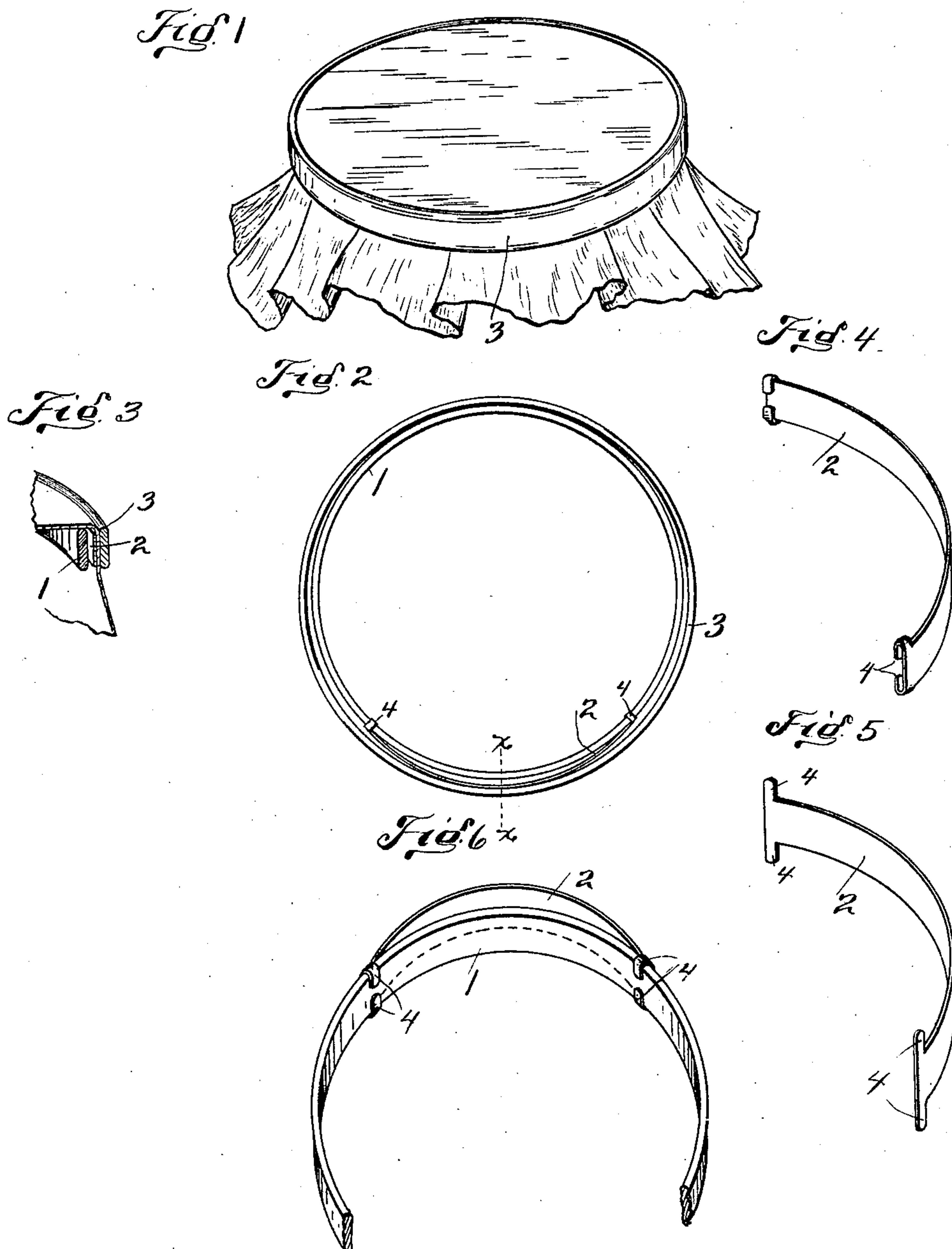


No. 632,011.

Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

L. GIBBS.
EMBROIDERY RING.
(Application filed May 13, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
J. R. Bond.

INVENTOR
LEWIS GIBBS.
By *F. W. Bond*
ATTY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS GIBBS, OF CANTON, OHIO.

EMBROIDERY-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,011, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed May 13, 1899. Serial No. 716,621. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS GIBBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Embroidery-Rings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being
10 of this specification, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the fabric to be operated upon in position. Fig. 2 is a view showing the rings placed in proper
15 relative position. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through line *x x*, Fig. 2, except the fabric is shown in position. Fig. 4 is a detached view of the resistance-spring, showing the same detached. Fig. 5 is a similar view, except
20 that the retaining-tangs are shown in their original position. Fig. 6 is a view showing a portion of the inner ring and illustrating the resistance-spring located thereon.

The present invention has relation to improvements in embroidery-rings; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the different parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

30 In the accompanying drawings, 1 represents the inner ring, to which is attached the convexo-concave spring 2, said spring being tempered so that its normal position will be that illustrated in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, and, as
35 shown in Fig. 6, a crescent space is formed between the outer periphery of the inner ring and the inner face of the spring 2, by which arrangement the end or ends of the spring 2 are free to come and go when the outer ring
40 or band 3 is placed upon or taken off the inner ring 1.

For the purpose of holding the spring 2 from the inner ring 1 tangs, such as 4, are formed and bent so as to embrace the inner
45 ring, as illustrated in Fig. 6.

In Fig. 6 both ends of the spring 2 are shown free; but it will be understood that the same object can be accomplished by securely connecting one end of said spring to the band, which connection may be made in
50 any convenient and well-known manner.

In use the fabric is designed to be held in place over the inner ring and the resistance-spring, after which the outer ring or band 3 is brought into the position illustrated in
55 Fig. 1.

It will be understood that the inner ring 1 must be of less diameter than the diameter of the outer ring or band, the difference in the diameter of the two rings being such
60 when they are placed in the position illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 that the resistance-spring will hold the two rings in proper relative position and at the same time sufficiently clamp the fabric to hold it while being
65 operated upon. It will also be understood that different sizes of rings may be made, reference being had to the kind of work designed to be performed; but in the manufacture of different sizes the inner and outer
70 rings must have the same relative diameter.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an improved article of manufacture, two
75 rings or bands of different diameters, a convexo-concave spring located between the rings or bands and the band having the greater diameter normally located over the band having the lesser diameter, substan-
80 tially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS GIBBS.

Witnesses:

J. A. JEFFERS,
F. W. BOND.