April 24, 1934. H. PERKONS 1,955,889

TOOL FOR PRODUCING WOOLEN CARPETS, BLANKETS, OR THE LIKE

Filed Sept. 4, 1931

Fig. 1

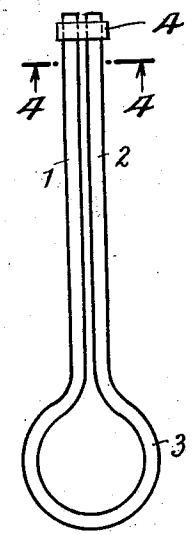


Fig. 2

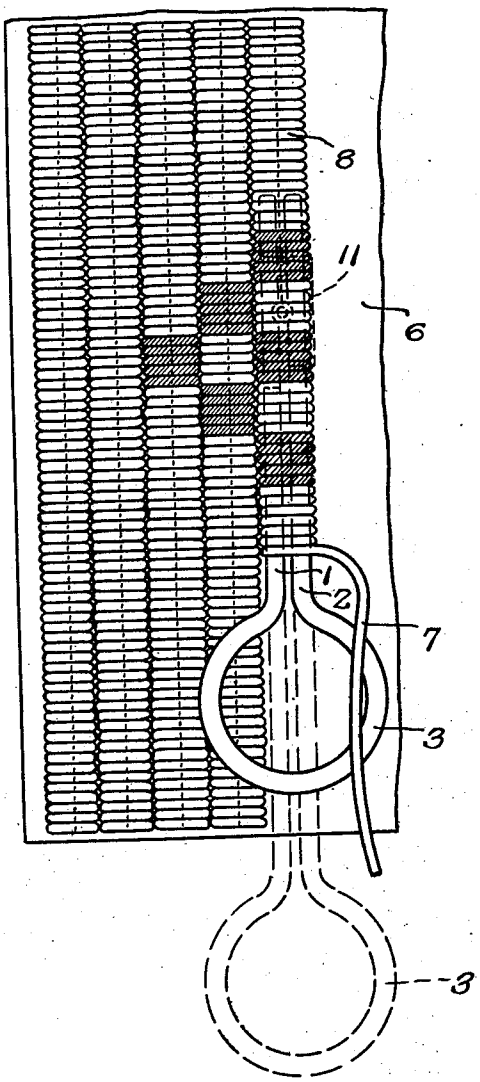


Fig. 3

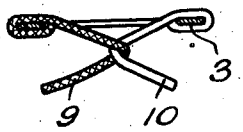


Fig. 4



Inventor:
Heinrich Perkons
Attorney:

Patented Apr. 24, 1934 1,955,889

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,955,889

TOOL FOR PRODUCING WOOLEN CARPETS, BLANKETS, OR THE LIKE

Heinrich Perkons, Liebau, Latvia, assignor to the firm Kelima G. m. b. H., Berlin, Germany

Application September 4, 1931, Serial No. 561,275
In Latvia May 24, 1930

1 Claim. (Cl. 112—9)

My invention relates to a tool for producing woolen carpets, blankets or the like.

One object of my invention is the production of woolen goods consisting of a woolen design sewn upon a lining.

Another object is the production of woolen goods consisting of rows of wool loops sewn upon a lining or base.

Another object is a tool for producing woolen goods which consists of a fork-shaped tool on which woolen yarn is wound and then sewn between the prongs of the fork upon a lining.

Other objects will appear from the specification and the drawing annexed thereto.

In the drawing

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a tool for performing my invention,

Fig. 2 shows a carpet produced by my tool,

Fig. 3 shows a way of using the tool shown in Fig. 1 for making woolen goods with certain designs.

Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

The tool consists of a fork with two or more flat prongs 1 and 2 which are connected by a ring 3 serving as a handle. A spacing device 4 having a tongue 5 projecting between the prongs 1 and 2 is pushed upon the end of the fork in order to maintain the right space between the prongs. The prongs of the fork are slightly inclined towards each other in order to facilitate the winding up of the yarns.

In making a woolen article, for instance a carpet or blanket, the fork is put on a lining 6 provided with a printed design and is fastened to it at its open end by a needle or by inserting the lining with the fork into a sewing machine and dropping the presser foot of the machine on the fork. Then woolen yarns 7 of different colours are wound upon the fork so that the wrapped fork may represent that part of the coloured design on the lining which is covered by it. Now the sewing machine is driven and the yarn sewn on the lining along the line 8 i. e. between the prongs of the fork. Then the fork is drawn out of the thus formed wool-loops for a short distance, as shown by broken lines in Fig. 2 and is again wrapped with woolen yarn which is wound up and sewn on the lining in the same manner as the first loops. By continuing this operation the whole lining will be covered with yarn showing the design printed on the lining. The spacing device 4 is necessary only for the beginning of each row in order to prevent the prongs of the fork from being drawn together by the seam; afterwards the space between the prongs is maintained by the seam itself between the ends of the prongs remaining in the sewn loops. If the design is composed of stripes of different colours the width of which is less than that of the fork then each prong of the fork may be wrapped in itself with yarn the two yarns 9, 10 being crossed in the ring 3, as shown in Fig. 3, before being wound upon the prongs. The product of the above described process is a carpet, blanket or the like consisting of a lining with adjoining rows of wool-loops 9, 10 sewn upon it.

It will be noted that the space between the forks is considerably less than the width of the presser foot 11 shown in broken lines in Fig. 2. Thus the presser foot, while acting as a guide, rides on top of the prongs and not between them. The inclination of the prongs is increased by the tight winding, which has a warping action and their resiliency tends to keep the wool loops tight.

I claim:

Tool for producing woolen goods consisting of rows of wool loops sewn on a base comprising a fork having flat prongs connected by a handle each of said prongs being of substantially the same width throughout the length of the fork, the distance between said prongs being substantially less than the width of the presser foot of a sewing machine, said prongs being arranged substantially in the same plane.

HEINRICH PERKONS.