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METHOD OF MAKING FRINGED WOVEN ARTICLES

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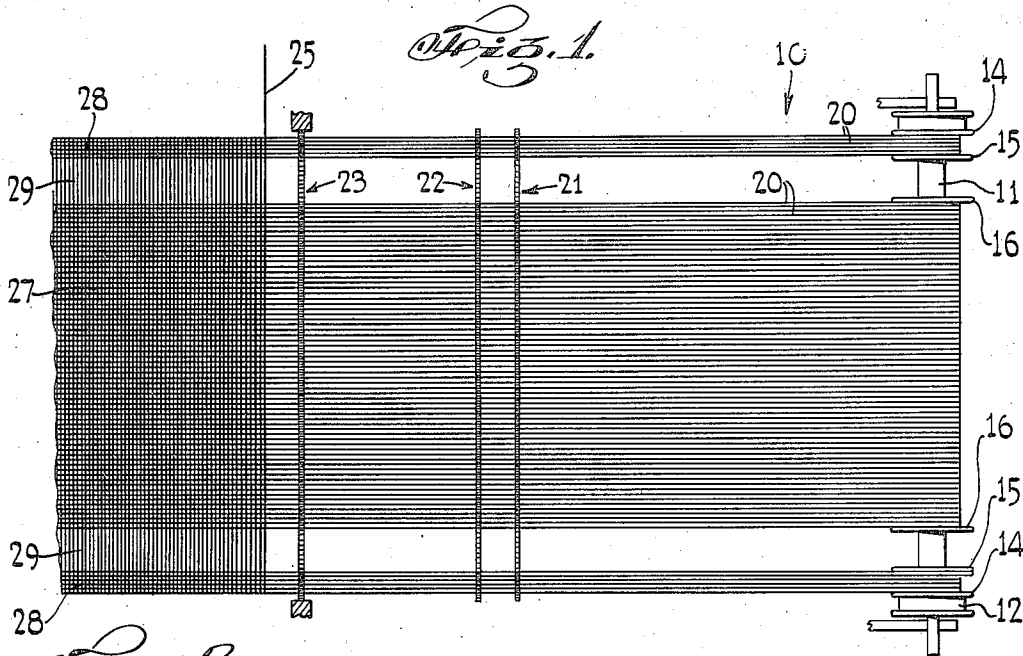


Fig. 2.

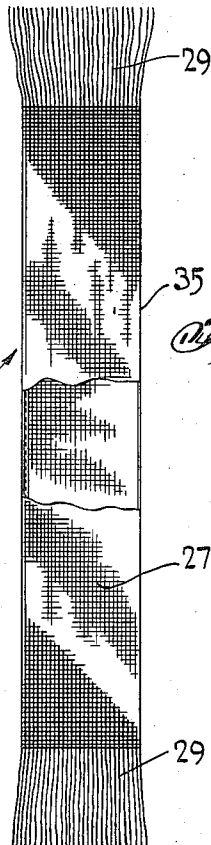
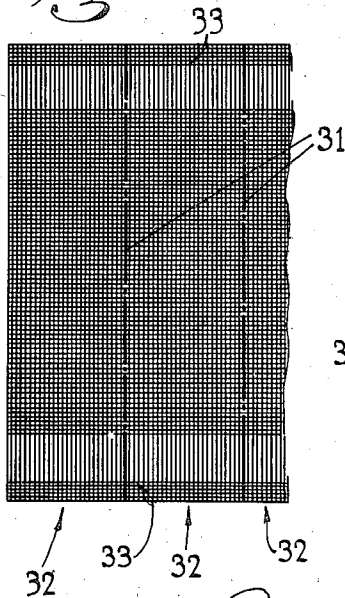


Fig. 3.

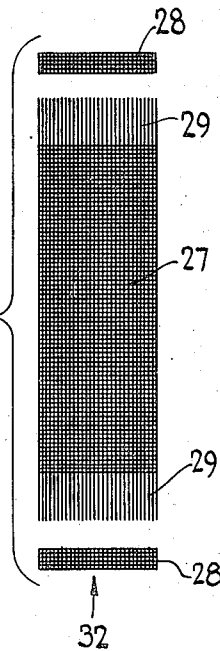


Fig. 4.

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METHOD OF MAKING FRINGED WOVEN
ARTICLES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 28—1)

This invention relates to methods of, and apparatus for making fringed woven articles.

An object of this invention is to provide a highly improved and economical method for making a scarf or the like fringed articles of woven cloth.

A further object of this invention is to provide a simplified apparatus for carrying out my improved method.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a relatively inexpensive, durable and attractive reversible fringed scarf of woven cloth, and a practical and efficient method of making the same.

Other objects of this invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

The invention accordingly consists in the combination of steps, features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the method and construction hereinafter described, and of which the scope of application will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawing, in which is shown one of the various possible illustrative embodiments of this invention,

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a portion of a loom illustrating a method of weaving cloth from which my improved scarf is made;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a piece of cloth coming from the loom shown in Fig. 1, the dot dash lines indicating the lines on which the cloth is cut to make my improved scarf;

Fig. 3 discloses a strip of woven cloth with the woven side edges cut away; and

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a finished scarf.

Referring now in detail to the drawing, 10 designates a portion of a loom on which part of my improved process is carried out. The loom 10 comprises a beam 11 provided with the usual brakes 12. On the beam are annular end flanges 14 and annular flanges 15 spaced closely thereto and inwardly thereof. The annular flanges 14 and 15 may be spaced apart about an inch, for the purpose hereinafter appearing. On the beam 11 are a pair of spaced flanges 16, symmetrical about the middle of the beam and equally spaced inwardly from the flanges 15. The flanges 16 may be spaced from the flanges 15 by the length of the fringe desired on the ultimate scarf.

As is well known, the warp threads 20 are wound on the beam and during the weaving operation unwind from the beam and pass through the heddles 21, 22 and through the reed 23.

In accordance with my invention, there are

no warp threads on the beam 11 between the flanges 15 and 16. The warp threads are thus omitted on opposite sides of the beam, leaving warp threads only between the flanges 16, and at the extreme edges between the flanges 14 and 15.

The weft thread 25 is woven with the usual shuttle, beyond the reed, back and forth perpendicularly to the warp threads. As the cloth is woven by the shuttle, there emerges a central broad woven portion 27, and relatively narrow woven side edge portions 28; and between said central woven portion and the said woven edges are portions 29, consisting only of weft threads.

The woven cloth may be wound on the usual rollers and then dyed and processed in the usual manner. The cloth is then cut along parallel spaced lines 31 perpendicular to the longitudinal edges of the cloth to form pieces 32. The distance between the lines of cutting 31 is preferably equal to twice the width of the ultimate scarf. The pieces 32 may be cut along the lines 33 which is just inwardly of the woven portions 28, as illustrated more particularly in Fig. 3 of the drawing. The weft threads 29 at opposite sides of the central woven portion 27 constitute fringes as illustrated in the drawing. The piece 32 may then be folded longitudinally at about the middle so as to be doubled and the meeting edges are then stitched together, as at 35 to form the complete scarf 36.

If desired the weft thread 25 may be heavier than the warp threads, to give bulk to the fringes 29.

It will be noted that the length of the scarf is equal substantially to the width of the cloth woven on the loom. Relatively long fringed scarfs may thus be made without the necessity for extremely wide looms. The woven portions 28 hold the fringes together until said woven edges are cut away. The material is therefore easy to handle.

It will be noted that the width of the beam is substantially equal to the length of the scarf, and that the cloth is woven on an ordinary loom except for the provision of the flanges on the beam to define the portions where the warp threads are omitted.

Although the invention has been described in connection with the manufacture of a scarf, it will be understood that other woven, fringed articles may be made with my improved apparatus and in accordance with my method.

The folded woven portion 27 of the scarf is

not stitched at the ends, to permit the scarf to be reversed by turning the same inside out.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a device and method in which the several objects of this invention are achieved, and which is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiment above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

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

1. A method of making a scarf, consisting in spacing on the beam of a shuttle loom, at each side of a body group of warp threads, a plurality of selvage warp threads spaced from opposite sides of the body group of threads, unwinding said warp threads from the beam, and weaving weft threads with the shuttle of the loom, to said warp threads, as said warp threads are being unwound, to produce a central wide woven portion, and woven selvages separated from the central portion at opposite sides, and throughout the length of the woven cloth, by free lengths of weft threads only, and cutting away said woven selvages to provide fringes on opposite sides of the central portion throughout the length of said cloth, cut-

ting the cloth along spaced lines perpendicular to the longitudinal side edges of the cloth, with the distance between the cut lines less than the width of the cloth, then folding the cut pieces of cloth in half longitudinally, and stitching together the meeting cut edges of each piece of cloth to form a scarf.

2. A method of the character described, consisting in spacing on the beam of a shuttle loom, at each side of a body group of warp threads, a plurality of selvage warp threads spaced from opposite sides of the body group of threads, unwinding said warp threads from the beam, and weaving weft threads, heavier than the warp threads, with the shuttle of the loom, to said warp threads, as said warp threads are being unwound, to produce a central wide woven portion, and woven selvages separated from the central portion at opposite sides, and throughout the length of the woven cloth, by free lengths of weft threads only, cutting away said woven selvages to provide fringes on opposite sides of the central portion throughout the length of said cloth, cutting the cloth along spaced lines perpendicular to the longitudinal side edges of the cloth, and folding the cut pieces of cloth in half longitudinally and stitching together the meeting cut edges of each piece of cloth.

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