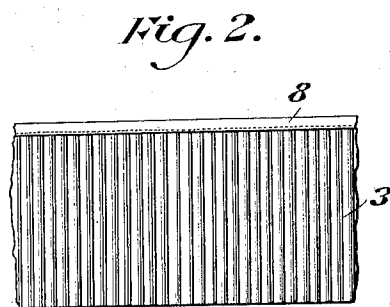
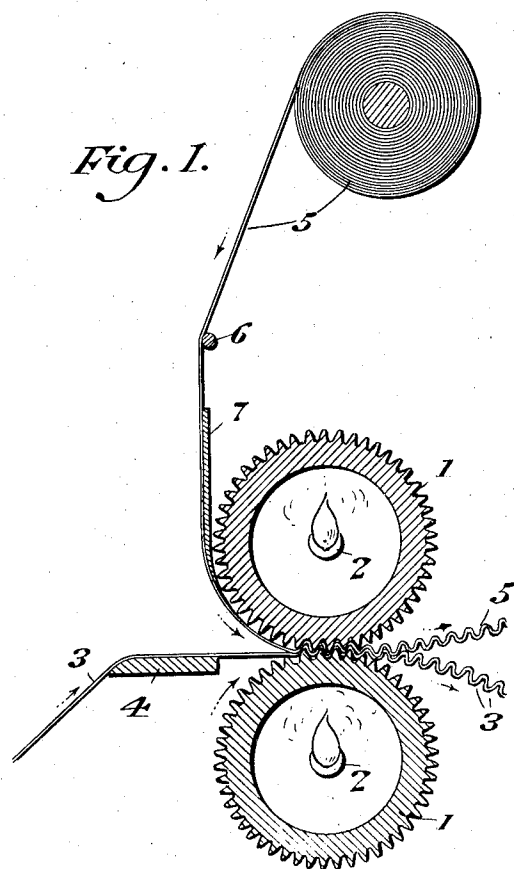


W. W. HIGGONS.
 PLAITED DRESS GOODS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 27, 1919.

1,362,698.

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PLAITED DRESS GOODS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

1,362,698.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed August 27, 1919. Serial No. 320,169.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN W. HIGGONS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Port Chester, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Plaited Dress Goods and Methods of Manufacturing the Same, of which the following is a specification.

A draw-back to the use of dress goods platings, ruchings and similar fluted or plaited dress goods trimmings formed from strips of fluted or plaited fabric, is that when dampened or wet by atmospheric conditions the folds, flutes or plaits tend to open or flatten out, thereby destroying the artistic effect of the trimming.

It is the object of my invention to so manufacture this type of dress trimming that it will retain its folded or plaited shape in all kinds of weather, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a fluting machine illustrating one form of apparatus for performing the process; and

Fig. 2 a detail view showing a strip of the completed trimming.

I apply to one or both sides of the fabric, preferably during the plaiting, fluting, or folding operation, a very thin film of transparent moisture-proofing material, such as paraffin, so that the fabric will not absorb moisture. One way of doing this is to run through the corrugated or fluted plaiting rolls of the usual cloth-fluting machine, the strip of textile fabric to be fluted and a strip of commercial paraffin paper in superposed relation, the rolls being heated in any suitable or known manner. As the superimposed strips of fabric and paraffin paper pass between the rolls they are pressed closely together and formed with permanent flutes or lines of fold, and at the same time the paraffin is softened or melted by the heat from the rolls and most of the paraffin is transferred to the textile fabric, as the fabric is more highly absorbent than the paper. The paraffin, of course, impregnates the textile fabric more or less, but it is only essential that a sufficient quantity of the paraffin be extracted from the paper by the textile fabric to form a thin film which will prevent absorption of moisture by the fabric, particularly along the lines of fold.

Any suitable moisture-proofing material or

composition other than paraffin may be used, since it is only necessary that the material employed shall be transparent, or substantially transparent, and preferably colorless, so as to avoid in any way affecting the appearance of the fabric to the eye.

In view of the fact that the moisture-proofing material is transparent there will be no necessity for any great degree of nicety in grading the quantity of material applied to the goods. I have found in practice that by heating the fluting rolls and running through with the strip of textile fabric a strip of commercial paraffin paper, the fabric will take up enough of the softened paraffin to accomplish the desired purpose. Of course, the strip of paper will be fluted or plaited in the same manner as the fabric, but the paper will not adhere to the fabric and may be readily separated from the same after it passes through the rolls. It will be understood that this transparent moisture-proofing material may be applied to the fabric in other ways than by transferring the same to the fabric from strips of paraffin paper. An advantage in employing paraffin or analogous moisture-proofing material resides in the fact that it serves to slightly stiffen the fabric as well as to moisture-proof the same.

Apparatus of various constructions may be employed in the manufacture of the improved trimming. Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings, 1 designates the two hollow, longitudinally corrugated, grooves or fluted plaiting rolls of the well-known cloth-plaiting machine, said rollers being driven in the direction indicated by the arrows and being heated by the usual gas burners 2. The strip or web 3 of textile fabric is passed over the usual feed table 4 and fed between the rolls 1 underneath and simultaneously with the strip or web of commercial paraffin paper 5 which is drawn over a bar 6 and plate 7 from a roll journaled in suitable supports on the frame of the machine. After the strip of fabric is fluted and moisture-proofed, the usual textile binding strip or tape 8 is folded over one edge thereof in the usual manner and stitched to the plaited strip.

What I claim is:

1. As an article of manufacture, a plaited piece of textile fabric having upon a surface thereof a coating of transparent moisture-proof stiffening material.

2. As an article of manufacture, a plaited piece of textile fabric having applied to it a transparent moisture-proof stiffening material, said stiffening material being paraffin and being applied in the form of a thin film substantially throughout the area of the goods.

3. The method of rendering permanent the folds of a piece of plaiting, etc., consisting in applying to the goods at the time of forming the folds therein a heated transparent material which is adapted to harden when cooled.

4. The method of forming permanent plaits in fabric consisting in plaiting a piece of fabric and simultaneously impregnating

the fabric with a transparent moisture-proofing and stiffening material.

5. The method of forming permanent plaits in fabric consisting in simultaneously passing pieces of fabric and paraffin paper in superposed relation between a pair of fluted rolls, one or both of which rolls are heated.

6. A trimming for garments or the like comprising a piece of plaited textile fabric having its threads coated with a colorless translucent material insoluble in water.

7. A trimming formed of textile fabric fluted and impregnated with paraffin.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

WARREN W. HIGGONS.