERY HOOP.

(Application filed Mar. 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Inventor

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. MAYNARD, OF CANTON, OHIO.

EMBROIDERY-HOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,658, dated September 13, 1898.

Application filed March 23, 1897. Serial No. 628,892. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. MAYNARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Embroidery-Hoop, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to embroidery-hoops, its object being to improve the construction of these devices, whereby either or both hoops of each pair may be expanded or contracted, as the case may be, in order that the outer hoop may be fitted over the inner hoop and the work to clamp the work between the hoops.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a pair of embroidery-hoops, the outer one of which is made in accordance with the preferred form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a hoop, showing the manner of attaching the spring. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a portion of a pair of hoops with my invention applied to the inner hoop.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

In all the figures the outer hoop is indicated by 1 and the inner hoop by 2.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the outer hoop is cut or divided, as indicated at 3, and a spring 4 extends across the cuts and is riveted at its ends to the ends 5 of the hoop on opposite sides of the cut, as indicated at 6. As shown, the spring is formed of a flat strip of metal bowed outwardly, and its normal tendency is to draw the ends 5 of the hoop together. It will be seen, therefore, that the hoop 1 is capable of being expanded to a limited extent by spreading the ends 5 apart, and when so spread the spring 4 will straighten out, as indicated in dotted lines; but as soon as the ends are released the spring will return to its normal position, and thereby contract the hoop and cause it to bind closely on the fabric which may have been fitted over the inner hoop. It will be understood that upon pressing the central part of the bow-spring toward the body of the ring the latter may be spread or expanded.

In Fig. 3 the inner hoop is cut, as indicated at 3, and the ends 5 of the hoop are normally held apart by the spring 4, which is riveted to them and extends across the cut. The bow in the spring extends toward the center of the hoop, and the inner hoop is capable of being contracted to a limited extent by bringing the ends 5 together, and when these ends are brought together the spring will be still further bent, as indicated in dotted lines. As soon as the ends are released the spring will return to its normal position and force the ends apart, thereby returning the hoop to its normal position and causing it to bind firmly on the material between it and the outer hoop.

Practically the only difference between the construction shown in Fig. 1 and that disclosed in Fig. 3 resides in the fact that in the former the spring is arranged on the outside of the ring, while in the latter the arrangement of the spring is inside. The outside disposition of the spring is preferred for a number of reasons.

By the use of my invention the work may be clamped between the hoops without subjecting it to any undue rubbing or abrasive action by the hoops, for by the action of the spring the hoops may be expanded or contracted, as the case may be, and fitted into place without injuring the fabric, and the action of the spring in one or both of the hoops will serve to clamp the material firmly between them and also enable the hoops to adjust themselves to different thicknesses of material.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. An embroidery-hoop having a transverse dividing-cut to form abutting ends, combined with a spring bent or bowed outwardly at its middle portion and secured at its ends to the hoop on opposite sides of the cut, with its outwardly-bowed portion extending across said cut, the said spring tending normally to hold the abutting ends in engagement with each other, substantially as described.

2. An embroidery-frame or broken ring having its ends connected by a bow-spring extending across the break in the ring, each end of the bow secured to the ring and the

central part of the bow projecting outwardly
when the ends of the ring are drawn together
by said bow-spring, whereby upon pressing
the central part of the bow-spring toward the
5 body of the ring, the latter may be spread or
expanded, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. MAYNARD.

Witnesses:

GEORGE E. BALDWIN,
JOHN F. SPITLER.