April 16, 1946. B. KAHN 2,398,645

PILE, FRINGE, OR THE LIKE

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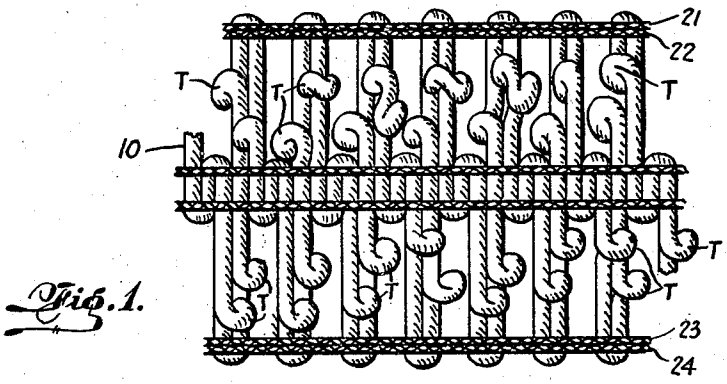


Fig. 1.

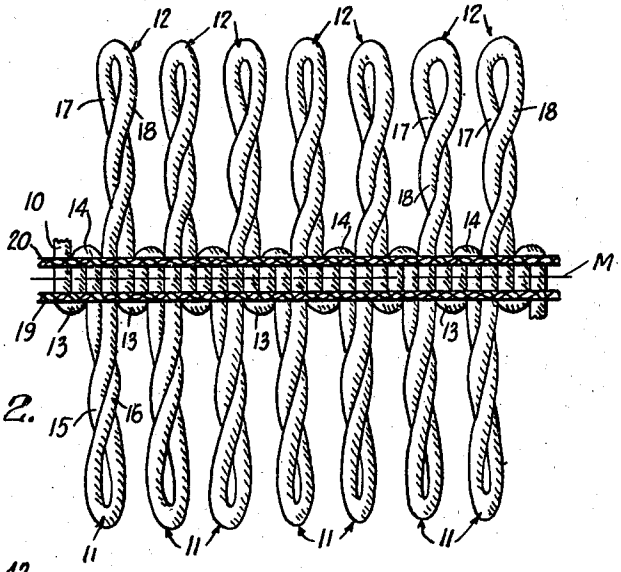


Fig. 2.

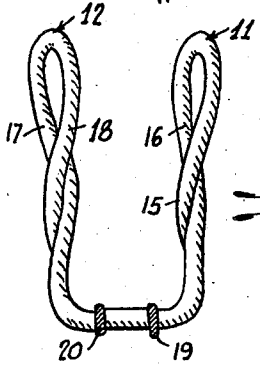


Fig. 3.

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PILE, FRINGE, OR THE LIKE

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Application May 26, 1944, Serial No. 537,526

2 Claims. (Cl. 66—193)

This invention relates to improvements in fringes, trimmings, pile forming material and like articles.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a new and novel article of manufacture which may be used as a fringe, trimming or pile body for a rug or other covering.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a fringe or the like resembling bullion fringe.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a fringe or the like embodying pairs of long twisted loops held in spaced relation by providing between pairs of loops continuations of the yarn forming the loops, the loops of each pair emanating from said continuations in opposite directions.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a fringe, trimming or the like in which there is embodied relatively long twisted loops arranged in staggered relation.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a fringe, trimming or like article having pairs of twisted loops, the pairs being connected by a continuation of the yarn forming the loops arranged in sinuous or serpentine form, the loops and the serpentine-formed sections being secured together in contiguous relation.

These and other objects of the invention and the means for their attainment will be more apparent from the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, illustrating one embodiment of which the invention may be realized, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a portion of fringe or like article, the long loops being held captive;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a portion of fringe or like article, the long loops being free and twisted; and

Fig. 3 is a view of a pair of the long loops in upwardly extending position, the securing means being shown in section.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, the fringe or like article comprises yarn 10 forming connecting large loops 11, 12 and small loops 13, 14 on a knitting or other suitable machine. The yarn 10 is first overtwisted so that when the loops are released as hereinafter stated, the yarn will untwist and cause the strands 15, 16 of each loop to twist together, resembling bullion fringe.

The fringe comprises the alternately-arranged small loops 13, 14 and the alternately large twisted loops 11, 12 disposed substantially between the small loops 13, 14. The large twisted loops 11, 12 are disposed in opposite directions so that there is provided a series of spaced twisted loops 11 on one side of the medial line M and another series of spaced twisted loop 12 on the other side of the medial line M, the loop 11 being offset or staggered with respect to the loop 12.

The small loops 13, 14 and large loops 11, 12, are maintained in close contiguous relation as by means of the rows 19, 20 of chain stitching.

Starting with the yarn 10 at the left of Fig. 2, the yarn makes the loop 13 in one direction and then the loop 14 in the opposite direction, then continues and provides the strands 15, 16 of loop 11, the yarn from strand 15 continuing on the other side of the medial line M forming the strands 17, 18, of loop 12, the yarn continuing from strand 18 forming the small loop 13 on the same side of the medial line as loop 11, and so on, the operation and pattern repeating itself throughout the length of the strip.

Since the yarn is in overtwist condition it is expedient to connect the series of loops 11 together by lines of stitching 21, 22 and to connect the series of loops 12 together by lines of stitching 23, 24 during the process of forming the article on a knitting or other suitable machine. The twists can be seen at T. The loops 11, 12 are preferably held captive until the article is ready for use.

Fig. 2 shows how the strands of the loops 11, 12 interengage in twisted form after the lines of stitching 21—24, inclusive, have been removed, some of these loops will eventually extend upwardly as seen in Fig. 3 and others fall or droop promiscuously in different directions, because the loops originally extend on opposite sides of the medial line M.

It is understood that the large loops 11, 12 may be formed without being twisted and further that instead of the yarn connecting the large loops being sinuous or serpentine in form, it may be straight or assume any other practical and ornamental form.

It will thus be seen that there has been provided by this invention a new article of manufacture in which the various objects hereinabove set forth, together with many advantages, are successfully achieved.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A fabric comprising an elongated body and a plurality of spaced twisted loops projecting from either side of said body, the loops on one side of said body being staggered with relation to the

loops on the other side of said body, said body having serpentine-formed sections connecting some of said loops, and at least one line of stitching securing together said sections, means connecting together the loops on said one side of said body, and means connecting together the loops on said other side of said body.

2. A fabric comprising an elongated member having a body and spaced pairs of connected twisted loops projecting from said body, the loops of each pair being relatively offset and disposed substantially in opposite directions at their portions connected with said body, and sinuous formed sections connecting adjacent pairs of loops, lines of stitching running through said portions and said sections, and lines of stitching running through the bright portions of said loops.

BENJAMIN KAHN.