March 4, 1958 A. J. CIROLI 2,825,169

JEWEL STUDDED OPEN CENTER ROSETTE

Filed Oct. 8, 1954

Fig. 1

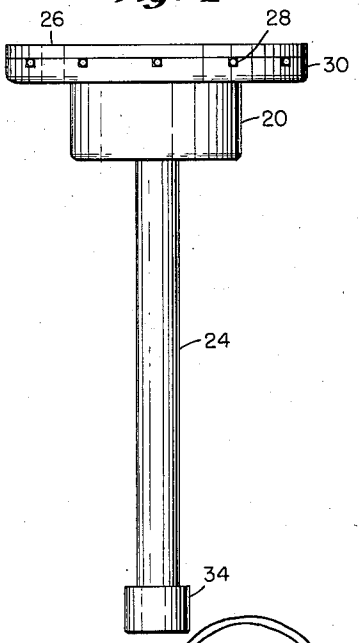


Fig. 2

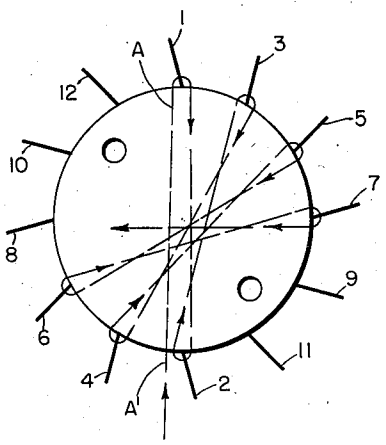


Fig. 3

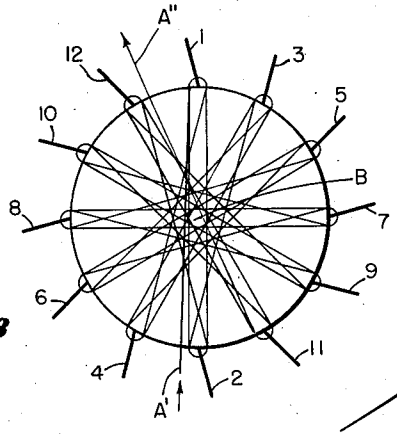


Fig. 4

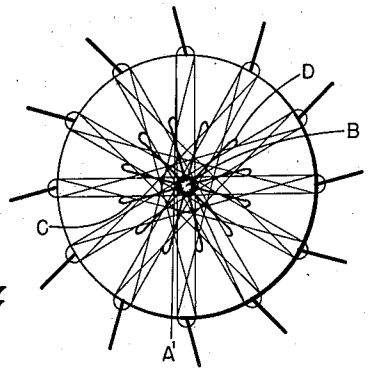


Fig. 5

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JEWEL STUDDED OPEN CENTER ROSETTE

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17 Claims. (Cl. 41—13)

This invention relates to the art of forming designs with yarn and more particularly to a rosette of novel construction and the method of forming said rosette.

As is well known rosettes are woven designs in imitation of a rose adapted to be used singly in adornment of various articles, or to be joined to one another to form numerous articles for personal and home adornment, such as sweaters, scarves, table cloths, rugs, and afghans. It is recognized that rosettes, like other woven designs, may be made even more attractive if a bead or semi precious stone is mounted thereon, the woven design serving as a setting for the jewel when the latter is mounted centrally of the petals of the rosette. However, rosettes heretofore available have been woven in such a manner as to produce a closed center about which the petals or loops of yarn are symmetrically arranged. Consequently, because the centers are closed, the beads or semi precious stones mounted thereon will protrude instead of being flush with the rosette. Not only does this prevent the stones from being used to their maximum decorative effect, but in addition, the protruding stones are in position to be marred or cut and torn loose from the rosette.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a rosette having an open center in which is nested a precious or semi precious stone or bead, said rosette being produced from either a single or a plurality of strands of yarn, and the jewel being secured to the rosette by the yarn of which the rosette is made or by an auxiliary strand of yarn.

Still another object is to provide a multi colored rosette having an open center in which is affixed a decorative jewel.

A further object of this invention is to provide a novel method of weaving a rosette having an open center in which is nested a precious or semi precious stone.

Other objects and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will be readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by references to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation of a tool that may be used for forming rosettes according to this invention; and

Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are views illustrating a sequence of steps to be followed using the tool of Fig. 1 to produce an open center rosette having a decorated stone mounted in the open center.

The present invention has two forms. In one form a rosette is woven from two or more differently colored strands of yarn. In the other and more simpler embodiment the rosette is formed from a single strand of yarn. Accordingly, the present drawings are intended to illustrate the first form in which differently colored strands of yarn are employed to form the rosette, illustrations of the second form not being necessary for its comprehension. In practicing both embodiments of the invention, I make use of a tool (Fig. 1) of the type described

and illustrated in Patent No. 2,611,947, issued September 30, 1952, to Anthony J. Ciroli and Philip J. Cannata for Yarn Design Forming Tool.

Briefly, the tool comprises a hollow head **20** carried by a hollow tube **24** and having a hollow plate **26** provided with a plurality of openings **28** occurring in radial symmetry about its peripheral edge **30**. Openings **28** are of a size sufficient to slidably receive a plurality of wire fingers **1** to **12** carried within hollow plate **26**. The bottom end of hollow tube **24** carries a knob **34** which when rotated in one direction operates through suitable intervening mechanism housed in tube **24** and head **20** (not shown) to actuate fingers **1** to **12** so as to cause said fingers to be simultaneously retracted from the operating position illustrated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 to the inoperative position illustrated in Fig. 1. Rotation of knob **34** in the opposite direction causes fingers **1** to **12** to be returned to the extended position illustrated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. In their extended position fingers **1** to **12** act as retaining elements upon which yarn may be wound as explained hereinafter.

The method of making an open center rosette and of attaching a bead or jewel to the rosette according to a preferred form of the invention is as follows:

Knob **34** is turned so that fingers **1** to **12** protrude from hollow plate **26** as illustrated in Fig. 2. Then, its loose end A′ being held, a strand of yarn A from a ball or skein is wound loosely across the top of plate **26** of the tool by looping it around the prongs or fingers **1** to **12**. For facilitating description of this invention the prongs are numbered in the order that the yarn is wound about them. Commencing between prongs **2** and **4** (Fig. 2) the yarn is carried across the head of the tool and looped about finger **1**. Then it is brought back and forth across the top of the tool, looping it about the various fingers in a clockwise direction in the manner illustrated in Fig. 2. After the yarn has been looped about finger **12**, it is returned across the head of the tool and looped about prong **2**. Then the procedure is repeated, looping the yarn about fingers **1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 7, 10, 9, 12** and **11** until two loops of yarn are anchored on each prong as illustrated in Fig. 3 wherein A″ indicates the end of the yarn removed from end A′. By so weaving the yarn a temporary center opening B is formed among the strands of yarn forming the network at the center of the tool. Unless the yarn is looped twice about each prong in the order described, no center opening will result. The yarn at end A″ is carried between fingers **1** and **12**, down beneath head **20** and wrapped around hollow tube **24**, so that the portion of the yarn completing the final turn about prong **11** lies substantially directly across the center of the tool.

Thereafter, a separate strand of yarn C is threaded through a pointed darning needle **36**. Needle **36** is then inserted through the opening B and drawn under and over between adjacent pairs of loops or petals in turn to form a series of overcast stitches D interwoven between the petals. Two groups of overcast stitches are formed in this manner by proceeding twice about the tool. As the overcast stitches are formed the portion of yarn A running from the final turn about finger **11** across the top of hollow plate **6** is tied down by stitches D of yarn C and can then be severed adjacent center opening B from the remainder of the yarn wound about tube **24**.

While two groups of overcast stitches are recommended, it is to be understood that more than two groups of overcast stitches may be formed. It is also to be understood that one group of overcast stitches may be formed from a strand of yarn of one color and the second or other groups of overcast stitches may be formed from yarn of a different color. Where two differently colored yarns are employed to form the overcast stitches, it is to

be understood that the yarn utilized to form the first group of overcast stitches will be secured in place by the yarn used to form the second group of overcast stitches.

Once the desired number of overcast stitches have been formed the rosette assumes the permanent shape illustrated in Fig. 5. The overcast stitches D secure the loops woven from yarn A so as to form a permanent center comprising the overcast stitches interwoven with the centrally converging ends of the loops formed from yarn A. After the center has been formed by utilizing one or more strands of yarn for the overcast stitches the needle is forced through the permanent center formed by the overcast stitches inwardly of the opening, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Then the needle is removed from the yarn and a small bead or stone E is threaded on to the yarn. In Fig. 5, the size of bead E is exaggerated in order to better illustrate that the bead is provided with an opening through which the yarn may be drawn.

In practice the bead is of a size sufficiently small to nest in the formed center of the rosette. The yarn is again threaded with needle **36** and the needle is forced outwardly through the formed center at a point diametrically opposite its point of entry. The yarn is drawn tight so as to cause the stone to nest closely to the center of the rosette. Thereafter, the yarn is snipped and tied off to secure the stone in place. The resulting contrast in colors produced by forming the petals from yarn A of one color and forming the center from one or more yarns of a different color results in a rosette of novel appearance and decorative effect.

As indicated hereinabove an open center rosette having a jewel positioned in the open center may be formed from a single strand of yarn. In the latter case, the steps illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 are repeated. After the yarn has been looped for the second time about finger **11**, it is snipped an appropriate distance from the end. The yarn is then inserted through the open head of the needle and the needle is drawn through the center B of the rosette outward toward the periphery of hollow plate **26** under the converging strands of two adjacent pairs of loops. Then, the needle is reinserted in the center and the process repeated to form a series of overcast stitches as described hereinabove in connection with the preferred embodiment illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. When a sufficient number of overcast stitches have been formed the needle is then forced inwardly through the side of the formed center and drawn out of the center opening. The needle is again removed, a small bead or stone is threaded on the yarn, and the needle replaced on the yarn. Then the needle is forced through the formed center outwardly from the formed opening and the yarn tied off so as to secure the stone or bead in place in the formed center. The ends of the yarn from which the loops are made are then trimmed so as to present a neat finished rosette.

It is to be understood that the auxiliary strands of yarn employed to form the overcast stitches may be either of the same quality and size as the yarn utilized to form the loops or, to further enhance the appearance of the rosette, thin metallic threads such as gold or silver threads may be employed.

It is also to be noted that the term "jewel" as used hereinabove is intended to embrace any natural or synthetic precious or semi precious bead or stone, such as pearls, rhinestones, and similar decorative jewels.

Obviously many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in the light of the above teachings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and arrangement of parts specifically described or illustrated, and that within the scope of the appended claims it may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described or illustrated.

I claim:

1. The method of forming an open center rosette having a jewel mounted in its open center comprising, forming a plurality of loops simulating petals of a flower by winding yarn about a plurality of anchoring fingers arranged in radial symmetry, said yarn being wound twice about each anchoring finger, forming a series of overcast stitches about overlapping portions of said yarn between adjacent pairs of loops at their converging ends, said stitches so drawing said overlapping portions as to form a permanent circular opening thereamong, said opening being coincident with the center of symmetry of said loop, and securing a jewel in said open center by means passing across said open center and anchored among said overcast stitches.

2. The method of forming an open center rosette having a jewel mounted in its open center comprising, winding a continuous strand of yarn about a plurality of anchoring fingers arranged in radial symmetry to form a plurality of loops, said yarn being passed back and forth between said fingers so that portions of said yarn form chords of a circle embracing said loops, said yarn being wound twice about each finger, forming overcast stitches about overlapping segments of said portions between adjacent pairs of loops to form a single permanent central opening thereamong, and securing a jewel in said open center by means passing through the side of said open center.

3. The method of forming an open center rosette having a jewel mounted in its open center on a yarn design forming tool having n retractable fingers disposed in radial symmetry comprising successively looping said yarn about said fingers in the order of 1, $\frac{1}{2}n$ plus 1, 2, $\frac{1}{2}n$ plus 2, 3, $\frac{1}{2}n$ plus 3, . . ., n, repeating the same procedure to finger $n-1$ so that each finger has two loops formed thereon, forming a series of overcast stitches about the converging ends of the loops on adjacent fingers to form a central opening defined by said overcast stitches and the converging ends of said loops, and positioning a jewel in said formed opening and securing said jewel in said formed opening.

4. The method of making an open centered rosette having a jewel secured in its open center on a yarn design forming tool having a plurality of retractable fingers disposed in radial symmetry comprising the steps of passing a strand of yarn about a first finger, winding said same strand of yarn about a second finger in diametrically opposed relation to said first finger, returning said yarn back and winding it about a third finger immediately adjacent said first finger, carrying said yarn to a fourth finger immediately adjacent said second finger, and winding it about said fourth finger, thereafter continuing in the same order in the same direction until the yarn has been looped twice about each finger, overcast looping said yarn centrally of said radially disposed loops between adjacent pairs thereof to form a center section having an opening located centrally of said loops, forcing said yarn inwardly through said formed center at one point thereof, threading a jewel having an opening therein on said yarn, drawing said yarn through said formed center at a point diametrically opposite said one point thereof and securing said yarn, whereby said jewel nests firmly in place in said formed open center.

5. The method of forming an open centered rosette having a jewel mounted in its open center on a yarn design forming tool having n retractable fingers disposed in radial symmetry comprising moving said strand of yarn about a first finger, then looping said yarn about a second finger $\frac{1}{2}n$ removed from said first finger, looping said same yarn about a third finger immediately adjacent said first finger, looping said yarn about a fourth finger $\frac{1}{2}n$ removed from said third finger in the same direction as said second finger is removed from said first finger, continuing in this same fashion in the same direction until each finger has been twice looped with the yarn,

forming a series of overcast loops under and over the converging portions of adjacent pairs of loops to make a formed center defining a central opening, drawing said strand through one side of said formed center, threading said strand with a jewel, and drawing said strand through the opposite side of said formed center to bring said jewel into nesting engagement with the opening in said formed center, and tying said strand to securely maintain said jewel in nesting engagement with said opening.

6. The combination of a rosette formed from yarn comprising a plurality of loops simulating petals arranged in radial symmetry about an open center, said open center being rendered permanent by a plurality of overcast stitches interwoven with portions of said yarn forming said loops, and a jewel disposed in said open center and secured thereto.

7. The combination of a rosette having a plurality of petals formed from a single continuous strand of yarn, said petals being arranged in radial symmetry, said yarn being so interwoven that said petals converge inwardly and form a central opening, said central opening being characterized by a series of overcast stitches formed between adjacent pairs of said petals, and a jewel maintained in said opening by a portion of the yarn forming said overcast stitches.

8. A rosette formed from yarn comprising a plurality of loops simulating petals arranged in radial symmetry about an open center formed by said yarn, said open center being characterized by a series of overcast stitches disposed between said loops, and a jewel disposed in said open center and secured therein by a thread passing through said open center at diametrically opposed points thereof.

9. The combination of a woven design comprising a plurality of loops simulating petals arranged in radial symmetry about an open center defined by extensions of said loops in intercrossing relation, said open center being characterized by a series of overcast stitches disposed between said loops about said intercrossing extenions, and a jewel disposed within said open center and secured therein by a thread passing across said open center formed by said intercrossing extensions and said series of overcast stitches.

10. A rosette as defined by claim 9 wherein said overcast stitches are formed by the same yarn used to form said plurality of loops.

11. A rosette as defined by claim 9 wherein said overcast stitches are formed from yarn differing from the yarn employed to form said plurality of loops.

12. A rosette as defined by claim 9 wherein said yarn employed to form said overcast stitches is of a different color than the yarn comprising said plurality of loops.

13. A rosette comprising a plurality of loops formed from a single strand of yarn, said strand of yarn having portions connecting diametrically opposed loops intercrossed intermediate said loops, said loops being radially symmetrical, and a plurarlity of stitches overcast about said intermediate portions and so drawing said portions as to form a permanent central opening thereamong, and a jewel retained in said opening by means anchored among said intermediate portions and said overcast stitches.

14. An open centered rosette having a jewel secured in the open center thereof, said rosette comprising a plurality of petals arranged in radial symmetry, said petals being set off in successive pairs by a series of overcast stitches occurring between successive pairs of said petals, the members of each pair of petals being slightly displaced from each other.

15. An open centered rosette of the type defined by claim 14 wherein said overcast stitches are formed of a strand of yarn integral with the yarn of which said petals are comprised.

16. An open centered rosette of the type defined by claim 14 wherein said overcast stitches are formed from a strand of yarn independent of the yarn of which said petals are comprised, the yarn forming said overcast stitches being of a different color than the yarn of said petals.

17. The combination of a rosette comprising a plurality of petals formed by winding a strand of yarn about a plurality of anchoring fingers arranged in radial symmetry, said strand being wound twice on each anchoring finger to form an open center, a series of overcast stitches formed about overlapping portions of said strand of yarn between the converging ends of adjacent pairs of petals and drawing said overlapping portions so as to render said open center permanent, and a jewel disposed in said open center and secured thereto.

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