R. J. STEINER.

METHOD OF PRODUCING IMITATION PIECED SKINS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1913.

1,069,588. Patented Aug. 5, 1913.

FIG. I.

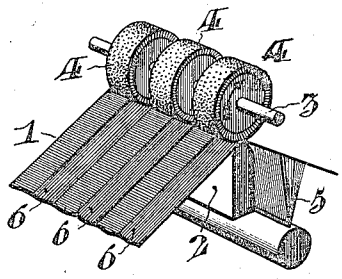


FIG. II.

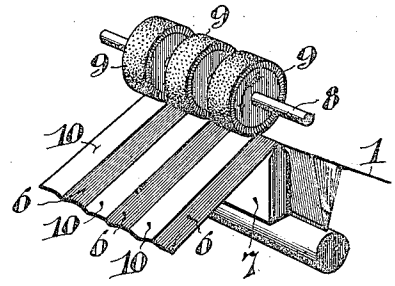


FIG. III.

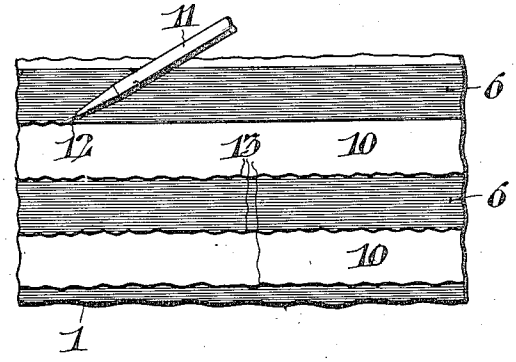


FIG. IV.

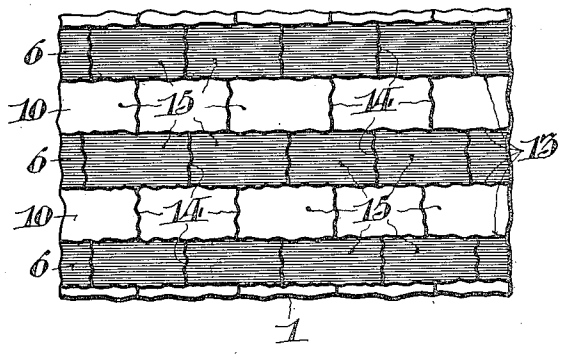
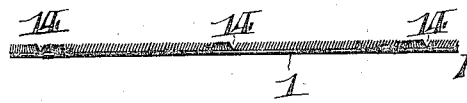


FIG. V.



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METHOD OF PRODUCING IMITATION PIECED SKINS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD J. STEINER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Producing Imitation Pieced Skins, whereof the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Fabrics for robes, coats, cloaks and the like are formed by stitching together small skins such as mole skins, squirrel skins, and other similar small skins. These skins are sometimes so arranged that the hair on certain skins lies opposite to that on other skins and thus light and dark shade effects are produced which can be varied as desired.

The purpose of the present invention is to provide a method of treating a pile fabric, whereby it is given the appearance of these pieced skins with the characteristics above noted, or in other words, to provide a method of producing imitation pieced skins.

In the drawings, Figure I, is a perspective view showing one way of carrying out one step in the method. Fig. II, is a similar view showing another step. Fig. III, is a plan view of the fabric showing the step in the method in which the suture lines are impressed on the pile. Fig. IV, is a plan view of the finished fabric. Fig. V, is a sectional view of the same.

The method consists broadly in treating pile fabric so as to lay the nap in different sections in different directions, thus giving to these sections different shade effects, and forming suture lines upon the pile surface of the fabric.

Referring in detail to the accompanying drawings, which show one way of carrying out my improved method; a pile fabric 1, is passed over a bar 2, where said fabric is bent at an angle to open the nap. Directly over said bar is a shaft 3, having a series of spaced-brushes 4, 4, thereon. The fabric on its way to the bar 2, is subjected to the action of steam which is preferably diffused on the back or under face by means of steam jets 5. These brushes are rigid on the shaft and rotate in the same direction. Said brushes are of the well known character and operate to lay the nap in the direction of rotation of the brushes. Inasmuch as the brushes are spaced, the nap will be laid thereby in stripes 6, 6. The fabric is then led over a second bar 7, above which is a shaft 8, having spaced brushes 9, 9. The brushes 9, 9, are similar to the brushes 4, 4, but are disposed so as to engage the fabric between the stripes 6, 6. The brushes 9, 9, are rotated in a direction opposite to that of the brushes 4, 4, and the nap in the stripes 10, 10, will therefore be laid in a direction opposite to that of the stripes 6, 6.

By the above steps the nap is laid so as to form stripes having light and dark shade effects, alternately. A jet of steam, or other fluid, is then caused to impinge upon the nap of the pile fabric in limited regions. This jet of steam or other fluid breaks down or mats the nap where the jet strikes the same. By properly breaking the jet with relation to the fabric, suture lines may be formed which have the appearance of seams joining sections, or seams joining pieces of skins, or small skins.

In Fig. III, of the drawings, I have shown a pipe 11, from which issues a jet of steam 12. This jet striking the nap breaks it down forming a suture line 13. As shown in this figure and also in Fig. IV, the jet is preferably so directed as to separate or divide the stripes from one another thus giving the appearance of two strips of pile fabric stitched together with the nap laid in opposite directions. These stripes or sections formed by laying the nap in different directions, may be subdivided by transverse suture lines 14 formed in the nap in the fabric. As shown in Fig. IV, the transverse lines in adjacent stripes may be staggered relatively to each other. The suture lines 13, and 14, outline sections 15, 15, each of which is typical of a small skin, as for example a mole skin, and the suture lines have the appearance of seams made in uniting the skins. The product of my improved method has every appearance of pieced skins, both as to shade effects, and as to lines of stitching.

In applying my method I prefer to use a pile fabric known in the trade as "Tussah" fabric. It will be understood, however, that other pile fabrics may be used such as silk pile, mohair pile, worsted pile, silk, and artificial silk pile, and in fact any pile fabric wherein the nap is formed of a comparatively fine thread or threads.

While I have described the fabric as treated so as to lay the nap in different directions throughout the entire length of the several stripes, it will be understood that the nap may be operated upon so that different sections of any desired extent are laid in different directions, thus varying the shade effects. It will also be obvious that the suture lines may be otherwise made, and may be arranged in any desired relation to each other or to the actual sections of different directions of the nap.

While I have described a certain order in the steps of my improved method it will be apparent that they may be varied without departing from the spirit of my invention, as set forth in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. The method of producing imitation pieced fabrics, consisting in laying the nap of a pile fabric in certain sections in a different direction from that in other sections, and sub-dividing the individual sections by suture lines formed in the nap of the fabric.

2. The method of producing imitation pieced fabrics consisting in outlining upon a pile fabric sections by suture lines impressed upon the nap of the fabric, by a jet of steam or other fluid.

3. The method of producing imitation pieced fabrics consisting in laying the nap of a pile fabric in certain sections in a different direction from that in other sections, and outlining said sections or portions thereof by suture lines impressed upon the nap of the fabric.

4. The method of producing imitation pieced fabrics consisting in laying the nap of a pile fabric in certain sections in a different direction from that in other sections and outlining said sections, or portions thereof, by suture lines impressed upon the nap of the fabric, by means of a jet of steam or other fluid.

5. The method of producing imitation pieced fabrics consisting in laying the nap of a pile fabric in opposite directions to form stripes having light and dark shade effects, impressing upon the nap suture lines substantially separating adjacent stripes from each other, and other suture lines extending transversely across the respective stripes, said transverse suture lines on adjacent stripes being staggered relative to each other.

6. The method of producing imitation pieced fabrics, consisting in laying the nap of a pile fabric in opposite directions to form stripes having light and dark shade effects, impressing upon the nap suture lines substantially separating adjacent stripes from each other, and other suture lines extending transversely across the respective stripes, said transverse suture lines on adjacent stripes being staggered relative to each other, said suture lines being formed by depressing the nap by means of a jet of steam or other fluid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this seventeenth day of February 1913.

RICHARD J. STEINER.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. BELL,

E. L. FULLERTON.