R. E. SHINER.

EMBOSSED FABRIC.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1920.

1,384,808. Patented July 19, 1921.

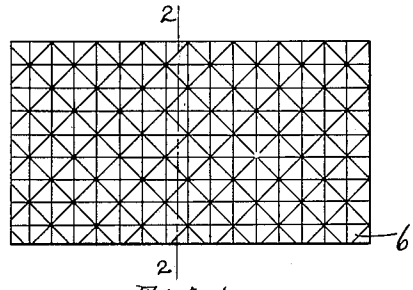


FIG. 1.

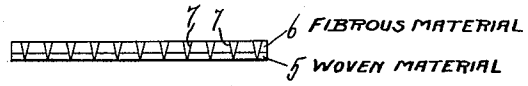


FIG. 2.

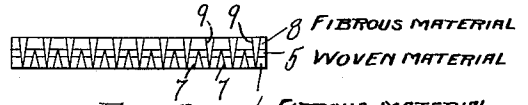


FIG. 3.

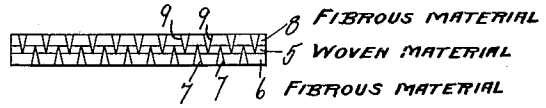


FIG. 4.

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSE E. SHINER, OF FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS.

EMBOSSED FABRIC.

1,384,808. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 19, 1921.

Application filed April 1, 1920. Serial No. 370,444.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSE E. SHINER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Franklin, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Embossed Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved fabric for rugs, carpets and the like, the same consisting primarily of a layer of woven material and a layer of fibrous material either on one face of said woven material or on the opposite faces thereof, the fibers of the fibrous material being pricked into or through the woven material, the fabric having either one or both of its faces embossed with some conventional or artistic pattern.

The object of the invention is to provide a rug or carpet which is heavy, soft and which presents all the appearances and the characteristics of the ordinary woven rug or carpet and yet which is very much cheaper than such woven rug or carpet.

The process whereby the fabric of this invention may be produced is made the subject matter of a copending application Serial No. 370,445.

The invention consists in a rug or carpet constructed as hereinafter described in the specification and particularly as set forth in the claim.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a rug embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic section taken on line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic section similar to Fig. 2 but showing a layer of fibrous material on opposite sides of the woven material;

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic section similar to Fig. 3 illustrating the fibrous material pricked into the woven material from opposite sides thereof and extending in each case only through the woven material.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In the drawings, referring to Fig. 2, 5 is a layer of woven material, such as burlap; 6 is a layer of loosely-matted fibrous material, such as jute waste, wool shoddy, silk or animal hair.

In manufacturing the form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 1, the first step is to place a bat or sheet of jute waste or wool shoddy or silk or animal hair upon a sheet of burlap. The fibers 7 of the layer 6 are then pricked through into the layer of burlap in a manner well-known to those skilled in the art.

In the form illustrated in Fig. 3, the fabric illustrated in Fig. 1 is reversed and a layer 8 of wool shoddy, animal hair or other cheap fibrous material is placed upon the layer of burlap 5 and the fibers 9 of the layer 8 are then pricked through the layer 5 and through the layer 6, so that they appear upon the outer surface of the layer 6.

In the form illustrated in Fig. 4, the layer of burlap 5 has a layer of fibrous material 6 on one side and 8 on the other side, as in Fig. 3, but in this case the fibers 9 of the layer 8 are pricked into and through the layer of burlap 5 but do not project through the layer of fibrous material 6.

In each of the different forms illustrated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, after the fibers of the layer or layers of fibrous material have been pricked into the layer of woven material, the resulting fabric is immersed in casein or glue or waterglass; it is then allowed to dry and is then immersed in a solution of formaldehyde or sulfate of aluminum, or alum and allowed to dry. The fabric is then moistened by subjecting it to steam and is then embossed by means of heated rolls between which it is passed under pressure or it may be embossed by means of heated plates between which plates the fabric is compressed.

The fabric may also be embossed by forming a design from woven wire or cord and said design impressed upon the fabric by subjecting the embossing medium and the fabric to both heat and pressure.

A great variety of colors and patterns may be obtained for rugs or carpets made in accordance with this invention by using different colors of fibous material and by pricking the fibers of one layer of fibrous material through the burlap and through the other layer of fibrous material, so that the fibers of one layer such as the layer 8, Fig. 3, appear upon the outer surface of the other layer of fibrous material 6. By using rolls with different patterns engraved upon their peripheries it is evident that rugs of very different appearance may be obtained and these rugs may be of entirely different

color or pattern or both upon one face from the color and pattern of the opposite face, if so desired.

I claim:

A fabric for rugs, carpets and the like, consisting of a layer of woven material, and a layer of fibrous material on each of the opposite faces of said woven material, the fibers of one of said layers of fibrous material passing into said woven material transversely thereof, the fibers of the other layer of fibrous material passing through said layer of woven material and into the other of said layers of fibrous material, said fabric being impregnated with coagulated adhesive material, the outer surfaces of said layers of fibrous material being embossed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of a subscribing witness.

ROSE E. SHINER.

Witness:

EDGAR C. DEAN.