Oct. 12, 1937. J. D. HUIZENG 2,095,387

BINDING FOR BLANKETS AND THE LIKE

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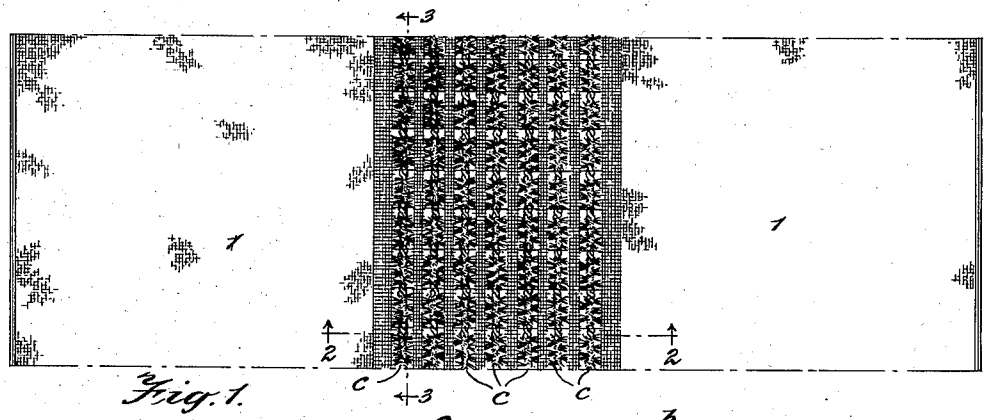


Fig. 1.

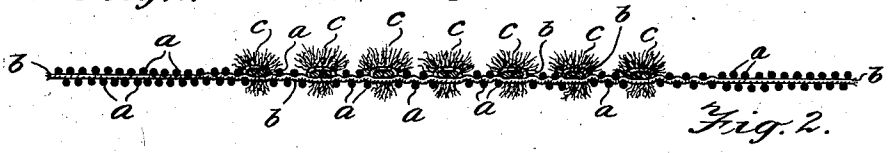


Fig. 2.

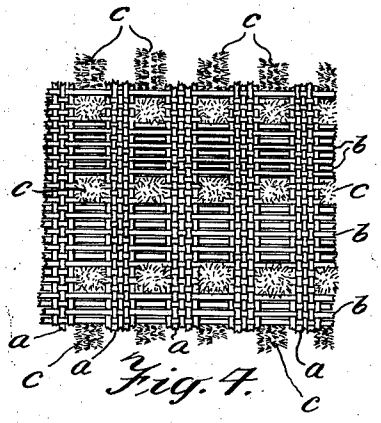


Fig. 4.

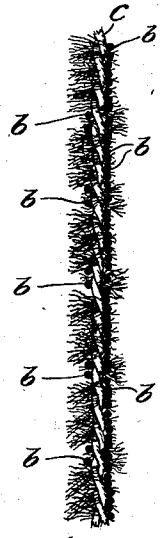


Fig. 3.

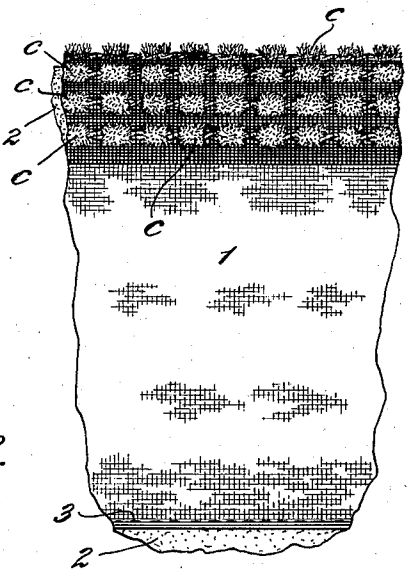


Fig. 5.

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BINDING FOR BLANKETS AND THE LIKE

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Application January 14, 1937, Serial No. 120,550

1 Claim. (Cl. 139—391)

This invention relates to a new and improved binding for blankets which consists of a band of fabric which is folded at the longitudinal center thereof, and which center forms the exposed edging of the article. The exposed edging comprises a peculiarly formed wear-resisting section of the band, unlike the remaining area of the band, but comprising an integral portion thereof.

The band, at each side of the wear-resisting area thereof, may comprise silk, linen, or other fine threads comprising warp and weft threads. The warp threads stop short of said center area however, and spaced sets of weft threads tie in a plurality of parallel longitudinally extending chenille warp elements.

The chenille warp elements may be spaced and at the spaced sections intermediate the chenille warp elements may be laid fine warp threads, but an important feature of the invention is the absence of warp threads along the lines of the chenille elements which themselves comprise the wear-resisting warp threads along their lines. By reason of the absence of warp threads under them the chenille warp elements are "sunk" into the fabric and the wear-resisting area is more freely flexible and of very much better appearance than would be the case with the main body warp lying in a plane rearwardly of the chenille threads.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged transverse section on the line 2—2, Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged longitudinal section on the line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmental view taken at the back of the woven structure.

Figure 5 is a somewhat enlarged plan showing the appearance of the binding when applied to a blanket margin.

In the drawing, 1 indicates each of two lateral sections of the binding and comprising warp and weft threads, preferably fine and of silk, linen or other suitable material. In the enlarged views, the warp threads are indicated at *a* and the weft threads at *b*. In the central section of the binding the primary warp threads stop short of a plurality of chenille warp elements *c*. These warp elements are spaced from each other, and each warp element is tied into the structure by spaced sets of weft threads. Although certain warp threads of the main body fill in the spacing between the parallel chenille warp elements, the sets of spacing warp threads are apart from each other a distance substantially equal to the width of the chenille warp elements and hence at the back of the woven structure the chenille warp elements appear as shown in the enlarged view, Figure 2, with the chenille warp elements sunk into the body of the fabric.

When the band is folded at its longitudinal center it will form a binding adapted to receive between its elements a blanket or any other article adapted to receive a wear-resisting binding and the binding may be attached by stitching as at 3.

The greatest wear occurs at the marginal edge of the binding and the required resistance to wear is provided without reducing softness and flexibility by combining the chenille warp elements and main body warp and weft threads in such manner that the chenille warp elements lie in shallow troughs, because underlying warp threads are omitted from the main body fabric at areas longitudinal of and approximately the width of the said elements, and the tying effect of the spaced sets of weft threads sinks the elements into the troughs. Thus, by reference to Figure 3, which is a longitudinal section through the fabric alongside one of the chenille warp elements, it will be noted that no warp threads of the main fabric are shown. This is because the chenille warp elements and the warp elements of the main body are so placed that the latter lie at the side of the chenille warp elements and not below them.

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

A binding adapted for blankets and the like, consisting of a band comprising longitudinal marginal areas of fine warp and weft threads and a central wear-resisting longitudinally extending section at which the fine warp threads of said marginal areas stop, said central wear-resisting area comprising the weft threads of said marginal areas and a plurality of parallel relatively coarse chenille warp elements sunk into channels formed in the underlying weft threads by longitudinally spaced sets of weft threads overlying and tying said chenille warp elements into the fabric in such manner that the fine warp threads of the marginal areas of the binding are in line with the sides of the chenille warp elements, the binding when longitudinally folded forming two opposed connected plies of the wear-resisting area and free marginal areas of fine warp and weft threads for seaming to the article bound thereby.

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