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L. B. STRAUSS

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METHOD OF MAKING CLOTH OR GARMENTS

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Fig. 1.

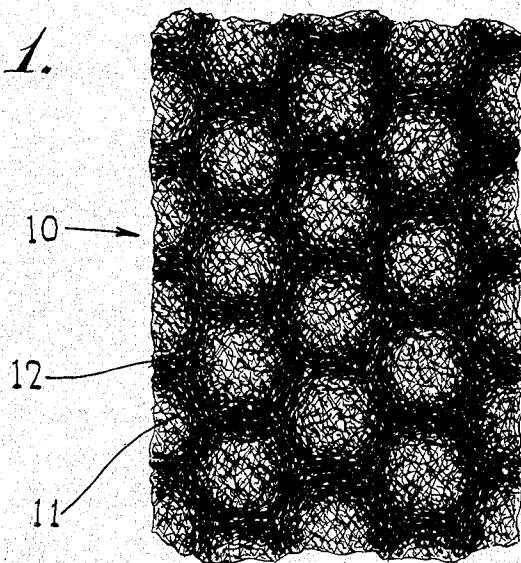
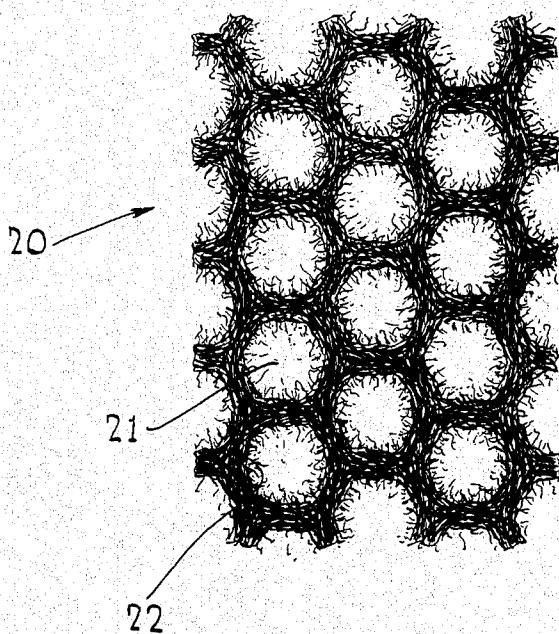


Fig. 2.



INVENTOR
LOUIS B. STRAUSS

BY
J. B. Felskin
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD OF MAKING CLOTH OR GARMENTS

Louis B. Strauss, Manhattan Beach, N. Y.

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9 Claims. (Cl. 28—74)

This invention relates to a method of making cloth or garments. It is particularly directed to a method of making cloth of yarn containing a mixture of fur and wool fibers.

An object of this invention is to provide a highly improved process for making cloth for garments using by-products or scraps of fur mixed with short or long fiber wool, the resultant cloth having nevertheless a very soft feel resembling cashmere, which is an imported product and practically unobtainable at the present time.

A further object of this invention is to provide an improved method of treating cloth made from yarn comprising a mixture of fur such as mink, racoon, beaver, muskrat or vicuna together with wool.

Still a further object of this invention is to provide an economical method of the character described which shall be easy to carry out, and which shall result in luxurious cloth of good strength, and which is adaptable for making ladies' and men's sweaters, or women's skirts, either woven or knitted.

Other objects of this invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described, and of which the scope of application will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawing, in which is shown various possible illustrative embodiments of this invention,

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a piece of cloth made in accordance with the present invention after treatment as described in the specification; and

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the cloth before treatment.

In accordance with the present invention fur is blended with wool to produce a yarn. The fur may be obtained from scrap pieces of fur of either the rat or goat family. Fur such as mink, racoon, beaver, muskrat or vicuna may be used. The fur is sheared off the pieces of skin and blown to clean out the dirt. Any grade of wool may be used for mixing with the fur fibers. Thus nolls or leavings from carded wool or short length fiber wool may be used. The wool and fur are mixed together in a carding machine and may be spun by the mule or Belgian system of spinning. Between 20% and 40% of fur may be used in the blend.

When using long wool fibers the result is a stronger yarn, but due to shrinking it does not have as good a "handle" or feel, as when using short fibers. As will appear hereinafter, short fiber wool may be used successfully in accordance with the present method, and due to the treatment as outlined hereinafter the yarn will be strong and yet have a soft feel or "handle." The short fiber wool furthermore blends better with the fur fibers. A good sweater can thus be made by using practically by-products of both wool and fur.

The yarn may be knitted or woven into cloth material. The carded mixture or blend of wool and fur may be spun to a tight twist either by dry or oil spinning and it is thus formed into a yarn having tensile strength sufficiently sturdy for weaving or knitting, but due to the tight twist the cloth will not be soft until treated as outlined hereinafter. The yarn may be knitted into a sweater or other garment.

The cloth or garment is then processed to remove the harsh feel and to soften the same as will appear hereinafter. The processing of the cloth or garment is as follows:

The cloth or garment is scoured or washed in a laundry wheel for about twenty minutes in hot water, alkali, soap and oil soap. A detergent of high sulfate type may be used. The water is preferably at between 120°–130° F. during the first washing.

Thereafter the water and soil are drained off and fresh water at about 115°–120° F. added. Soda ash may be also added and the garments or cloth are then washed for about eight minutes in this solution.

Thereafter more hot water together with oil and germicidal material are added. The oil may be mineral oil such as "No. 70, Woodtex Standard." The germicidal material may be "Lysol," ammonia, or "CN." The cloth or garments are washed in this mixture from between three to five minutes. The water is then drained out of the laundry wheel and while the clothes are still hot, they are rinsed with cold water for one and one-half to two minutes.

The cloth or garments are then put in an extractor which is operated until all the water is out, leaving the cloth or garments damp dry. The same is then placed in a steam heated tumbler which is operated until the cloth is thoroughly dry. The tumbler is operated back and forth and serves to bring the fur fibers to the surface of the yarn. The wool thus acts as a binder for the fur fibers.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 shows a piece 10 of cloth processed as described herein. In the drawing it will be seen that the fur fibers 11 are at the surface of the yarn 12 and close the pores in the fabric. Washing of the cloth in hot water and oil and then the rinsing in cold water while the garment is still hot causes the fur fibers to come to the surface. The process of washing and tumbling gives the cloth a brushed appearance. A coarse wool may therefore be used in the improved process described herein, and the resultant cloth will nevertheless be soft. The rinsing of the garment while hot, furthermore, in cold water causes the wool fibers 12 to contract and bind the fur fibers to make them stick. The scouring method furthermore removes grease, fats, and animal odors from the yarn, and also rids the yarn of kink or curl. The fabric becomes lustrous and smooth and feels the same as cashmere, and the fur fibers close all the open pores of the fabric.

The garments or cloth may be dyed after processing to the natural animal color or any other color.

Cashmere is not obtainable in this country at the present time due to the war and sweaters made in accordance with the present invention will have the same feel, warmth, and wearability and will look as luxurious as cashmere sweaters.

The fur is obtainable from clippings which furriers ordinarily dispose of.

The processing of the sweater or other garment helps the sweater to maintain its shape and it will not sag or stretch. If the sweater gets dirty it can be washed at home or in a laundry.

In Fig. 2 is illustrated a piece 20 of the cloth before treatment showing the open pores 21. Also the fur fibers 22 do not have a brushed appearance as in Fig. 1.

In the piece 20 before scouring or processing, as will be seen, the yarn is tight and harsh showing openings in the cloth.

If desired the yarn may be processed as described above before it is knitted or woven into cloth or a garment. In the event that the yarn is scoured and washed, the garments or cloth must again be washed and treated as described herein, although for a lesser period of time.

If desired, furthermore, the garments or cloth may be dyed in a laundry wheel after treatment as hereinbefore described.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a device in which the several objects of this invention are achieved, and which is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

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

1. A method of the character described, consisting in blending together wool and fur fibers, then spinning the mixed fibers into a yarn, then making cloth of the yarn, then washing said cloth in hot water, then rinsing the cloth while hot in cold tap water, and thereafter placing the cloth in an extractor, extracting the water therefrom until they are damp dry, and then placing the same in a heated tumbler and operating the tumbler to cause the cloth to dry, and the fibers to migrate to the surface of said cloth.

2. A process of making cloth, consisting in blending fur and wool fibers, then spinning the blended fibers into a yarn, making cloth of the yarn, then washing the cloth in a vessel in relatively hot water, together with alkali soap and oil soap, then draining off the water and soil from the vessel, and adding fresh, relatively hot water and alkali to the vessel, and again washing, then adding oil and germicidal substances to the vessel, and continuing to wash, then draining off the water from the vessel, and while the cloth is hot, rinsing the same with cold water.

3. A process of making cloth, consisting in blending fur and wool fibers, then spinning the blended fibers into a yarn, making cloth of the yarn, then washing the cloth in a vessel in relatively hot water, together with alkali soap and oil soap, then draining off the water and soil from the vessel, and adding fresh, relatively hot water and alkali to the vessel, and again washing, then adding oil and germicidal substances to the vessel, and continuing to wash, then draining off the water from the vessel, and while the cloth is hot, rinsing the same with cold water, then extracting the water from the cloth until it is damp dry, and then placing the cloth in a heated tumbler and tumbling until the cloth is thoroughly dry.

4. A process of the character described, consisting in blending fur and wool fibers, then spinning the blended fibers into yarn, then making the yarn into cloth, then washing the cloth in water between 120°-130° F., and thereafter removing the water, and while the cloth is hot rinsing in cold water, then extracting the water from the cloth until it is damp dry, and then drying the cloth in a heated tumbler to cause the fur fibers to migrate to the surface of the cloth.

5. A process of the character described, consisting in cutting fur off scrap fur, blowing the fur to remove dirt therefrom, then blending the same with wool fibers, and spinning the blended fibers into yarn, then making cloth of the yarn, then washing the cloth in a laundry wheel for about twenty minutes in water at between 120°-130° F. to which has been added alkali soap and oil soap, then releasing the water and soil from the laundry wheel, then adding fresh water at between 115°-120° F., together with soda ash, and washing from six to eight minutes, then adding water of substantially the same temperature and mineral oil and germicidal material to the laundry wheel, and washing for between three to five minutes, then draining off the water, and while the cloth is still hot, rinsing in cold tap water from one and one-half to two minutes.

6. A process of the character described, consisting in cutting fur off scrap fur, blowing the fur to remove dirt therefrom, then blending the same with wool fibers, and spinning the blended fibers into yarn, then making cloth of the yarn, then washing the cloth in a laundry wheel for about twenty minutes in water at between 120°-130° F. to which has been added alkali soap and oil soap, then releasing the water and soil from the laundry wheel, then adding fresh water at between 115°-120° F., together with soda ash, and washing from six to eight minutes, then adding water of substantially the same temperature and mineral oil and germicidal material to the laundry wheel, and washing for between three to five minutes, then draining off the water, and while the cloth is still hot, rinsing in cold tap water from one and one-half to two minutes, then placing the cloth in an extractor and ex-

tracting the water until the cloth is damp dry, and then drying the cloth in a heated tumbler.

7. Process of treating textile material comprising a mixture of wool fibers of short staple length and fur down, comprising subjecting said textile material to treatment with hot water, and while said textile material is still hot, immersing the same into a bath of cold tap water, thereafter placing the textile material in an extractor, extracting the water therefrom until said textile material is damp dry, placing said damp dry textile material into a heated tumbler and operating the same, so as to cause said textile material to dry, and the fur down to migrate to the surface of said textile material.

8. A process of preparing a textile material which comprises blending a mixture of wool fibers of short staple length and fur down, spinning said mixture of wool fibers and fur down into a yarn, processing said yarn into a fabric, subjecting said fabric to treatment with hot water, and while said textile material is still hot, im-

mersing the same into a bath of cold tap water, thereafter placing the textile material in an extractor, extracting the water therefrom until said textile material is damp dry, and then placing said damp dry textile material into a heated tumbler and operating said tumbler to cause the textile material to thoroughly dry and the fur fibers to migrate to the surface of the textile material.

9. A method of the character described, consisting in blending together wool and fur fibers, then spinning the mixed fibers into a yarn, then making cloth of the yarn, then washing said cloth in hot water, then rinsing the cloth while hot in cold tap water, and thereafter placing the cloth in an extractor, extracting the water therefrom until they are damp dry, and then placing the same in a tumbler and operating the tumbler to cause the cloth to dry and the fur fibers to migrate to the surface of said cloth.

LOUIS B. STRAUSS.