

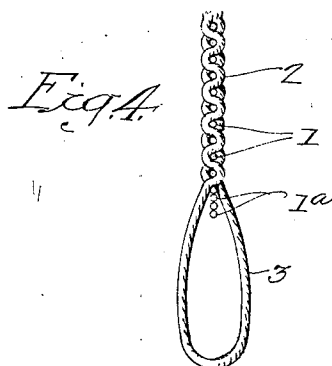
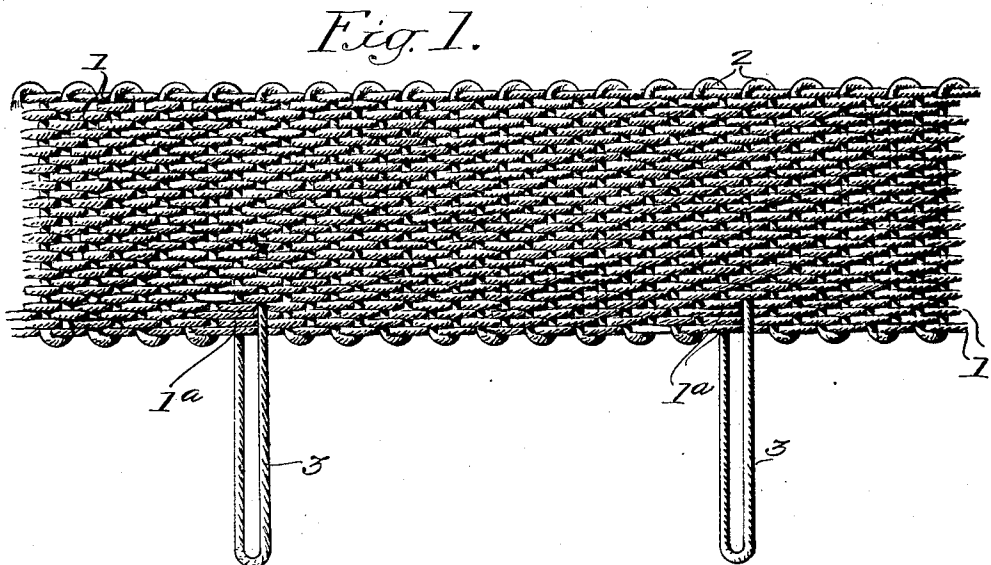
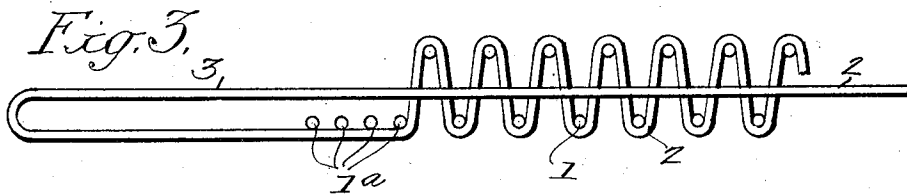
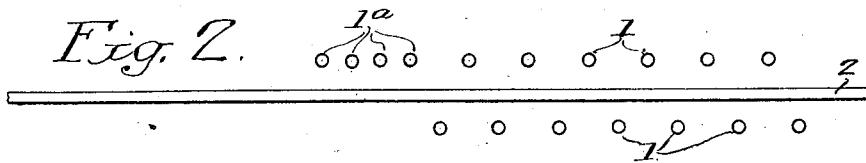
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TAPE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TAPE.

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This invention relates to improvements in that class of woven fabric having at the edge loops to which may be attached tassels or other ornamental pendants.

5 The loops in the class of fabric to which this invention relates are normally formed by extending the wefts at predetermined points beyond the normal selvaged edge of the fabric, and there is a distinct tendency for the
10 loops, as formed prior to my invention, to twist and partially or entirely close.

It is the object of this invention, therefore, to provide a looped fabric of the type described, the loops of which are prevented
15 from twisting and closing as described, the means employed to accomplish the result not, however, affecting or altering the appearance of the fabric to a noticeable extent.

In the attached drawing:

20 Figure 1 is a view of a piece of tape made in accordance with my invention;

Figs. 2 and 3 are diagrammatic views illustrating a method by means of which the invention may be practiced, and

25 Fig. 4 is a sectional view further illustrating the invention.

With reference to the drawings, it will be noted that the fabric consists of a plurality of warps 1, and a continuous weft 2 which periodically is extended beyond one edge of the
30 fabric to form free loops 3.

The usual method of forming a fabric of this type, including the aforesaid free loops, is to merely extend the weft into the loop
35 formation from the normal edge of the fabric so that the weft threads at the base of the loop lie one on each side of the outermost warp at the edge of the fabric. The loop formed in this manner, and as previously stated, has a
40 tendency to twist and close up, which is objectionable.

I have discovered that by modifying the normal shed formation of the warps at the edge along which the loops are formed periodically and simultaneously with the formation
45 of the loops so that the wefts at the base of the loop enter into opposite sides of the fabric at a point well within the edge thereof and so that a number of the warps pass freely
50 through the loop at its base, this tendency to twist is entirely eliminated, the loop remain-

ing open and free and retaining a normal position, as in Fig. 4, under all circumstances.

Although I do not wish to limit myself to any particular number of warps to be left un-
55 interwoven with the weft at the base of the loops, I have found that four will give extremely satisfactory results, and the resulting fabric except for the improvement due to the open loops does not noticeably differ in ap-
60 pearance from the fabric as previously formed.

The improved fabric is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 4, in which the four warps at the extreme edge of the fabric, designated by
65 the reference numeral 1^a are not interwoven with the weft which forms the loop 3, so that the weft thread 2 enters into the woven fabric inside the innermost of the warps 1^a and on opposite sides of the fabric. The appear-
70 ance is exaggerated in the drawing in order to make the formation clear, but in the actual model, the general effect of loops formed at the extreme edge of the fabric is maintained. The warps 1^a accordingly function to separate
75 the base of the loop and to retain the loop in its normal open formation.

A weaving operation affording the desired result is illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, which
80 show the warps 1 in the successive shed formations during which the loops 3 are formed. It will be noted that the four warps 1^a are moved together into the opposite phases of the shed so that the loop 3 embraces these
85 warps. Except periodically, when the loops 3 are formed, the warps 1^a are moved in the normal fashion of the other warps, with alternate warps moving in opposite phases to form a normally open shed.

I claim:

80 A woven fabric in which a plurality of pairs of adjacent wefts are interwoven with the warps to points separated from the edge of the fabric by a plurality of warps, from which points the said adjacent wefts, leaving
95 the fabric from the opposite faces respectively, are extended beyond the said edge of the fabric to form a series of free loops, each of said loops embracing at its face said plurality of warps.

MARTIN O. REHFUSS.