

389

Aug. 28, 1928.

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1,682,198

LAUNDRY BAG WITH IMPROVED SELVAGE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME

Filed June 27, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

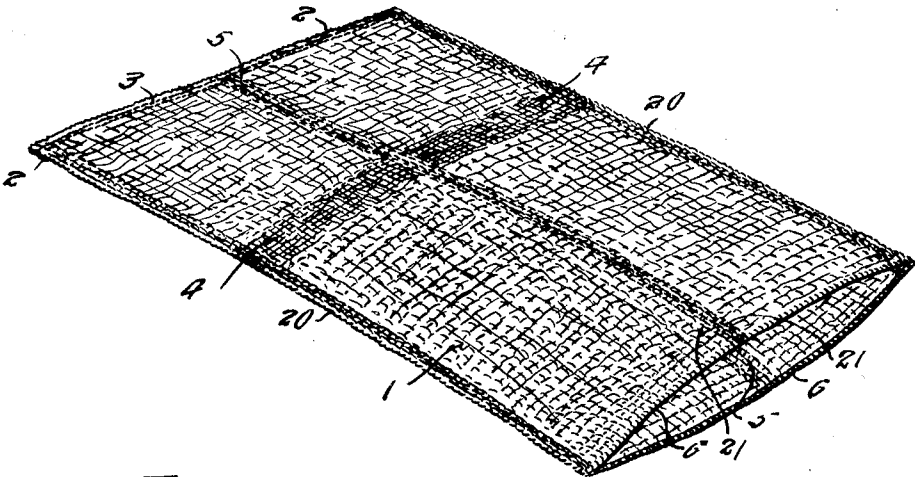


FIG. 2.

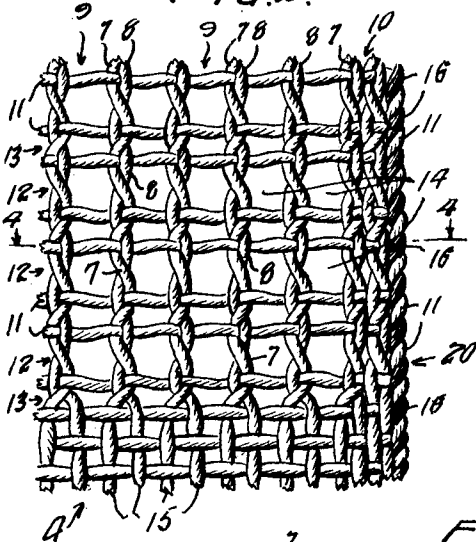


FIG. 3.

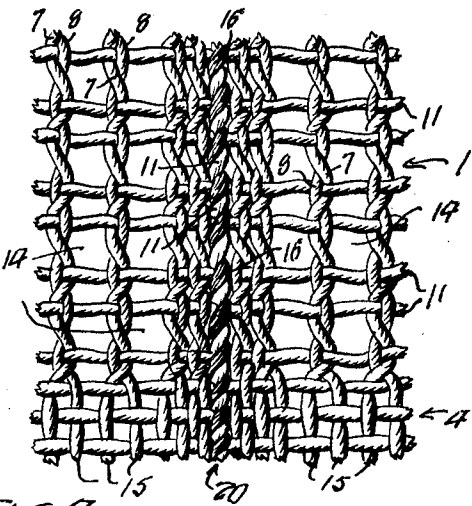
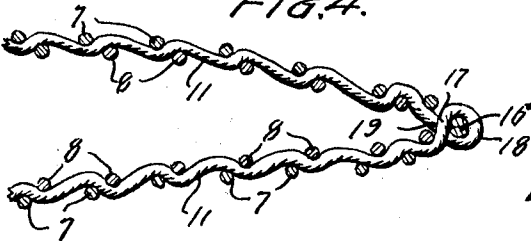


FIG. 4.



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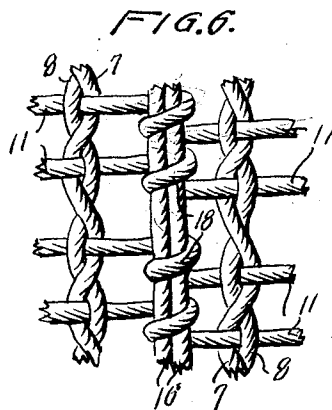
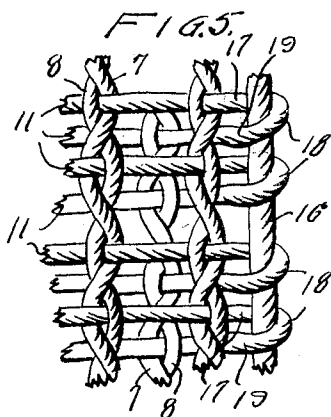
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LAUNDRY BAG WITH IMPROVED SELVAGE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME

Filed June 27, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Patented Aug. 28, 1928.

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LAUNDRY BAG WITH IMPROVED SELVAGE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME.

Application filed June 27, 1927. Serial No. 201,841.

My invention relates to a laundry bag with an improved selvage of a novel type of weave and the process of making same. The type of weave provides a strong bag but one that will permit of water circulating through it readily to facilitate the washing of bundles of laundry while in the bag and thus facilitating the work of the laundry as correct identification of each bundle of laundry is thus made easy.

Heretofore one of the defects of bags of this type has been a tendency for the filling threads to pull out and in some instances break due to the rough treatment the bags receive from the laundry machinery which does the washing. To overcome this defect I provide a novel selvage produced by an original weave as hereafter described and disclosed in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the entire bag;

Fig. 2 is a section of a portion of one side of the bag, including the selvage edge, the opposite side of the bag not being shown in this figure;

Fig. 3 is a section of the bag spread out so that the selvage edge is at the central portion of this detail figure;

Fig. 4 is a transverse section through a portion of both sides of the bag including the selvage edge, on a line corresponding to line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view of the bag with the threads slightly distorted in position to show how they are interwoven and correspond to Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a similar enlarged detail view corresponding to the showing in Fig. 3.

Like numerals designate like parts in each of the several views.

The bag 1, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is woven in tubular form with open mesh leno weave preferably with a transverse reinforcing section 4, of tightly woven plain weave, and longitudinal reinforcing sections 5 of tightly woven leno weave. The leno weave is shown in detail in Figs. 2, 5 and 6, the warp threads being designated as 7 and 8 and the filling or woof threads being designated as 11. The open meshes are designated by the numeral 14, and the numeral 13 indicates the narrow spaces between the closely woven portion 4 of the bag and the more open por-

tion 12 where the open leno weave prevails. The numeral 15 is intended simply to designate the plain weaving of the threads in the plain tightly woven transverse section 4.

The sides of the bag are interwoven to form a closely woven bottom portion 2 which is folded over and sewed by a line of stitching 3 to tightly close the bottom of the bag and prevent unraveling, the bottom edge being also suitably stitched for the same purpose. This bottom portion of the bag also is closely woven with a plain weave thereby preventing any likelihood of its ripping out at the bottom and releasing the laundry contained within the bag. The longitudinal edges of the bag are closely woven with a leno weave, and a novel selvage 20, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 6, is provided consisting of an extra warp thread 16 at each longitudinal edge of the bag around which the filling or woof threads loop in spiral form. This produces an effect somewhat resembling a string of beads at each edge of the bag and may be designated as a "bead selvage."

The advantage attained by this new selvage results from the fact that it does not allow the filling or woof threads to slip through the selvage and thereby constrict the bag when strain is exerted on any particular threads as a result of action of the laundry mechanism while the bags are in the washing machine.

Heretofore a great deal of trouble was experienced through the defect or weakness of the selvage edge. Formerly a bolt or something in the wash wheel or a button on the clothes being laundered would occasionally catch in one of the filling or woof threads and pull it out in the form of a loop. As the filling threads go around the bag the filling thread would be drawn up just so much as the length of the loop. This would constrict the bag and the tight thread would soon break. The new selvage shown in the accompanying drawings obviates this difficulty as it offers enough resistance to keep the loop from pulling. Still it does not lock it securely for if it did that it might cause the thread to break which must be avoided. If it offers resistance, in 99 cases out of a hundred it will slip off the bolt or button before the thread is pulled into a loop. Many thousands of these bags have recently been manufactured and put in use with this novel type of selvage and

no complaint from the above cause in regard to the bag has been received since this improved form of weave was adopted.

The process of making the bag consists in weaving it in tubular form, simultaneously weaving both sides of the bag in open mesh leno weave and at the same time weaving the edges of the bag in a close mesh leno weave by means of suitable attachments for looms such as disclosed in Patent 1,493,514 to B. M. Aull, patented May 13, 1924. This open mesh leno weave is modified along the longitudinal central portions of the bag by substituting the close mesh leno woven portion 5 and the leno weaving is interrupted by a closely woven plain weave portion or section 4 extending transversely of and entirely around the bag by way of reinforcement at about its middle portion. The top portion of the bag is closely woven and the edge is tightly secured with suitable stitching 6. The bottom end of the bag is formed by closely interweaving the sides with a plain close weave, and the interwoven portion is then doubled over and secured by a line of stitching 3. The selvage 20 is woven simultaneously with the rest of the bag, as above described, with an extra warp thread 16 around which the woof or filling threads are looped in spiral form as at 18 in Figs. 4 and 5 to provide a bead like form of selvage which while stouter than the straight selvage heretofore utilized, yet permits the filling threads 11 to give slightly and thus prevent its breaking under tension. The arrangement of this selvage edge is disclosed in exaggerated or enlarged size in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings, and as it actually appears to the eye in Figs. 2 and 3 in the completed bag.

The loop 18 of the filling thread engages around the extra selvage warp thread 16 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the portions of the loop 17 and 19 then extending on to form the body of the bag and being interwoven with the warp threads 7 and 8 in an open mesh leno weave except at the plain woven transverse section 4 of the bag at the bottom 2 and at the portions 5 where a closely woven leno mesh is utilized, except that where it crosses the portion 4 it is plain woven with a very close weave.

I prefer to provide pairs of spaced colored

threads 21 adjacent this longitudinal closely woven portion 5 which function to distinguish and identify the improved type of bags made by applicant's company.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with an open mesh leno weave laundry bag, of a reinforced selvage edge having an extra warp thread and having the filling threads looped around this extra warp thread.

2. The process of weaving a laundry bag, consisting in weaving a fabric in tubular form with a leno weave and weaving the filling threads in spiral looped form around an extra warp thread to produce bead-like reinforced selvage edges.

3. The method of making a seamless open mesh laundry bag, consisting in weaving the entire bag simultaneously, said weaving including a close weaving of the portions of the bag which form the edges and including a weaving of loops of the filling threads in spiral form around an extra warp thread to reinforce the selvage edges, and an open leno weaving of the portions of the bag which form the sides, weaving narrow sections along the longitudinal central portions of the bag in closely woven leno weave and weaving the transverse section of the middle portion of the bag in closely woven plain weave to reinforce the bag, and suitably securing the respective ends of the bag by stitching to prevent unraveling.

4. A method of making a reinforced seamless open mesh bag, consisting in simultaneously weaving portions of the bag which form its sides and edges, the sides being woven with an open leno weave, a portion of each of the sides being woven with a close leno weave to reinforce same, and the edges being woven also with a close leno weave, weaving the filling threads in spiral loop form around the extra warp thread to provide a reinforcing selvage edge, thereafter interweaving the sides of the bag to form a closely woven bottom portion, folding the bottom portion and suitably stitching it to prevent unraveling, and weaving the top portion of the bag with a closely woven leno weave and stitching the top edge to prevent unraveling.

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