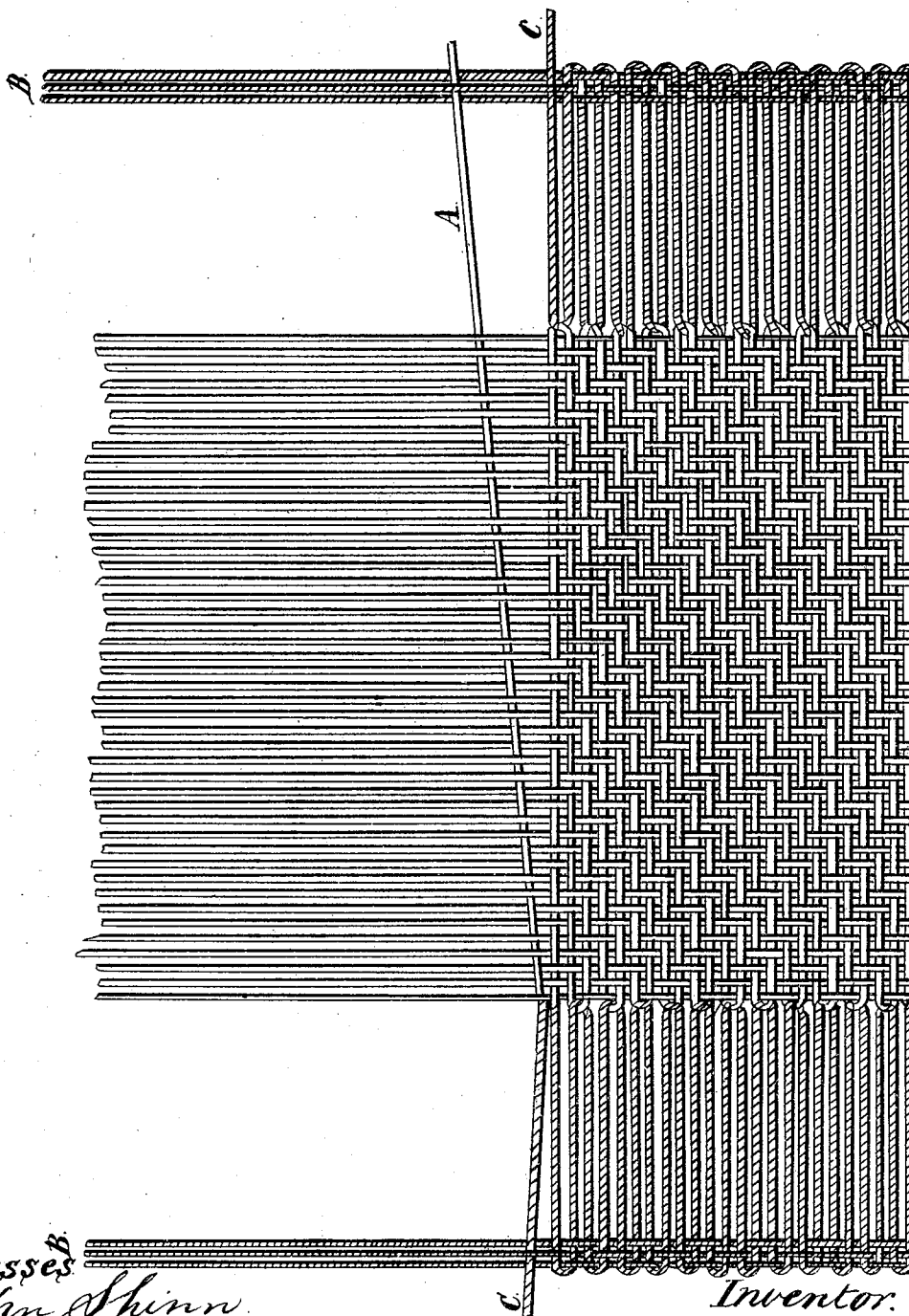


P. Crocker.
Woven Fabric.

Nº 110,012.

Patented Dec. 13, 1870.



Witnesses
John Shinn
John Jordan

Inventor.
Peter Crocker

United States Patent Office.

PETER COCKER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND WILLIAM I. McBRIDE, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 110,012, dated December 13, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOVEN FRINGED FABRICS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER COCKER, of Germantown, city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Woven Fabric; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification and represents a diagram.

This invention relates to an improvement in fabrics having a fringe woven on each selvage edge, and said fringe being separate and independent of the filling, which fringe is attached to the selvage during the process of weaving, enabling me to produce a fringe of wool with cotton filling, or a fringe of worsted and woolen filling, or a fringe all of one color while the filling is of different colors. It also enables me to use yarn for the fringe that requires no twisting after being taken from the loom, and can be applied to the weaving of shawls, bed-coverlets, table-cloths, scarfs, cloths for wearing-apparel, and all other textile fabrics requiring a fringe.

In order to the clear understanding of my invention, I will proceed to describe the same as illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

The warp-threads are denoted by the vertical lines, which are arranged in the usual manner, the filling denoted by those running at right angles across the warp-threads, marked A.

On each side of the cloth I have three ends for the fringe-selvage, marked B B, and these threads are arranged parallel with the warp, and on separate spools from the warp-beam.

The twisted yarn suitable to form the fringe is marked C C, and is wound on bobbins, one on each

side, which are attached to a suitable part of the loom.

The fringe-thread is carried in by the filling-thread from each side of the loom in the following manner:

The selvage-threads B B are mounted in separate pairs of harness, one pair for each selvage. These are operated one at a time every other pick of the shuttle, or each when the shuttle is on the opposite side of the cloth, and by this arrangement it will be seen that the filling will not form a selvage on the fringe, but will pass through and form a selvage on each side of the cloth.

The fringe-yarn C C passes through a single mail of harness, one on each side of the cloth, which is operated at the time the shuttles are on that side, raising or lowering the thread C, that it will cause it to cross the filling-thread, which, on its return, will carry the fringe-yarn to the selvage of the cloth forming one loop of fringe.

When taken from the loom, and the outer selvage-threads B B are cut, the fringe will be finished without any further twisting.

The mechanical devices as applied to the loom to produce the above-described independent fringe I purpose to make the subject of another application for Letters Patent at a future time.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A woven textile fabric, having an independent fringe woven on and to it during the process of weaving, as above described.

Witnesses:

JOHN SHINN,
JOHN JORDAN.

PETER COCKER.