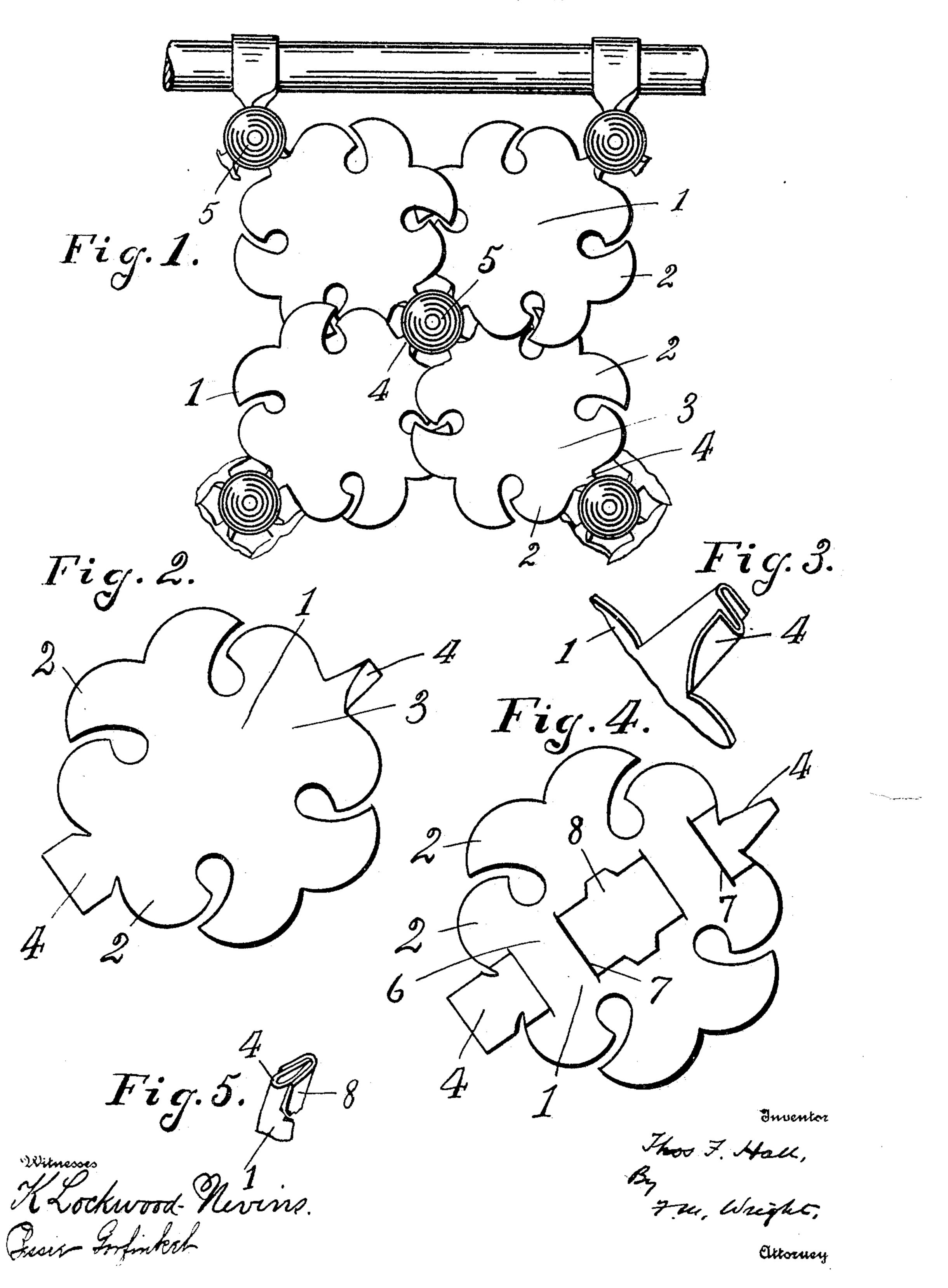
T. F. HALL.

DEVICE FOR FORMING ORNAMENTAL STRUCTURES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1905.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. HALL, OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO GEORGE C. ANDERSON AND ONE-FOURTH TO WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, BOTH OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

## DEVICE FOR FORMING ORNAMENTAL STRUCTURES.

No. 801,830.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas F. Hall, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Jose, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Forming Ornamental Structures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for form-10 ing ornamental structures, such as portières

or other grillework.

The object of the present invention is to provide a unit for forming such structures of such form that when the units are connected together by balls or other similar devices they shall lie as much as possible in the general plane of the structure, thereby presenting a more pleasing appearance and also not being so liable to catch dust.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the units may be formed of pieces of leather of different colors, thereby presenting a more variegated appearance

than heretofore.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a piece of grillework constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a front view of one of the units detached. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of said unit. Fig. 4 is a front view of a modified form of the unit detached. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3 of this modification.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a unit of the grillework of any suitable material, such as leather or silk when used for portières or of thin wrought-iron or other thin metal when used for other ornamental surfaces. Said unit is in the general form of a Maltese cross, the ends of each member of the cross being, however, expanded into branching leaf-shaped portions 2. Upon the ends of one of the members 3 of the cross, which may be termed the "main stem" thereof, are formed extensions 4, by means of which the various units are joined together, said extensions being inserted in sockets in balls 5, as is customary in the art. By providing these

extensions 4 it is possible to connect the units to form an ornamental structure without un- 50 duly bending said units out of the general plane of the structure, and this is accomplished by bending one edge of the extension upward and the outer edge downward or into an S-shaped form before inserting the same 55 into the socket in the ball. By bending the opposite edges of the extension on opposite sides the tendency of the part of the unit adjacent to the extension to curl upward from the bending upward of one edge thereof is 60 counteracted by the turning downward of the other edge.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the attractiveness of the device is enhanced by using two pieces of leather of different col- 65 ors. In this case the main piece 6 is formed with four slits 7 parallel with each other transverse to the main stem, and through said slits is threaded a strip of leather 8 of a different color from that of the main portion. 70 The ends of this strip 8 are cut to conform with the end extensions 4, and when two pieces of leather are thus used, both edges of the extension of the main portion are now bent downward and both edges of the ends of the 75 strip are bent upward around the extensions 4. In this case the upward bend of the strip on both sides counteracts the effect of the downward bend of the edges of the extensions, so that the tendency of the unit to curl out 80 of the plane of the structure is avoided.

I claim—

1. In combination with balls or other devices for connecting the units together, a plurality of units each in the general form of a 85 Maltese cross and having extensions at the ends of one member of the cross, said extensions being bent or curled and inserted into sockets in the balls, and said bends counteracting each other as to the consequent curloing of the units adjacent to the sockets, substantially as described.

2. An ornamental structure comprising balls or other devices for connecting the units together, in combination with units each 95 formed substantially of a Maltese cross and

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having extensions at the ends of the main stem thereof, said main stem having a plurality of transverse slits and a strip of a different color from the main portion passed through said slits, the ends of said main strip and slits being inserted in sockets in the balls, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS F. HALL.

Witnesses:
Allan Brant,
W. A. Karns.