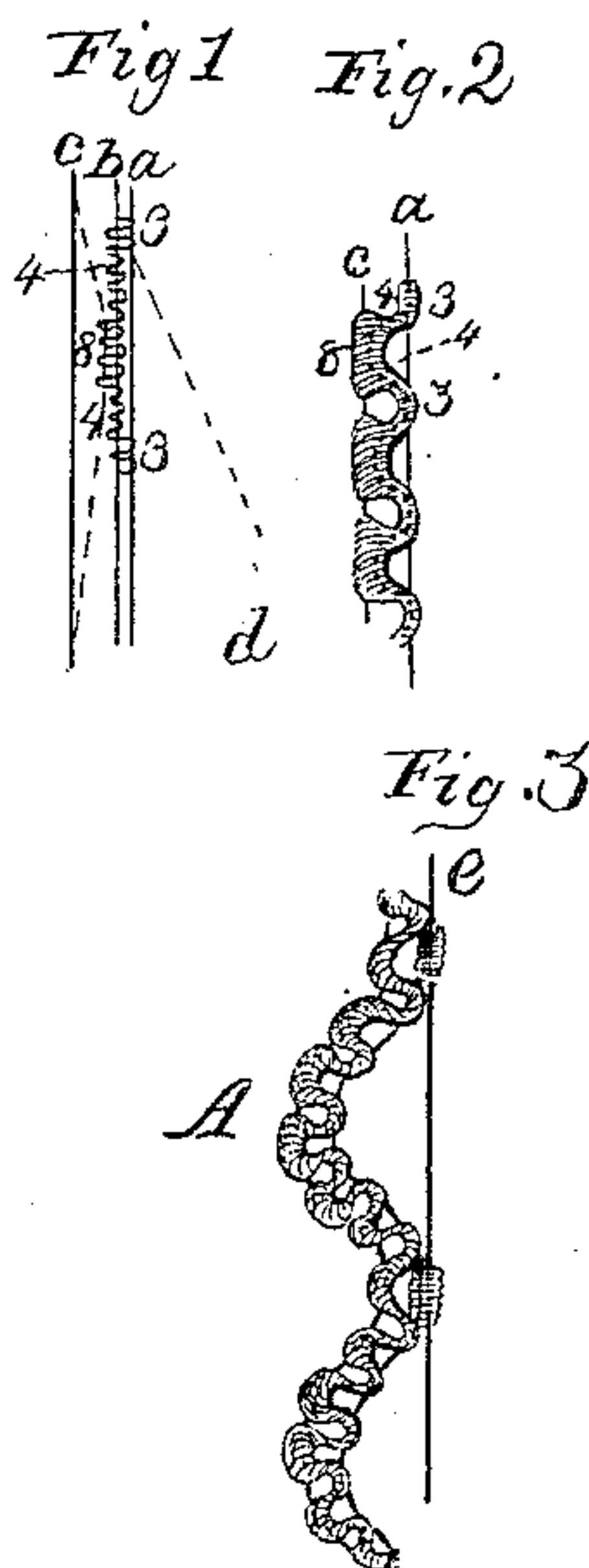


C. O. Crosby,
Fabric.

No. 23,765.

Patented Nov. 3. 1868.



Witnesses J. H. Thumway
a J. L. Lobb

C. O. Crosby
Inventor
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United States Patent Office.

C. O. CROSBY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 83,765, dated November 3, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN TATTING.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, C. O. CROSBY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Tatting; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a diagram, illustrating the process of manufacture;

Figure 2, the article complete; and, in

Figure 3, a modification of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of the looped fabric commonly called "tatting," such as is commonly made by hand, and from a single thread, the object being to produce the article at less cost, by increasing the rapidity with which the article may be produced; and the invention consists in interlacing, looping, or knotting a filling-thread around one or more of several warps, a different number of loops or knots upon different warps, and, when the requisite number of knots has been made upon the required thread, the number of knots or loops is beaten up, sliding upon one or more of the warps, so as to bring the work into a regular figure, from which figure other combinations may be produced, by adding other warps.

In order to the clear understanding of my invention, I will fully describe the same, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

I will first describe my invention as for making common single-scallop tatting.

To do this, I employ three warps, represented by three threads, *a b c*, respectively blue, black, and red. *d* is the filling or looping-thread.

First, then, employing the two warps *a* and *b*, I interlace the filling-thread *d*, preferring what is known as the chain-stitch, knotting alternately under the one, and over the other, until the requisite number, say three stitches or knots, is formed, as marked 3. Then, throwing out the warp or thread *a*, as denoted by the broken lines, fig. 1, I loop or knot the filling-thread around the thread *b*, say four knots, as marked 4 in fig. 1. Then bring in the other thread, *c*, as also denoted in broken lines, and knot together, in the manner before described, the two threads *b* and *c*, for, say, eight knots, as denoted at 8, fig. 1. Then take out the thread *c*, and again knot or loop upon the middle thread, *b*, four knots, as above. Then bring in the other thread, *a*, and knot together the two threads *a* and *b*, say three knots, as first described. Now, the

two threads *a* and *c* are held taut, while the filling-thread and thread *b* are slackened. Then the stitches thus formed are beaten or moved up upon the thread *a* and *c*, to form the first scallop, as seen in fig. 2. Then the operation is again repeated, and, in like manner, the second scallop formed and beaten up, and so on, continuing to form scallop after scallop, the warp *c* serving to sustain the scallop at the outer edge, and the warp *a* at the other edge.

This forms an article identical in appearance with the common tatting, although of different fabrication.

By the addition of additional warps or threads, the figure may be changed indefinitely; as, for instance, in fig. 3, a fourth warp, *e*, is introduced, the first scallop formed attached thereto, then several scallops formed, as before described, independent of the fourth thread, and, when the requisite number of scallops (represented as five in fig. 3) have been formed, then the next scallop is attached to the fourth warp-thread, *e*, and the said fourth warp-thread held taut, and the warp-thread *a* allowed to slack but very little, while the other two warp-threads are left free. The several scallops are then beaten up, sliding on the warp-thread *a*, contracting that edge, and on the warp-thread *e*, bringing the two points of connection nearer together, and the scallop *E* is formed.

Thus, it will be seen that, by adding warps, and connecting and disconnecting them at different times, an indefinite number of figures may be formed.

It will, therefore, be evident that my invention is not particularly confined to a particular style or configuration of the article produced, but to the process by which the several warps are united, to produce the article, the process of looping or knotting forming an ornamental edge, which may itself be varied, as by making the knots or loops continually upon the same side of the same warp, or by alternating first to one side, and then to another.

Various devices for performing this operation may be employed, but the best means known to me is that for which I have filed an application for patent, in even date herewith, entitled "Improvement in Tatting-Machine," a full description of the construction and operation of which accompanies the said application.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described tatting, fabricated substantially as set forth, as a new article of manufacture.

C. O. CROSBY.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,
A. J. TIBBITS.