July 4, 1939. E. H. WALLIN 2,164,848

BED BLANKET OR PLAID

Filed Nov. 19, 1934

Fig. 1.

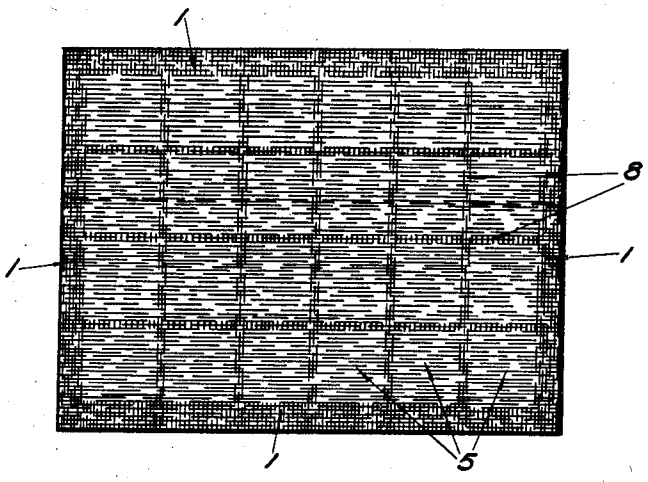


Fig. 2.

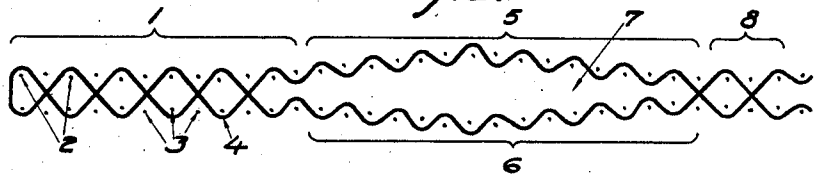
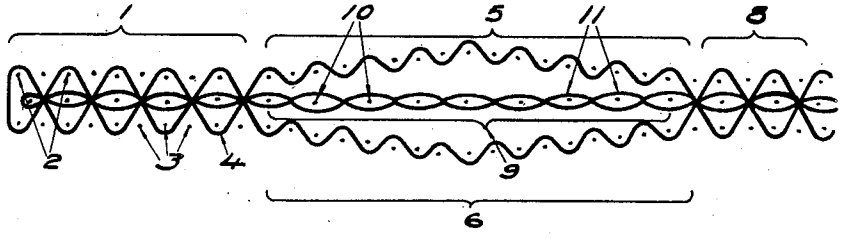


Fig. 3.



E. H. Wallin INVENTOR

By: Glascock Downing & Seebold Attys.

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BED BLANKET OR PLAID

Ernst Harald Wallin, Arvika, Sweden, assignor to Cajs-Marie Wallin, Arvika, Sweden

Application November 19, 1934, Serial No. 753,703
In Sweden October 26, 1932

1 Claim. (Cl. 139—408)

The present invention relates to a bed blanket or plaid consisting of a napped fabric, which, along its edges, is interwoven to a single layer of fabric, which cannot be divided, the whole fabric or most of it for the rest consisting of two or more separated layers of fabric. The blanket according to the invention, which may be made in such a manner that the exterior of it does not differ from that of blankets used hitherto, has been constructed in order to increase the heat insulating properties of such blankets. This is also obtained by the present blanket, interspaces being formed between the separated layers of fabric of the blanket, the said interspaces, which contain air, creating good insulation with respect to the surrounding air.

As by means of ordinary weaving processes it might be impossible, in industrial manufacture, to nap a fabric having such a relatively large extension as a blanket, it is necessary, in order to obtain a faultless and good product, to use the weaving process disclosed in the U. S. Patent No. 1,936,974, the vegetable threads mentioned in the said patent during the napping operation serving to prevent gliding of the layers of fabric, which become separated from each other after the process of carbonization.

An embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawing in Figure 1, the bed blanket being viewed in plane.

Figures 2 and 3 show schematically and on a larger scale various kinds of weaving, which may be used in producing the blanket.

Referring to the drawing numeral 1 indicates the layer of interwoven fabric, which extends along the edges and which cannot be divided. The said layer of fabric, which is given the desired width, may be produced for example, as may be seen from Figure 2, by interweaving two layers 2, 3 of warp threads by means of a weft thread 4. The said layer of fabric having been woven the two warp thread layers are each finished. In this manner two separated layers of fabric 5, 6 are formed. As mentioned above the interspace 7 formed between the two layers imparts to the blanket its excellent heat-insulating property. The said interspace 7 may extend up to the edge layer 1 of the blanket, which layer 1 cannot be divided. However the blanket being easier to handle in case the layers of fabric 5, 6 are united at places, which are not so far from each other, it is sometimes desirable to unite the two warp layers 2, 3 by means of the weft thread 4 at certain distances from each other and in a manner corresponding to what has been done along the edges of the blanket. By means of the said interwoven parts, which are indicated by 8, a suitable design may be obtained and the said design need not necessarily be checked, as indicated in Figure 1, but any appearance desired may be given to it.

Figure 3 shows another manner of producing the blanket according to the invention. Thus, the blanket made in accordance with the process illustrated in the last mentioned figure will be provided with three separated layers of fabric 5, 6 and 9 inside the edge layer 1, which cannot be divided, the layer of fabric 9 being formed by a layer of warp threads 10 and a weft thread 11. The layer of fabric 9 need not possess any density, but on the contrary it is better that the said layer consists of a thin or loose fabric made of course loosely twisted yarn, the layers of fabric 5, 6 being then kept apart more easily and the heat insulation becoming better.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

An improved blanket or plaid comprising a fabric napped on both sides and interwoven along its four edges to form a single united layer, the remainder of the fabric comprising three separate and distinct layers and the intermediate layer being formed by warp threads and weft threads both of loosely twisted yarn forming a thin loose fabric.

ERNST HARALD WALLIN.