

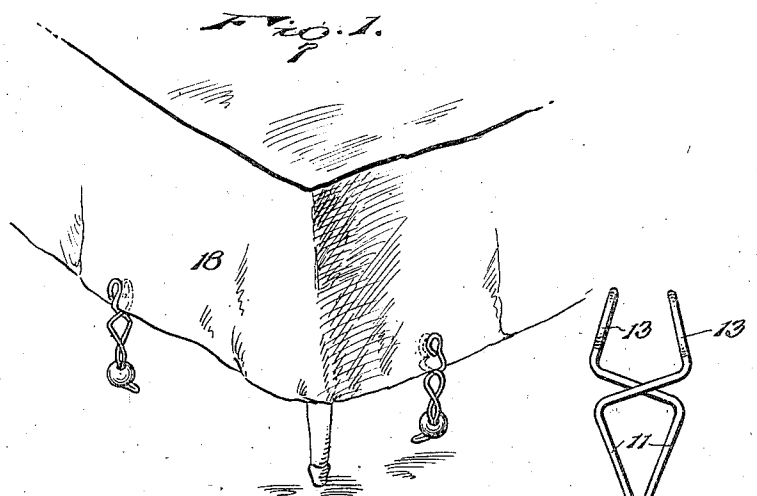
Mar. 20, 1923.

T. H. MORRISON

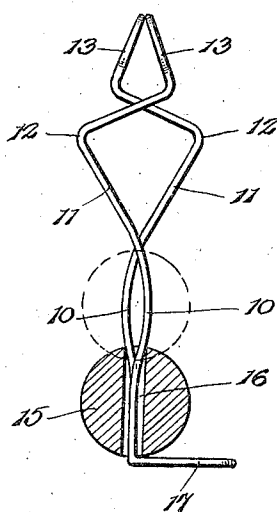
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WEIGHTED PENDANT

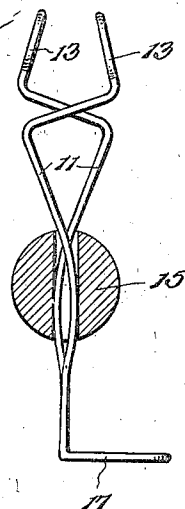
Filed Aug. 17, 1921



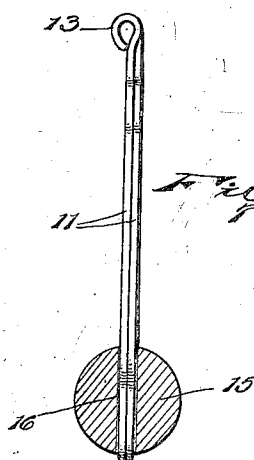
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. MORRISON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## WEIGHTED PENDANT.

Application filed August 17, 1921. Serial No. 493,087.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. MORRISON, citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Weighted Pendants, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved weighted pendant and has as one of its principal objects to provide a device of this character which may be readily employed for maintaining table cloths, curtains, draperies, and the like, arranged in place.

The invention has a further object to provide a pendant which may be easily attached to articles such as those mentioned and which may be as readily removed, while at the same time, the device will, when applied, firmly grip the article with which it is engaged.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which when employed upon a table cloth, will serve to tension the cloth, thereby maintaining the cloth smooth and free from wrinkles.

And the invention has as a still further object to provide a device which will be simple in construction, which may be readily produced, and which in use will not likely injure even the most delicate fabrics.

Other and incidental objects will appear hereinafter.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the use of my improved device in connection with an ordinary table cloth,

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the device showing the weight employed in section, and illustrating different positions thereof in full and dotted lines,

Figure 3 is an edge elevation of the body portion of the device, the weight being in section, and

Figure 4 is a detail view showing the manner in which the gripping jaws may be spread by the weight.

In arranging table cloths, curtains, draperies, and the like, it is frequently difficult to maintain them in the position desired, table cloths, for instance, often being accidentally pulled or wrinkled while curtains or draperies are liable to be blown about by air currents. Accordingly, the present invention seeks to overcome these annoyances.

In carrying the invention into effect, I provide a body member formed of a single

length of suitable resilient wire bent intermediate its ends to provide overlapping strands. At a point substantially midway thereof these strands are, as clearly shown in Figure 2, slightly bowed outwardly away from each other, as indicated at 10, and are crossed to form diverging spring arms 11 at the upper ends of which are shoulders 12. From this point, the strands of wire are abruptly bent inwardly to again cross each other medially above the shoulders 12 and incline upwardly and outwardly in opposite directions, whence the strands are again bent inwardly toward each other and are looped to provide coacting converging gripping jaws 13, the loops tending to prevent accidental tearing or piercing of a fabric by the ends of the jaws. Shiftable upon the body member is a spherical element providing a weight 15 of suitable material, the ball having a diametric opening 16 there-through freely receiving the overlapping strands of the body member. To prevent accidental displacement of the weight 15 the strands of the body member are bent laterally near the lower end of said member to define a laterally directed terminal 17 against which the weight normally rests.

As will now be seen, the shoulders 12 of the spring arms 11 may be grasped and pressed toward each other to spread the gripping jaws 13, whereupon a portion of a table cloth or the like may be disposed between the jaws when upon release of the shoulders the spring arms 11 will act to advance the jaws toward each other into coacting relation, firmly gripping the fabric between said jaws to support the device depending from the table cloth, weighting the free margin thereof. However, if desired, the jaws, may, with equal facility, be separated by shifting the weight 15 over the bowed portions 10 of the spring arms and forcing said weight upwardly against the lower end portions of the outwardly diverging sections 11 of said arms to impinge thereagainst, in the manner illustrated in Figure 4, for pressing these portions toward each other and consequently forcing the jaws apart. By then shifting the weight away from said portions, the arms will immediately act to bring the jaws toward each other clamping the fabric therebetween. After the jaws have been caused to grip the fabric, it is to be particularly observed that by disposing the weight upon the bowed

portions 10 of the spring arms, in the manner indicated in dotted lines in Figure 2, said weight will prevent outward movement of said portions away from each other to, in turn, prevent spreading of the jaws, thus locking the jaws in engagement with the fabric. Thus, the weight is capable of performing a three-fold function, namely, that of providing a weight for the pendant, that of acting as a spreader for the jaws, and that of locking the jaws in coacting relation. In Figure 1, I have, as an example, shown the use of the device in connection with an ordinary table cloth 18, a pair of the devices being illustrated. It is to be understood, however, that as many of the pendants may be used as is found necessary or desirable, and while I have shown the invention in connection with a table cloth, it is to be understood, nevertheless, as previously pointed out, that it may be employed in connection with curtains, draperies, and like articles. I accordingly provide a highly efficient device for the purpose stated which will not be bunglesome and which may be attractively finished to present a neat and pleasing appearance.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A device of the character described including a body member having crossed resilient arms terminating in normally closed jaws, and a slide mounted upon the body below the arms and shiftable to compress the arms to spread the jaws.

2. A device of the character described including a body member having crossed resilient arms terminating at one end in normally closed jaws and at their opposite ends

in opposed bows, and a slide encircling the body member and adapted to compress the arms to spread the jaws or compress the bows to prevent spreading of the jaws.

3. A device of the character described including a body member formed to provide crossed spring arms having outwardly diverging portions terminating in coacting gripping jaws, and a weight for the body member shiftable thereon to impinge the outwardly diverging portions of said arms and force the arms toward each other to spread the jaws.

4. A pendant including overlapping strands having oppositely bowed portions and thence crossed to provide diverging spring arms crossed near their free ends and formed with coacting gripping jaws, and a weight slidable along said strands to coact with said arms for spreading the jaws or to coact with said bowed portions for locking the jaws against separation.

5. A device of the character described including a body member comprising crossed spring arms having coacting gripping jaws and formed with crossed oppositely directed bowed portions, and an element shiftable upon said member to clasp the crossed bowed portions of the arms below their crossing point and hold the jaws toward each other.

6. A device of the character described including a body member having crossed resilient arms terminating at one end in normally closed jaws, a slide on the body member adapted to compress the arms to spread the jaws, and a supporting stop for the slide on the body below the arms.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.  
THOMAS H. MORRISON. [L. s.]