

R. E. COLLIER.  
TAMBOUR FRAME.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1910.

986,692.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

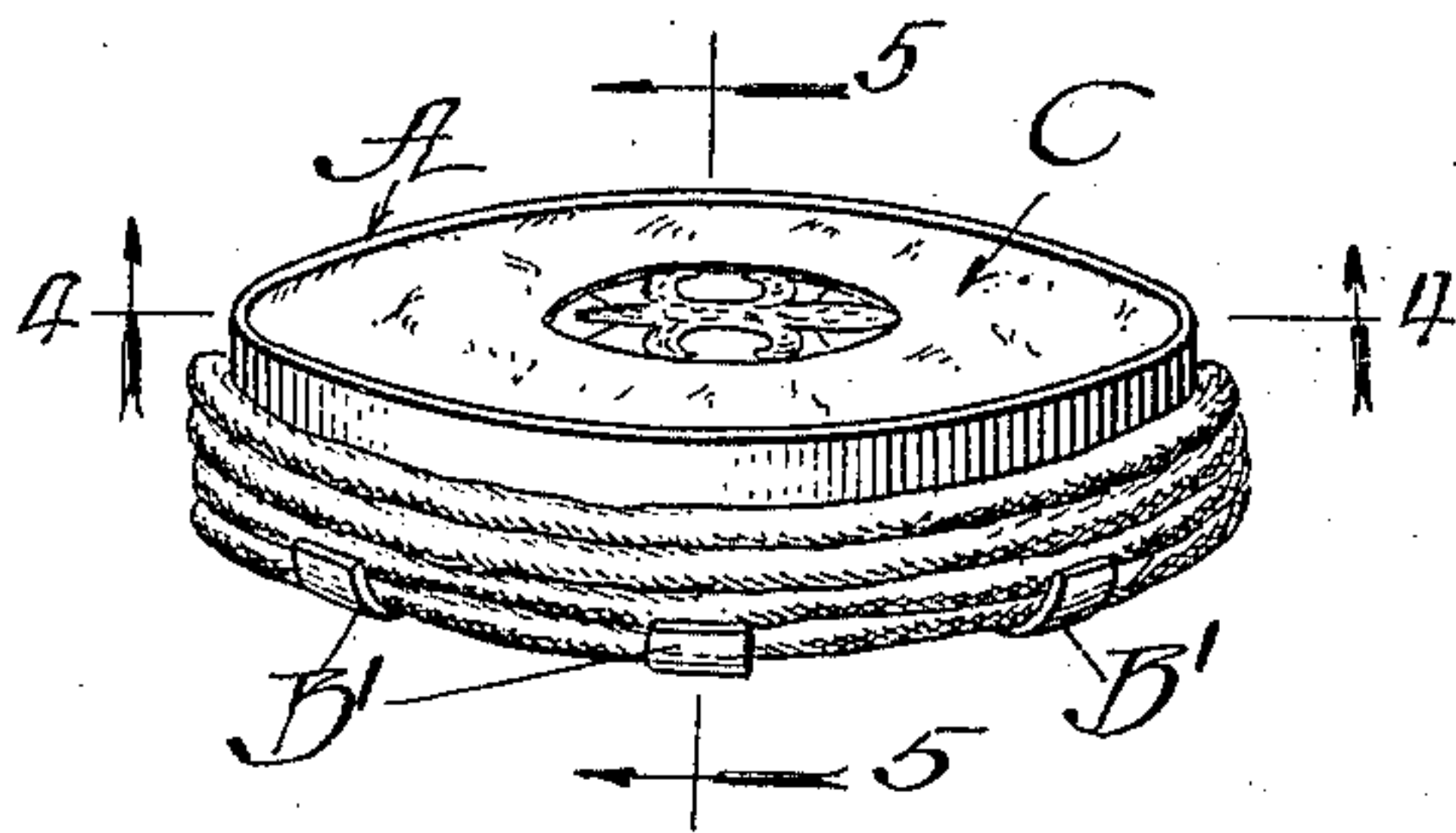


Fig. 1.

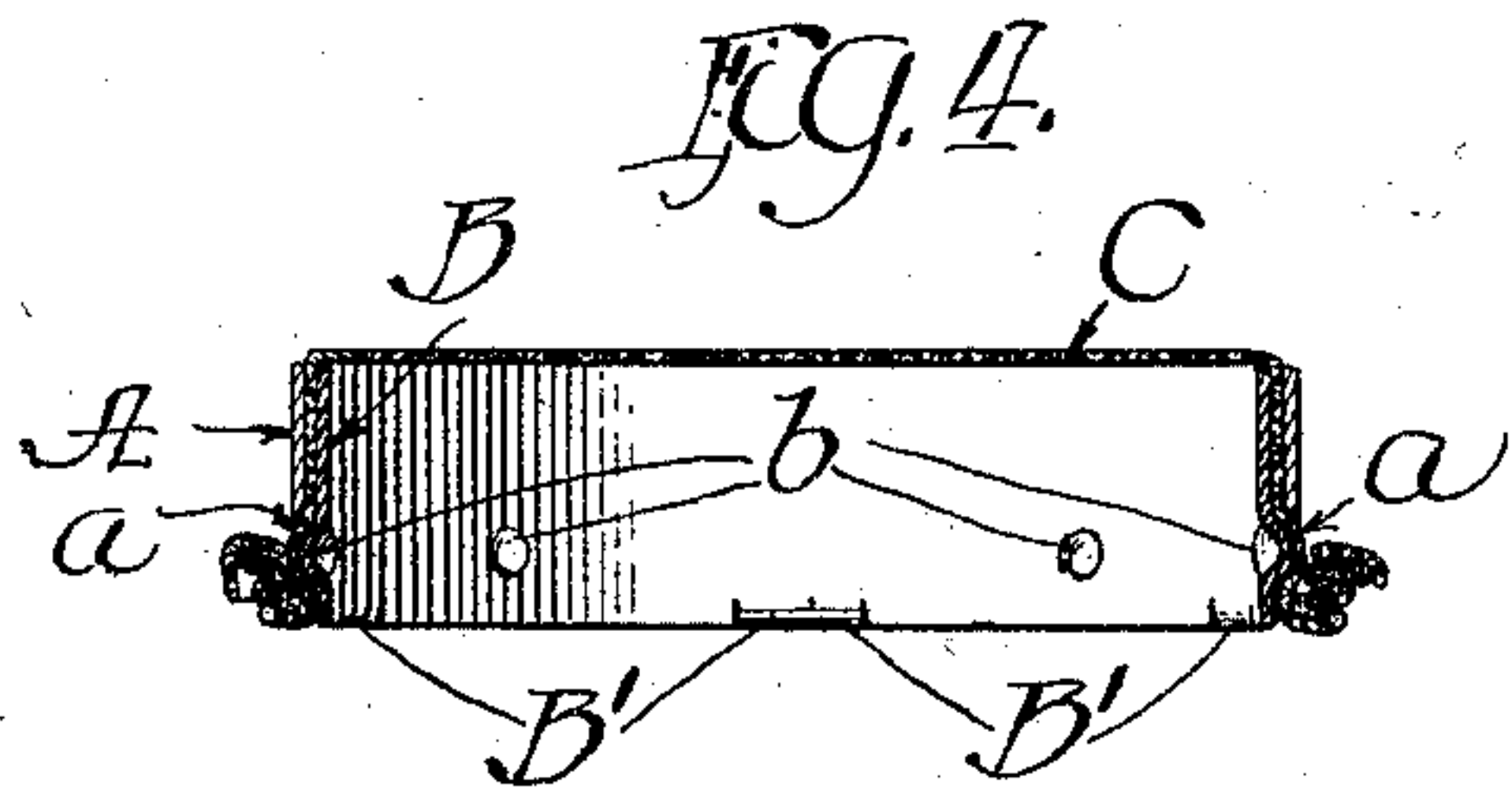


Fig. 4.

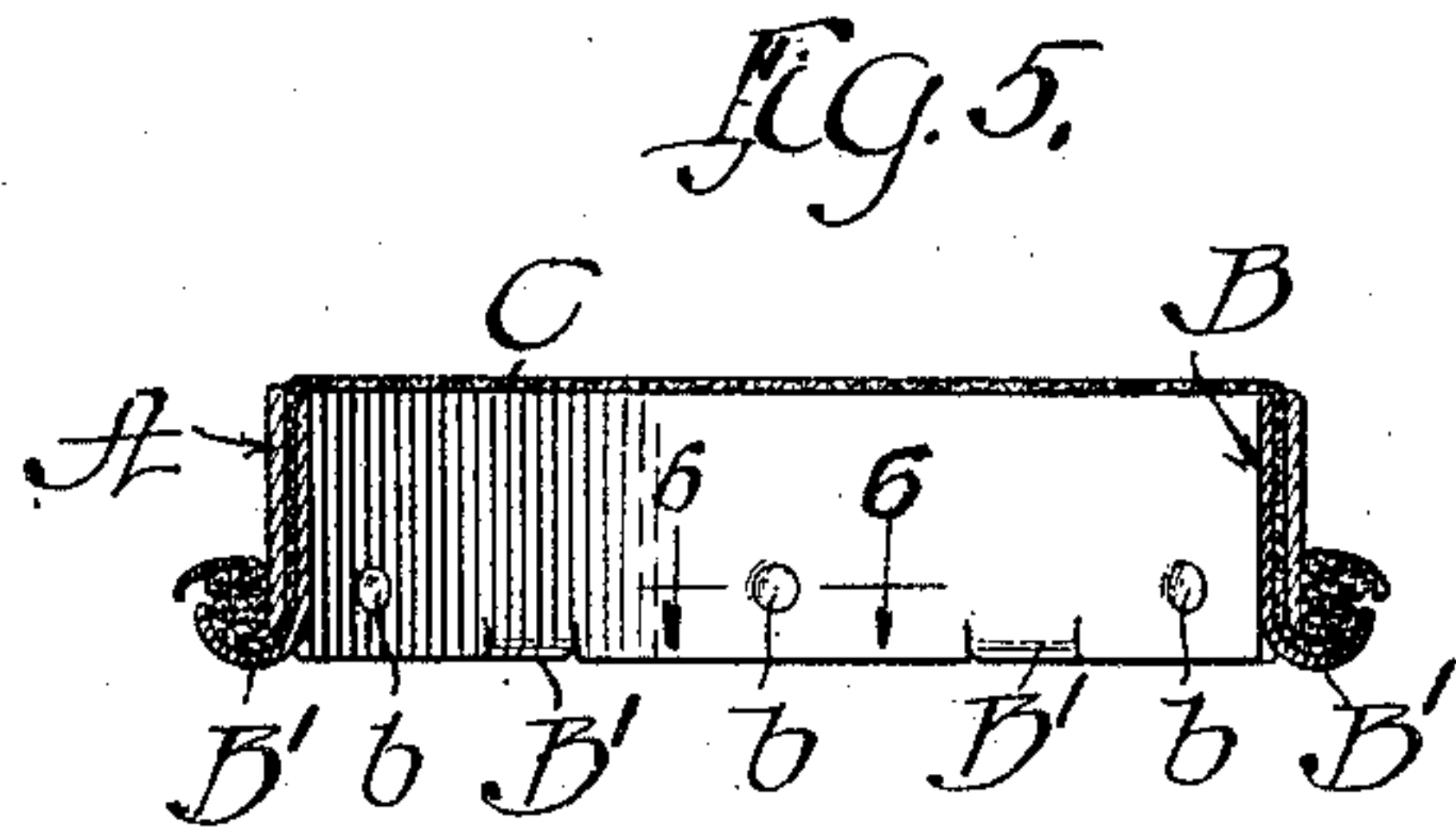


Fig. 5.

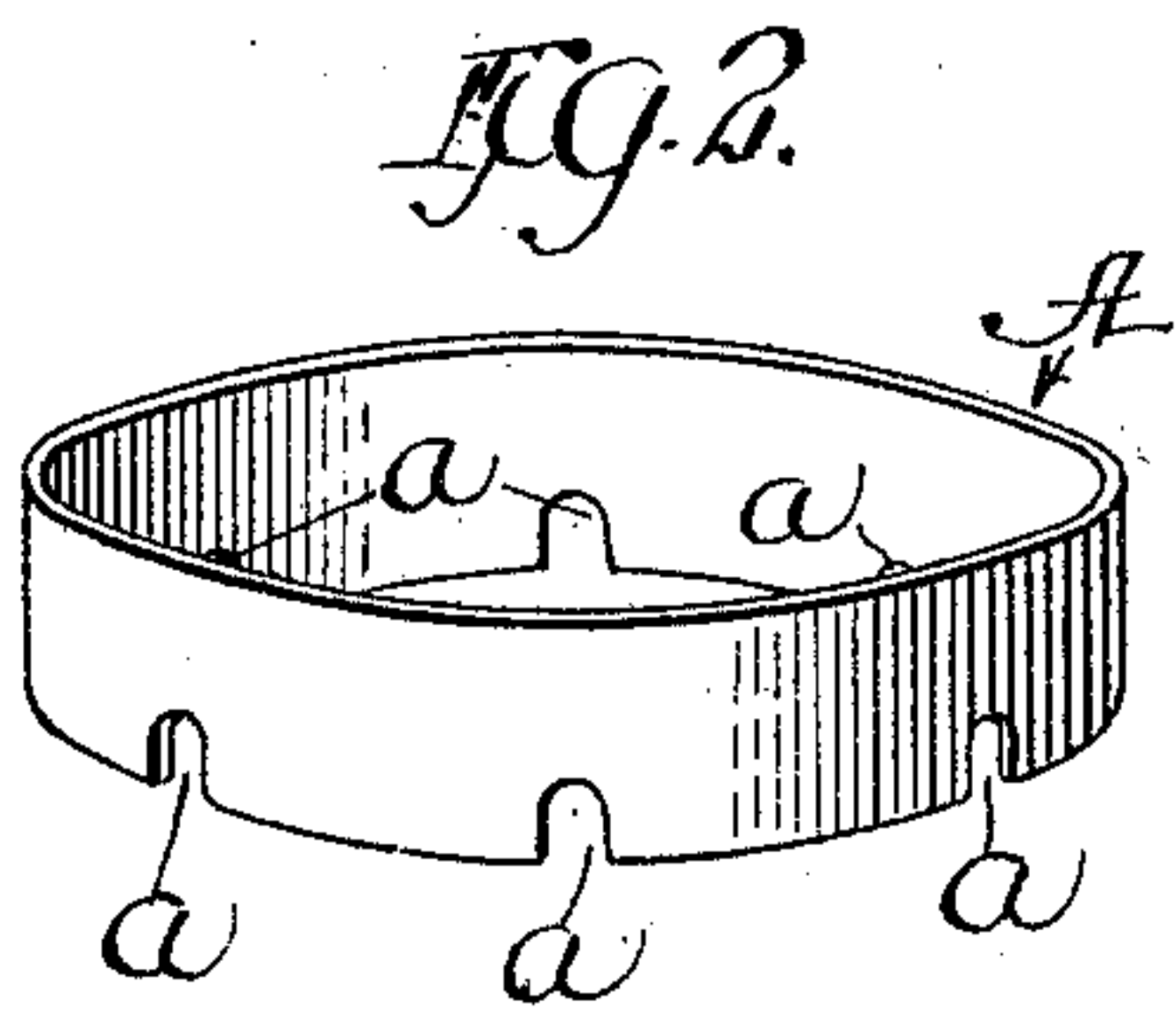


Fig. 2.

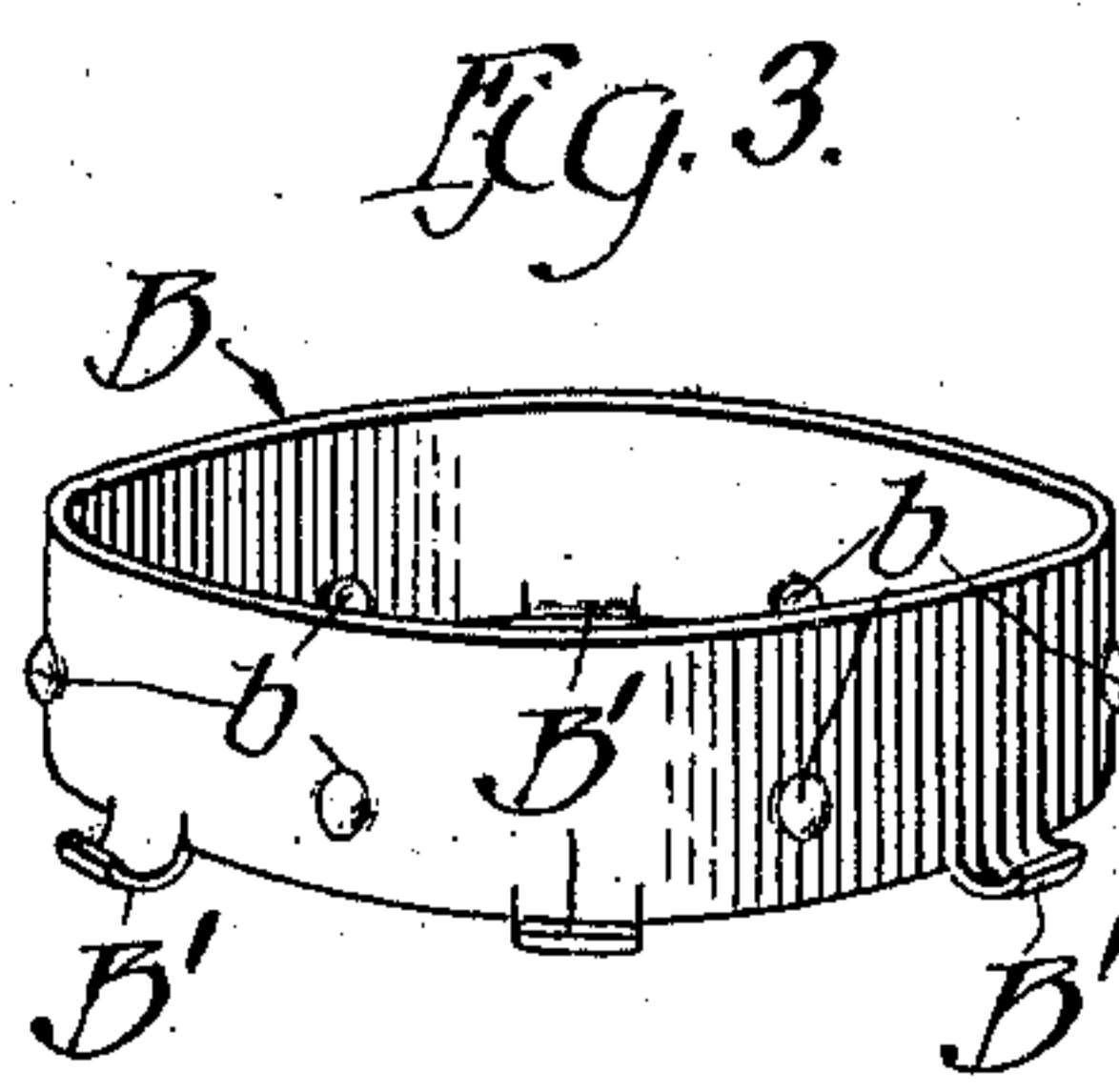


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:  
J. H. Alfreds  
L. R. Wilkins

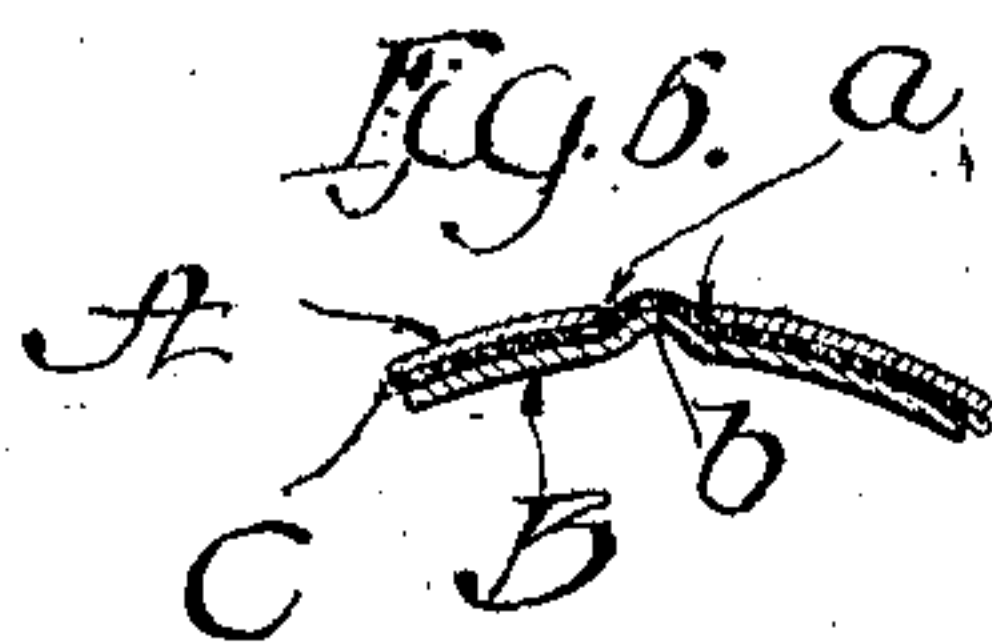


Fig. 6.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REBECCA E. COLLIER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## TAMBOUR-FRAME.

986,692.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

Application filed April 14, 1910. Serial No. 555,373.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, REBECCA E. COLLIER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tambour-Frames; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in tambour frames for use in hand and machine embroidering and darning and consists of the matters hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In embroidering and darning on an embroidery piece held in a tambour frame, the success and convenience of the use of the frame requires that said embroidery piece shall maintain a smooth, even surface stretched upon the frame. The tendency of the operation of embroidering or darning on the stretched part of the embroidery or darning piece is to loosen it, thus making it necessary to restretch it over the frame before the embroidery or darning is finished.

The object of the present invention is to provide locking means which will securely and readily lock the embroidery piece in the frame, so that the operation of embroidering or darning thereon will not loosen it.

As shown in the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tambour frame showing a piece of cloth in position thereon ready to be embroidered upon. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the rings comprising the tambour frame. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the inner ring. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through Fig. 1 on the line 4—4 thereof. Fig. 5 is a section through Fig. 1 on the line 5—5 thereof. Fig. 6 is a partial transverse section through Fig. 5 on the line 6—6 thereof.

The tambour frame embraces an outer ring A and an inner ring B, the one fitting loosely within the other, so as to permit a piece of cloth or other suitable material that is to be embroidered to be engaged between them.

C indicates the piece of cloth which is stretched on the frame. The inner ring

B is provided with the usual curved projections B<sup>1</sup> located at regular intervals about its lower edge and curved outwardly therefrom to support the folds of the embroidery piece as shown in Fig. 1.

The outer ring is provided on its lower edge with a series of notches *a* which are arranged symmetrically about the lower edge of said ring. The inner ring is provided, a short distance above its lower edge, with a series of annularly arranged studs *b* which are preferably formed by punching the metal of the ring outward. A stud *b* is provided for each notch *a* and said studs are located above the lower edge of the inner ring, a distance equal to the depth of the notches *a*.

The embroidery piece C is stretched upon the frame in the following manner: The inner ring B is held in one hand and the embroidery piece spread over it smoothly with the part which is to be embroidered located within the limits of the ring. The outer ring A is then taken with the other hand and placed above the inner ring with the notches *a* in line with the studs *b*. The outer ring is then forced down over the inner ring. In this operation the frictional engagement of the outer ring with the embroidery piece stretches it over the inner ring and when the outer ring is forced down so that its lower edge coincides with the lower edge of the inner ring the notches *a* and the studs *b* engage the material of the embroidery piece so as to lock it in the frame. The material which covers the studs *b* is engaged by the edges of the notches *a*, as readily apparent in Figs. 4 and 6, and the harder the outer ring is pressed downward, the more securely the goods is locked in the frame.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A tambour frame embracing inner and outer rings, the inner ring engaging loosely within the outer ring and a series of circumferentially spaced studs annularly arranged on the surface of one ring near its lower edge adapted to be engaged by a series of similarly arranged notches formed in the lower edge of the other ring.

2. A tambour frame embracing inner and outer tubular rings of substantially equal depth, the inner ring engaging within the outer ring, a series of symmetrically disposed studs formed in the outer surface of

the inner ring near its lower edge by upsetting the metal thereof, and a series of symmetrically disposed notches cut in the lower edge of the outer ring adapted to engage  
5 said studs.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in the

presence of two witnesses, this 11th day of April A. D. 1910.

REBECCA E. COLLIER.

Witnesses:

CLARENCE E. MEHLHOPE,  
GEORGE R. WILKINS.

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