June 9, 1953 J. B. MEISTER ET AL 2,641,045

REVERSIBLE FABRIC

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Fig. 1

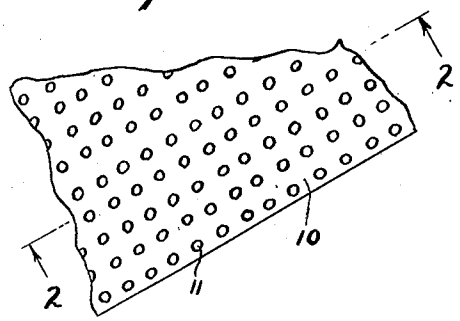


Fig. 2

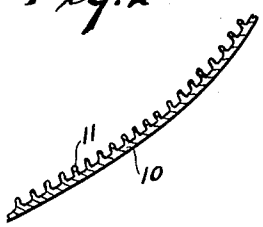


Fig. 3

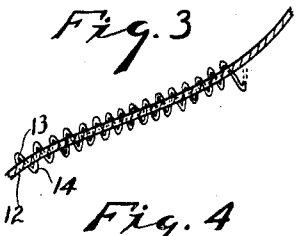


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

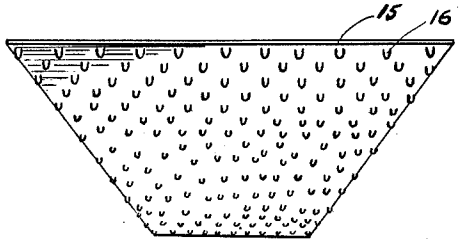
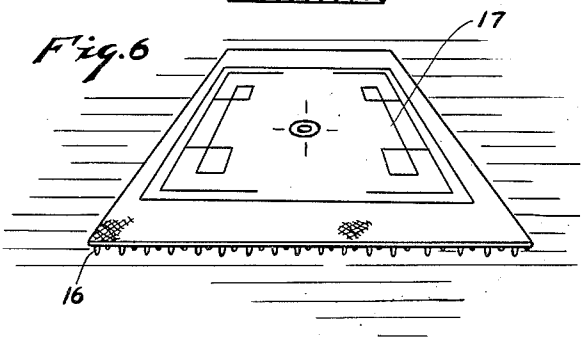


Fig. 6



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REVERSIBLE FABRIC

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1 Claim. (Cl. 28—80)

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This invention relates to textiles and similar materials. It is an object of the present invention to provide a textile with means for spacing the body of the textile from the body of the wearer or from the surface on which the textile is disposed in order that the textile will not so greatly absorb body perspiration or accumulations of the surface on which the material has been disposed.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a carpet or rug with spacing projections which lift the under surface of the rug from the surface on which it is disposed whereby the rug is kept free of dampness and moisture which may prevail upon the floor supporting surface.

Other objects of the present invention are to provide a textile or similar material having spacing projections adapted for maintaining the body of the material from the surface, which is of simple construction, inexpensive to manufacture, easy to work into a garment, rug or carpet, flexible, and efficient in operation.

For other objects and for a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a piece of material embodying the features of the present invention and showing the projections disposed thereupon,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken generally on line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevational view of a modified form of this material wherein the projections are disposed on the opposite sides of the material and the projections on one side are staggered with respect to the projections on the other side,

Fig. 4 is an illustrative view showing the manner in which the material is extended over the body of a wearer,

Fig. 5 is a bottom perspective view of a rug incorporating the projections of the present invention,

Fig. 6 is a top perspective view of the run shown in Fig. 5 as applied to a floor surface and resting upon the projections.

Referring now particularly to Figs. 1, 2 and 4, 10 represents a piece of material on one side of which there are provided a plurality of spaced projections (11). These projections can be either symmetrically arranged or can be disposed at random on the surface of the material. These projections when the material is draped over the body of the wearer definitely space the body of

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the material away from the surface area of the body. The projections when arranged unsymmetrically can form figures which are ornamental but will have just the same utility and purpose of keeping the body of the material spaced away from the body of the wearer.

These projections are preferably applied to the already woven cloth by a weaving, stitching, molding, or protruding operation. For example, the operation may be easily and quickly effected upon already prepared woven fabric by threading into the fabric a large diameter thread of waterproof material whereby to provide on the surface of the material these necessary projections to keep the body of the material spaced from the supporting surface on which the textile is to be worn or supported.

If the material is soft and the projections thereon are likewise of soft goods so as to be ineffective, these projections can be made to carry out the purpose of the invention by supplying the inner and engaging surface of the material with a coating of plastic-like material to stiffen and provide positive and abrupt projections which definitely cause the body of the piece to be spaced from the wearer's skin.

The projections extend from the main body of the material a distance equal to or greater than the thickness of the material body. The spacing of these projections is such that the body of the material can at no time engage with the skin surface. In other words, the projections are spaced close enough together and are so rigid that it is practically impossible during the ordinary wearing of the material and without the application of pressure onto the material, to have the body of the material itself engage with the skin surface.

The material can have some degree of absorptive power but with the same being spaced from the skin surface, it is not necessary to so utilize the material for the absorbing of perspiration to as great an extent. The material will accordingly keep its shape on the wearer and will not be greatly filled with the perspiration, which renders it limp and undesirable. The material will at all times have a good appearance on the wearer.

In Fig. 3 there is shown a modified form of the invention wherein a main body of the material is provided as indicated at 12 and wherein projections 13 and 14 forming loops respectively extend from the opposite sides of this main body 12. The projections are spaced in the same manner as above described in connection with the

form of the invention shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and preferably the projections 14 are staggered with relation to the projections 13 on the opposite side of the material. These projections being staggered will give stiffness to the goods between the spacings of the projections on one side. The provision of projections on both sides makes the goods reversible. Should the projections on the one side become worn, or flattened, the material can be reversed and used on the other side. These projections definitely keep the body of the material free of the supporting surface and keep out dampness and moisture or perspiration which might otherwise enter the body of the material. The projections in both instances are preferably made of non-water-absorbing material. These projections are preferably made of such material as to be non-absorbing or the projections which may normally be provided on the material are so treated as to be non-water-absorbing. These projections can be treated with plastic-like material, rubber, or other semi-rigid substances. Because of the projections being so small, the material will not greatly increase the weight of the goods.

In Fig. 4 there is shown the material draped over the body of the wearer with the projections engaging the body surface.

In Figs. 5 and 6 there are shown the adaptation of the invention to a rug or carpet. This rug or carpet has the main body 15 with staggered projections 16 depending therefrom. These projections are properly spaced from one another so as to fully support the body material 15 and are preferably formed as above described of substantially long and relatively stiff and waterproof projections. The projections are provided either by weaving of heavy material which is perfectly waterproof and which will stand out from the bottom surface of the body a substantial distance. The carpet is applied to the floor in the manner as shown in Fig. 6, with the projections engaging with the floor surface. The carpet can have any design as indicated at 17, on its upper surface.

While illustrations have been made to the provision of goods of this nature adapted to be worn upon the human body and for use in carpets and rugs, it will be apparent that other adaptations of goods of this nature can be utilized where moisture and dampness are to be retarded.

While various changes may be made in the detailed construction of the material, it shall be understood that such changes shall be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claim.

We claim:

A reversible carpet textile comprising a main body of woven flexible fabric and a continuous series of spaced apart, parallel, waterproofed, non-absorbent, large diameter threads precoated with plastic material separate and independent from main body, said threads being of sufficient stiffness to support said main body out of contact with a supporting surface, each thread woven through the fabric to form a series of spaced lines of projections forming loops extending in staggered relation from the opposite surfaces of the main body whereby the textile is reversible, said loops on each side being of equal length and at least equal to the thickness of said main body.

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