Dec. 28 1926. 1,612,268

M. DICKSON

ORNAMENT

Filed Jan. 14, 1925

Fig. 2.

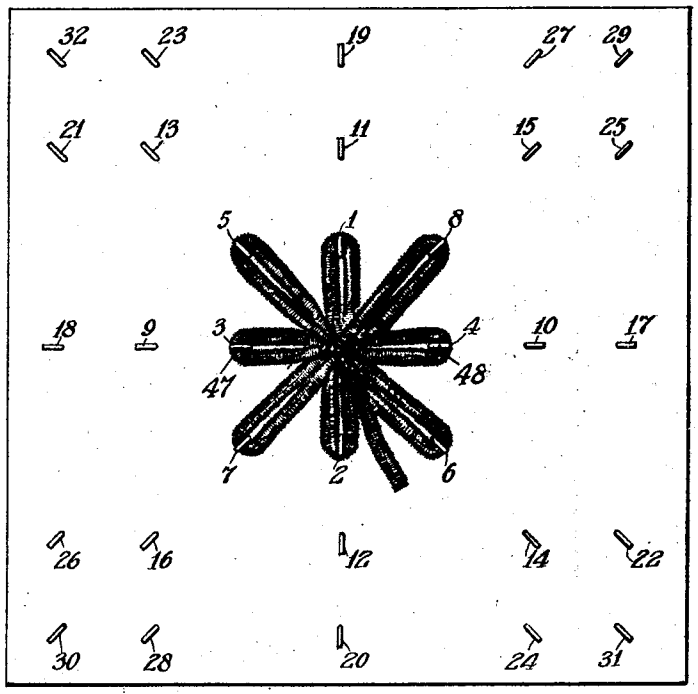


Fig. 1.

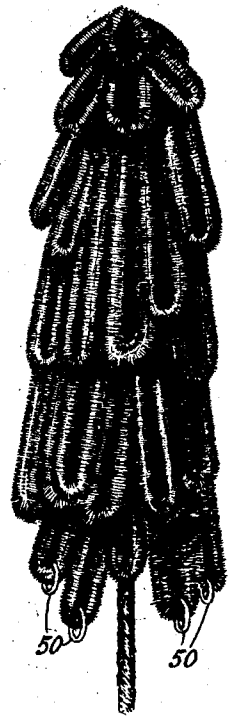
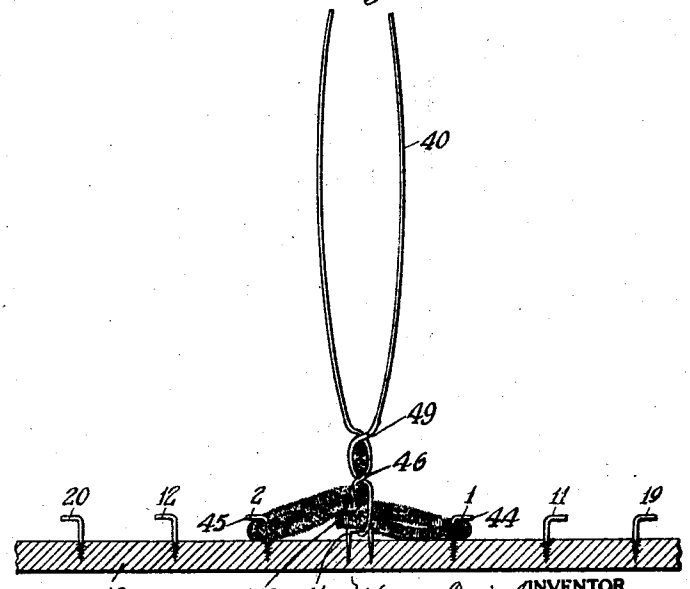


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR

Mary Dickson

BY

Williamson & Cutler

ATTORNEYS

Patented Dec. 28, 1926. 1,612,268

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY DICKSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ORNAMENT.

Application filed January 14, 1925. Serial No. 2,283.

This invention relates to ornaments and is herein illustrated as applied to a chenille ornament suitable for ladies hats. In such ornaments strength and lightness are vital features and cheapness is also important. According to the present invention these and other advantages are obtained in the ornament shown in the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a view of the finished ornament.

Figure 2 is a plan view of an ornament in process of manufacture, showing a device for manually producing it rapidly.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of part of Figure 1.

The structure of the ornament is easily understood by following the process of manual manufacture of one. A wire 40, the textile covered wire known as bonnet wire is often best, but other wire as bare wire may be used, of convenient length, is held at its center by a double pointed tack 41, lightly driven into the center of a work-board 42. The end of a piece of chenille 43 is held (usually tied in the wire though the knot is here omitted for clearness) at the tack 41, and the free stretch looped around a hook 44 (numbered 1) suitably spaced from the tack (a screw-pointed cup hook is satisfactory), and then across the wire 40 at the tack around an opposite similar hook 45 (numbered 2), and then back across the wire 40 at the tack. The ends of the wire are then bent up and given a single twist, as shown at 46, binding the loops thus formed. Then the ends of the wire are spread, and the free stretch of the chenille is looped, at right angles to its last stretch, around a similar hook 47 (numbered 3), then across the wire 40 at the tack around a similar opposite hook 48 (numbered 4), and back across the wire 40 at the tack. The ends of the wire 40 are then given another single twist as shown at 49. Both the twists 46 and 49 are close to the tack 41, but are necessarily shown for clearness in the drawing as spaced considerably apart.

The free stretch of the chenille 43 is then carried in a diagonal course around hooks numbered 5 and 6, the wire twisted in the same way again upon the resulting stretch of chenille, and then the chenille is carried on the other diagonal around the hooks numbered 7 and 8, and the wire twisted again upon the resulting stretches of chenille.

It will be noted that the hooks 5, 8, 6, 7 form the corners of a square bisected each way by the lines through the hooks 1 and 2, and 3 and 4.

It is found best to continue the formation of loops by looping the chenille around a hook numbered 9, in line with hook numbered 3 but twice as far out. The operation then carries the chenille straight across the tack around an opposite hook numbered 10, then back to the tack, and after giving the wire a twist carried at right angles to a hook numbered 11, thence straight around hook numbered 12 and back to the tack. After another twist of the wire, the chenille is carried diagonally over the hook numbered 5 to hook numbered 13, back around hook numbered 14 and the wire again twisted then the chenille is carried along the opposite diagonal around the hooks 15 and 16. After another twist of the wire the chenille is looped around the hook 17 over the hook 4 but three times as far out, straight back around a hook 18 and the wire twisted. Then the chenille is carried at right angles around the hooks 19 and 20, and the wire twisted.

Then the chenille is carried diagonally around a hook marked 21, in line with the hooks 13, 11 and 15, and opposite the hook 18, thence across the tack and around an opposite hook 22, and back across the tack. The wire is again twisted. Then the chenille is looped around a hook 23, in line with the hooks 13, 9 and 16 and opposite the hook 19, and is carried across the tack and looped around an opposite hook 24. In a similar manner the looping is continued around the opposite hook 24, and then around hooks 25 and 26, and 27 and 28 symmetrically arranged beyond the hooks 15 and 16, corresponding in their corners of the work-board 42 to the hooks 21 and 22, and 23 and 24 in the other corners. Finally the chenille is looped around hooks 29, 30, 31, 32 at the corners of the work-board, being always carried across the tack and the wire twisted at regular intervals.

The ornament is finished by twisting the free stretches of the wire together for a suitable length, wrapping the ends of the

chenille around the twisted wire and twisting the ends of the wire to hold the ends of the chenille. The hooks are then turned slightly so that the loops slide off them and the tack withdrawn. The whole operation takes an unskilled person five to ten minutes.

The finished structure is shown at Figure 1. The structure there shown, of which the making is described above, was made of chenille composed of a fine central cord into which is built a cut pile making a cord about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The twistings of the wire always in the same direction built up a strong light stem for the ornament. An attractive ornament was formed from such chenille having the thirty-two loops depending from the upper three and one-half inches of the stem. The part of the stem below the loops was six inches long. The total weight of the ornament thus made was about three-quarters of an ounce, and contained about nine yards of chenille. For this ornament about 27 inches of wire were used.

The sheen of artificial silk chenille with plain loops was very attractive. A pleasing variation was obtained by stringing an ornament 50, such as a pearl ring or bead, on each loop or on selected loops, and an additional effective variation was obtained by slightly twisting the chenille while looping it, giving a slight twist to each loop. Fancy chenilles, having varying length of pile or varying colors, or both, produced other attractive ornaments.

It will be observed that this invention produces an attractive ornament without any sewing, even with a sewing machine, thus avoiding one of the serious difficulties in handling chenille. Moreover the number and size of the loops and of the material can be varied widely. The pile of the chenille completely conceals the wire, and the method of making results in grouping the loops around the ornament and its stem at suitable artistic angles.

Other ornamental materials such as viscose straw and narrow ribbon may be used instead of chenille. An attractive ornament was made by substituting for the chenille described above, a narrow satin-backed velvet faced ribbon of one color on the back and another color on the face.

Having thus described certain embodiments of my invention what I claim is:—

1. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of two wires twisted together, loops of ornamental chenille material held between said wires and held in place by the twists of the wires, and a stem formed by further twisting of the wire and having an extension of the loop material wound thereon.

2. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of two wires twisted together, loops of ornamental chenille material having a pile to hide the wire at the end and held by a twist, longer loops of material held by twists further along the wire, a stem made by further twists and having material wound thereon and fastened by a final twist.

3. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of a wire doubled to form two wires, a short loop of ornamental chenille material passing between the doubled lengths of wire, a twist of the wire holding said loop in place so that the pile of the material hides the wire, another longer loop beyond said twist, and another twist holding said other loop in place.

4. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of a wire doubled to form two wires, double short loops of ornamental chenille material passing between the doubled lengths of wire, a twist of the wire holding said loops in place so that the pile of the material hides the wire, doubled loops passing between the wires at an angle to the first loops, a twist holding said second doubled loops in place, other longer loops passing between said wires, and other twists holding said other loops in place.

5. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of a wire doubled to form two wires, double short loops of ornamental chenille material passing between the doubled lengths of wire, a twist of the wire holding said loops in place so that the pile of the material hides the wire, doubled loops passing between the wires at an angle to the first loops, a twist holding said second doubled loops in place, other longer loops passing between said wires, and other twists holding said other loops in place, an extension of said wires twisted to form a stem, and an extension of said material wrapped around said stem and held by a final twist of the stem wires.

6. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of a textile-covered wire doubled to form two wires, double short loops of ornamental chenille material passing between the doubled lengths of wire, a twist of the wire holding said loops in place so that the pile of the material hides the wires, doubled loops passing between the wires at an angle to the first loops, a twist holding said second doubled loops in place, other longer doubled loops passing between said wires at an angle to the second doubled loops, a twist holding said longer doubled loops and a series of further doubled loops, in groups of increasing length, and a twist of the wire holding each group.

7. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of a textile-covered wire doubled to form two wires, a group of short loops of ornamental chenille material passing between the doubled lengths of wire, a twist of the wire holding said group, a second

group of longer loops, at least some of which are at an angle to the first group, a twist of the wire holding said second group, and further groups of loops held by further twists.

8. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of a textile-covered wire doubled to form two wires, a group of short loops of ornamental chenille material passing between the doubled lengths of wire, a twist of the wire holding said group, a second group of longer loops, at least some of which are at an angle to the first group, a twist of the wire holding said second group, and further groups of loops held by further twists, an extension of said wires twisted to form a stem, and an extension of said material wrapped around said stem and held by a final twist of the stem wires.

9. In a self-supporting ornament a stem made of a textile-covered wire doubled to form two wires, a group of short loops of ornamental chenille material passing between the doubled lengths of wire, a twist of the wire holding said group, a second group of longer loops, at least some of which are at an angle to the first group, a twist of the wire holding said second group, and further groups of loops held by further twists, and ornaments strung on some of the loops so as to encircle the material.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my signature to this specification.

MARY DICKSON.