

Sept. 3, 1946.

R. F. MORCALDI D'

2,407,031

KNOTTED NEEDLEWORK WITH TIED LOOPS

Filed May 17, 1945

Fig. 1.

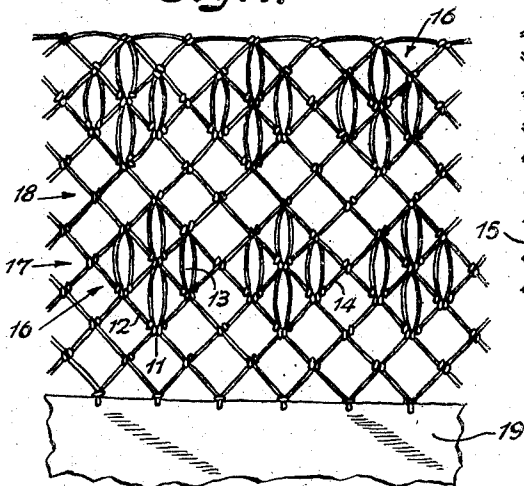


Fig. 2.

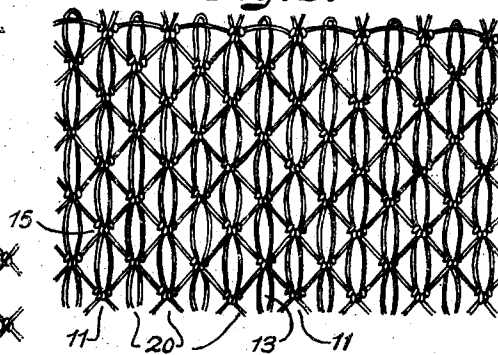


Fig. 4.

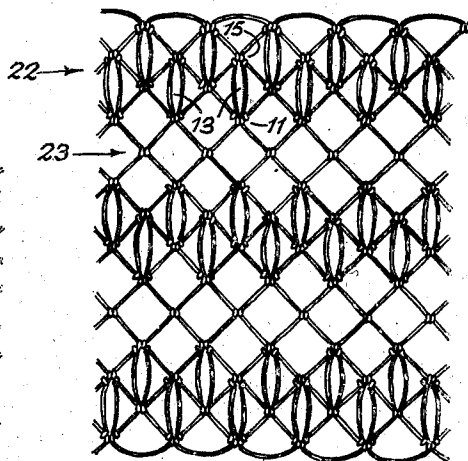


Fig. 3.

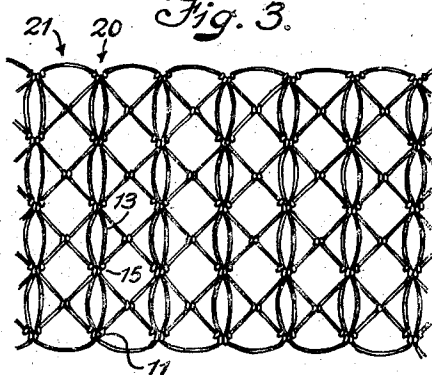
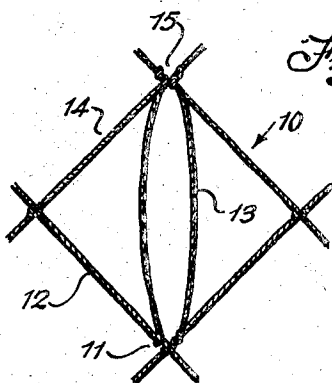


Fig. 5.



Inventor

Rosaria Forlano Morcaldi D'

By

Clarence A. O'Brien
and Harvey E. Jacobson
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,407,031

KNOTTED NEEDLEWORK WITH TIED
LOOPS

Rosaria Forlano Morcaldi D', East Boston, Mass.

Application May 17, 1945, Serial No. 594,344

5 Claims. (Cl. 87-11)

1

This invention is a further development or improvement of my pending previous patent application, Serial No. 570,574, filed December 30, 1944, which consists in producing a basic network of the fish-net type in which a series of loops are arranged within some or all of the openings to form certain patterns by securing each loop to a knot, while its other end is free and unattached. My present invention now differs from the product of said application by providing loops without free ends, that is to say, each loop is attached in the net to the two opposite knots of one diagonal in the square opening of the network, while in the said application one loop end remains unattached.

As in my previous application, this needlework may be produced by hand by the use of a single, straight smooth-faced needle, such as a darning needle, but for manufacturing in quantity a fish-net machine may be employed by fitting the same with a special fixture suitable for this kind of work.

The resultant knotted-loop work has practically unlimited uses for garments, curtains, tablecloths, bed covers or any other flat work; also for lace collars, sweaters, vests, trimmings and last but not least hosiery and materials sold by the yard.

It must be understood that the resultant material is runproof, so that a hole in a stocking or garment will not spread or run, and flat work cut to lengths does not ravel, but is limited to the line cut, so that the material may be cut into shapes and sewn together into coats, etc., by a tailor.

A hole in a stocking or a coat can thus easily be mended, without showing. The knotted needlework may be made from ordinary cotton, silk, wool yarn, linen, nylon, plastic thread, etc.

The patterns into which this work may be fashioned are unlimited and only a few are illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein the same numerals indicate the same details in the different views.

Figure 1 is a pattern of rosettes or groups of three loops, forming continuous horizontal lines across the work, separated by open network.

Figure 2 is a pattern wherein every square of the network is provided with a loop tied at both ends;

Figure 3 is a pattern similar to Figure 2, but wherein every other square of the net is open, while the others have loops, tied top and bottom, thus forming alternate open and filled vertical lines;

2

Figure 4, on the other hand, has alternately open and filled horizontal lines;

Figure 5 is an enlarged net square to illustrate the formation of a tied loop.

Referring first to the enlarged Figure 5 showing a single square 10 of the net or mesh produced from a single, continuous strand by a single needle, a loop 13 is formed from the same strand by knotting at point 11 on the thread 12, while its other end is left open or unattached. When the next line of thread 14 comes along, the open end of loop 13 is knotted at 15 on the thread 14 and this is repeated wherever a loop 13 is encountered.

On this general principle, any of the patterns here illustrated can be produced.

The pattern in Figure 1 most suitable to handkerchiefs, collars, etc., consists of a series of "rosettes" 16 arranged in horizontal lines or bands 17 running from left to right, each group or rosette 16 containing four squares 10 having a loop 13, each knotted top and bottom. Between these bands 17 is a row 18 of open squares 10. These alternating filled bands and open rows constitute a horizontally striped pattern along the edge of the fabric 19, while a vertically striped pattern is illustrated in Figure 3.

In the same, the filled bands are represented by numeral 20 in which each square contains a loop 13 secured by knots at top and bottom.

In Figure 2, a close work pattern is illustrated without any open rows, all bands 20 containing filled squares 10, each with a loop 13 knotted at top 15 and bottom 11 running vertically.

In Figure 4, on the other hand, the pattern is produced by having a horizontally running band 22 consisting of two adjacent lines of squares 10, each square containing a loop 13, knotted at top 15 and bottom 11, as before and between each such double band 22 a single row 23 of open squares is provided.

With these patterns as foundations, it is evident that other patterns may be composed by increasing or decreasing the number of open and filled lines. So, for instance, a lighter fabric may be produced by increasing the open rows 18 and 21 between the filled bands 17 and 21 of patterns Figures 1 and 3.

Instead of using a yarn of thread of one color for a pattern, a variation may be produced by having the network of one color while the loops are made of yarn of another color.

The patterns of Figures 2, 3 and 4 are most suitable for work for manufacture in great

3

lengths of uniform width and intended for sale by yards.

Clearly, instead of providing one loop in each square, two or three loops similarly knotted may be provided in each square, each loop knotted at both ends.

It is to be understood that the invention as here disclosed is not limited to the details here described and shown but that the same may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined by the subjoined claims.

I claim:

1. An article of manufacture from a single, continuous strand consisting of a foundation needlework of tightly knotted meshes forming open squares, and loops within certain of the squares secured between opposite knots in such squares.

2. An article of manufacture from a single, continuous strand consisting of a foundation needlework of tightly knotted meshes forming open squares, running diagonally of said foundation and loops within certain of the squares secured between opposite knots in such squares, such open square and looped squares being arranged in relation to each other to provide specific patterns.

3. An article of manufacture from a single,

4

continuous strand consisting of a foundation needlework of tightly knotted meshes forming open squares, running diagonally of said foundation and loops within certain of the squares secured between opposite knots in such squares, such open squares and looped squares being arranged in relation to each other to provide specific pattern bands running horizontally across said foundation.

4. An article of manufacture from a single, continuous strand consisting of a foundation needlework of tightly knotted meshes forming open squares, and loops within certain of the squares secured between opposite knots in such squares, such looped squares being arranged in uniformly spaced bands running across said foundation.

5. An article of manufacture from a single, continuous strand consisting of a foundation needlework of tightly knotted meshes forming open squares, running diagonally of said foundation, and loops running vertically of said foundation within certain of the squares secured between opposite knots in such squares, such open squares and looped squares being arranged in relation to each other to provide specific patterns.

ROSARIA FORLANO MORCALDI D'.