METHOD OF MAKING LOOM-WORK ARTICLES

Inventor: Mildred Mary Antos, 51308 Peach Tree Ln., Utica, Mich. 48087

Filed: Aug. 30, 1972

Appl. No.: 285,077

U.S. Cl. ..................................... 28/72 R, 28/15
Int. Cl. ..................................... D03d 29/00
Field of Search .................................. 28/15, 72

ABSTRACT

In a loom-work system, method of forming on a loom having posts thereon a loom-work unit having equally spaced apart and intersecting rows of strands of material, said method comprising winding a continuous strand of said material in cycles so as to form, in each cycle of winding, perimeter loops disposed on the periphery of said unit, the perimeter loops of said loom-work unit being spaced apart from said rows the same distance as the space between adjacent rows, and tying said loom-work unit by means of the perimeter loops at the sides and corners thereof to other like units to form larger loom-work articles.
METHOD OF MAKING LOOM-WORK ARTICLES

My invention relates to loom-work involving winding and tying.

The principal object of my invention is to provide improvements in a loom-work system by which loom-work articles of uncommon beauty and utility and professional quality can be made by amateurs merely by winding and tying.

The foregoing object of my invention and the advantages thereof will become apparent during the course of the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 are top plan views showing one embodiment of my invention;

FIGS. 4 and 5 are, respectively, perspective and top plan views of another embodiment of my invention;

and

FIG. 6 is a bottom plan view further illustrating my invention.

Referring to the drawings in greater detail and first to FIGS. 1–3, 10 generally designates the embodiment shown therein which comprises a layer-wound and tied loom-work unit formed on a loom 12 which loom, in the instance, is square and has a plurality of equally spaced apart posts 14 disposed on the perimeter thereof. To form said embodiment 10, a continuous strand 18 of any suitable material in filament form is first tied to one of said posts 14, as at 15, and then wound around the opposite post, as shown in FIG. 1, in one of two perpendicular directions of winding, for example, in a north-south direction of winding, then around said one post, around an adjacent post, and then around the post opposite said adjacent post. This process is continued in the north-south direction of winding until the last adjacent post is reached. At this point the process is further continued except that the winding now takes place in a perpendicular direction to that described, i.e., in an east-west direction, as shown in FIG. 2. After such east-west winding is completed the direction of winding again changes to the north-south direction and after the second north-south winding is completed the direction of winding again changes to the east-west direction until the point of beginning is reached, thereby completing one cycle of winding. Spaced apart and intersecting rows of strands of material and perimeter loops as will be described are thus formed in each cycle of winding. Each subsequent cycle is laid over a prior cycle such that the winding occurs in layers. As many cycles of winding are completed as are necessary to provide the vertical thickness desired for the particular completed loom-work unit. A fragmentary portion of the loom-work unit 10 is shown in FIG. 3, wherein a single cycle of winding is employed in the finished product, in the instance. More commonly, a plurality of cycles are employed to form a multi-layered unit 10 as shown in FIG. 6. In each cycle of winding each of the posts 14, except the corner posts, will have had wrapped therearound a single post perimeter loop designated a and two double post perimeter loops designated b. Reference is made to FIG. 1 wherein it can be seen that at the point of beginning at said one post a double post perimeter loop b is being formed. In the second north-south winding, said one post will have had wrapped therearound a single post perimeter loop a while said opposite post will have had wrapped therearound a double post perimeter loop b.

The corner posts are not involved in the north-south or east-west windings but, when used, are used in changing the direction of winding from north-south to east-west or vice versa. In forming said article 10, the corner posts are not employed and, in changing the direction of winding, double post corner perimeter loops are formed at each corner of said article 10 by wrapping the strand 18 around two diagonal posts adjacent the respective corner post as shown for the corner perimeter loop c which loop c by-passes the respective corner post. In each cycle of winding four such corner perimeter loops are formed since there are four changes in directions of winding for said cycle.

FIGS. 4 and 5 show another embodiment of my invention, designated 20, which may also be formed on said loom 12 by winding a similar continuous strand 22 in a manner similar to that described, except that in forming said unit 20, the corner posts are employed when the directions of winding are changed and at each corner of the unit 20 a triple post corner perimeter loop d is formed by wrapping the strand 22 around three posts at a time including the respective corner post, as shown in FIG. 4.

Each embodiment 10 and 20 must be tied before the same can be removed from the loom 12. As shown in FIG. 6 for the embodiment 10, a tying strand 24 of any suitable material in filament form is tied at one of the intersections of the spaced apart and intersecting rows, preferably at one of the outside intersections or at the center intersection. Thereafter all said intersections are tied, preferably by proceeding from one to another of adjacent intersections in a square spiral pattern, as shown in FIG. 6, so that the tying can be accomplished with a continuous tying strand. After the tying is completed the loom-work unit 10 is removed from the loom 12 by being lifted vertically off said posts 14.

Each of the embodiments 10 and 20 can be joined to other loom-work units at the sides and corners thereof to form multifarious types of loom-work articles, for example: wearing apparel such as belts, dress trim, ponchos, capes, hats, vests, shawls and scarves; holders and receptacles such as shoulder bags, knitting bags, carrying bags, pouches and handkerchief holders; coverings such as blankets, bedspreads, afghans and lap robes; floor coverings such as rugs and door and bath mats; table articles such as coasters, hot pads, place mats and tablecloths; and household furnishings such as pillow covers, chair seats, drapes, curtains and lamp shades. In making any loom-work article such as an afghan, a bedspread and the like having corner joints each formed by four loom-work units joined together at the corners thereof, the embodiment 20 is preferred over the embodiment 10 because the former strengthens the loom-work article and imparts a more pleasing appearance at said corner joints.

It will thus be seen that there has been provided by my invention improvements in a loom-work system in which the object hereinabove set forth, together with many thoroughly practical advantages, has been successfully achieved. While preferred embodiments of my invention have been shown and described, it is to be understood that variations and changes may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention as defined by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a loom-work system, method of forming on a loom having posts thereon a loom-work unit having
3 equally spaced apart and intersecting rows of strands of material, said method comprising winding a continuous strand of said material in cycles so as to form, in each cycle of winding, perimeter loops disposed on the perimeter of said unit, said perimeter loops of said loom-work unit being spaced apart from said rows the same distance as the space between adjacent rows, and tying said loom-work unit by means of said perimeter loops at the sides and corners thereof to other like units to form larger loom-work articles.

* * * * *

4