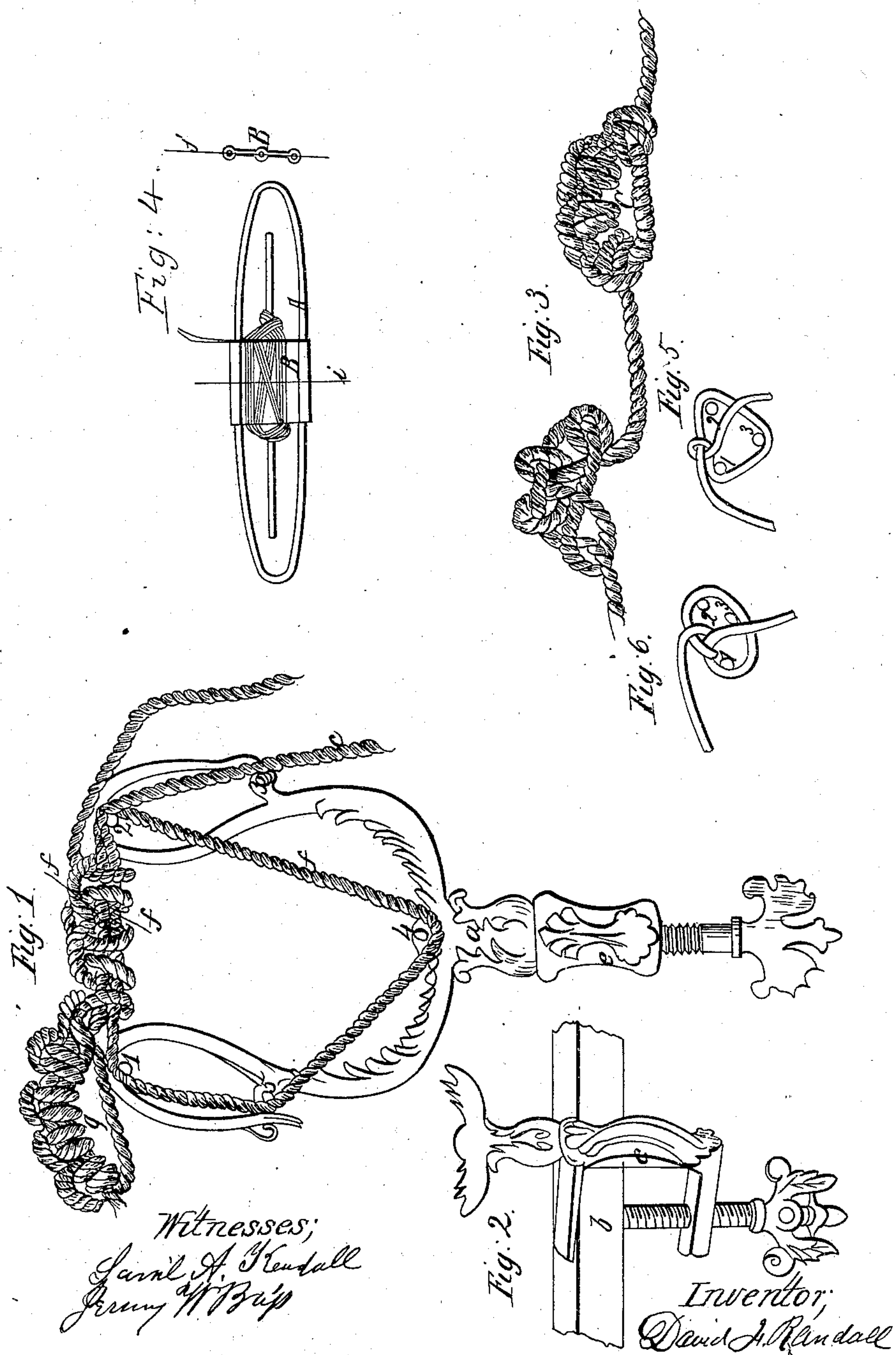


D. F. RANDALL.
MANUFACTURE OF TATTING AND DEVICE THEREFOR.
No. 31,624. Patented Mar. 5, 1861.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID F. RANDALL, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

TATTING-FRAME.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 31,624, dated March 5, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID F. RANDALL, of Hartford, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Tatting or Trimming for Dress and Devices Therefor; and I do hereby declare that the same is described and represented in the following specification and drawings; and to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my said improvements I will proceed to describe their construction and mode of operation, referring to the drawings, in which the same characters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

This improvement relates to the mode of forming groups or clusters of loops successively, composed of thread, or yarn, for ornamental purposes on dress, and also in the mode of holding the threads, so as to allow of the use of both hands, in the process of forming the loops, or in other words, it relates to that class of trimmings sometimes called scalloped edging, made of thread, each scallop composed of a group of loops, which are drawn into scallop form by the thread over which the loops are made.

The nature of this improvement will be more clearly understood from the specification and drawings in which—

Figure 1 shows an ornamental frame *a*, having projecting pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (the exact number is not necessary,) over which the thread is passed, and secured in a proper manner, so that the loops may be formed on the threads between the two upper pins 1, 2. Said frame *a* is also provided with a screw clamp *c* (see Fig. 2) by means of which it (the frame *a*) is secured to the edge of a table *b* in a perpendicular position for use.

I will first endeavor to show the mode of making tatting in the old way, where the same thread which forms the loop, also forms the warp, or what in this case I will call the draft or pucker string—that is the thread is first wound around, say, the thumb and two fingers 1, 2, 3 (see Figs. 5 and 6) of the left hand. Then the bobbin is passed over the thread (which passes from the thumb to the finger 1, 2) back under and up through between the two, then by pulling upon the bobbin end of the thread, it will turn or kink the thread which passes from the thumb to the finger 1, 2, (see Fig. 6.) Then I pass the bobbin under, then over and between the thread,

and pull the bobbin end of the thread as before, when the thread passing from the thumb to the finger 1, 2, is again turned or kinked as before, thus forming another loop in an opposite direction from the other, and so on until the required number of loops are made for a scallop, when by pulling the bobbin end of the thread the scallop is formed the required shape, and a new one commenced. (See C, Fig. 3, as an example of the above.) But by this improvement I use two distinct threads, one of which I use so as to make what I call double warp, having two threads passing through the loops which form the scallops, and the other thread is used exclusively to form the loops—that is, the frame *a* is first secured to the edge of a table by the use of the clamp *c*. Then the warp thread *f* is secured at any convenient point (until after the first scallop is formed, then it, the scallop, is hitched onto one of the pins) and the warp thread is wound around the pins 1, 2, 4, 5, and again over the pins 1, 2, and secured in a slit formed in the end of one of the pins (3). Then I commence to form loops, much as in the old way, except that the loop remains as formed by the bobbin or shuttle thread, without shifting the loop, first formed with the bobbin or shuttle thread (as in the old way, see Figs. 3, 5 and 6) until a sufficient number of loops are made for a scallop. (See *g*.) Then by drawing the warp end *c* the scallop is formed the required shape. Then a new one is commenced and formed in the same way, and so on successively until the required quantity is produced. Now it will be clearly seen that by using two distinct threads, a warp thread and a loop thread, and in connection therewith the frame *a*, I am enabled to use both hands in passing the shuttle A (see Fig. 4) back and forth in the process of forming the loops, which cannot be done in the old way, where the warp is held by one hand, while the loop is being formed by the other. Also by this process I am enabled to make the article more rapidly and perfectly, and thereby producing a more durable and merchantable article, at a much less cost. Great advantage is also derived from the use of the shuttle A, Fig. 4. These shuttles are made by winding a suitable or a desirable size wire over a former made in the shape shown by the inside line of the bow of the shuttle A, Fig. 4. Then they

are cut in the center at the line *i*, thus leaving them in two parts as shown each way from the line *i*, and the two halves with the pin *h* are united together by a properly formed class (see B) made in two parts as shown each side of the line *j*, and secured together by soldering or riveting, thus forming a shuttle which will hold a large amount of thread, and also hold it in such a manner as to prevent its unwinding itself faster than it is wanted for use, and at the same time rendering it most convenient and desirable for this purpose.

I have thus endeavored to show the nature and construction of the device employed, which constitutes a part of my said

improvement, and the mode of making tatting or scallop trimming so as to clearly distinguish it from others, and so as to enable a person skilled to make the device and the goods therewith. 20

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture the tatting frame above described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3rd day of October, 1860. 25

DAVID F. RANDALL. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

SAMUEL A. KENDALL,

JEREMY W. BLISS.