

No. 823,421.

PATENTED JUNE 12, 1906.

R. LOEB.
ORNAMENTAL STITCHED FABRIC.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1903.

Fig. 1.

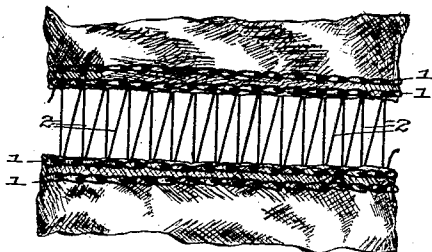


Fig. 2.

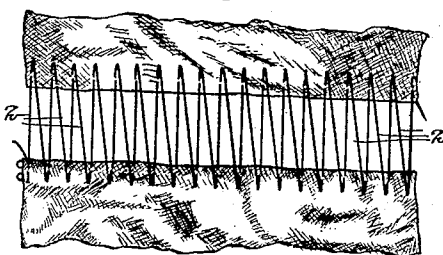


Fig. 3.

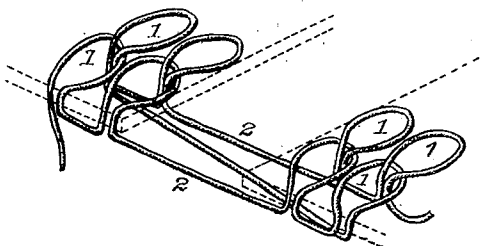


Fig. 4.

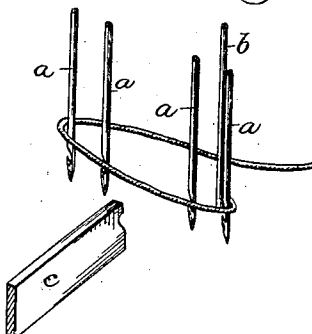


Fig. 5.

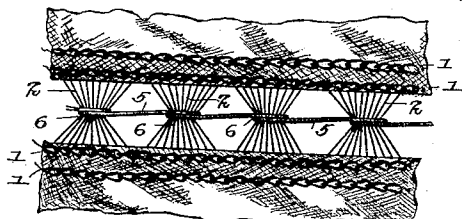
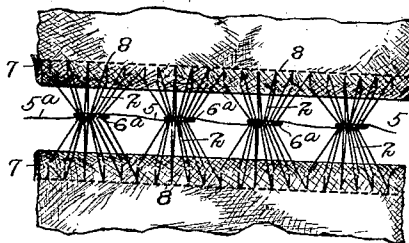


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
Titus H. Leno.
Frank L. Graham.

Inventor:
Rudolf Loeb,
by his Attorneys,
Houson & Houson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLF LOEB, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

ORNAMENTAL STITCHED FABRIC.

No. 823,421.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 12, 1906.

Application filed December 9, 1903. Serial No. 184,465.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLF LOEB, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Camden, New Jersey, have invented an Ornamental Fabric, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fabrics having designs produced upon the same by embroidering-machines and to a special form of fabrics and the stitch forming the same, in which parallel rows of chain-stitches suitably spaced apart are formed upon the same, such stitches being connected by cross-threads and the whole embroidery formed by a single continuous thread. In some forms of this embroidered fabric the stitches will be arranged in double parallel rows and the material between the same may be cut away, showing the crossing portions of the thread and having the appearance of open-work embroidery. The edges of the open or cut-out spaces are bounded by one or more of the rows of stitches joined by crossing threads, which serve to space the edges of said open or cut-out spaces. The stitches which I form are what are familiarly known as "chain-stitches," and said stitches and crossing portions of the thread are continuous—that is to say, formed of a continuous thread. The stitches are formed by hooked needles of the type employed in Bonnaz embroidering or sewing machines, and in making the stitch and the resulting fabric forming the subject of my invention I employ a machine of the Bonnaz type, in which a series of needles are arranged in line with each other and serve to form the continuous rows of chain-stitches and the connecting-threads between the same.

My invention is fully shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one face of a piece of fabric embodying my invention shown on an enlarged scale. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the opposite face of the fabric shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a series of stitches and their connected crossing threads made on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the needles and looper, showing the manner in which the thread is laid to form the stitch; and Figs. 5 and 6 are views of the fabric with parallel rows of stitches bounding an open space, showing the connected crossing threads caught together at intervals.

In the form of stitch shown in Figs. 1, 2,

and 3 four needles are employed, arranged in line and in pairs to form two double parallel rows of chain-stitches, (indicated at 1 1,) which when the fabric is cut away between the same bind the edges or borders of the cut-out portion. Between these rows of stitches the thread which forms the same is carried back and forth under the fabric, as shown at 2 and clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, a single continuous thread forming said stitches and the crossing portions between the same.

To insure sufficient slack for the thread to form the stitches, a bar is arranged adjacent to the needles for forming said stitches, and around this bar the thread is laid from the source of supply during the sewing or embroidering operation. In Fig. 4 I have shown a perspective view of a series of needles (four in number) which are used for making the style of fabric shown in Figs. 1 and 2, such needles being indicated at *a*, and behind one of the same or at a point midway between two of the same and at some distance in their rear a bar or rod *b* is placed, around which the thread is brought as it is laid across the needles, and when the latter forms the loops through the aid of the looping-bar *c* the thread is released from said bar, permitting the formation of such loops. This may be accomplished by having the bar fixed in such relation to the needles that the engaging portions of the latter will be on the same plane with the bar when the thread is laid across the needles; but when the latter are lowered to pass through the loops already formed and make fresh ones the thread will be released from the bar, or this may be accomplished by having the bar movable after the thread has been laid around the needles.

In Fig. 5 I have shown still another way of producing the ornamental fabric, in which the stitches and crossing threads are produced in the same manner as those illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, but upon which an additional operation of sewing has been placed, whereby certain of the crossing stitches have been caught together by the thread 5 at the points 6, giving the embroidery the appearance of drawn work.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a form of ornamentation which more nearly resembles hand-drawn work than that shown in Fig. 5. This is produced by turning the embroidery of Fig. 5 on the wrong side, cutting the portion of the fabric covered by the crossing stitches

2, folding it back over the chain-stitches, as shown at 7, and sewing it down with a line of plain stitches, as shown at 8. The crossing threads 2 will be caught together at the points 6^a by the twisted thread 5^a in the same manner as in Fig. 5.

The forms of embroidery according to my invention and shown in the accompanying drawings may be made at any angle or curve to carry out prearranged designs of any character.

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

1. An ornamental fabric having open spaces bounded by double rows of stitches paralleling each other, said double rows being arranged some distance apart and having crossing portions between the same, the stitches and crossing portions being formed of a single, continuous thread.

2. An ornamental fabric having open spaces bounded by one or more rows of chain-stitches paralleling each other and arranged some distance apart, said stitches having

their loops disposed on one face of the fabric, and crossing portions joining said stitches and disposed on the other face of the fabric, the stitches and crossing portions being formed of a single, continuous thread.

3. An ornamental fabric having open spaces bounded by one or more rows of chain-stitches paralleling each other and arranged some distance apart, said stitches having their loops disposed on one face of the fabric, crossing portions joining said stitches and disposed on the other face of the fabric, the stitches and crossing portions being formed of a single, continuous thread, and an independent thread disposed intermediate said paralleling rows of stitches and confining at intervals series or bunches of the crossing portions of the main thread.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RUDOLF LOEB.

Witnesses:

JAMES W. REAVEY.

UDO REGER.