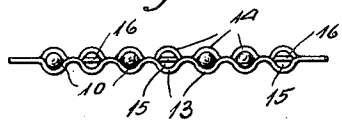
A. L. HANSEN.

CROCHET FRAME.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1916.

1,317,367. Patented Sept. 30, 1919.

Fig. 2.



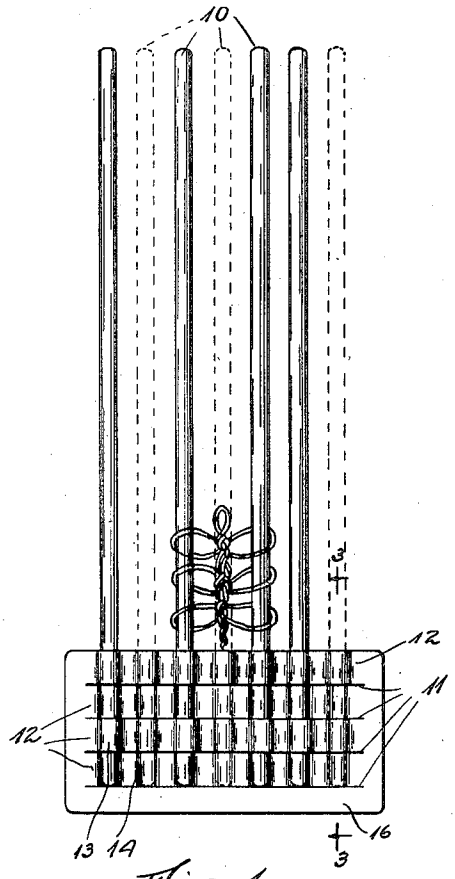


Fig. 1.

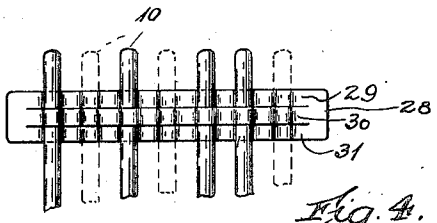


Fig. 4.

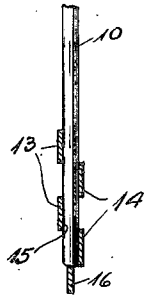


Fig. 3.

Inventor,
Augie L. Hansen.
By James R. Offield, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGIE L. HANSEN, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO JUSTRITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

CROCHET-FRAME.

1,317,367. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Sept. 30, 1919.**

Application filed July 21, 1916. Serial No. 110,453.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGIE L. HANSEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Evanston, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crochet-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved crochet frame on which thread, yarn, or the like may be worked by a crochet needle to form fabric, lace, or the like.

Devices in the form of staples have been used for this kind of work, the width of the work depending upon the distance apart of the staple prongs, different sizes of staples being necessary for different sizes of work. Such staples are inconvenient to handle and are readily lost. Other devices have been made in which a number of needles or prongs are applied in parallel arrangement on a supporting frame, but in these devices the frames are more or less clumsy and cumbersome and therefore not efficient.

The object of my invention is to provide a device involving a supporting member or body of novel and more desirable construction and needles which are slipped into pockets to be frictionally held in parallel and properly spaced arrangement. My improved device is shown on the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side elevational view,

Fig. 2 is an end view,

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on plane 3—3, Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the upper end of the device showing an alining plate applied to the needle ends.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the supporting body for the needles 10 is an integral stamping of sheet metal. A rectangular blank is cut longitudinally along the lines 11 to produce the parallel bands 12. These bands are crimped or deflected laterally in transverse registration and at regular longitudinal intervals, alternate bands being deflected in opposite directions, the result being that the semi-circular deflections 13 of one set of bands will form with the semi-circular pockets 14 in alternate bands the transversely extending cylindrical pockets 15 into which the lower ends of the needles are inserted. The lowermost or peripheral band 16 is not deflected but remains straight so that it will extend diametrally under the various pockets 15 to form a seat or abutment for the lower ends of the needles. The needles are of slightly larger diameter than the pockets so that when they are inserted in the pockets the springy metal of the bands will exert sufficient pressure against the needles to hold them frictionally and securely in the body or holder. The body or holder can be very cheaply made by simple die operation and the deflections or corrugations add strength thereto and hold the needles rigidly in parallel alinement, and the metal being thin, the body will afford a smooth grip so that the device can be conveniently held and used.

When the needles are short they will be kept in substantially parallel relation by their rigid mounting in the holder. Where the needles are longer they might bend sufficiently to interfere with the work thereon and I therefore provide a spacer 28 (Fig. 4) to be slipped over the ends of the needles. This spacer may be of the same construction as the needle holder, and as shown comprises three narrow bands 29, 30 and 31, the outer bands being deflected in one direction and the inner band in the opposite direction to form cylindrical passageways for receiving the needle ends.

In the constructions shown any number of needles may be applied and different spacings may be had. For example, as shown in Fig. 1, needles could be applied in the two inner pockets to get the desired spacing for the work 28. If two needles are inserted in the outer pockets or in the intermediate pockets, work of corresponding width would result. By inserting more than two needles cross-work can be formed.

I do not, of course, desire to be limited to the precise construction shown, as modifications may be possible which would still come within the scope of the invention. I claim as follows:

In a device of the class described, the combination of a sheet metal plate slit transversely intermediate its ends to form paral-

lel bands, alternate bands being deflected in opposite directions to form registering retaining loops, needles having frictional engagement at one end in said loops, an alining plate slit transversely intermediate its ends to form parallel bands, alternate bands of said alining plate being deflected in opposite directions to form receiving loops for the other ends of the needles to hold said needles in parallel alinement.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 17th day of July, A. D., 1916.

AUGIE L. HANSEN.