

D. Holmes.

Hoop Skirt.

Nº 20561

Patented Jun. 15, 1858.

Fig. 1.

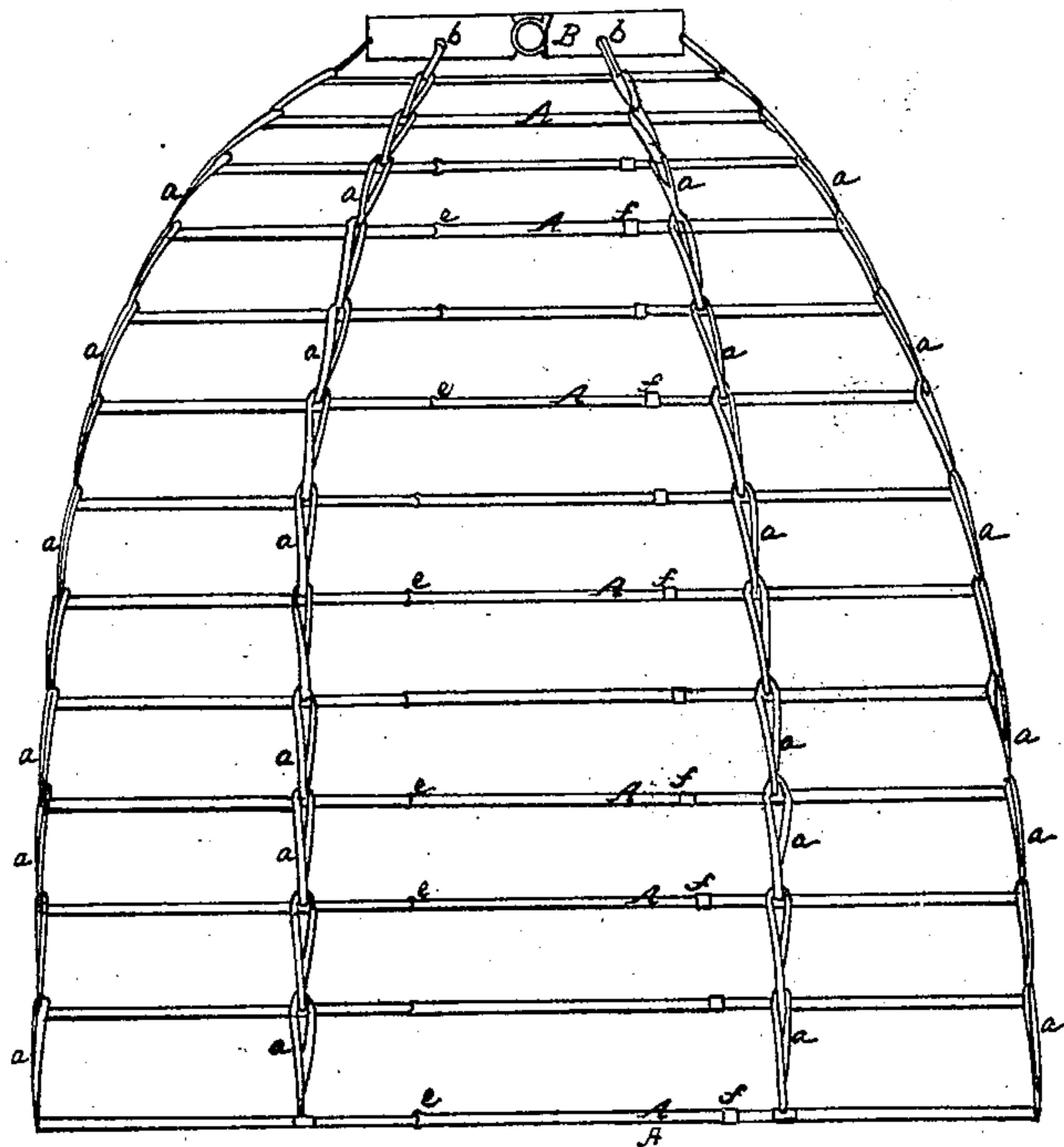


Fig. 2.

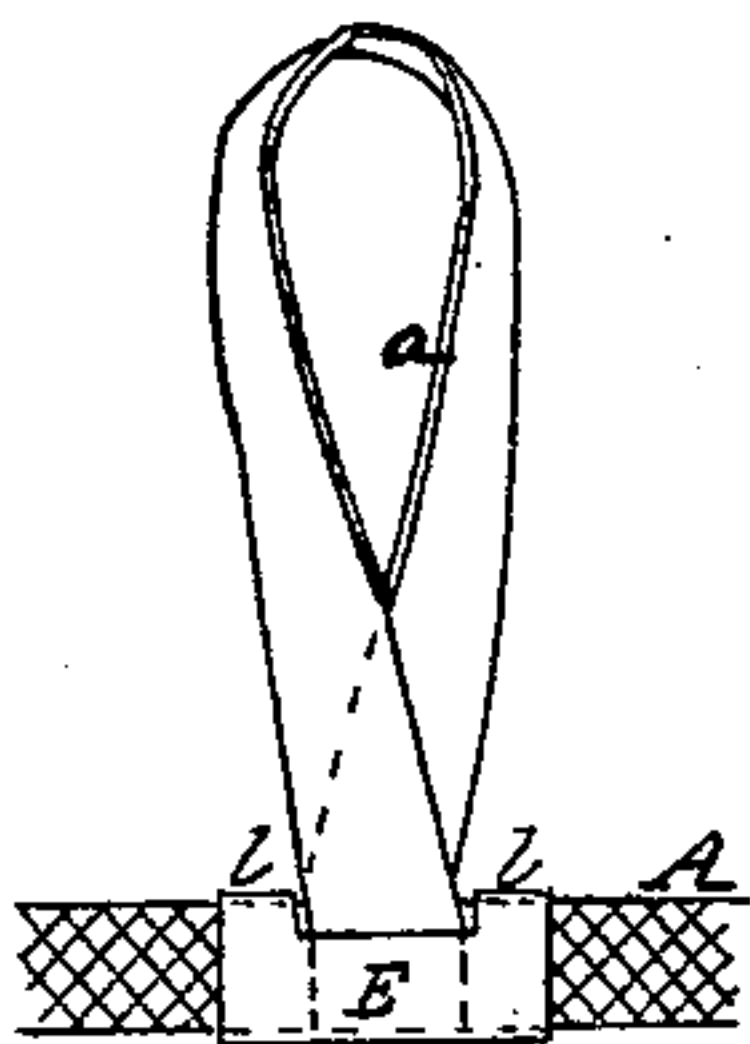


Fig. 3.

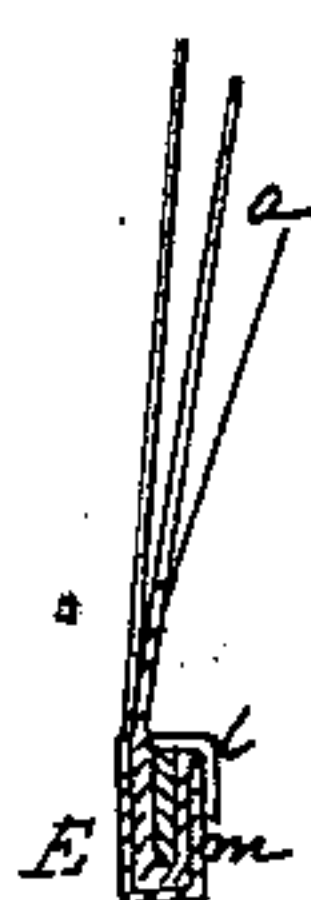


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

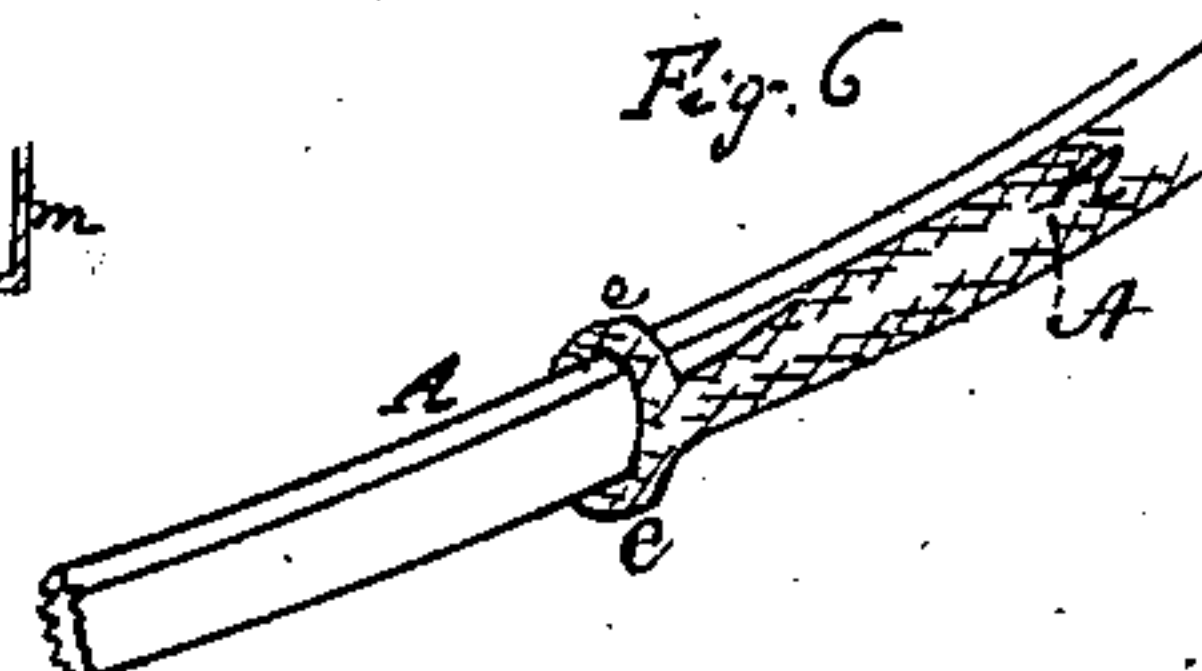
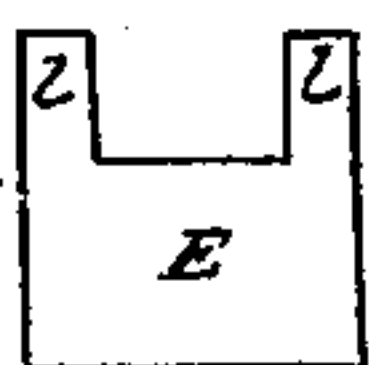


Fig. 4.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

D. HOLMES, OF WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

SKIRT-HOOPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 20,561, dated June 15, 1858; Reissued August 17, 1858, No. 585.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID HOLMES, of Westfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ladies' Hooped Skirts; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side view of a skirt with my improvements. Fig. 2, exhibits full size the manner of applying the connecting loops to connect the hoops together, as seen on the outside of the hoops. Fig. 3, is a section corresponding with Fig. 2. Fig. 4, is a face view of one of the clasps which attach the connecting loops to the hoops, representing it in its first condition or before its application. Fig. 5, is a transverse section of the same exhibiting the manner in which it is bent before being applied. Fig. 6, exhibits my improved method of forming the slides.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in connecting the hoops together by a series of interlacing loops in the manner substantially as herein-after described. It also consists in the employment of a peculiar kind of clasp for attaching the connecting loops to the hoops. And it further consists in forming eyes in the braiding at the extremities of the hoops to serve as slides.

To enable others to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A, A, are the hoops supposed to be covered by braiding thread upon them as is generally done for skirts of the best quality.

a, a, are the loops which connect the hoops together, attached securely to the hoops, an equal number to every hoop, and at corresponding distances apart. These loops are made to connect the hoops together by drawing those of each hoop through those of the hoop below it, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The loops of the uppermost hoop also serve to attach the hoops to the waist band B, the said loops being passed through eyelet holes b, b, in the band and secured by passing a

tape or lace through them to prevent them being withdrawn from the eyelet holes.

The loops a, a, might be sewed to the braided covering of the hoops but as a more secure means of attachment I have invented the clasp E, shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and shown applied in Figs. 2 and 4. The loops in Fig. 1, are supposed to be attached by similar clasps, but in that figure, the clasps are concealed by the connecting loops a, a. The clasp consists of a piece of thin sheet brass or other metal of nearly square form of a width about or nearly equal to three times that of the hoops, having a piece cut from one side of a width equal to the tape of which the loops are to be formed and of a depth about equal to the width of the hoop, leaving two lips l, l, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. To attach a loop a, by means of this clasp, the plate E, constructed as shown in Fig. 1, to form the clasp has the edge opposite to the lips l, l, first bent up as shown at m, Fig. 5. A piece of tape of sufficient length is then taken and doubled to bring its ends together, and its ends applied to one side of and lapped under the hoop as shown in red outline in Fig. 3. The clasp in the condition shown in Fig. 5, is then taken and applied to the lapping portion of the loop, with the lips l, l, one on each side of the loop. The part m, is then pinched up close with the fingers or with pliers and then the lips l, l, folded over and pinched up tightly in the same manner, which finishes the attachment and brings the clasp to the condition shown in Figs. 2 and 3, in which condition it secures the loop much better than can be done by sewing.

The braided eyes at the extremities of the hoops are indicated by e, e, in all the figures. These are formed of proper size for the braided hoops to slide through them. They are produced at the commencement of the braid in a manner well understood by persons skilled in the art of braiding. The slides constituted by these eyes are much better than metal slides, as, though they permit the adjustment or variation of the sizes of the hoops, they are less likely to slide accidentally. The loops e, e, cannot be conveniently formed at both extremities

of a hoop, so I use at one end a sliding metal clasp *f*, of the usual or other construction.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The connection of the hoops by interlacing loops in the manner substantially as described.

2. The attachment of the loops to the

hoops by two-lipped clasps *E*, *E*, applied in the manner substantially as described.

3. The formation of eyes *e*, *e*, in the braiding at the extremities of the hoops to serve as slides substantially as herein specified.

DAVID HOLMES.

Witnesses:

W. TUSCH,

W. HANFT.

[FIRST PRINTED 1911.]