

(No Model.)

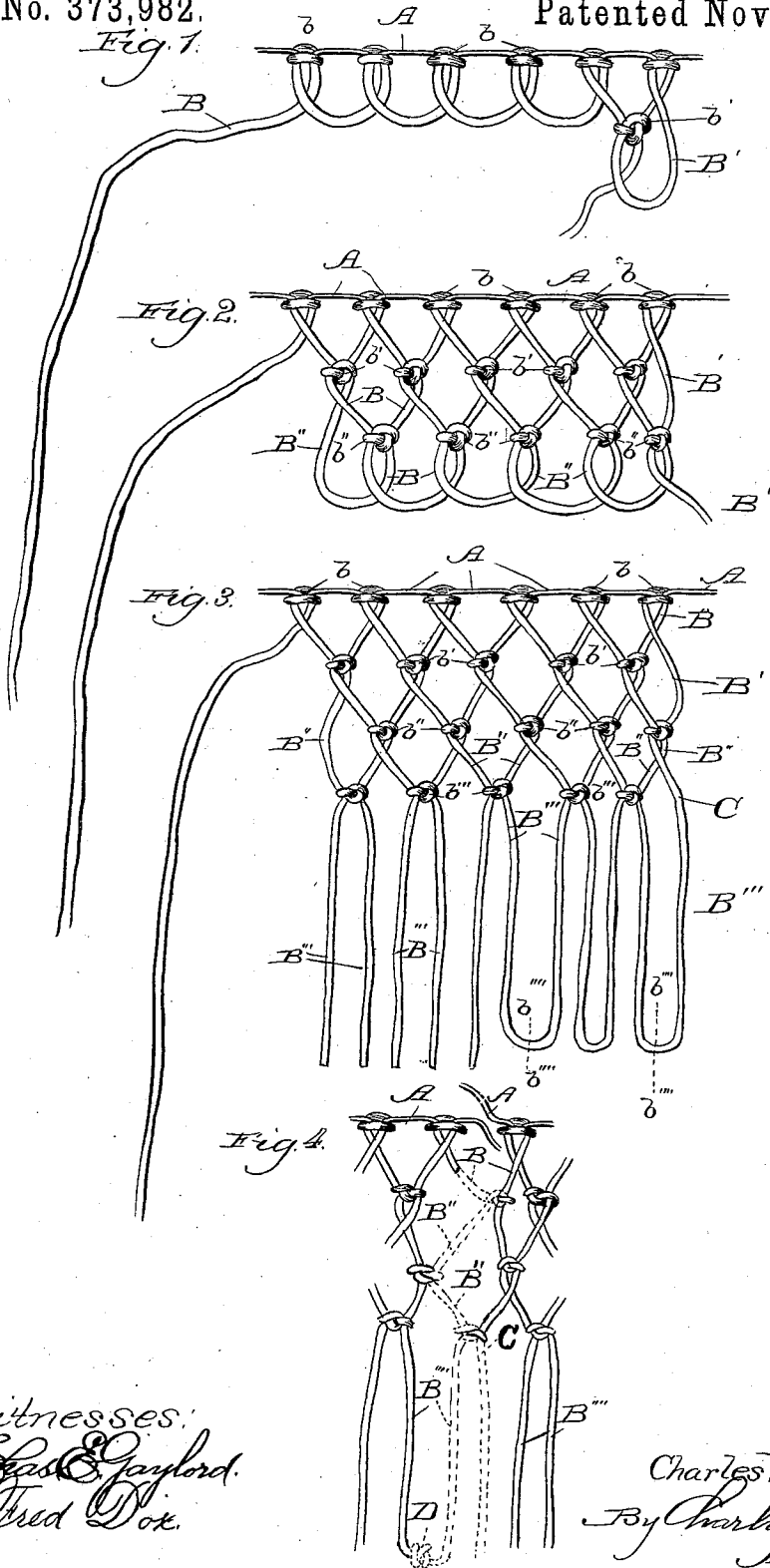
2 Sheets—Sheet 1

C. W. JACKSON.

NETTED OVERSKIRT FOR TASSELS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

No. 373,982.

Patented Nov. 29, 1887.



Witnesses:
Chas. Gaylord.
Thos. D. Cox.

Inventor:
Charles William Jackson
 By *Charles T. Brown,*
Atty.

(No Model.)

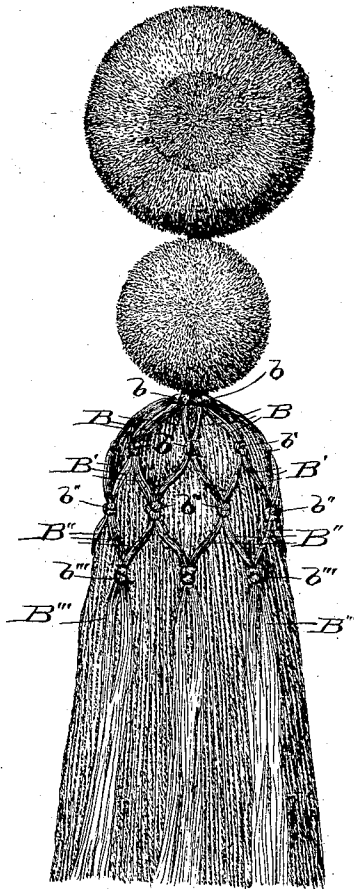
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Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
Ed. Snyford.
Chas. C. Gorton.

Inventor:
Charles William Jackson
By Charles T. Brown
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WILLIAM JACKSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NETTED OVERSKIRT FOR TASSELS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,982, dated November 29, 1887.

Application filed May 14, 1887. Serial No. 238,185. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WILLIAM JACKSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Netted Overskirts for Tassels and in the Method of Manufacturing the Same, of which the following is a full and complete description, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which it pertains to practice the said method and produce thereby the netted overskirt for tassels hereinafter described.

I am aware that netted overskirts for tassels, closely resembling in appearance the overskirt obtained by me with my improved method, have been heretofore made. A close inspection, however, will enable any person skilled in the art to detect the difference existing between the overskirt for tassels herein described and those previously made by the method now and heretofore practiced. The object of my invention is not, therefore, for the obtaining an article different in appearance from the overskirt now manufactured as much as it is to secure a new method of making an overskirt for tassels of the same general appearance as the one in common use at far less expense than by the method now employed, and producing an article fully as durable and attractive as the overskirt now made.

Netted overskirts for tassels have been heretofore made by twisting the cord of twisted or untwisted silk, cotton, wool, or mixed textile material employed into a wire foundation composed of two or more strands of soft wire twisted together and forming a single wire cord, cutting the material thus woven or twisted so that the cut strands of textile material hang or lie at right angles to the wire to which they are secured, and knotting or netting the several strands of said material to the desired depth of the netting of the overskirt after the same are thus cut.

In the overskirt made by me with my herein-described method I may complete the whole overskirt before cutting the cord or material employed in a single place, and it is my practice to so manufacture such netted overskirt, or to cut open so much of the netted portion of the overskirt as is required to be cut to make the fringe often desired just previous to the join-

ing of the two ends of the netted cloth obtained, in the manner hereinafter more fully described as my method, in order to secure the circular overskirt described herein.

In the manufacture of my netted overskirt I commence by knotting or netting the twisted or untwisted cord or material of which the overskirt is to be constructed to a common cotton or other suitable string along the length of said cotton or other string a sufficient distance, so that when the two ends of the row of netting be brought together the overskirt will be of the desired size, and having knotted or netted a single row of netting of the right length I return upon the lower edge of such netting by a second row of netting, knotted or netted into the first-named row at suitable intervals, said return row of netting being made without cutting the cord employed for such netting, repeating this operation, varying the size of the meshes in any given row, as desired, until the desired depth of netted part or portion of the overskirt is completed. In case a fringe of single cords is to be placed or left on said overskirt, as is ordinarily done, a last row of netting being knotted or netted in precisely the same manner as hereinabove described, the meshing or loops of such last row of netting being, however, much larger than the row or rows preceding it, the end of the cords forming the netting, which was left of sufficient length at the commencement of the making of such netting, is knotted or netted into about the center of the long loop left at the turning of the cord at each end, thus joining the ends together, as is more fully described hereinafter, and the circular netted overskirt desired is secured. When such cord-fringe as last above described is desired, the last and largest row of netting is cut either just prior to or immediately after the knotting or netting of the end left sufficiently long at the commencement of the netting with the several loops at each end of the piece of netting formed from the cord. If this last row of netting be uncut, suitable ornamentation is attached thereto in the ordinary manner.

I have illustrated my invention by the drawings accompanying this specification and forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the first row and

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of the first loop of the second row of netting knotted or netted to any ordinary cotton or other cord or single strand of wire. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the first, second, and third rows of netting, illustrating the manner in which the cord forming such netting is turned and knotted at each end thereof. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the first three rows of the netting and of a last and deeper netting knotted or netted thereon in like manner as the several rows of netting preceding it are each netted or knotted to the preceding row. Fig. 4 illustrates the manner in which the two ends of the netting are joined together, forming the circular overskirt. Fig. 5 is an elevation of my invention applied to a tassel.

That part of the overskirt illustrated in Fig. 4 is nearly if not exactly the portion viewed in Fig. 5, inasmuch as the part of the overskirt which would be represented in Fig. 5, in addition to that now appearing, if the tassel were not pictured, is cut away in Fig. 4, in order to avoid confusing the observer with a multiplicity of lines in the latter figure.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

A is a cord to which the netting forming the first row of netting in the completed overskirt is netted or knotted.

B, B', B'', B''', and C is the cord of which the overskirt is composed, and is lettered in the manner recited solely for the convenience of reference in describing the method by which such overskirt is made, and may be a cord of twisted or untwisted material, as preferred.

b b b are the knots securing the top row, B, of the netting to cord A.

b' b' b' are the knots securing the second row of netting to the lower edge of the upper row.

By reference to Fig. 1 the manner in which cord B is turned, making a large loop at such turning, and brought back, as at B', Fig. 1, to form the second row of netting in the overskirt, is clearly seen.

b'' b'' b'' are the knots uniting the third row of netting to the lower edge of the preceding row, and *b''' b''' b'''* are the knots of the next row. Any number of rows of netting required are netted or knotted in this manner, each row being secured to the next preceding row. The last row of the series, where a plain fringe is to be produced, is formed of larger loops or meshes than are the preceding rows, to allow of their being cut at their extreme lower end, as at *b'''' b''''*, Figs. 3 and 5.

After the netted portion of the overskirt has been netted or knotted in the manner described,

as illustrated in Fig. 3, and just prior to or immediately after the cutting of the lower row of loops to form the fringe, if there is to be such fringe, the end of the cord forming the netting which is next to the cord A, and which end is lettered B, is brought over and knotted into the middle, or nearly so, of loop B', which is the large loop illustrated as at the extreme right end of Fig. 1, in the manner indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 4. It is then brought back and knotted or netted into loop B'', then again turned and knotted to loop B''' at point lettered C, Figs. 3 and 4. If, now, the loops B''' are to be left uncut and small tassels or other means of ornamentation are to be added thereon, the extreme end of cord B (lettered B''') is knotted at D to the other end of the cord, (also lettered B'''' in full lines.) This knot D will be the only knot differing in appearance from all other knots in the overskirt, and this knot will be the knot joining the two ends of the cord forming the overskirt.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In the manufacture of netted overskirts for tassels, the method of making the same, consisting of, first, forming the netted cloth of which said overskirt is constructed by netting or knotting a single cord back and forth until the same is completed, the first row of said netting being knotted to a foundation-string, and the last row adapted to be cut to form a fringe or to have any suitable ornamentation attached thereto while uncut, and, secondly, of netting the end of the cord forming the netting, and left free for such purpose at the commencement of the netting, into the center of the several loops at the ends of the netting, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a netted overskirt for tassels, consisting of parallel meshes, the upper row thereof secured to a foundation-cord and all running transversely around said overskirt at right angles to its axis, said meshes being constructed of a single cord, netted as described, and the overskirt being formed as a flat piece of netting, the ends or sides whereof are netted together, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES WILLIAM JACKSON.

Witnesses:

FLORA L. BROWN,
CHARLES T. BROWN.