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RUG JOINT OR SELVAGE

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Fig. 1.

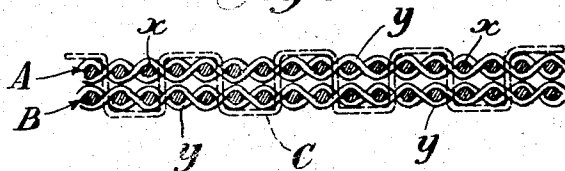


Fig. 2.

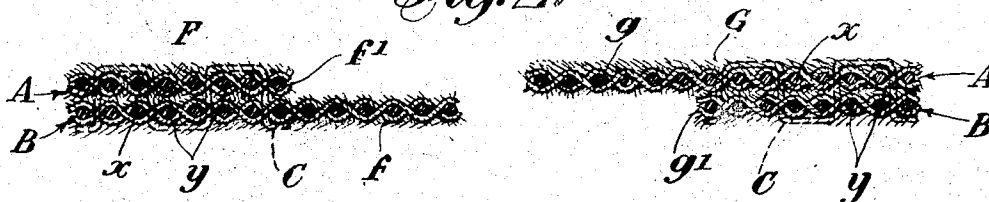


Fig. 3.

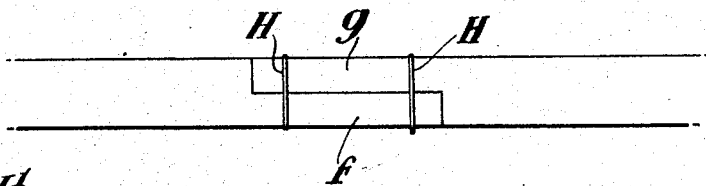
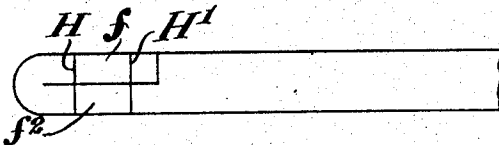
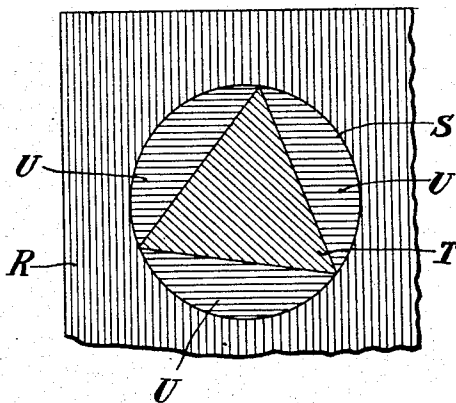


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.



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RUG JOINT OR SELVAGE

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Renewed May 25, 1934

9 Claims. (Cl. 28—1)

For a detailed description of the present form of my invention, reference may be had to the following specification and to the accompanying drawing forming a part thereof, wherein

5 Fig. 1 is a somewhat enlarged section of the wool rug fabric to which my invention is applied at the weaving stage with a retaining thread;

Fig. 2 is a section of two rug fabrics to be joined after the felting;

10 Fig. 3 is a diagram of a complete joint;

Fig. 4 shows my process as used for ornamenting a rug or carpet fabric by an applied pattern, and

15 Fig. 5 is a diagram of my invention as applied to a selvage.

Referring to Fig. 2, it there appears that the wool felt is (1) woven as a double fabric, the two layers being designated respectively as A and B and each layer is composed of a warp thread x and a weft thread y , the warp and weft threads of each layer being independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer. (2) The two layers are joined together by a tie thread C, which is shown in dotted lines and is applied by a floating harness during the weaving. (3) After the weaving, the double fabric is subjected to a well known "fulling" process to shrink the fabric and cause the felting or matting together of the individual wool fibres. (4)

20 Then the fibres are napped to create a pile, and (5) the pile is sheared to produce uniformity of the pile and give it luster as well as an improved wearing quality. Then, the fabric, being as indicated in Fig. 2, the joining of the adjacent sections of the fabric takes place. (6)

35 The edge of the upper layer f^1 of the left-hand fabric is thinned by being removed and discarded, leaving the lower layer f projecting alone is shown in Fig. 2. (7) The right-hand fabric is similarly treated except that it is the edge of the lower layer g^1 which is cut off and removed leaving the upper edge g projecting. (8) Then the two projecting edges are overlapped, as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3 and stitched together at H, H, each layer f' and g' constituting a fabric member overlying the thinned portions of the other member. (9) Then the united sections adjacent to the stitching H are hand napped and sheared to conceal the stitching. 40 The distribution of the fibres adjacent to the threads H will soon cover the threads to such an extent that they are normally hidden from view.

50 The joined rugs may be of any desired color and the two upper layers may be of different colors.

The method above described may be also employed to produce a selvage on either of the two fabrics. For instance, the thinned edge f^2 is turned back upon itself as indicated at f^3 in Figure 5 and sewed down. The finishing, after the turned-up edge is sewed, is the same as that already described. 5

The same method may also be employed for ornamenting a rug or carpet by inserted designs, thereby avoiding the expense of weaving such designs by a Jacquard loom. Thus, in Fig. 4, R represents the two-layer fabric described above. In this fabric the design may include an overlying fabric member indicated by the circle S which is formed by cutting out such a circle in the top layer of the fabric and removing it. Then in the circular space thus left, the triangular piece T, of the pattern and the three arc-shaped pieces U thereof, being of any desired color and fabric, may be inserted and sewed down by stitches, such as the aforesaid stitches H, H. Preferably the inserts just mentioned would have felted and napped surfaces to cover the stitching. This is merely an illustration of any desired design that may be inserted in the cut-away recess of the fabric. 10 15 20 25

By the means described above rug sections may be joined without adding to the thickness of the fabric and without local enlargements such as would otherwise be required. Thus I avoid the local wear on the super thick ribs of material which would be created by the enlargements.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A fabric of the character described comprising a double woven fabric with the warp and weft threads of each layer of the fabric independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, a portion of the double fabric having a thinned area of a depth approximately the same as the thickness of one of the layers, said fabric also including a fabric member overlying said thinned area, the thickness of said overlying member being approximately the same as the depth of the thinned area, and stitches uniting the overlying member to the fabric, the exposed surface of said overlying member and the corresponding adjoining surface of the fabric being napped, the napped areas being so constructed and arranged as to conceal said stitches and the meeting edges of the overlying member and of the thinned area. 35 40 45 50

2. A fabric of the character described comprising a double woven fabric with the warp and weft threads of each layer of the fabric 55

independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, each surface of said fabric being provided with a thinned area of a depth corresponding to the thickness of a layer, said
 5 thinned areas being contiguously located and arranged in overlying relation, so that their combined thickness approximately corresponds to the thickness of the fabric, and stitches
 10 uniting said overlying thinned portions, both surfaces of the fabric including the exposed surfaces of said overlying thinned portions being
 15 napped, the napped areas being so constructed and arranged as to conceal said stitches and the meeting edges of the overlying members.

3. A fabric of the character described comprising a plurality of double woven fabric members with the warp and weft threads of each layer of the respective fabric members being
 20 independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer of the same fabric member, each of said fabric members having a thinned area at one edge of a depth approximately the same as the thickness of one of the layers, said
 25 thinned areas being complementary to each other and arranged in overlying relation, and stitches uniting the overlying thinned areas, both surfaces of the fabric being napped, the napped
 30 areas being so constructed and arranged as to conceal said stitches and the meeting edges of the overlying portions.

4. A fabric of the character described comprising a double woven fabric with the warp and weft threads of each layer of the fabric
 35 independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, an interwoven tie thread uniting said layers, said fabric including complementary overlapped thinned portions of a depth approximately the same as the thickness of one
 40 of the layers, and stitches uniting the overlapped portions, both surfaces of said fabric being napped, the napped areas being so constructed and arranged as to conceal said stitches and the
 45 meeting edges of the overlying portions.

5. A fabric of the character described comprising a double woven fabric with the warp and weft threads of each layer of the fabric
 50 independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, one edge of said fabric having a thinned portion of a depth corresponding to the thickness of one of said layers and extending the length of said edge, said thinned
 55 portion being doubled back upon itself, and stitches extending through the doubled back thinned portion, both surfaces of the fabric being napped, the napped areas being so constructed

and arranged as to conceal said stitches and the meeting edges of the turned over thinned portion and the adjacent portion of the fabric.

6. The method of forming a fabric comprising
 5 weaving a double fabric with the warp and weft threads of each layer of the fabric independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, cutting away a portion of one layer, placing a fabric member over said cut-away portion and
 10 sewing it down to the other layer in overlying relation, and finally concealing the edges of the overlying portion and the stitches by napping the exposed surfaces of the overlying member and of the fabric.

7. The method of forming a fabric comprising
 15 weaving a double fabric of two superposed layers with the warp and weft threads of each layer independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, and uniting said layers by interweaving a tie thread therewith, cutting away a
 20 portion of one layer so as to leave the underlying surface of the other layer exposed, placing a woven member in said cut-away portion and sewing it down to the underlying layer in superposed relation, and then concealing the edges of
 25 said woven member and said stitches by napping the exposed area of the woven member and the adjacent surface of said fabric.

8. The method of forming a fabric comprising
 30 weaving a plurality of complementary sections of double fabric having two superposed layers, with the warp and weft threads of each layer independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, cutting away one edge portion of
 35 each section to the depth of one layer, overlapping the cut-away portions, uniting the fabric sections by sewing the overlapped portions in superposed relation, and napping both surfaces of the united sections so as to conceal the
 40 stitches and the adjoining edges.

9. The method of forming a fabric comprising
 45 weaving a double fabric of two superposed layers with the warp and weft threads of each layer independent of the warp and weft threads of the other layer, and uniting said layers by interweaving a tie thread therewith, fulling said
 50 double fabric, napping the surfaces of said double fabric to provide a pile, removing a portion of one layer of said fabric, placing a second woven member over said cut-away portion and
 55 sewing it down upon the other layer in overlapping relation, and then concealing the stitches and the edges of said overlying members by napping both surfaces of said fabric.

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