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RUG

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Fig. 1.

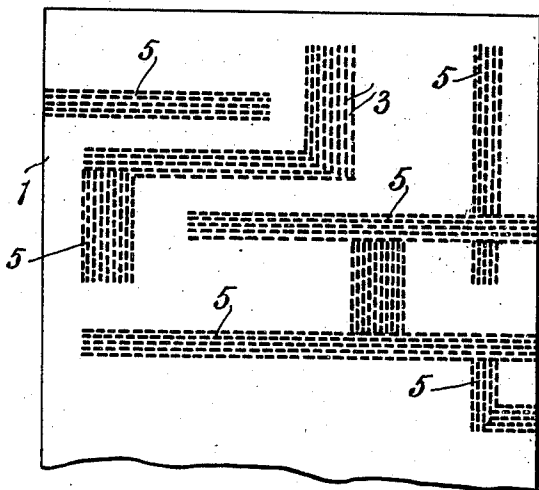


Fig. 2.

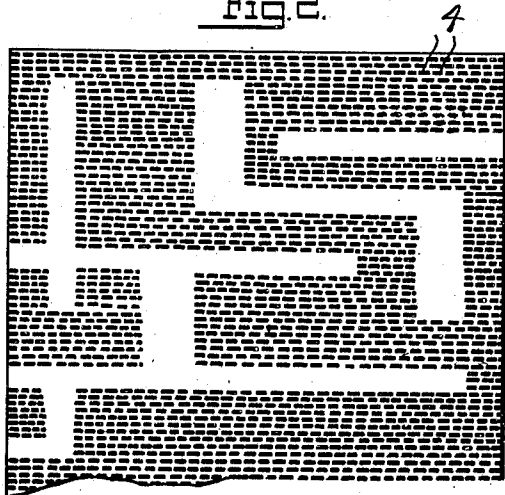
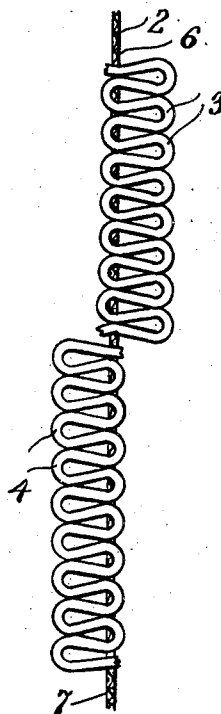


Fig. 3.



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RUG

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3 Claims. (Cl. 2—278)

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This invention relates to looped, or so-called "hooked" rugs, wherein a series of loops are placed in a backing fabric, the latter being generally of burlap or similar material, the loops arising from the backing and forming a suitable design or pattern.

The type of hooked rug now widely in use at the present time, is so constructed that the loops which arise from the backing fabric are disposed above one face only of the backing, so that the rug is, in effect, a single-faced one and is arranged to be used with the raised loops on the one face disposed uppermost.

An object of the present invention is to provide a looped or hooked rug in which the loops arise, in designated areas, from both faces of the backing or ground fabric, whereby the rug is two-sided and is reversible, presenting on its opposite sides two different patterns or designs so that by merely reversing the rug on the floor, the aspect of a different rug is secured and the life of a rug of this kind is materially increased.

Another object of the invention is to provide, in a hooked rug of this character, an arrangement by which a complete design is provided on one face of the rug by the loops arising from that face, and another complete design is provided on the opposite face of the rug by loops arising from the latter face, the loops forming the latter design being disposed in and filling the spaces between the design elements formed by the loops in the first group.

More particularly, the invention contemplates the provision of a rug of this character whereby a design or pattern is provided on one face of the rug by a plurality of loops arising from said face, said pattern or design being such that its pattern elements provide spaces between them, the arrangement of said spaces providing a pattern that is complementary to the pattern formed by the aforementioned loop groups; the spaces between the pattern elements being filled by loops disposed oppositely to those in the first group, whereby those in the second group form a loop pattern on the second face of the rug.

These and other objects are attained by the construction hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof, in which Fig. 1 is a view of one face of a rug constructed in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is a view of the opposite face of the rug, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view through a portion of the rug, showing

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how the groups of loops appear in specified areas on opposite faces of the rug.

As is well known in this art, hooked rugs of the conventional construction usually consist of a base or foundation fabric of burlap or similar fabric, often termed a "backing," and the loops are inserted through the base material in such a manner that they arise from one face only of the same. The loops are usually arranged in groups or areas of suitable color to provide designs or patterns. In other words, in the past, it has been customary to insert all of the loops from the same side of the base fabric so that the upstanding loop portions, which are sometimes cut or cropped to form them into pile, are all located on one face or side of the fabric, so that the resultant rug is consequently one-sided.

The present invention contemplates the provision of loops arranged within certain designated areas, to arise from one face of the fabric, and with other loops located in the intervening spaces between those of the first pattern, to arise from the opposite face of the fabric. The result is that a rug is provided in which a certain pattern exists on one face by the loops arising from that face, and in which a second pattern is produced on the opposite face of the rug by loops arising from that face. This will be more clearly comprehended by reference to the drawing, wherein 1 indicates the rug, provided with the burlap or other fabric base material or backing 2. One group of loops is shown at 3, these loops being suitably arranged to form the various geometrical pattern elements designated at 5 in Fig. 1. It will be observed that the loops 3, grouped to form the pattern elements 5, arise from the face 6 of the base fabric 2, so that when the rug is placed on the floor with the face 6 uppermost, the effect seen in Fig. 1 will then be had, with the raised loop portions 3 providing the elevated pattern or design made up of the pattern elements 5.

The pattern elements 5 are preferably in spaced relation, with the intervening spaces between them made up of loops 4 inserted oppositely to those indicated at 3, the loops 4 so inserted, arising from the face 7 of the base fabric 2 and thus forming a distinct pattern or design in the manner shown in Fig. 2, such pattern being made up of the design elements located between those indicated at 5 on the opposite face of the base fabric 2.

The manufacture of a rug of this character, wherein certain groups of loops arise from one face of the base fabric and a second group arises from the opposite face, requires no extraordinary

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manufacturing operation. One group of loops is inserted from one side of the base and the rug is then turned over and the second group inserted from the opposite side. Conventional hooked rug needles or loopers, or any other manual or mechanical looping devices may be used.

In the selection of a pattern or design to be employed in the manufacture of rugs of this character, it is desirable that the design elements formed by the groups of loops on one face of the rug, be complementary to the loops rising from the opposite face of the rug, and that the design elements be such that those presented on each face of the rug shall form a harmonious, artistic and attractive pattern. I have found that geometrical figures are very satisfactory as design elements, although of course, many other types and arrangements of the design elements may be used to produce novel and interesting effects.

It is common practice, in the manufacture of hooked rugs, to often cut or crop the loops to thereby form the same into pile. Therefore, in herein referring to "loops," I wish to be understood as meaning not only the uncut loops but also the cut loops or the pile produced by cutting of the loops.

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Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a hooked rug, a base fabric, a pattern formed thereon by loops inserted therethrough, said loops arising from one face of the base fabric a second pattern formed on the opposite face of the base fabric by loops inserted through the base fabric and arising from the last-mentioned face thereof whereby the base fabric carries a pattern formed of loops on each of its faces, the pattern on one face being located in areas situated between the pattern elements on the other face.

2. In a hooked rug, a base fabric, a series of loops arranged in a pattern composed of spaced pattern elements arising from one face of the base fabric, a second series of loops located in the spaces between the pattern elements of the first series, the second series arising from the second face of the base fabric.

3. In a hooked rug, as provided for in claim 2, wherein the loops in the second series form pattern elements, whereby a different loop pattern is provided on each face of the base fabric.

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