Nov. 12, 1935. C. KADLEC 2,020,892

METHOD OF SEWING TUFTED RUGS

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Fig. 1

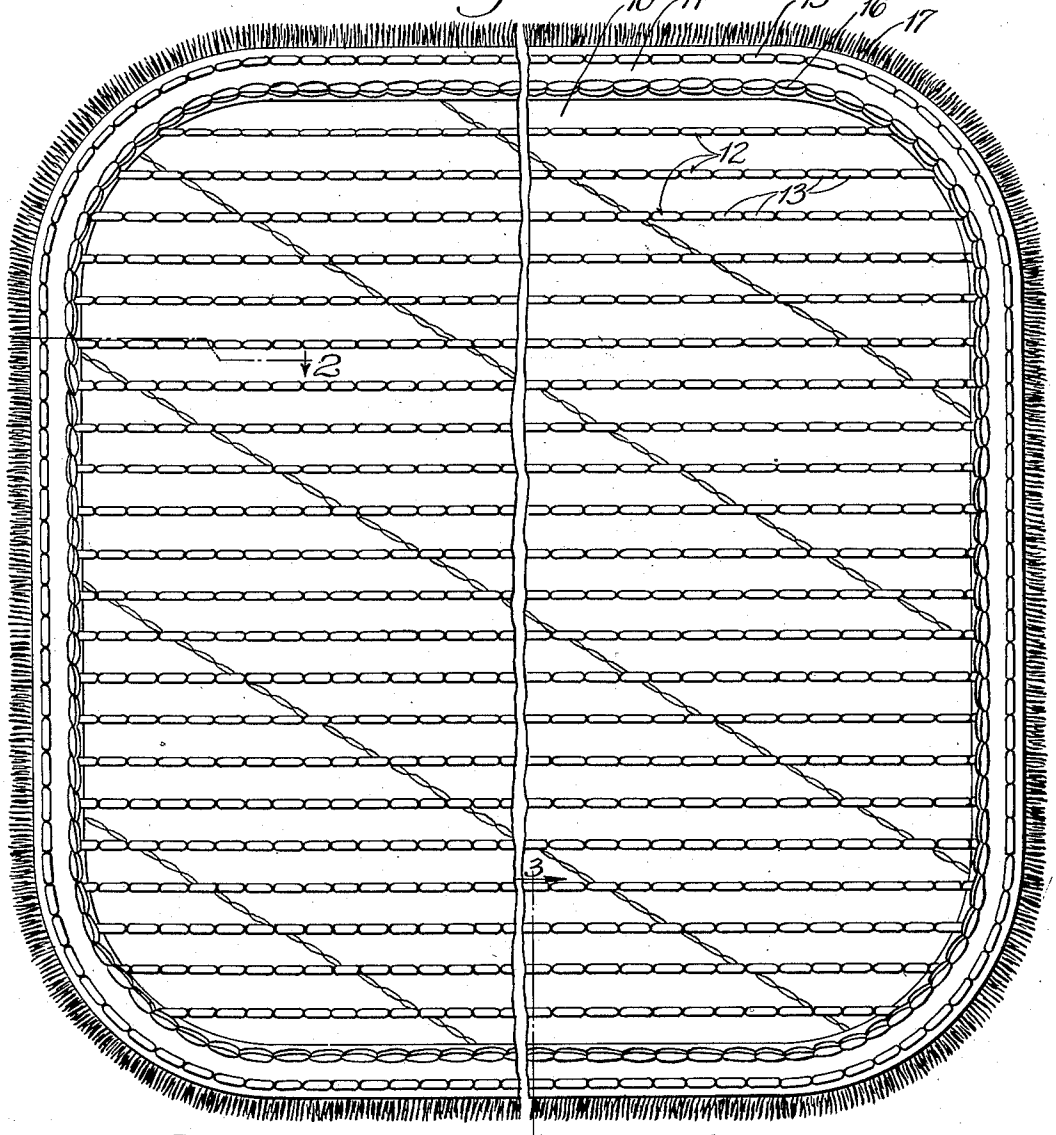


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



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METHOD OF SEWING TUFTED RUGS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 112—1)

In the making of tufted rugs in the conventional manner it is the common practice to employ a backing layer of canvas or the like through which parallel rows of cut tuft stitching are sewed, the looped tufts being cut on the top side of the rug to afford a continuous pile surface which covers over and conceals the backing material. With rugs of this character, however, difficulty has been experienced in so forming the tufting around the edge of the rug as to overlie and conceal the edge of the backing layer, and the present invention is directed to a method of stitching the edge portion of the tufted rug in such a way as to crowd outwardly the marginal row of tuft stitching, with the result that the spread tips of the tufts will overlie the edge and conceal the same and afford a suitable and attractive finish for the rug.

Further objects and details will appear from a description of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein,—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a tufted rug displaying the principles of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a section taken on line 2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3 of Fig. 1.

The rug comprises a backing layer 10 which is preferably formed of one or more layers of canvas or similar material, two plies or layers being shown in Figs. 2 and 3 for purposes of illustration. Around the margin of the backing is sewed a finishing tape 11 which overlaps the opposite faces of the backing and serves to afford an edge finish therefor.

The body of the rug is formed in the conventional manner by sewing parallel rows of cut tuft stitching 12 on a tufting machine and extending the rows longitudinally of the rug from end to end thereof save for a narrow marginal space which is provided for the reception of the special form of tuft stitching which constitutes the principal feature of the present invention.

The rows of cut tuft stitching 12 as shown in Fig. 2 comprise closely drawn loops 13 which abut against the under surface of the backing, and upstanding spread tufts 14 which are formed by cutting the tuft loops and allowing the strands of the yarn to spread and afford a continuous pile surface.

In order to afford the edge finish of the present invention, I run a marginal row of cut tuft stitching 15 completely around the rug and in very close proximity to the margin. Inside of the marginal row I run a double row of tuft stitching 16 which parallels the marginal rows and serves to overlap and anchor the ends of the rows of body stitching and at the same time serves to crowd outwardly the tufts 17 of the marginal row 15, with the result that the tufts 17 instead of standing upwardly from the surface of the backing will extend outwardly and downwardly over and around the edge of the rug and will thus serve to protect and conceal the taped edge of the backing, which imparts the desired finish to the rug.

In order to afford the required crowding effect, it is desirable to double or duplicate the inner marginal row 16 either by sewing a second row of cut tuft stitching in superposed position to the first row, or by sewing two rows in closely adjacent lateral relation to one another, the intention in every case being to unbalance the tufting along a line adjacent to the margin with a view of introducing an increased amount of tufting along this line for the purpose of crowding outwardly the tufts of the marginal row 15 over and beyond the edge of the backing. It will therefore be understood that in claiming the invention I have in mind the use of any method of tufting which will have the effect of increasing the density of the tufts at a point immediately adjacent to the margin in such a way as to effect an outward crowding of the outermost tufts beyond the margin of the backing.

By reason of the displacement of these outer tufts in the manner described, an edge finish is obtained, without, however, so thickening the tufting at this point as to appreciably modify the exposed texture of the pile surface, so that as viewed from above it is practically impossible to discern the presence of an extra row of tufting introduced into the rug in the manner described.

Although it is commonly the practice to form the body of the rug pile within the marginal area by the employment of parallel closely spaced rows of cut tuft stitching, the present marginal finish may be applied to tufted rugs in which the body tufting is otherwise disposed either by the use of crossing lines of stitching or lines laid in any other appropriate manner.

I claim:

1. The method of producing a tufted rug which consists in running spaced lines of cut tuft stitching through the backing of the rug to produce a pile surface extending over the major portion of the body of the rug, running a line of marginal cut tuft stitching in close proximity to the margin of the backing, and in running double lines of cut tuft stitching in substantial contact with one another through the backing

inside of and equally spaced from the marginal line and in sufficiently close proximity thereto to laterally displace the marginal tufting and crowd the marginal tufts beyond the edge of the backing to produce a marginal tufting and conceal the edge of the backing.

2. The method of producing a tufted rug which consists in running substantially uniformly spaced lines of cut tuft stitching through the backing of the rug to produce a pile surface of substantially uniform density over the major portion of the body of the rug, running a line of marginal cut tuft stitching in close proximity to the margin of the backing and in applying cut tuft stitching through the backing inside of and in substantially parallel relation to the marginal line and in properly spaced relationship thereto to increase beyond normal the density of the tufting in the region adjacent to the margin of the rug to the extent necessary to crowd the marginal tufts laterally beyond the edge of the backing to produce an edge tufting and conceal the edge of the backing.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a tufted rug consisting of a backing of heavy material, lines of cut tuft stitching extending through the backing and in substantially uniformly spaced relation to afford a substantially uniform pile surface throughout the rug, a marginal line of cut tuft stitching in close proximity to the margin of the backing and cut tuft stitching applied in substantially parallel relation to and inside of the marginal line and in such spaced relation thereto as to increase beyond normal the density of the tufting in the region adjacent to the marginal line, the tufting of the marginal line being outwardly displaced by the increased density of the adjacent tufting to project beyond the edge of the backing in position to overlie and substantially conceal the edge of the backing.

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