

No. 843,495.

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C. SANDER.
FRAME FOR FANCY WORK.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1905.

Fig. 1.

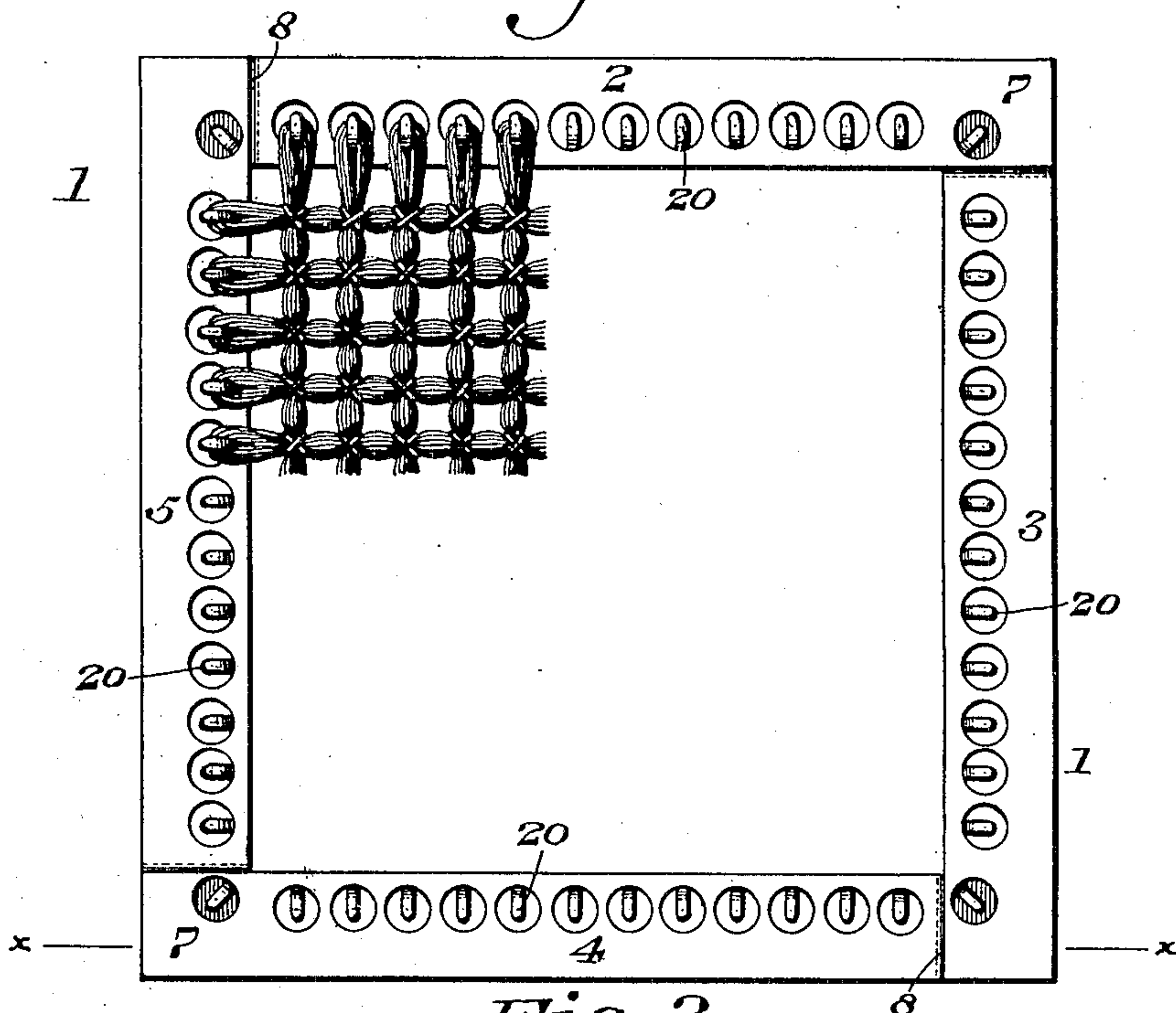


Fig. 2.

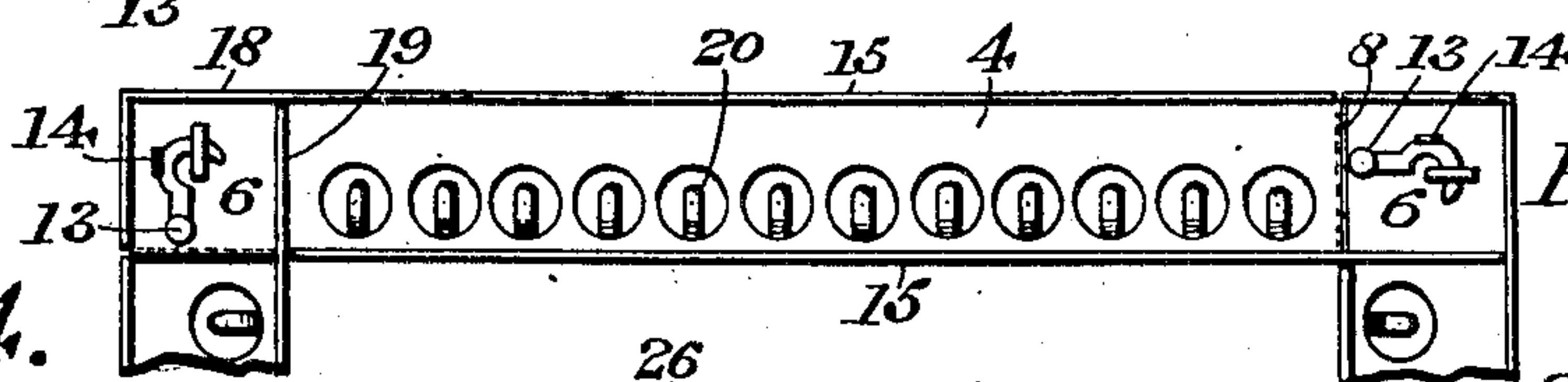
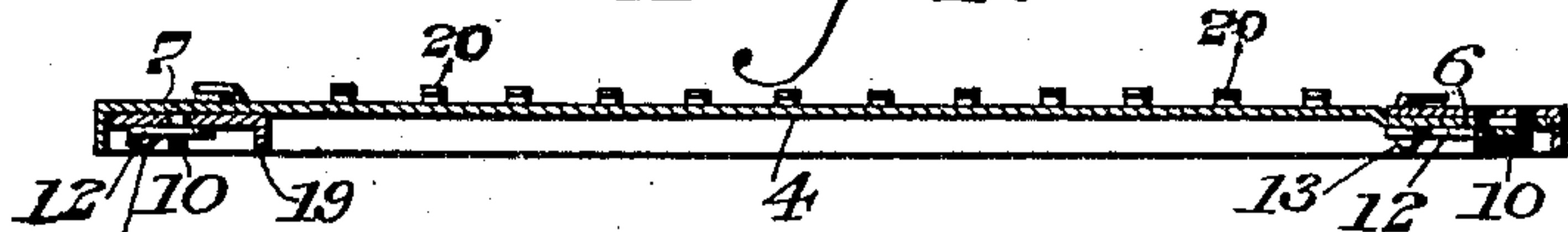


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

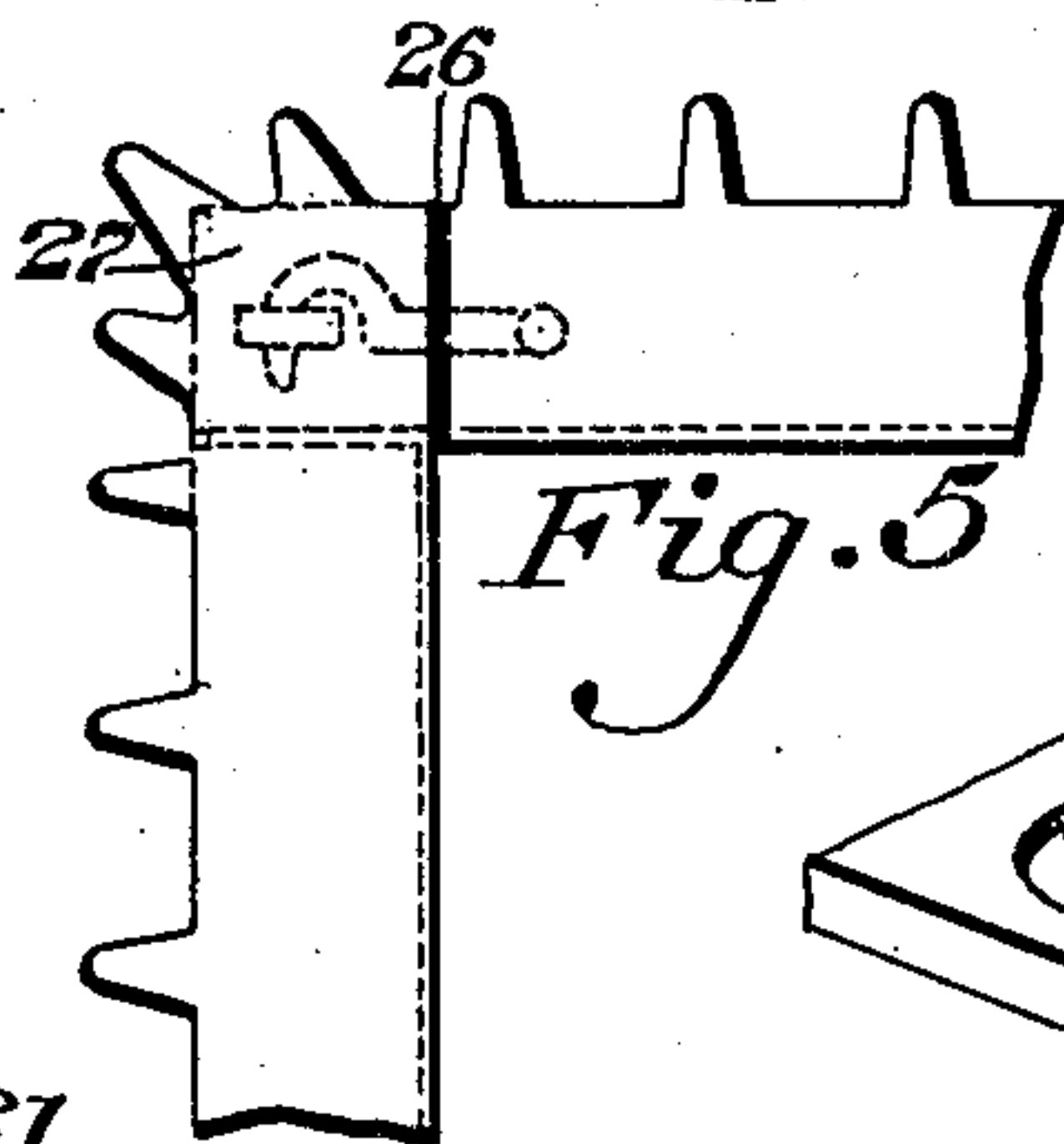
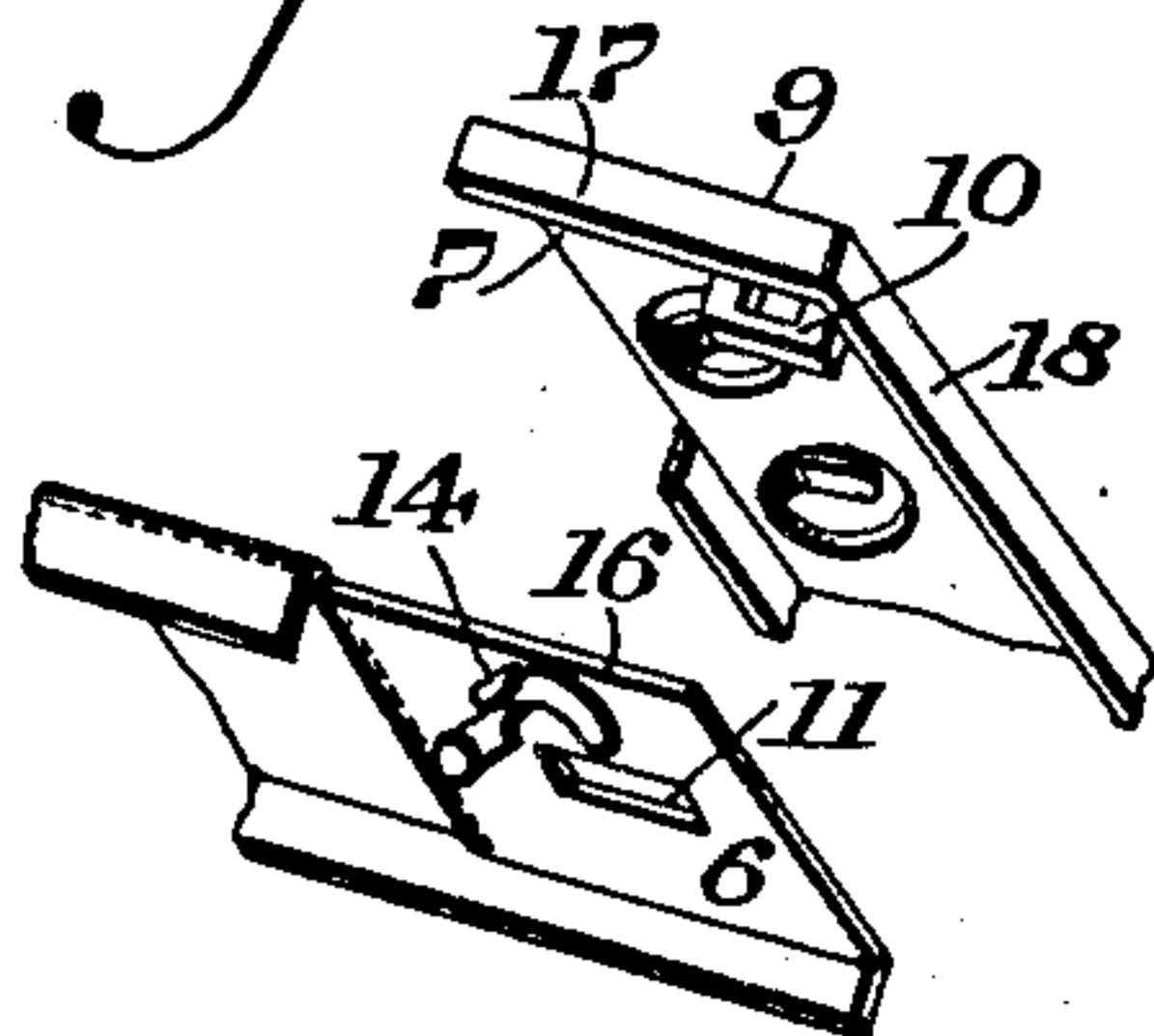


Fig. 5.

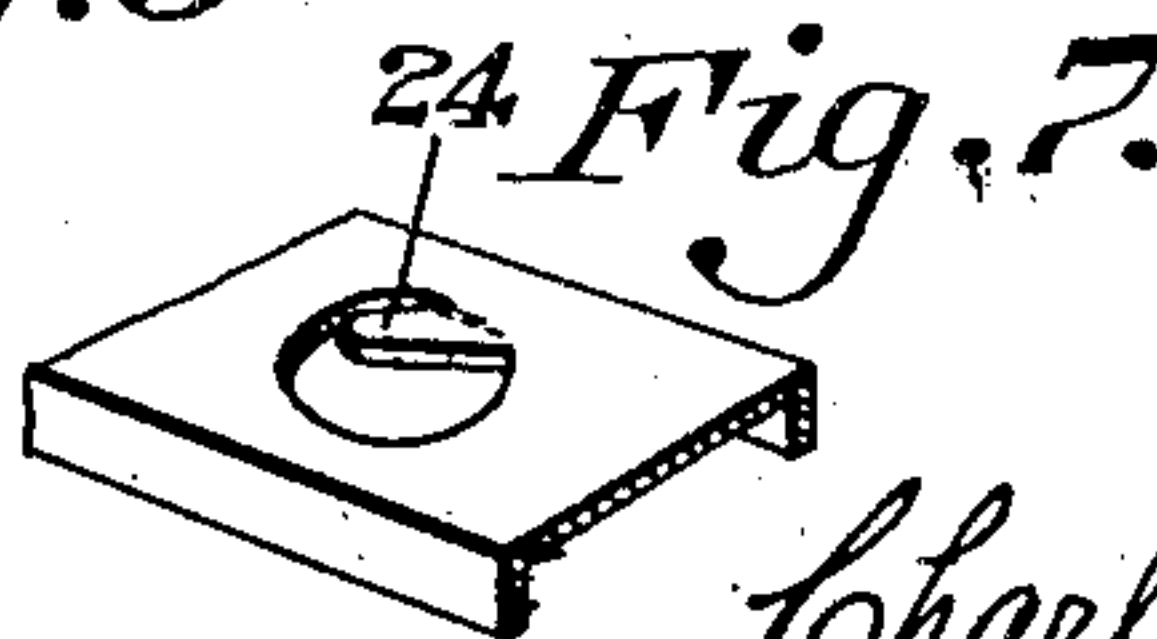


Fig. 6.

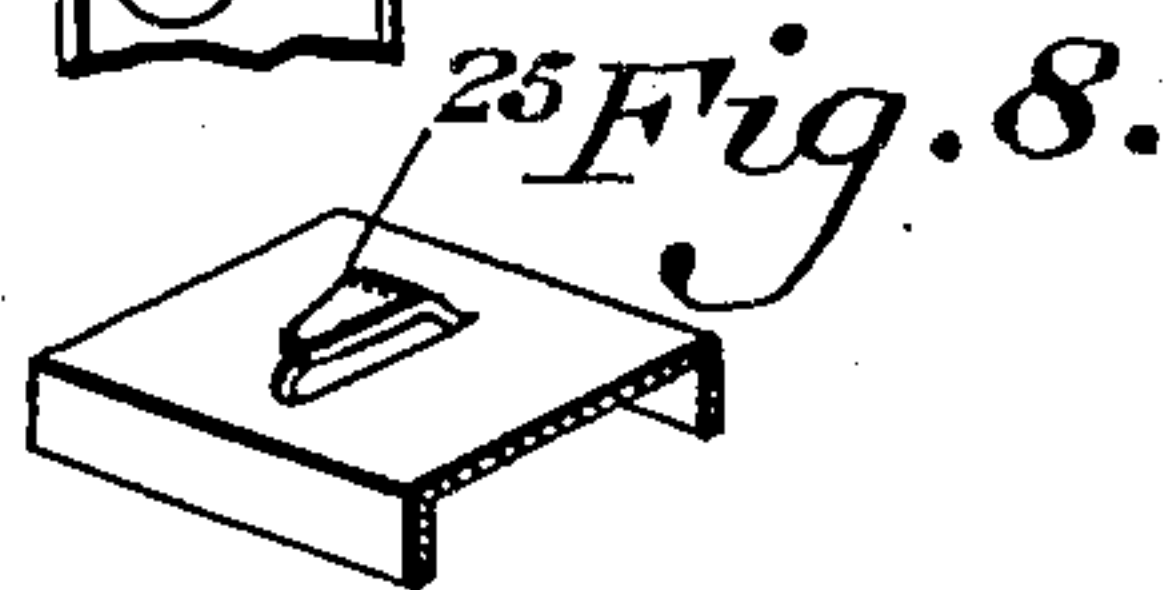


Fig. 7.

Witnesses

P. F. Nagle.
L. D. Duville.

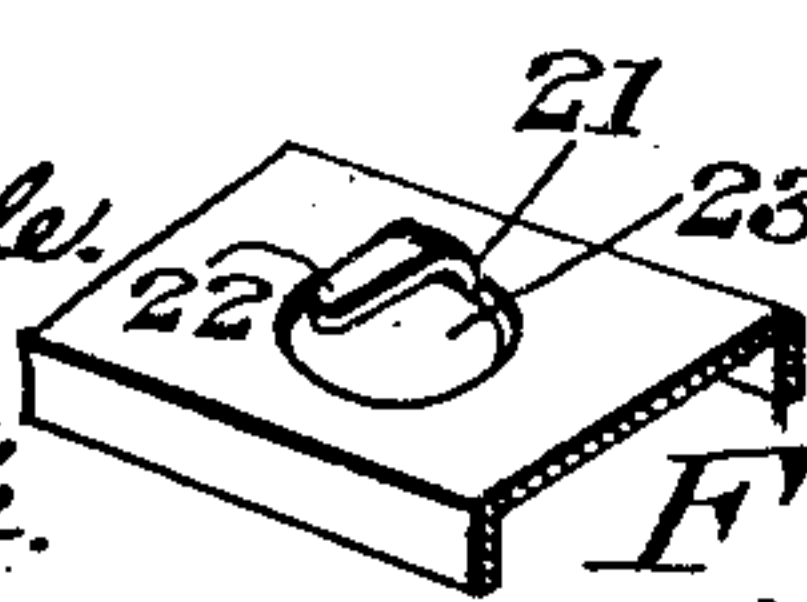


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FRAME FOR FANCY WORK.

No. 843,495.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed March 25, 1905. Serial No. 252,020.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Frame for Fancy Work, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to facilitate the making of fancy work.

A further object of my invention is to provide a light and rigid structure upon which such fancy work may be made.

A further object of my invention is to produce such a structure from interchangeable sections.

A further object of my invention is to so form the several sections that each may be produced by a single stroke of a die.

A further object of my invention is to produce the sections of my frame with economy of material as well as of labor.

A further object of my invention is to provide a secure locking means for the adjoining ends of the several sections.

It further consists in novel features of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

Figure 1 represents a top plan view of a structure embodying my invention showing a fragment of one form of fancy work in place. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section of Fig. 1, upon line $x\ x$, omitting the fancy work. Fig. 3 represents a fragmentary bottom plan view of Fig. 1 without the fancy work. Fig. 4 represents a fragmentary perspective view of adjoining parts in separated position. Fig. 5 represents a top plan view of a modification of my device. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 represent different forms of prong or hook of which I may make use.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a frame made up of sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, each provided with differently-formed ends 6 and 7, the end 6 of which is depressed with relation to the face of the section, in order that it may lie under the end 7 of the adjoining section and that the top surface of the end 7 may lie substantially plane with the top surface of the adjoining section. The top of the end 7 is preferably substantially level with the top surface of the section 2, of which it forms a part. It will thus be seen that in a

square or angular frame of the type shown one end of one section will lie under the adjoining end of another section, while the opposite end of the first-named section will lie over the depressed end of a third section. It will be evident that this formation is suitable for a circular or angular frame of any form, whether made up of an even or odd number of parts, the only difference required for different shapes being that the line of depression 8 shall be at an angle corresponding to the junction to be-formed and that the end 9 of the section which is not depressed shall terminate at a corresponding angle. Thus in a circular frame the line of depression and the end which is not depressed will preferably be radial.

One side may be made up of several parts similarly joined.

I connect the depressed end of one section to the non-depressed end of another in any suitable manner, preferably by a staple 10, depending from the non-depressed end 7 through an opening 11 in the depressed end 6 and engaged by a hook 12, pivoted at 13 on the under side of the depressed end. Upon this hook 12 I form a depending ear 14, by which the hook may be readily engaged to withdraw it from its position within the staple. By tapering in either direction or by altering the hook from a true arc upon either its inner or outer edge I make it wedge within the staple, so that it is retained therein from accidental disengagement.

Upon the edges of each section I have illustrated downwardly-extending flanges 15, which greatly stiffen the sections and abut against adjoining sections to stiffen the joint and form a guard protecting the thread from accidental engagement with the latching means. While the flanges may be desirable upon both edges of the strips, the use of either flange alone is quite advantageous. I omit the depending flange from some portions, providing the flange upon the adjoining section. Thus in the form shown I have omitted the depending flange from the outer side of the depressed section 6 at 16 and supply in its place an end flange 17 upon the non-depressed end 7 of the adjoining section. The portion 18 of the depending flange upon the non-depressed end of each section covers up the end of the depressed section and with flange 17 adds to the stiffness of the joint.

It will be evident that the arrangement of the depressed ends and sides at the junction-points may be varied in any suitable manner, so as to provide a continuous outside depending flange throughout the frame where that is aimed at and that the flange would be desirable even though it were not continuous. The flange of the depressed section may also evidently be retained upon the inner side at 19 as affording additional protection to the retaining means against accidental engagement with the thread therewith.

Upon or within the sections I form hooks or prongs 20, which are raised from the body of the sections by a neck 21 and then extended outwardly from the center of the section in points 22. I have shown these prongs in Fig. 1 projecting transversely of the length of the sections and have provided a diagonal prong in each of the non-depressed ends in such a position as to occupy a corner of the frame in line with each of the rows of side prongs thereon. I have shown these prongs in several different forms in the various figures, the preferred form being that shown in Figs. 1 and 6, where a portion of the material is punched out from the frame at 23, nearly surrounding each prong. This is quite desirable where the prongs are to be set low in the frame, because the removal of a part of the surrounding metal permits the thread or cord to be readily engaged with the end of the prong and permits the cord to extend at this point below the surface of the frame, allowing a greater quantity of thread or cord to be placed upon each prong. Other forms appear at 24 and 25.

It will be evident that the various sections of my frame are interchangeable and that each section can be cut from a metal or other blank and at the same time have its prongs or projections and the surrounding metal cut out and have these prongs and the depending flanges surrounding the sections pressed in shape all by one die and by one movement thereof.

In the form shown in Fig. 5 I have shown interchangeable sections having one end of each depressed at 26 to lie under the other end 27 of the adjoining section. In this form I have shown the prongs as extending outwardly from the outer edge of each section, and I have here illustrated the same type of retaining means for the sections as in Fig. 1.

It will be evident that this form of frame can also be made of circular or other angular shape, as desired, and that any one side may

be made of as many pieces as may be desired in the same manner as the form shown in Fig. 1.

It will be evident also that this second embodiment of my invention (shown in Fig. 5) can be made at one stamp of a die.

In operation the frame is assembled, and thread, cord, or other material is stretched between the prongs according to any order required by the design sought, and the crossing threads are secured in any suitable manner. The locking means is then released, permitting the sections to be separated and effecting ready release of the fancy work from the prongs.

It will be evident that various changes may be made by those skilled in the art which may come within the scope of my invention, and I do not, therefore, desire to be limited in every instance to the exact construction herein shown and described.

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

1. In a device of the character described, interchangeable frame-sections and thread-engaging prongs thereon projecting from between the edges of said frame-sections.

2. In a device of the character described, interchangeable frame-sections one end of each section of which is depressed, in combination with thread-engaging prongs formed upon the sections.

3. In a device of the character described, interchangeable frame-sections having depending flanges.

4. In a device of the character described, interchangeable frame-sections provided with prongs and apertures beneath said prongs.

5. In a device of the character described, interchangeable frame-sections, one end of each section of which is depressed, in combination with depending flanges thereon extending between the sections when in position.

6. In a device of the character described, interchangeable frame-sections, the upper surfaces of which are in the same plane when the sections are secured together and thread-engaging prongs on said sections.

7. In a device of the character described, interchangeable frame-sections and thread-engaging prongs projecting above the plane of the upper surface of said frame-sections.

CHARLES SANDER.

Witnesses:

WM. S. JACKSON,
C. D. McVAY.