

W. H. MELLOR.
PILE FABRIC.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1911.

1,080,291.

Patented Dec. 2, 1913.

Fig. 1.

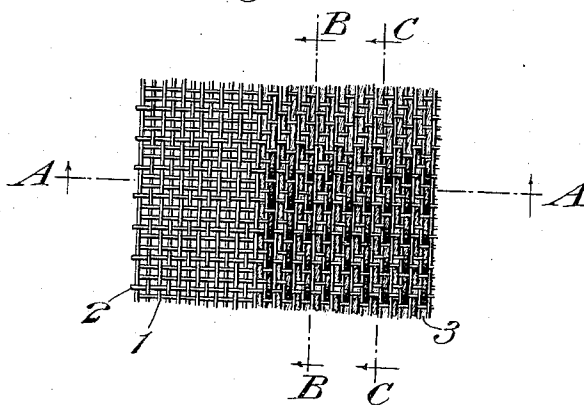


Fig. 2.

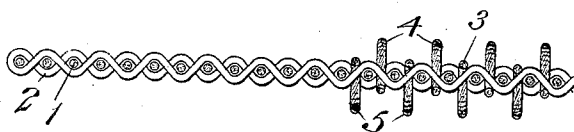


Fig. 3.

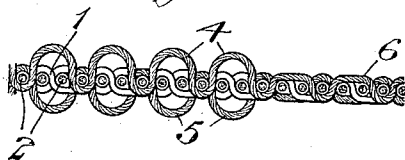


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. MELLOR, OF NEWTON, NEW JERSEY.

PILE FABRIC.

1,080,291.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 2, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. MELLOR, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pile Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in pile fabrics and specifically to that class of pile fabrics known as terry fabrics, with the object in view of providing a fabric of this character which is comparatively cheap, durable and extremely advantageous for all purposes in which it may be used as a rubbing agent.

The essence of my invention lies in the combination of certain characters of thread or yarn in such a manner that the fabric will have a high electrical and polishing effect when used as a rubbing agent and will also have the ability to rapidly dry moist surfaces without lessening to any appreciable extent its quality as a frictioning fabric.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a detail plan view of a portion of the fabric, Fig. 2 represents an enlarged section taken in the plane of the line A—A of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, Fig. 3 represents an enlarged section taken in the plane of the line B—B of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, and Fig. 4 represents an enlarged section taken in the plane of the line C—C of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow.

Referring to Fig. 1, the base or foundation proper of the fabric is indicated at the left and is composed of warp threads denoted by 1 and weft threads denoted by 2. In the manner of weaving shown warp threads pass under two weft threads and then over one weft thread in succession. These main or foundation warp and weft threads are either or both composed of cotton. The threads composing the pile loops run parallel to the warp threads and are denoted by 3. These threads alternate in the manner of weaving into the foundation, one of these pile warp threads going over one weft thread and then under two weft threads consecutively, while the

next adjacent pile warp thread will go over two weft threads wherever the other goes under two weft threads, and go under one weft thread wherever the other goes over one weft thread. These pile warp threads are formed into loops on each side of the fabric, as is well shown at 4 and 5 of Fig. 3; and the loops are uncut, which is a characteristic of terry fabric. These pile warp threads are composed of silk noil yarn. This noil yarn is very much cheaper than spun silk and it has a considerably more electric generating and polishing effect than other kinds of silk thread. At the edge of any article made out of this fabric, the loop of the pile warp threads may be drawn down flat, as clearly shown at 6, in Fig. 3, in order that the article may have a flat, finishing border, as is customary, for example, with bath towels.

This fabric of mine is extremely desirable as a fabric for manufacturing bath towels, for the reason that the cotton base of the fabric will absorb the water from the body, while the loops of the silk noil pile warps will give the desired friction throughout the driving operation, without becoming limp and ineffective due to the absorption of water. I have found that silk noil yarn gives a healthful exhilaration to the person, which is a characteristic of this kind of silk yarn and which characteristic is far in excess of that of other kinds of silk thread. This kind of fabric I have also found to be extremely valuable in the drying and polishing of highly finished surfaces, both varnished and metal. It is far superior to chamois for this purpose because the moisture rapidly renders the chamois ineffective, while it does not at all hamper the operation of my fabric. A particularly large field of use for this fabric is in the drying of the highly polished bodies of automobiles, and the polishing of their metallic parts. This fabric is also more durable than chamois.

It is to be understood that I do not limit my invention to the particular form of weaving, so long as it is terry cloth, nor do I limit my invention to a particular kind of cotton base.

What I claim is:—

1. A terry fabric, consisting of a base comprising cotton, and pile loops composed of

silk noil yarn, whereby the appropriate effects of both of said materials may be had by using one side of the fabric.

2. A terry fabric, consisting of a base
5 composed entirely of cotton, and pile loops composed of silk noil yarn, whereby the appropriate effects of the cotton and noil may be had by using one side of the fabric.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in 10 presence of two witnesses, this twenty-sixth day of April 1911.

WILLIAM H. MELLOR.

Witnesses:

F. GEORGE BARRY,
HENRY C. THIEME.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
