

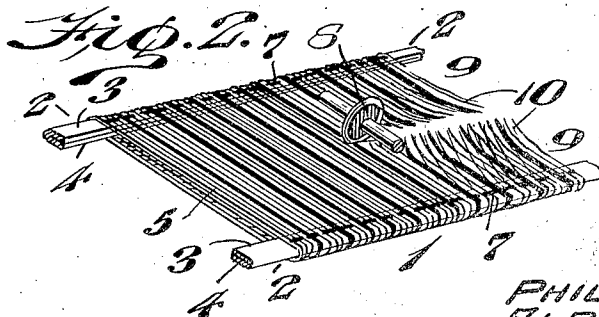
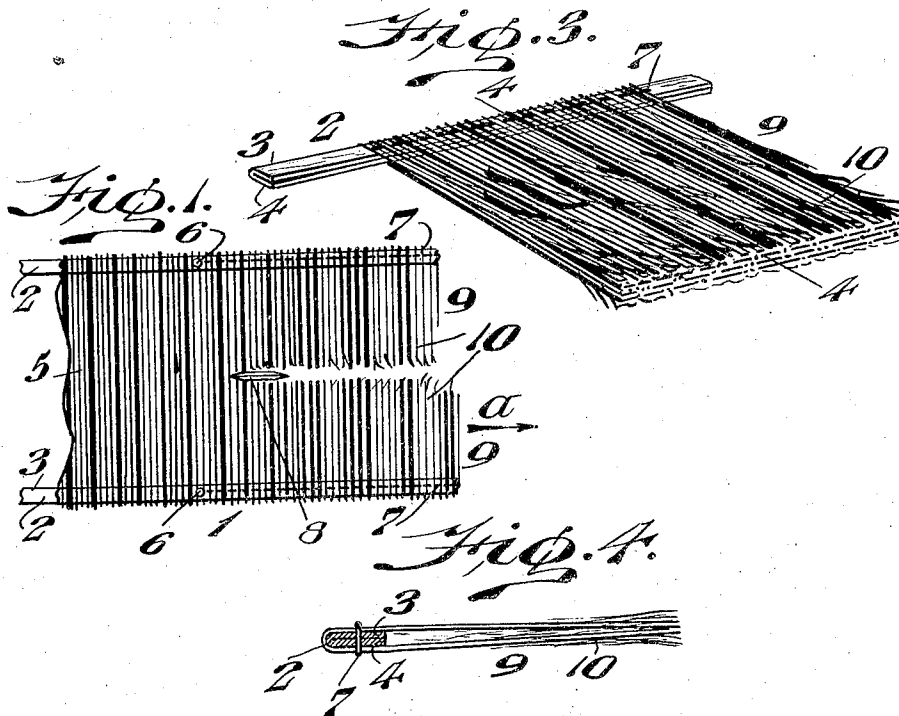
July 1, 1930.

P. KRANZ ET AL

1,769,145

FRINGE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed Nov. 28, 1928



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FRINGE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Application filed November 28, 1928. Serial No. 322,546.

Our invention relates to a new and useful ornamental fringe for use on Christmas trees, house decorations, lamp shades and for other decorative purposes.

Ornamental fringes known and used heretofore have generally consisted of a plurality of strands, filaments or feathers sometimes secured to a backing by a plurality of courses of rough lace work or chain stitch construction forming a base or support from which said strands depend. Fringes of this character were relatively expensive to produce and were not sufficiently durable, since the lace work or chain stitch support tended to become unravelled and did not afford sufficient body to the fringe structure.

By our invention we provide a novel fringe having a base or support composed of a solid tape of a single, double or reinforced thickness, as may be desired, and to which the doubled or folded variegated strands or filaments are stitched, thus greatly reducing the cost of manufacture and greatly improving the quality, appearance and serviceability of the product.

By our novel construction and method we produce a double fringe blank, which is initially composed of two juxtaposed parallel tapes under tension around which the different strands or filaments are wound transversely and continuously under a slight tension and onto which said doubled filaments are stitched by a line of stitching extending longitudinally of said tapes so that a belt-like fringe blank is first formed which is next cut transversely along a central, median line parallel to said tapes to form two separate fringes of symmetrical design, said duplicate fringes being formed simultaneously in an effective, novel and expeditious manner.

For the purpose of illustrating our invention we have shown in the accompanying drawings two forms thereof which is at present preferred by us, since the same have been found in practice to give satisfactory and reliable results, although it is to be understood that the various instrumentalities of which our invention consists can be variously arranged and organized and that our invention is not limited to the precise arrangement and

organization of the instrumentalities as herein shown and described.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a partially finished fringe blank embodying our invention.

Figure 2 represents a perspective diagrammatic view of the fringe blank seen in Figure 1, showing the manner of producing the duplicate fringes in one operation.

Figure 3 represents a perspective view of a finished fringe formed from the blank seen in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 represents a section on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

In the drawings similar numerals of reference indicate like parts.

Referring first to Figures 1 and 2, 1 designates the fringe blank which is composed of two parallel tapes 2 which may be doubled or folded to form the upper and lower members 3 and 4 as will be understood from Figures 1 to 4. The folded tapes 2 are held taut in parallelism and are advanced in the direction of the arrow, as seen in Figure 1 by any suitable mechanism and as said tapes are propelled forwardly or to the right of the positions seen in Figures 1 and 2, there are wound transversely thereon under a slight tension, the threads, strands or filaments 5 seen at the left of Figures 1 and 2. In practice said threads or strands indicated at 5 may be silver, green, red and the like, and are wound upon the tapes so as to present a unique and attractive variegated appearance. As the fringe blank is propelled to the right in the direction of the arrow, *a*, beginning at about the points 6 in Figure 1, we simultaneously stitch transversely through the threads and longitudinally of the doubled tape 2 as indicated at 7, these two lines of stitching being effected simultaneously by sewing machines of any conventional type (not shown).

8 designates a rotary cutter which is positioned at about the point seen in Figures 1 and 2, which cuts through the transverse threads and strands or filament on a longitudinal central line parallel with the tapes 2 so that simultaneously two finished fringe

sections 9 are formed, as will be understood from the right of Figures 1 and 2 and from Figures 3 and 4.

The finished fringe is composed of the 5 doubled tape 2, and the threads or strands indicated at 10, which are doubled around said tape so that their free ends lie in substantial parallelism or slightly diverging at their ends, as will be understood from Figures 3 10 and 4. The doubled tape composed of the members 3 and 4 affords a substantial reinforced body or support for the threads or strands 10, as is evident.

We have deemed it unnecessary to show or 15 describe in detail the mechanism for propelling the tapes and keeping them taut or the means for rotating the cutter 8 as these form the subject matter of another application, and in their broad aspects any suitable means for 20 this purpose may be employed.

It will thus be seen that by stitching the strands 10 to the tapes 2, a strong and durable construction is produced, since the 25 stitches 7 firmly secure the strands to the supporting tape, thus preventing the disengagement of said strands from their support, which is a great improvement over the loose chain stitch or lace construction forming the 30 base or support for fringe heretofore proposed. Furthermore, by winding the successive, differently colored strands 10 tautly and transversely about the parallel juxtaposed taut tapes 2, both the filaments and tape being under a slight tension (see Figs. 35 1 and 2) a more uniform and symmetrical fringe is produced, since the strands are drawn tautly around said tapes while the lines of stitching 7 are applied, so that when the strands are severed by the cutter 8 along 40 a central median line, parallel to said tapes, the loose ends of the respective separate fringes thus formed in duplicate are uniform, as will be understood from Figures 1 and 2.

By our novel method of assembling and 45 securing or stitching the tapes 2 and the transverse strands 5 and then severing the fringe blank by the cutter 8 on a longitudinal median line, as described, we are enabled to produce in continuous and uninterrupted operations, duplicate fringes of a uniform and 50 symmetrical character, and the fringe filaments are doubled around their tape supports and firmly stitched thereto, at a minimum cost of production.

55 In practice, the strands 5 may be silver threads alternating with red and green wider strands or filaments, although of course other colors may be employed, which produce a unique and attractive variegated fringe.

60 We are aware that the invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof, and we therefore desire the present embodiment to be considered in all respects 65 as illustrative and not restrictive, reference

being had to the appended claim rather than to the foregoing description to indicate the scope of the invention.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:— 70

A fringe of the character stated comprising a tape doubled upon itself to form a flat U-shaped member having a rounded outer edge, a plurality of strands doubled around 75 said tape and extending completely therearound, and a line of stitches passing transversely through said strands longitudinally of said tape, said strands forming U-shaped members carried by and depending from said 80 tape.

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CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION.

Patent No. 1,769,145.

Granted July 1, 1930, to

PHILIP KRANZ ET AL.

It is hereby certified that the name of the assignee in the above numbered patent was erroneously written and printed as "Bernard Wilinsen" whereas said name should have been written and printed Bernard Wilmsen, as shown by the records of assignments in this office; and that the said Letters Patents should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 26th day of August, A. D. 1930.

(Seal)

M. J. Moore,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.