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J. V. MOORE
TUBULAR GAUZE FABRIC
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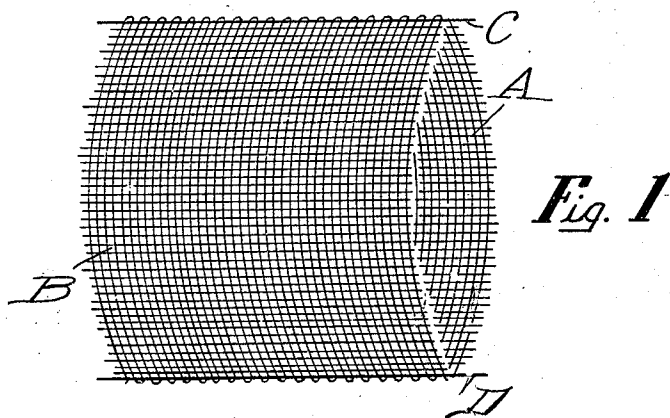
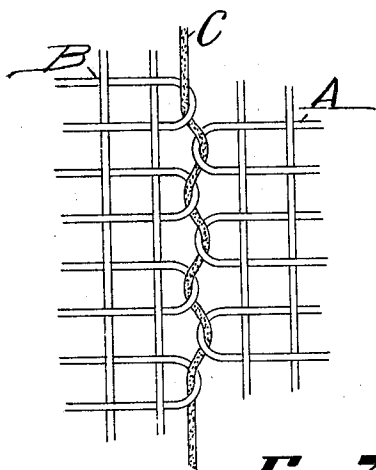
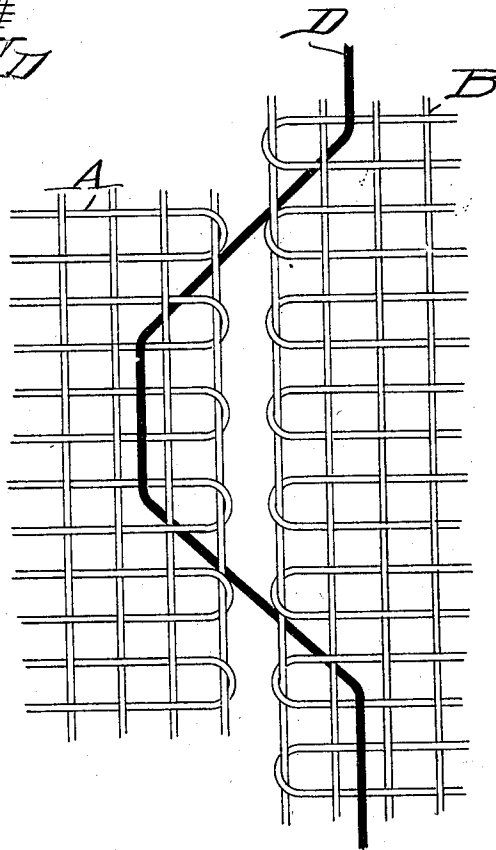


Fig. 2



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TUBULAR GAUZE FABRIC.

Application filed November 2, 1925. Serial No. 66,161.

This invention relates to a tubular gauze fabric particularly adapted for use in sanitary napkins, compressors, and for other similar purposes.

It is the object of my invention to improve the construction of such fabrics as heretofore known, in such manner as to substantially reduce the cost of production and also to increase the utility thereof.

It has been found desirable to form such fabrics with a draw string or thread along one edge which may be pulled out to release the filling of the tubular fabric.

It is the general object of my invention to provide a tubular fabric of a new and improved construction by which the cost of manufacture is greatly reduced. More specifically, I provide a fabric comprising two pieces of plain gauze fabric joined at both edges by connecting threads or draw threads. The connecting thread at one edge is preferably of a soft texture similar to the warp or filling of the fabric and is designed to remain as a permanent part of the fabric, while the draw thread at the opposite edge is preferably sized or coated or otherwise treated to form a hard and smooth outer finish and to be resistant to moisture and heat, said draw thread being readily removed to release the edges whenever desired.

My invention further relates to arrangements and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

A preferred form of the invention is shown in the drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of my improved tubular fabric;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view showing the preferred construction for joining one edge of the fabric, and

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the preferred construction for joining the opposite edge of the fabric.

Referring to the drawings, my improved fabric is formed of two fabric layers or sheets of gauze, A and B, joined at adjacent edges by a connecting thread C and at the opposite edges by a connecting thread or draw thread D. This fabric is formed by a continuous operation, the fabrics A and B being simultaneously woven in superimposed relation by a double-shuttle cross-shot narrow-ware loom and the adjacent edges

being joined simultaneously with the weaving operation by inserting the threads C and D therein.

By simultaneously weaving the two sheets of fabric A and B and joining them at both edges as they are produced, I am able to double the rate of production of the tubular fabric, over the production of a single continuous sheet of fabric joined along one line only, as has been previously proposed. In the latter case, a single shuttle must be used, while in my construction two shuttles are operative at the same time and the rate of production of the fabric is doubled.

In Fig. 3, I have shown the preferred construction for joining two adjacent selvages by the connecting thread C. This thread C is preferably passed through the selvage loops of the fabrics A and B alternately, forming a permanent connection between the two pieces of fabric. The thread C is preferably soft and of a size and texture corresponding in general to that of the warp and filling threads in the fabric A and B. By its use a perfectly smooth connection is provided between the two pieces of fabric, and no rough edges are produced.

In Fig. 2, I have indicated a preferred manner of joining the opposite edges of the fabric by the draw thread D, which is preferably inserted at intervals in the adjacent edges of the two fabrics and is shown as passing over several of the filling threads at each insertion and as being spaced slightly away from the selvages of the fabrics.

The thread D is designed for removal to release the filling of the tubular fabric and is preferably, as above stated of a hard-finished smooth, water-resistant and heat-resistant texture. A draw thread of this character may be easily removed under any conditions and is a great improvement over similar constructions previously used which were very difficult to remove after use. For a more complete description of the general uses of this type of articles, reference is made to the prior patent to Bottomley, No. 959,704, issued May 31, 1910.

Having thus described my invention and the advantages thereof I do not wish to be limited to the details herein disclosed otherwise than as set forth in the claims, but what I claim is:—

1. A tubular gauze fabric comprising two

separate pieces of plain gauze fabric arranged in superposed relation, a thread connecting the filling loops in two adjacent selvages of said pieces of fabric to join two adjacent edges thereof, said thread being separately woven therein, and a draw thread joining the two opposite edges of said fabrics and conveniently removable therefrom.

2. A tubular gauze fabric comprising two pieces of plain gauze fabric arranged in superposed relation, a thread connecting the filling loops in two adjacent selvages of said pieces of fabric to join two adjacent edges thereof, said thread being separately woven therein and being of a texture and softness similar to the warp and filling of said fabric, and a draw thread joining the two opposite

edges of said fabrics and conveniently removable therefrom.

3. A tubular gauze fabric comprising two pieces of plain gauze fabric arranged in superposed relation, a thread connecting the filling loops in two adjacent selvages of said pieces of fabric to join two adjacent edges thereof said thread being separately woven therein, and a draw thread joining the two opposite edges of said fabrics and conveniently removable therefrom, said draw thread having a hard smooth outer finish and being highly resistant to moisture and heat.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

JOHN V. MOORE.