

(Specimens.)

I. E. PALMER.
WOVEN VALANCE FOR HAMMOCKS.

No. 474,997.

Patented May 17, 1892.

Fig. 1.

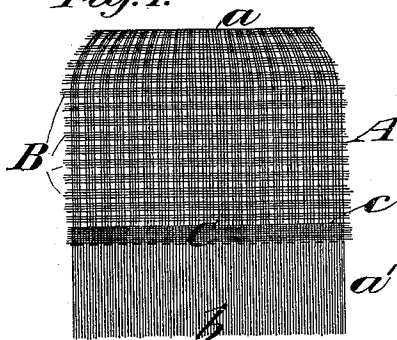


Fig. 2.

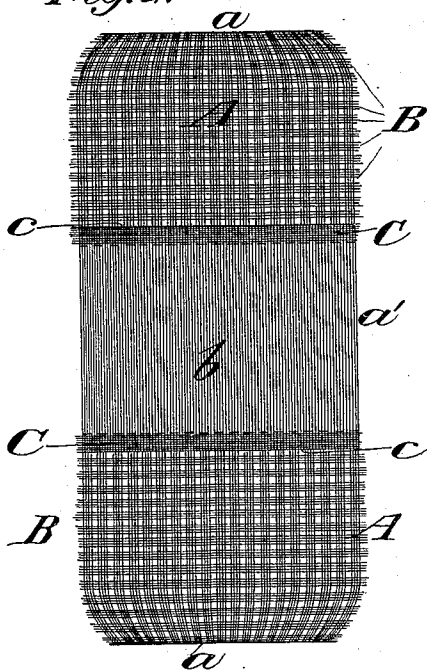
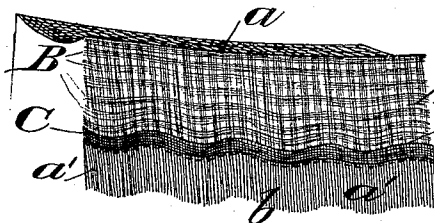


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:-

R. H. Mayhew

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ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

WOVEN VALANCE FOR HAMMOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,997, dated May 17, 1892.

Application filed December 21, 1891. Serial No. 415,709. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Woven Valances for Hammocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hammock valances or drapery which when applied to the top edge of the hammock will hang in fulled form.

The invention consists in a valance or piece of drapery formed of woven fabric in which the woven selvage edge is shorter than the corresponding portion of the fabric intermediate of the selvage edge and fringe.

My invention further consists in a valance or piece of drapery formed of woven fabric, having at one of its edges a fringe formed of weft-threads, which enter into the weaving of the body portion of the hammock.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a portion of the valance or piece of drapery embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a portion of the blank or strip of woven fabric from which the valance or drapery is cut, and Fig. 3 represents a portion of the hammock with the valance or drapery hanging from one of its edges.

In referring to the valance or piece of drapery which forms the subject-matter of this specification as a "hammock-valance" I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to its use in connection with a hammock alone, as it may obviously be used in connection with canopies, school-bags, lambrequins, or wherever a valance or drapery is commonly used.

A represents the body portion of the valance, *a* its selvage edge, and *a'* its fringe.

The warp-threads are represented by B and the weft-threads by *b*.

In weaving the blank, which when cut through the middle is to form the valance, I provide means for letting off and taking up the warp-threads B intermediate of the selvage edges of the blank more rapidly than the warp-threads located at the selvage edges, so that the weaving of the central portion of the blank advances more rapidly as to length of fabric than the selvage edges. From this it follows that when the selvage edge or that

portion where the warp has been fed and taken up more slowly is applied straight along the edge of the article or along the support from which the valance is to hang, the portion where the warp has been fed and taken up more rapidly and which has advanced in the weaving faster than the edge will hang in folds, presenting an appearance quite similar to that which would be obtained by gathering the edge, as is commonly done.

To form the fringe, the warp is omitted along the central portion of the blank for a distance equal to twice the length of the fringe, so that when cut through the middle the fringe will hang from the opposite edges of the woven fabric at the point where the warp-threads on the opposite sides of the center of the blank are introduced. To increase the body of the fringe I weave more weft-threads *b* across the central portion of the fabric than at the edges—for example, by holding open the sheds of warp from the outer edges of the blank up to a point a short distance from where the fringe hangs from the edge of the fabric, (up to a point *c*, for example, as shown in the accompanying drawings,) while the weft-thread is carried one or more times back and forth, and then proceeding with the weaving. This being repeated at short intervals throughout the weaving will as a matter of course increase the number of weft-threads at the center, and when the blank is cut will provide a thick handsome fringe.

In practice I find it desirable to arrange a series of finer warp-threads in close proximity to one another on each side of the portion from which the fringe is to hang, so that in connection with the increased number of warp-threads there will be formed a tightly-woven strip C in immediate proximity to the fringe.

What I claim is—

1. A blank for forming valances, comprising woven portions extending from the opposite edges of the blank toward the central portion, the edges being woven shorter than the body portions at a distance from the edges, and an unwoven portion between the woven portions, the unwoven portion consisting of weft-threads, substantially as set forth.

2. A blank for forming valances, comprising woven portions extending from the oppo-

site edges of the blank toward the central portion, the edges being woven shorter than the body portions at a distance from the edges, and an unwoven portion between the woven portions, the unwoven portion consisting of weft-threads which enter regularly into the weaving at the opposite sides of the blank; and additional weft-threads which engage a portion only of the warp-threads at the opposite sides of the unwoven portion, substantially as set forth.

3. A valance formed of woven fabric and having a fringe composed of weft-threads which enter regularly into the weaving of the woven portion of the valance, and of additional weft-threads which engage a portion only of the warp-threads at the fringe edge of the woven portion, substantially as set forth.
ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

HERBERT F. ANDREWS,
GEORGE BARRY.