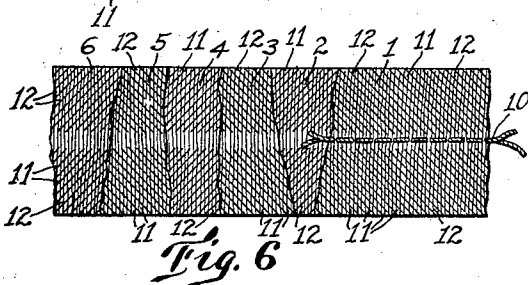
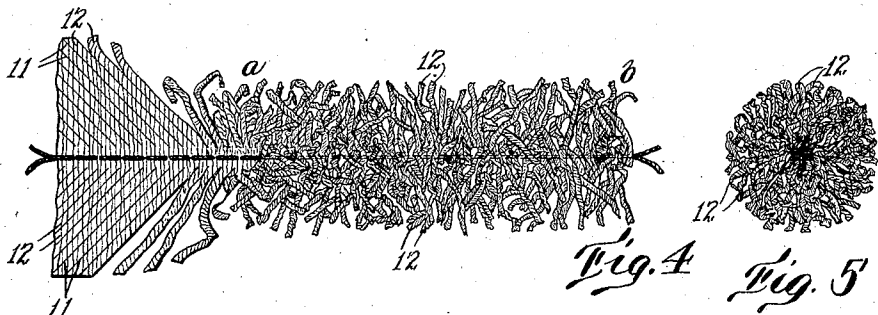
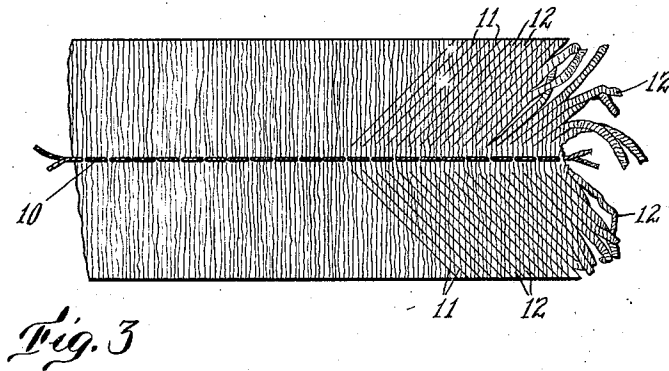
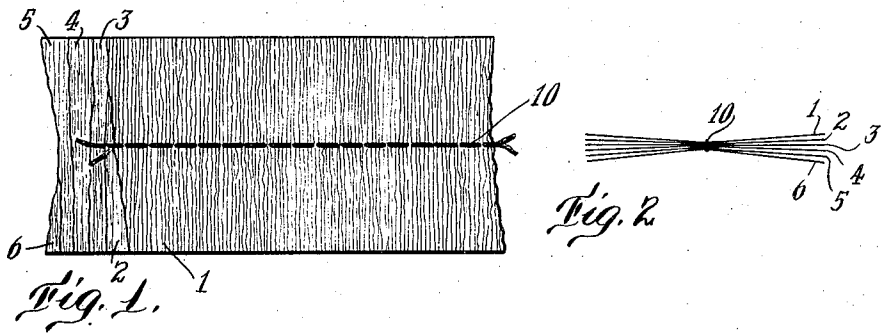


March 18, 1930.

W. G. JOPSON
DECORATING MATERIAL
Filed Aug. 3, 1926

1,750,844



Inventor:
William G. Jopson
by *Wightman Lundy May*
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM G. JOPSON, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO C. A. REED COMPANY, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

DECORATING MATERIAL

Application filed August 3, 1926. Serial No. 126,861.

This invention relates to decorating material of that general type commonly formed of flexible sheet material such as fabric or plain or creped paper. As heretofore made any number of strips of the desired color or colors have been arranged in superposed relation and fastened together along their longitudinal median portions by any suitable means as by one or more lines of stitching, the strips being slit inwardly from opposite edges toward the median portion where they are attached to each other at right angles to the length of the strips. This produces fringe elements which project outwardly from a central axial rib represented by the uncut median portion of the strips. In order to produce the desired rounded effect it is then necessary to twist the strips about their median portions as an axis. When this material has been formed of crepe paper, the creping folds have extended laterally of the strip, the slits thus extending longitudinally of these folds. This results in the fringe elements being relatively stiff spine like elements reinforced against lateral bending by the creping folds.

According to the present invention a fluffier, softer material is produced which it is unnecessary to twist if it is desired to produce the desired rounded form, although it may be twisted if desired. In the formation of this material from crepe paper the elements are cut from the paper across the creping folds rather than longitudinally thereof so that soft, yieldable elements rather than the relatively stiff elements produced by cutting with the crepe folds result. These soft elements may be "fluffed up" and produce a rounded pliant rope effect without necessitating twisting.

One method of making this material is to fix the strips together along their median portions as heretofore by a flexible medium only and if crepe paper is used with the creping folds extending laterally, and cutting in diagonally toward the median portion rather than perpendicularly. This not only produces softer fringe elements, but they are also of greater length for the same width of strip and their inclined arrangement at their junction with the uncut elements also helps

to produce the desired rounded soft fringe effect.

Such material may be made from other than crepe paper, for example, plain paper with the grain running lengthwise or crosswise of the strip, or cotton or other fibrous or flexible material having a grain, the fringe elements being cut on the bias or across the grain. It is also apparent that the strips can be secured at the longitudinal median portion by gluing or by any other suitable method, so long as the material is pliant or limp longitudinally so as to be suitable for use as a decorative rope and also that certain ones of the strips may be slit diagonally, others being slit perpendicularly if desired.

For a more complete understanding of this invention reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 represents a fragmentary plan of a plurality of crepe paper strips fixed together.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of the same.

Figure 3 illustrates the same construction but showing the strips as cut inwardly from their edges along diagonal lines to produce the fringe elements.

Figure 4 illustrates a portion of the strips thus cut fluffed to produce the rounded rope effect.

Figure 5 is an end elevation of a piece of the completed fringe, rope or festoon.

Figure 6 is an elevation showing a further modification.

Referring to Figures 1 to 5, the subject matter of the invention being shown by way of example as applied to crepe paper the plurality of the strips as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 with their creping folds extending laterally and arranged in superposed relation are fixed together longitudinally at their median portions as by means of the stitches 10, and are slit inwardly diagonally from opposite edges as along the lines 11 of Figure 3, the inclinations being preferably opposite from opposite sides of the median line. This slitting defines narrow strips 12 extending diagonally to the creping folds so that these strips are relatively flexible and soft. When the strips have been cut in this manner they may be

fluffed as by rolling between the hands, twisting, or by any other treatment which causes the fringe elements to become more or less crinkled and to extend about the median portion of the strips in a generally rounded mass of strand simulating elements of soft flexible nature, this being illustrated between the points *a* and *b* of Figure 4 and also in Figure 5. As the lines of creping extend thereacross causing the fringe elements to be very flexible and soft, they are easily fluffed into the desired rounded rope form. By cutting inwardly in oppositely inclined directions from opposite sides the strands are substantially symmetrically related to the median portion so that they tend to extend in the same general direction longitudinally of the completed fringe material and present a substantially uniform effect. Of course they might be cut in the same direction on opposite sides, those on one side being inclined in one direction and those on the opposite side in the opposite direction lengthwise of the strip, if this effect were desired. Should the material be so made and twisted it would produce oppositely disposed spiral effects.

In Figure 6 a still further modification is shown in which different layers or strips are cut inwardly in opposite directions from their margins. As shown the slits are alternately in opposite directions in adjacent superposed strips and as shown the line of slitting on opposite sides of the median portion are in the same direction rather than oppositely inclined as in the construction shown in Figures 3, 4 and 6. It is evident, however, that they might be inclined oppositely on opposite sides of the median line and also that, if desired, the fringe elements of certain strips might be formed by inclined slits and those of other strips by slits at right angles to the length of the strips.

Where other materials than crepe paper, but having a "grain" are employed, this grain should run either longitudinally or laterally of the strips so as to be cut across by the diagonal incisions similarly to the folds of the crepe paper.

Certain embodiments of this invention having thus been described, it is also apparent that various other modifications might be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. Pliant decorating material comprising superposed strips fastened together along their longitudinal median portions with a flexible medium only and cut inwardly diagonally from their edges toward said median portions.

2. Pliant decorating fringe material of crepe paper having the creping folds extending at an angle to the length of the fringe elements.

3. Decorating material comprising superposed flexible strips fastened together along longitudinal median portions, each strip being slit inwardly from its edges diagonally, the direction of inclination of the slits in certain strips being reversed with respect to the others.

4. Decorating pliant fringe material comprising superposed strips of crepe paper fixed together along a median line with a flexible medium only and having creping folds extending crosswise of the strips, said strips being cut inwardly from their edges diagonally toward said median line to form fringe elements.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

WILLIAM G. JOPSON.