March 2, 1926.

1,575,428

S. H. LAURY

REENFORCED FABRIC

Filed Nov. 6, 1924

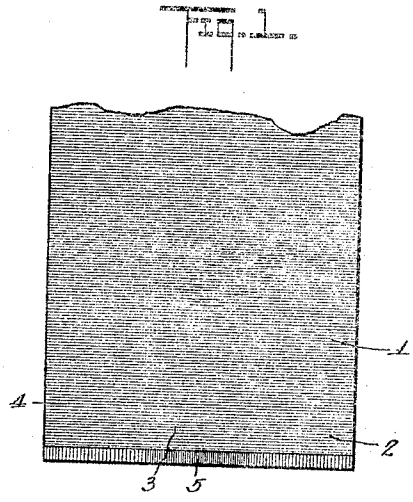


Fig. 2.

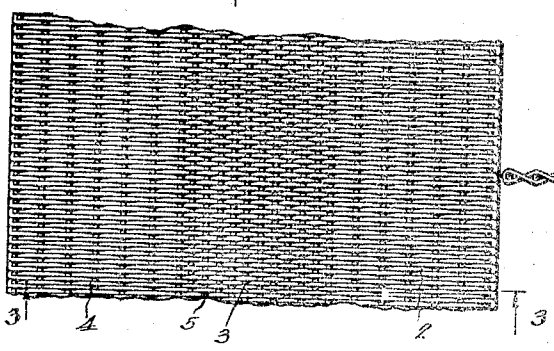
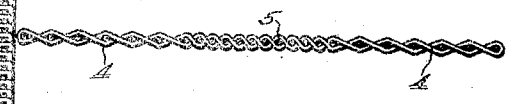


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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REENFORCED FABRIC.

Application filed November 6, 1924. Serial No. 748,254.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYLVESTER H. LAURY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Reenforced Fabric, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to reenforced fabric and particularly to fabric known as binding fabric and has for an object to provide a construction wherein part of the fabric is reenforced.

Another object of the invention is to provide a fabric in which there is a reenforced section extending longitudinally of the fabric for its full length.

A still further object, more specifically, is to provide a narrow fabric used in binding blankets and other articles wherein there is presented a central reenforecd section extending for the full length of the fabric.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a short section of fabric disclosing an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a short section of fabric on an enlarged scale.

Figure 3 is a sectional view through Figure 2, approximately on line 3—3.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals, 1 indicates the fabric in its entirety which is made up of sections 2, 3 and 4, sections 2 and 4 having the same number of warp threads while section 3 is provided with a greater number of warp threads than either of sections 2 and 4. The same weft threads co-act with all of the warp threads as indicated particularly in Figure 2. By providing a large number of warp threads 5 in the center of the strip of cloth, a reenforced or strengthening center section is presented, illustrated more particularly in Figure 3.

It will be noted that by reason of the large number of warp threads 5 in the section 3, the weave is much tighter than in the sections 2 and 4. This structure presents a reenforced fabric with the reenforcement so arranged as not to be noticeable when the fabric is in use. The fabric may be of any desired width but when used for binding blankets and similar articles, it is usually about three inches wide and the sections 2, 3 and 4 are preferably of the same width, namely, one inch each.

When the fabric is bent over the edge of the blanket, the reenforced section 3 will properly cover the edge of the blanket while the securing stitches pass through the sections 2 and 4. As practically all of the wear comes on the edge of the blanket, the reenforced section 3 is very important and acts to protect the edge for a much longer time than if the fabric was woven the same throughout.

What I claim is:

As an article of manufacture, an edge protector for blankets and the like, and comprising a ribbon strip of woven fabric consisting of a central longitudinal zone and lateral zones, said central zone having its warp threads arranged in close relation and equal distances apart to define a central reenforced portion adapted to flex around and protect the edge of the blanket, the lateral zones serving as sewing areas to attach the edge protector to the blanket.

SYLVESTER HENRY LAURY.