

L. S. & M. SAMUEL.
METHOD OF MAKING STRIPS FOR WEAVING AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1913.

1,105,309.

Patented July 28, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

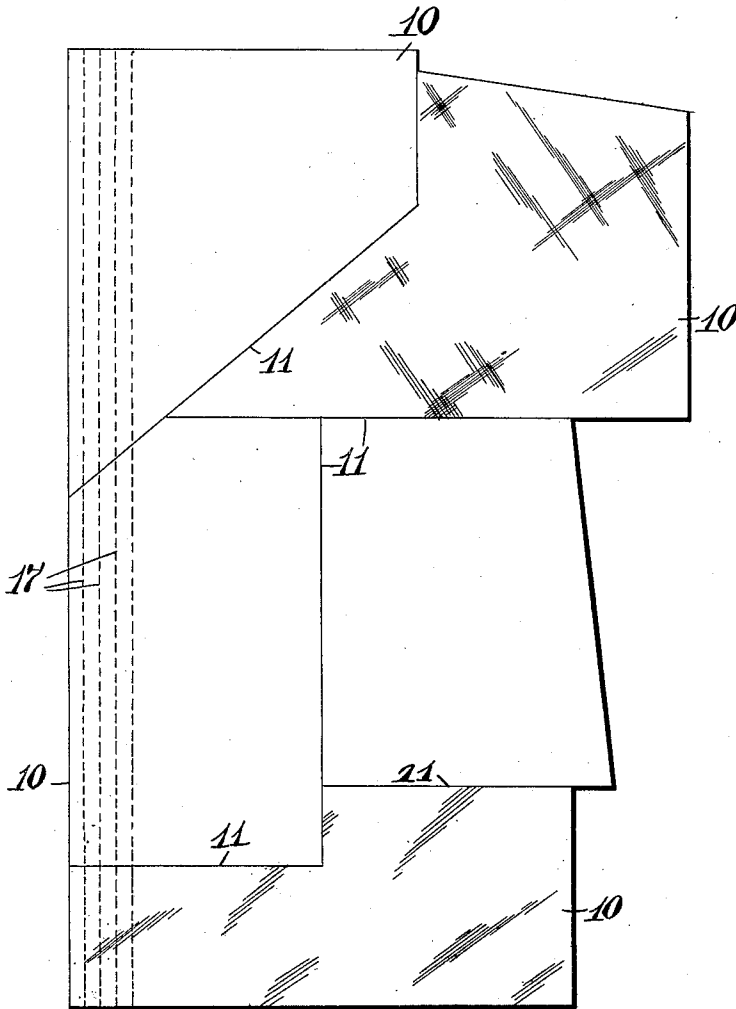


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

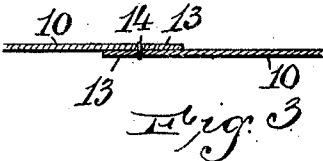


Fig. 3

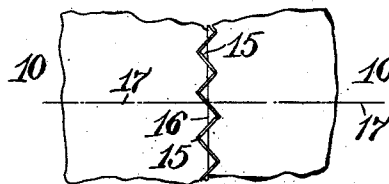


Fig. 4

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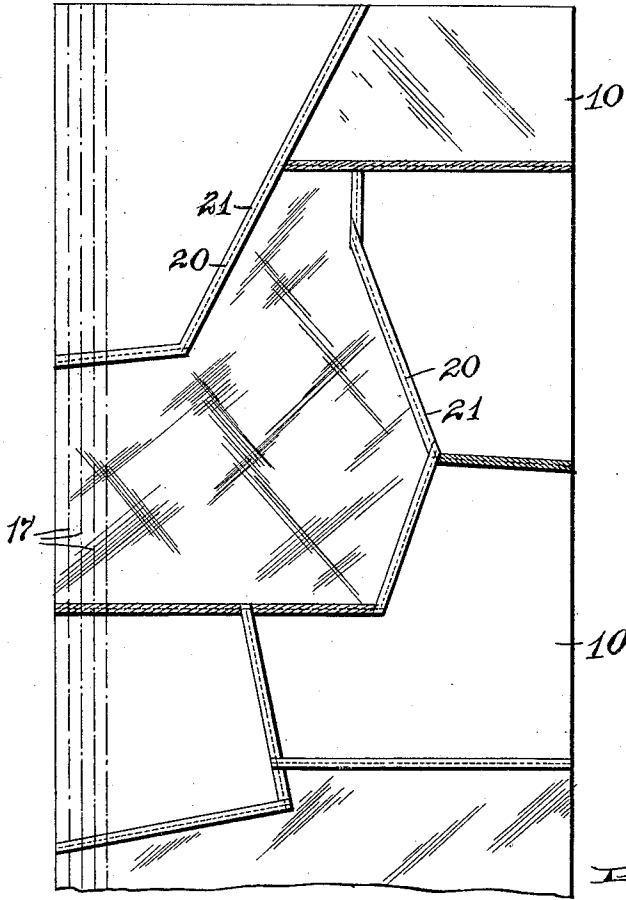


Fig. 5

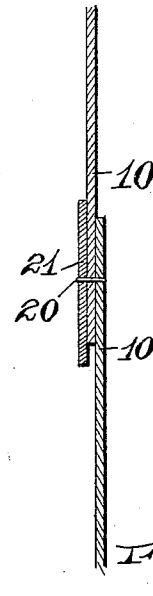


Fig. 6

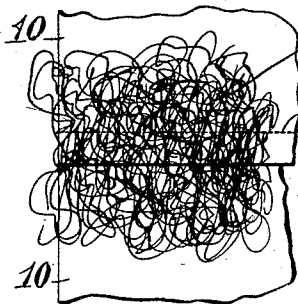


Fig. 7

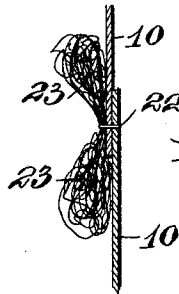


Fig. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL AND MOSES SAMUEL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

METHOD OF MAKING STRIPS FOR WEAVING AND THE LIKE.

1,105,309.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 28, 1914.

Application filed July 16, 1913. Serial No. 779,355.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL and MOSES SAMUEL, citizens of the United States, and residents of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Strips for Weaving and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved method of making strips, which strips can be utilized for weaving or other purposes, particularly in handicraft work, the main object, however, being to provide strips for making rugs or rag carpets.

The invention also provides for the utilization of waste material, and allows of an economy which is not present in the old method of making carpet rags or strips for weaving.

It has been customary to cut material into strips, and then by a judicious selection of these strips, or picking them up haphazard, they have been fastened together end to end, this fastening being usually by sewing by hand, and the strips or rags so assembled have been found deficient inasmuch as the strips are very often not sewed from edge to edge which did not provide a flat strip, and in addition thereto, the fastening was so insecure that very often in the art of weaving the throw of the shuttle would cause the strips to part. In addition thereto, when the rug is being woven, the beating or forcing in of the weft strands along the warp has caused a parting of the strips, due to their insecure fastening. Where this work is done commercially the old method has also been found to be not as economical as possible and the assembling of the colors on the material, when carelessly done, has very often led to poor groupings of colors or the like, and not as good a result is obtained in the woven object, such as a rug or carpet.

Our invention provides for the utilization of material of any kind that is adapted for this purpose, and of any grade or color, the pieces of material being arranged edge to edge, either by a butt or lap seam, and

then secured in this relation so that the pieces form a sheet. This sheet is then cut into strips, and these cuts being most of them across the seams of the joined pieces, have insured strips in which the juncture of the pieces is assured from edge to edge of the strip, since the cut is made through the seam, and the seam being continuous the junctures of the pieces that form the strip are continuous.

The invention further provides in forming the sheet as above described, and in addition thereto, securing material, usually of a contrasting color, either in the way of waste, or yarn, and sometimes in tape-like bands or pieces, over the seams or junctures of the pieces whereby these bands or coverings are also cut, and when made of contrasting colors to the pieces, form a relief for the colors and insure the hiding of the seam and at the same time the insertion of vivid or contrasting colors, or, if desired, a more subdued color.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view showing pieces of material arranged edge to edge to form a sheet and illustrating by dotted lines the strips that would be cut from the sheet. Fig. 2 is a view of one of the strips. Fig. 3 is a section through a seam between two pieces, and Fig. 4 is a face view of another form of seam that can be employed. Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view showing a part of a sheet made up of adjoining pieces with band-like or tape-like material over the juncture of the pieces. Fig. 6 is a section on an enlarged scale through one of the seams in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a face view of a fragment showing yarn or cotton waste or similar fibrous material arranged on a seam, and Fig. 8 is a section through Fig. 7.

The embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1 shows pieces 10 of any suitable material, such as cloth, the pieces of material being attached at their edges 11 either by a suitable adhesive or by sewing so that the assembled pieces form a sheet. The seams at the edges 11 can either be arranged with regularity on the sheet, or they can be

placed as illustrated, being placed haphazard according to the shape of the pieces, and very often in this kind of work, scrap or waste material is utilized and the seams are at various angles on account of the different shapes of the pieces. The seams at the edges 11 can be made in different ways, and in Fig. 3 we illustrate a section with two of the sheets 10 and the overlapping edges 13, and suitable stitching 14 holds the pieces together. We prefer to make these stitches by machine, whereby a continuous line of stitching is provided, this continuous line of stitching insuring the sewing or stitching of the adjoining ends of the pieces comprising the strip from edge to edge.

In Fig. 4 we show a cross stitch 15 which sews on both sides of the juncture 16 of the pieces. The sheet is then cut along the lines 17 to form the strips, one of these strips 18 being illustrated in Fig. 2, the seams 19 being sewed from side to side of the strip, since these seams are continuous in the sheet and of course are continuous in the strip.

The pieces 10 can be of any suitable material or colors or grades, and can either be arranged at haphazard, or they can be arranged so as to make strips in which the colors or materials would follow in predetermined succession. The promiscuous arrangement of pieces would be used when the design of the article to be woven was mixed, but the regular arrangement of colors or material would be employed when a design being woven would depend on the succession of colors in the strip.

It will be evident that this method of making the strips is economical, and it also insures the succession of colors or materials in the strip when it is desired, and further provides for a positive joining of the ends of the pieces going to make up the strip from one edge of the strip to the other, this being necessary to insure the holding together of the pieces when the article is being woven and the strain or tension on the strip is strong enough to tend to part the seam between the pieces that go to make up the strip.

To make a better joint and also, in some cases, to make a relief in the color, we affix coverings, or in some cases, tape-like bands, to the seams. One instance where this is desirable is in the case of a rug known as a "hit and miss" rug where the colors are mixed and certain vivid or contrasting colors can be utilized in the tape-like band or covering pieces to insure, at certain intervals, or at uncertain intervals, the placing of these colors. Such a structure is shown in Fig. 5 in which the pieces 10 are joined by stitching 20, this stitching also passing through tape-like bands 21. A section of one of the seams is shown in Fig. 6, this section showing how

the overlapping ends of the pieces 10 and the tape-like band 21 are held together by the stitch 20. It will be evident, however, that other means of fastening the pieces and the band together may be employed.

In Fig. 7 we show an elevation of a fragment of a sheet in which the pieces 10 are held together by the stitches 22, which stitches also pass through and hold together the material 23. This material is of a fibrous nature and can be of mixed colors or of a neutral color, the fibrous material being of different kinds, such as silk waste, yarn waste, in fact any of the numerous fibrous or bunched material that is adapted for this purpose.

The fastening of the elements together is well illustrated in section in Fig. 8, the overlapping edges and the material 23 being shown as held by one line of stitching, but different means of fastening these elements can be used.

The tape-like bands or pieces which are used on the junctures of the pieces can be made up of separate pieces of material, or can be also made of promiscuously arranged strips or remnants of material, and they can be arranged so as to give contrasting colors or used to modify the colors, if desired.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:—

1. A method of making strips for weaving and the like consisting in the provision of pieces of material, fastening said pieces edge to edge by continuous seams to form a sheet and then cutting the sheet across said seams to form the strips.

2. A method of making strips for weaving and the like consisting in the provision of pieces of material, sewing said pieces by continuous stitches along their edges to form a sheet and then cutting the sheet into strips, the cuts being arranged so that they cross the seams between the pieces.

3. A method of making strips for weaving and the like consisting in the provision of pieces of material, securing said pieces by their edges to form a sheet, securing tape-like pieces over the seams of the adjoining pieces, and then cutting said sheet into strips.

4. A method of making strips for weaving and the like consisting in the provision of pieces of material fastened edge to edge to form a sheet, laying tape-like pieces over the adjoining edges of the pieces that form the sheet, sewing through the tape-like pieces and through the adjoining edges of the pieces that form the sheet to secure them together, and then cutting the sheet so formed into strips.

5. A method of making strips for weaving and the like which consists in the provision of pieces of material placed side by

side, placing fibrous material at the junctures of the pieces of material, then sewing through the fibrous material and the adjoining edges of the pieces to secure them together, and then cutting the sheet so formed into strips.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing,

we have hereunto set our hands, this 14th day of July, 1913.

LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL.

MOSES SAMUEL.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAMFIELD,

M. A. JOHNSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."