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TOWEL SELVAGE CONSTRUCTION

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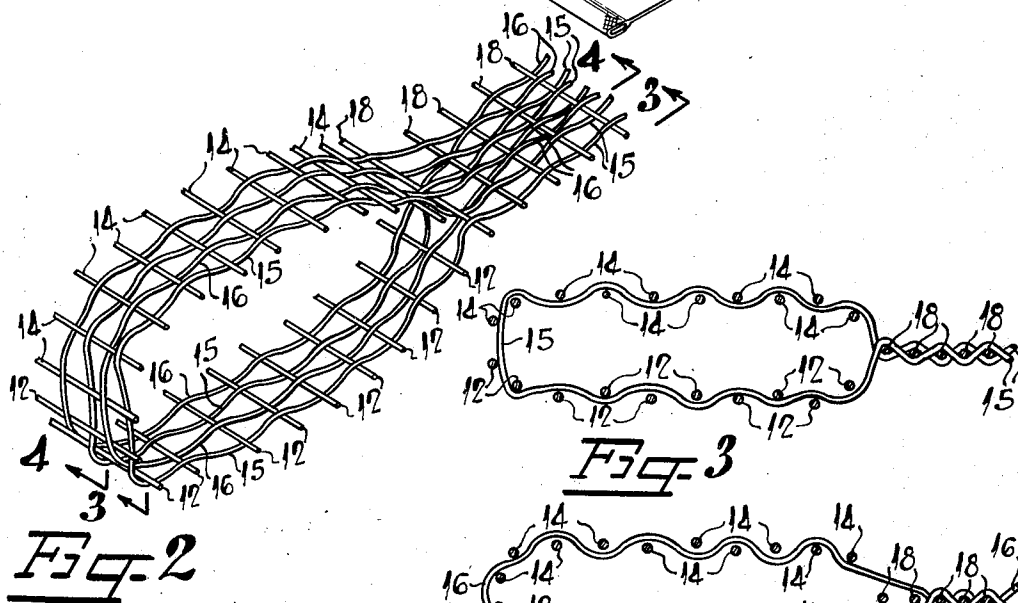
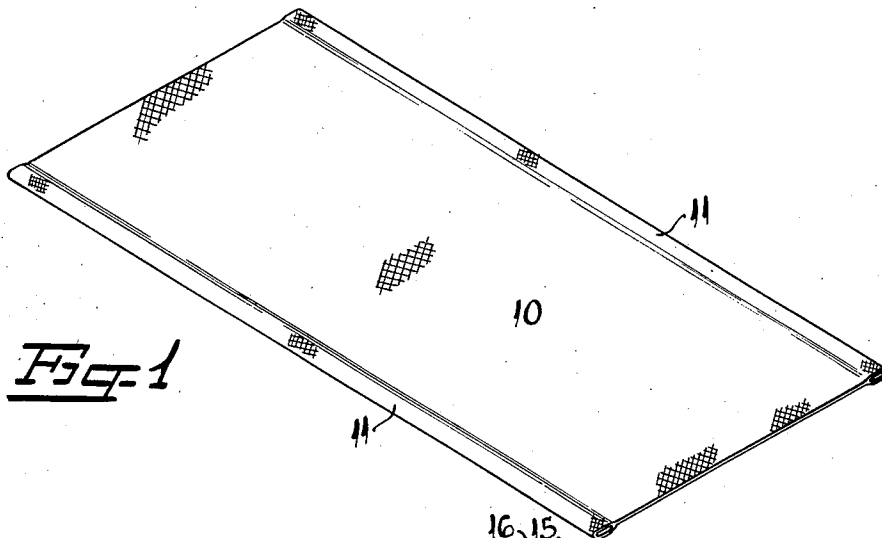
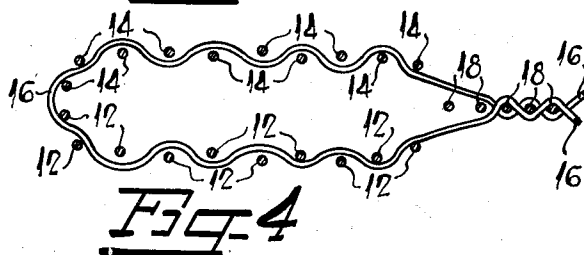


Fig. 3



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TOWEL SELVAGE CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 139—383)

This invention relates to a fabric such as a towel and more especially to an article of this type having an especially constructed tubular selvage associated therewith. It is a well known fact that the selvages of towels are subjected to maximum wear and stresses when in use; therefore, this area must be reinforced so that all portions will have substantially the same wearing quality. Heretofore, selvages have been formed which merely constituted an edge of a single thickness with an increased density of warp threads therein. In order to form such a selvage, it is necessary to use loop selvage retainers, and even then the finished selvage is so compact that it resembles a stiff cord or band which is comparatively non-absorbent.

It is, therefore, an object of this invention to produce a reinforced tubular selvage for a single layer fabric formed by interweaving a portion of the selvage ends with the filling upon one pick of the loom and interweaving the remainder of the selvage ends with the filling upon the next succeeding pick. By using this method of weaving, no selvage retainers are necessary and also it is readily seen that more selvage ends can be put into the selvage. In other words, these selvage ends are woven in upper and lower layers which will give added strength to the towel without sacrificing the softness and flexibility of the fabric.

Some of the objects of the invention having been stated, other objects will appear as the description proceeds, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is an isometric view of a fabric such as a towel showing my improved selvage construction;

Figure 2 is an enlarged isometric view showing one form of weave, which may be employed in the selvage construction;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken along the line 3—3 in Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken along the line 4—4 in Figure 2.

Referring more specifically to the drawing, the numeral 10 denotes the main body portion of a fabric such as a towel which has interwoven with each edge thereof selvages 11. The main body portion 10 may be a plain weave or a terry weave. Figure 2 shows an enlarged view of the selvage 11 and it is there seen that this selvage comprises a plurality of selvage ends 12 and 14, said selvage ends being interwoven with filling ends 15 and 16. The filling ends 15 and 16 are also interwoven with warp body strands 18 which are disposed in the intermediate portion 10 of the towels. In order to get the necessary reinforce-

ment in the selvage of the towel it is necessary to divide the selvage ends 12 and 14 onto an equal number of sheds. The lower selvage ends 12 are interwoven with the filling ends 15 and 16 as the shuttle carries the strand towards the observer in Figure 2; whereas upper selvage ends 14 are interwoven with these strands as the shuttle travels in the opposite direction, or the reverse of the above directions may be employed. Figure 3 shows the path travelled by the filling end 15 during two loom picks; whereas Figure 4 shows the path followed by filling end 16 on the two successive loom picks. Although filling ends 15 and 16 are designated as two different filling strands it is to be understood that they may be of one continuous length if desired. The object in giving the filling ends two reference characters is to more clearly illustrate the paths followed through the warp ends. In the present showing, the four successive picks made by the filling strands 15 and 16 constitute a repeat.

Of course, it is necessary to have a suitable harness pattern which will call for these particular sheds to be formed at the proper time, but since this is well known in the art of weaving it is not deemed necessary to go into a detailed description of this set-up in this application.

However, it is seen that when the body warp ends 18 are interwoven with the filling strands 15 or 16, the shedding mechanism is so arranged that only one layer will be formed and when these same filling strands are interwoven with the selvage ends 12 and 14, a tubular section will be formed. It is therefore seen that I have provided a fabric which has an intermediate body portion of a single interwoven layer with the selvage ends formed into two layers which are interwoven with the same filling ends that are used to form the body portion.

In the drawing and specification, there has been set forth a preferred embodiment of the invention, and although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only, and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in the appended claim.

I claim:

A towel having tubular selvages woven integrally with the body portion of the towel and being disposed along each side edge thereof, the two layers of the selvage having each a less number of warp threads per inch than the body portion, the outer edge of the selvage having two proximate warp threads going over and under the weft threads as a unit.

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