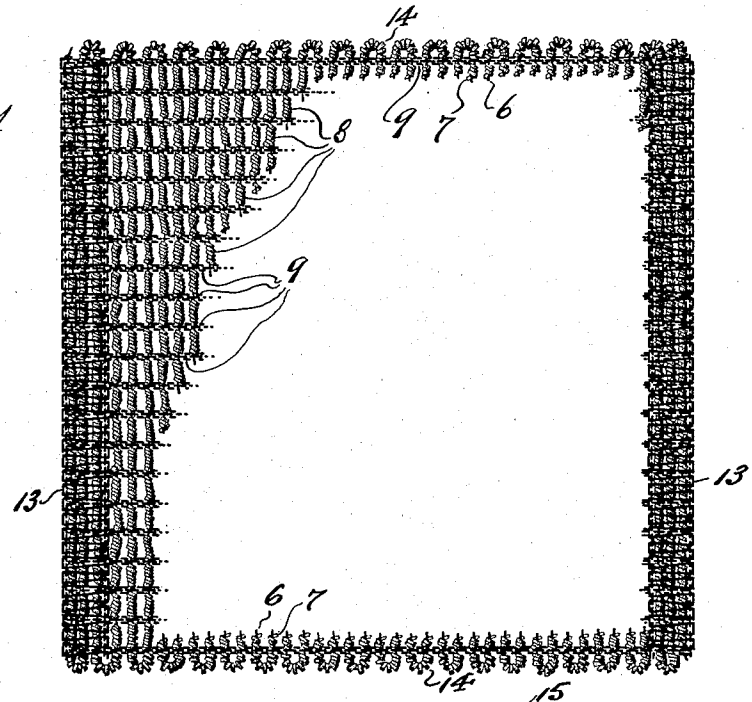
Jan. 7, 1936. R. L. HARTWELL 2,026,632

POT CLOTH

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Fig. 1



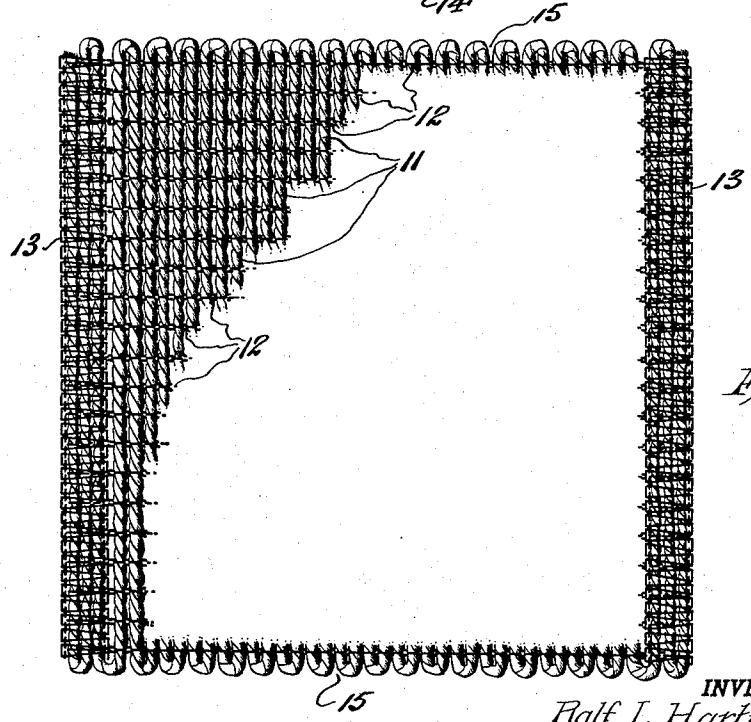


Fig. 2

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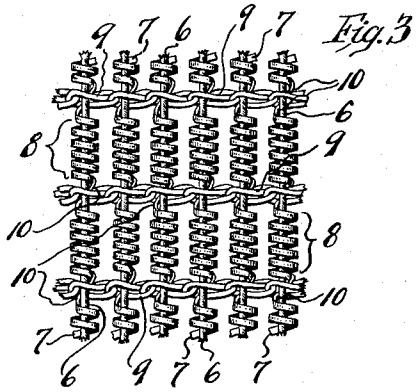


Fig. 3

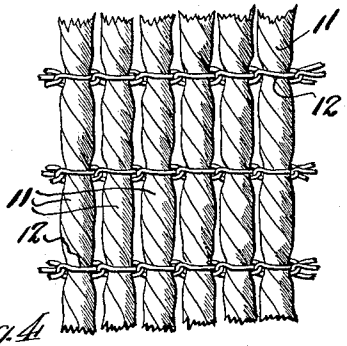


Fig. 4

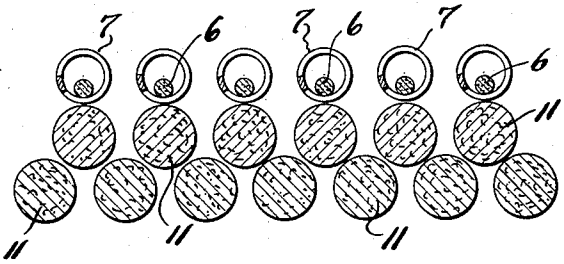


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,026,632

POT CLOTH

Ralf L. Hartwell, Orange, N. J., assignor to Metal Textile Corporation, West Orange, N. J., a corporation of Delaware

Application December 13, 1933, Serial No. 702,190

2 Claims. (Cl. 15—208)

This invention relates to improvements in pot-cloths, and has reference, more particularly, to a composite cloth the elements of which are so arranged that both abrasive and non-abrasive cleansing effects are obtainable by the use thereof.

The invention has for its principal object to provide a pot-cloth structure comprising, superimposed abrasive fabric and non-abrasive fabric layers; the abrasive fabric consisting in a gimping of metal, such as copper, which is coiled or gimped around a carrier strand, the latter, as a warp, being reciprocated in a knitting machine whereby holding stitches are knit transversely over and across the gimped material at suitable intervals, to serve both as a weft of the fabric, as well as a means to segregate and secure metallic coil groups in such manner as to best present the same for abrasive or scouring effect, and to restrain the coils from unwinding and raveling in the event of breakage through accident or wear; and the non-abrasive fabric consists of a soft cotton yarn of relatively large size, which, laid as a warp, is provided with transverse knitted weft stitching to form a soft fabric. The abrasive fabric is overlaid upon the relatively soft non-abrasive fabric, and the layers suitably secured together, so that in use, the soft non-abrasive fabric will back the abrasive fabric, thereby to cushion the abradant coils and yet project the same firmly, although yieldably, against a surface to be scoured, whereby desired abrasive effects without surface gouging or scratching are attained.

The invention has for a further object to provide a pot-cloth, comprising superimposed layers of abrasive and non-abrasive fabrics of the kind above mentioned, wherein the fabric layers are secured together along opposite margins so that the same may be separated somewhat to facilitate rinsing and cleaning of the cloth after use thereof, and so that the same may be reversed or turned inside out to promote longer wear.

Other objects of this invention, not at this time more particularly enumerated, will be understood from the following detailed description of the same.

An illustrative embodiment of this invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a face view of the novel pot-cloth, showing the abrasive side thereof; and Fig. 2 is a face view of the same, showing the non-abrasive side thereof.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary detail of the abrasive fabric element of the cloth; and Fig. 4 is a similar detail of the non-abrasive fabric element of the cloth.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary cross sectional view through the pot-cloth, this view being drawn on a greatly enlarged scale.

Similar characters of reference are employed in the above mentioned views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to said drawings, the reference character 6 indicates a carrier strand, which consists of a suitable yarn, such as cotton, jute, etc. Gimped upon and about the carrier strand 6 is a metallic strand 7, preferably in the form of a flat ribbon-like wire of copper or other desired metal. The gimping of the metallic strand 7 is so applied upon the carrier strand 6 as to form relatively large convolutions or coils, capable of being segregated into groups 8 (see Fig. 3) by and between knitted cross stitching 9, each group of coils 8, being connected with adjacent groups by connecting portions 10 which are embraced by and somewhat interlocked into the knitted cross stitching 9, thus holding the metallic gimping against complete unwinding or unraveling should coils within segregated groups break through accident or wear. By reason of the segregation of the metallic gimping into spaced groups of coils 8, a better abrasive effect is secured, because the somewhat loose coils can more readily be projected from the cloth surface into effective contact with a surface desired to be scoured, and yet such coils may readily respond to the cushioning effect of the soft non-abrasive layer or layers by which the abrasive fabric layer is backed.

The reference character 11 indicates a strand of soft and comparatively thick and fluffy yarn, such as cotton yarn, which, utilized as a warp, is wrought into a soft non-abrasive fabric by knitted cross-stitching 12. One or more layers of this soft non-abrasive fabric is superimposed upon a layer of the above-described abrasive fabric, and such superimposed layers are bound together at and along opposite side margins by side stitching 13, leaving the selvage edges 14 and 15 of the respective layers free.

When the pot-cloth is thus completed, the same is ready for use; in use, if it is desired to obtain a scouring effect, the abrasive fabric side of the cloth is applied to the surface desired to be scoured, and rubbed thereover. Owing to the somewhat loose arrangement of the coils of the coil groups 8 and the comparatively soft and resilient character of the non-abrasive fabric which backs the coil groups, the latter will be projected

outwardly from the face of the cloth into effective contact with the surface to be scoured, but will be yieldably pressed against said surface by reason of the resilient or cushioning character of the backing of non-abrasive fabric. By reason of such arrangement and relation of parts, the pot-cloth effectively serves for scouring or abrading operations without risk of being too harshly applied, and therefore all risk of undesired gouging or scratching of the surface worked upon is avoided.

The soft non-abrasive fabric face serves admirably as a dish-cloth, and consequently the pot-cloth may be utilized for both scouring and ordinary cleansing operation. The layers are easily separated at portions of their margins to facilitate rinsing out and cleaning of the cloth after use, thus not only assuring the maintenance of the same in sanitary condition, but also aiding in prolonging the useful life of the same. The pot-cloth may also be turned inside out, thus reversing the surfaces of the abrasive and non-abrasive fabric sides thereof, and thereby enabling the user to gain the benefit of further useful efficiency of unworn surfaces.

While I have shown and described a specific arrangement of abrasive and non-abrasive fabrics in pot-cloth forming relation, it will be understood that other relative arrangements thereof, as well as other means of securing the same together, may be employed without departing from the scope of my invention as defined in the following claims.

I claim:—

1. A pot-cloth, comprising a soft fabric backing layer consisting of warp strands of soft cotton yarn of relatively large diameter and mutually spaced weft strands of relatively small diameter knitted transversely across said cotton warp strands, an abrasive forward layer consisting of warp strands with a gimping of ribbon-like metallic material about the same, spaced weft strands knitted transversely across said second mentioned warp strands and their metallic gimping to segregate the latter into individual coil groups with the connecting portions between longitudinally adjacent coil groups embraced and gripped in and by the knitted stitches of said second mentioned weft strands, the coils of said coil groups being of relatively large diameter in comparison to said second mentioned warp strands, and stitching extending through the opposite side margins of said layers to unite the same into a unitary fabric, said soft warp strands of the backing layer providing a resilient cushioning body to back the coil groups of said abrasive forward layer and to project the same outwardly from the warp strands carrying the same.

2. A pot-cloth, comprising a soft fabric backing layer consisting of warp strands of soft cotton yarn of relatively large diameter and mutually spaced weft strands of relatively small diameter knitted transversely across said cotton warp strands, an abrasive forward layer consisting of warp strands with a gimping of ribbon-like metallic material about the same, spaced weft strands knitted transversely across said second mentioned warp strands and their metallic gimping to segregate the latter into individual coil groups with the connecting portions between longitudinally adjacent coil groups embraced and gripped in and by the knitted stitches of said second mentioned weft strands, the coils of said coil groups being uniform and of relatively large diameter in comparison to said second mentioned warp strands, and stitching extending through one set of opposite side margins only of said layers to unite the said layers into a unitary fabric, said soft warp strands of the backing layer providing a resilient cushioning body to back the coil groups of said abrasive forward layer and to project the same outwardly from the warp strands carrying the same.

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