Feb. 13, 1934. C. A. HOLLISTER 1,946,853

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING RUGS

Filed Nov. 9, 1931

Fig. 1

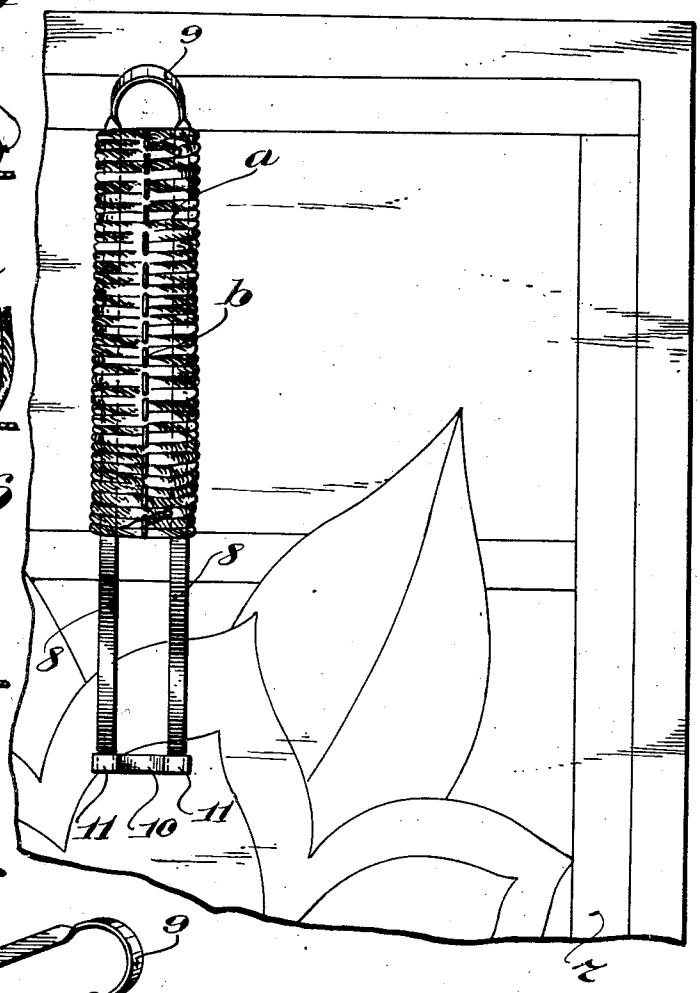


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

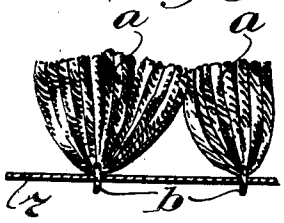


Fig. 6

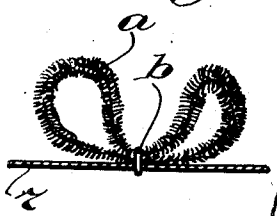


Fig. 3

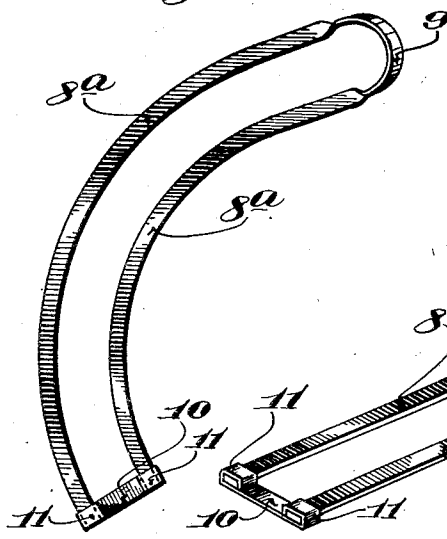
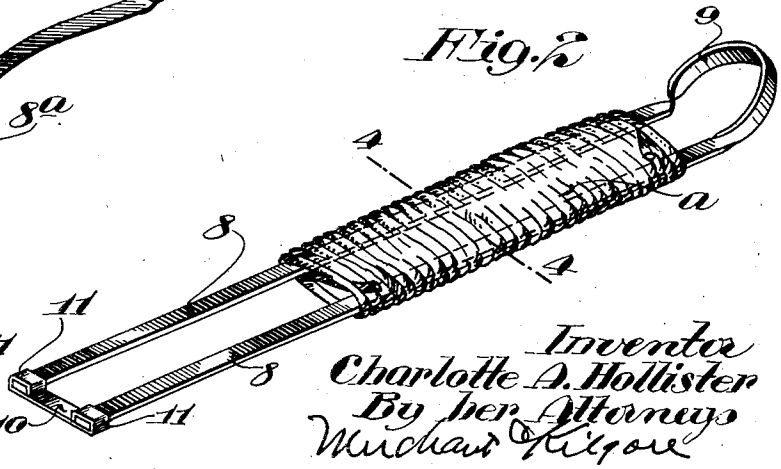


Fig. 2



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PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING RUGS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 112—9)

My invention provides an improved process and extremely simple device for the making of rugs of the type generally designated as "hooked" rugs. However, the rug produced by this process and with this apparatus is not really a "hooked" rug, and in fact, the "hooking" operation is entirely eliminated by operations that very greatly reduce the amount of work and the time required in making rugs which have the appearance of "hooked" rugs.

The process will be made clear by a description of the device and the use thereof in making rugs.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing a portion of a rug fabric having a pattern or design stamped thereon and showing one of the coils of the rug-surfacing material still applied to the forming device but stitched to the fabric;

Fig. 2 is a perspective showing one of the formers with a flat coil of surfacing material applied thereto, the said device having straight parallel bars;

Fig. 3 shows one of the formers having parallel curved bars;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section taken through a rug fabric and showing several tufted coils of the rug-surfacing material stitched thereto; and

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view showing a slight modification in which chenille or yarn is stitched to the rug fabric.

The rug fabric which has a pattern or design stamped thereon and which will usually be in different colors, is indicated by the numeral 7. The former shown in Figs. 1 and 6 is made up of spaced parallel bars 8 connected at one end by a loop or cross connection 9 that is raised above the plane of the bars 8 so that a foot of a sewing machine may be passed thereunder, as will hereinafter more fully appear. The numeral 10 indicates a keeper formed at its ends with square loops or eyes 11 that are adapted to be detachably and slidably telescoped onto the free ends of the bars 8. The former shown in Fig. 3 is like that shown in Fig. 2, except that its bars 8^a are curved.

The purpose of the keepers 10 is to keep the free ends of the bars 8 properly spaced so that the said bars will be held in parallel arrangement. Preferably, the former is made of light sheet steel plated to prevent corrosion.

In carrying out the improved process with these formers, the rug-surfacing material assumed, in the first instance, to be cut cloth strips or rags and indicated by the character *a*, is wound in a flat coil around the bars 8, as shown in Fig. 2. Then the flat coil, while still on the former, is properly placed on the rug fabric and stitches *b*, preferably by the use of a sewing machine, are applied between the bars 8 longitudinally of the coil, and of course, through the rug fabric. The raised loop 9 permits the foot of the sewing machine to be run under the same either in starting or terminating the line of stitches.

Usually and especially when cloth strips or yarn are used as the rug-surfacing material, the loops of the coil will be cut at the opposite sides of the flattened loop, that is, at the outer edges of the bars 8. When chenille is used as the rug-surfacing material, the loops of the coil will preferably not be cut and in such case, when the keeper 11 is removed from the free ends of the bars 8, the former may be withdrawn from the stitched coil. For the application of another coil of surfacing material close to the first line of stitches, one side of the coil should be turned up. Of course, the operation described is repeated over and over until the entire surface of the rug fabric has been covered. The curved formers shown in Fig. 3 will be used in applying the surfacing coils to figures having curved lines, and in practice, any desired member, preferably at least two of said curved formers having different curves will be provided. In actual practice, it has been found that rugs of very well worked out designs and having extremely high wearing capacity may be produced very rapidly, and at very small cost, as compared with the cost and time producing actual "hooked" rugs, of which latter the rugs produced with this process and with this apparatus are very close imitations and in various respects equal in appearance and quality.

These rugs are in some respects an improvement over "hooked" rugs. In one instance, they may be washed and even beaten because the stitches positively hold the rug-surfacing materials in position, whereas "hooked" rugs are liable to be damaged both by washing and beating, for the reason that the rug-surfacing materials are only frictionally held to the rug fabric.

What I claim is:

1. A device for making rugs comprising spaced parallel bars connected at one end by a loop that is raised above the plane of the parallel bars so that a foot of a sewing machine may pass under the same.

2. The structure defined in claim 1 in which said spaced parallel bars are curved and turned flatwise in a common plane.

3. A device for making rugs comprising parallel bars turned flatwise in a common plane and connected at one end by a loop that is raised above the plane of the parallel bars, and a spacing clip displaceably attached to the free ends of said bars.

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