

(Specimens.)

G. HORNIG.
SMYRNA RUG OR CARPET.

No. 585,385.

Patented June 29, 1897.

Fig:1.

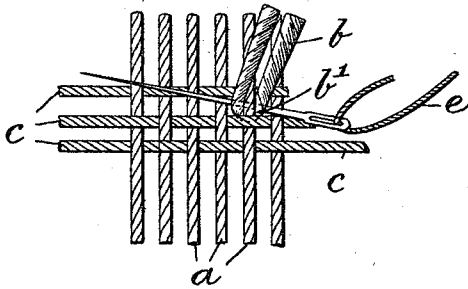


Fig:2.

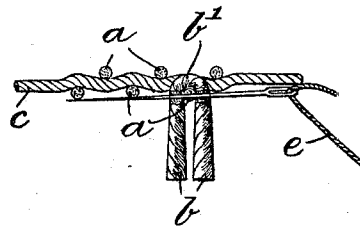
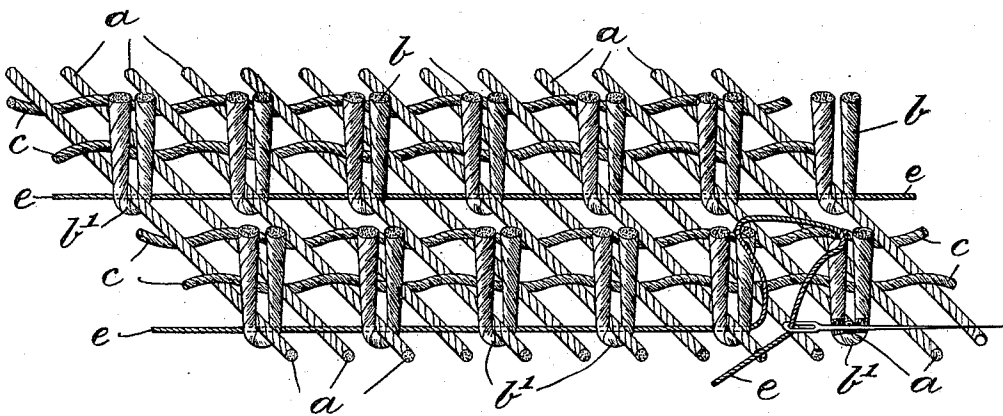


Fig:3.



Witnesses:
Thomas M. Smith.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOTTFRIED HORNIG, OF GNADENFREI, GERMANY.

SMYRNA RUG OR CARPET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,385, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed August 6, 1896. Serial No. 601,902. (Specimens.) Patented in Belgium November 19, 1895, No. 118,419; in Norway February 28, 1896, No. 4,809; in Hungary February 29, 1896, No. 5,649; in Austria March 6, 1896, No. 46/841; in Italy May 4, 1896, No. 41,434, and in Germany November 6, 1896, No. 89,387.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GOTTFRIED HORNIG, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Gnadendorf, Silesia, Prussia, in the Empire of Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smyrna Rugs or Carpets, (for which I have obtained German Letters Patent No. 89,387, dated November 6, 1896; Belgian Letters Patent No. 118,419, dated November 19, 1895; Norwegian Letters Patent No. 4,809, dated February 28, 1896; Hungarian Letters Patent No. 5,649, dated February 29, 1896; Austrian Letters Patent No. 46/841, dated March 6, 1896, and Italian Letters Patent No. 41,434, dated May 4, 1896,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to the manufacture of Smyrna rugs and carpets which are woven in looms, and in such connection it relates particularly to the manner in which said rugs and carpets are woven and to the construction and arrangement of the fabric.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a Smyrna rug or carpet by connecting the looped pile to the warp-threads of a ground fabric by a sewing-thread, the pile being united to the warp-threads prior to the introduction and beating up of the weft-threads and the sewing-threads lying parallel with and between the weft-threads and reinforcing the same.

The nature and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view representing diagrammatically the arrangement and construction of the fabric embodying main features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating diagrammatically the completed fabric.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents the warp-threads, *b* the looped pile, *c* the weft-threads, and *e* the sewing-thread, all of which are necessary to the formation of the fabric of my invention. The warp-thread *a* and

weft-thread *c* by preference are woven together in a hand-loom, and the pile *b* is preferably sewed to the warp-threads as follows: The loop *b'* of the pile *b* incloses a warp-thread *a*, and the sewing-thread *e* is passed through the loop *b'* and the thread *a* and extends across the fabric parallel with and between the weft-threads and serves to reinforce the same. The pile is sewed in rows to the threads *a* prior to the throwing in and beating up of a weft-thread *c*, as shown in Fig. 3.

Heretofore two principal methods of manufacturing Smyrna rugs or carpets have been in vogue. One method was to tie the looped pile to the ground during the weaving of the ground in any ordinary loom. The other method was to tie the looped pile to a finished coarse ground, such as canvas, or to glue the pile to the ground. Besides the waste of pile necessarily incident to the practice of these methods, the manufacture of the carpet or rug was slow, tedious, and expensive, and, moreover, it required a very expert operator. The second method is only employed for small fabrics, the introduction and securing of the pile to an already-formed ground being an exceedingly difficult operation. By my present improvement these disadvantages are avoided and the following additional advantages are secured: Thus in the fabric the sewing-thread *e* may pass easily in the fibers of the threads *a*, and hence the weft of the fabric may be beaten up to more or less extent without injuring the threads *a*. Again, in the fabric the sewing-thread serves as a reinforcing or extra weft-thread.

My present invention is an improvement upon the invention described and claimed in my Letters Patent No. 568,113, dated September 22, 1896, and differs therefrom principally in the following respects: First, the pile is united to a warp or weft thread during the weaving of the ground and prior to the beating up of the thread, and, second, the sewing-thread is passed through both the body of the loop of the pile and the warp or weft thread to which it is secured, while as shown and described in my said patent the sewing-

thread is coiled or twisted around the warp or weft thread and between the ends of the pile at the looped end thereof.

5 Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 As an improved article of manufacture, an imitation Smyrna rug or the like, consisting of a ground formed of distinctive warp and weft threads, a looped pile, the loop whereof surrounds one of said warp-threads and a sewing-thread passing through the loop of the pile and the body of said warp-thread surrounded by said loop, said sewing-thread

uniting the pile to the warp-threads prior to 15 the throwing in and beating up of succeeding weft-threads, said sewing-thread lying parallel with and between the weft-threads and reinforcing the same, substantially as described. 20

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GOTTFRIED HORNIG.

Witnesses:

W. HAUPT,

TILMAR REIFENBAUM.