

(Model.)

J. C. GRAHAM.
CHENILLE FRINGE.

No. 255,501.

Patented Mar. 28, 1882.

Fig. 1.

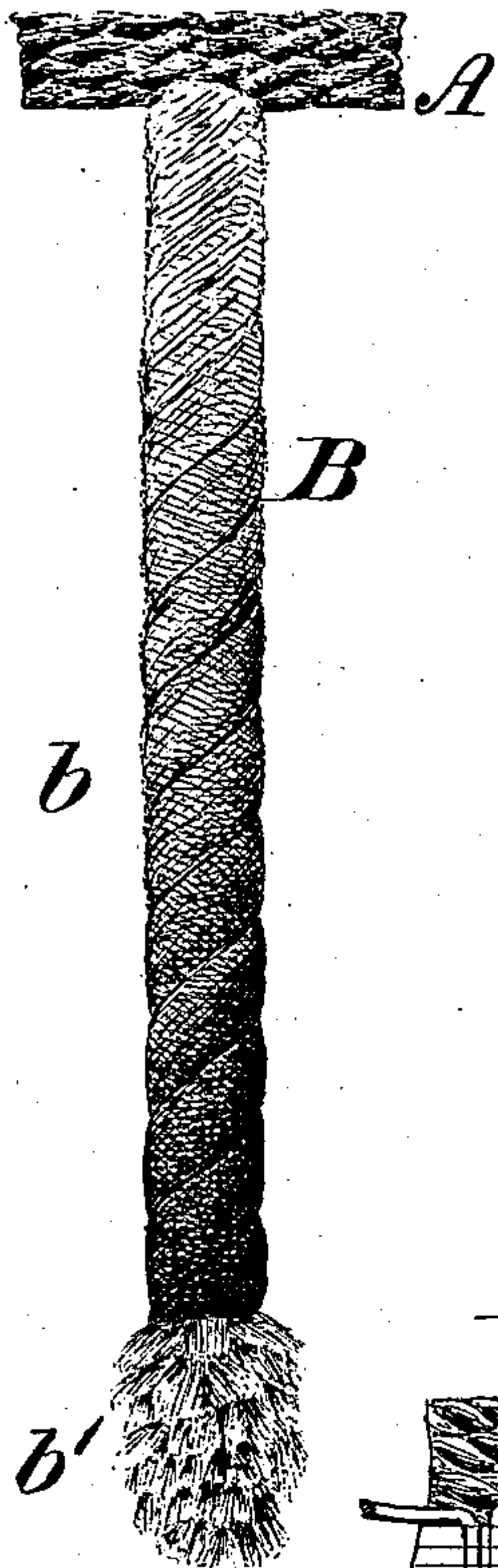


Fig. 2.

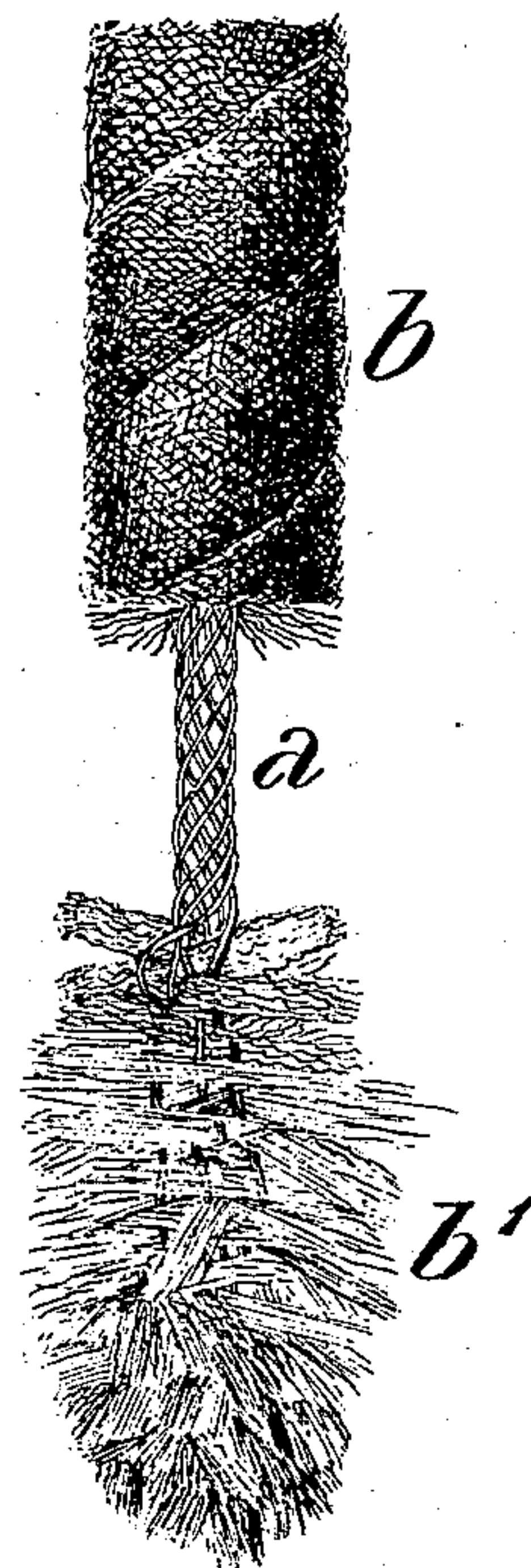
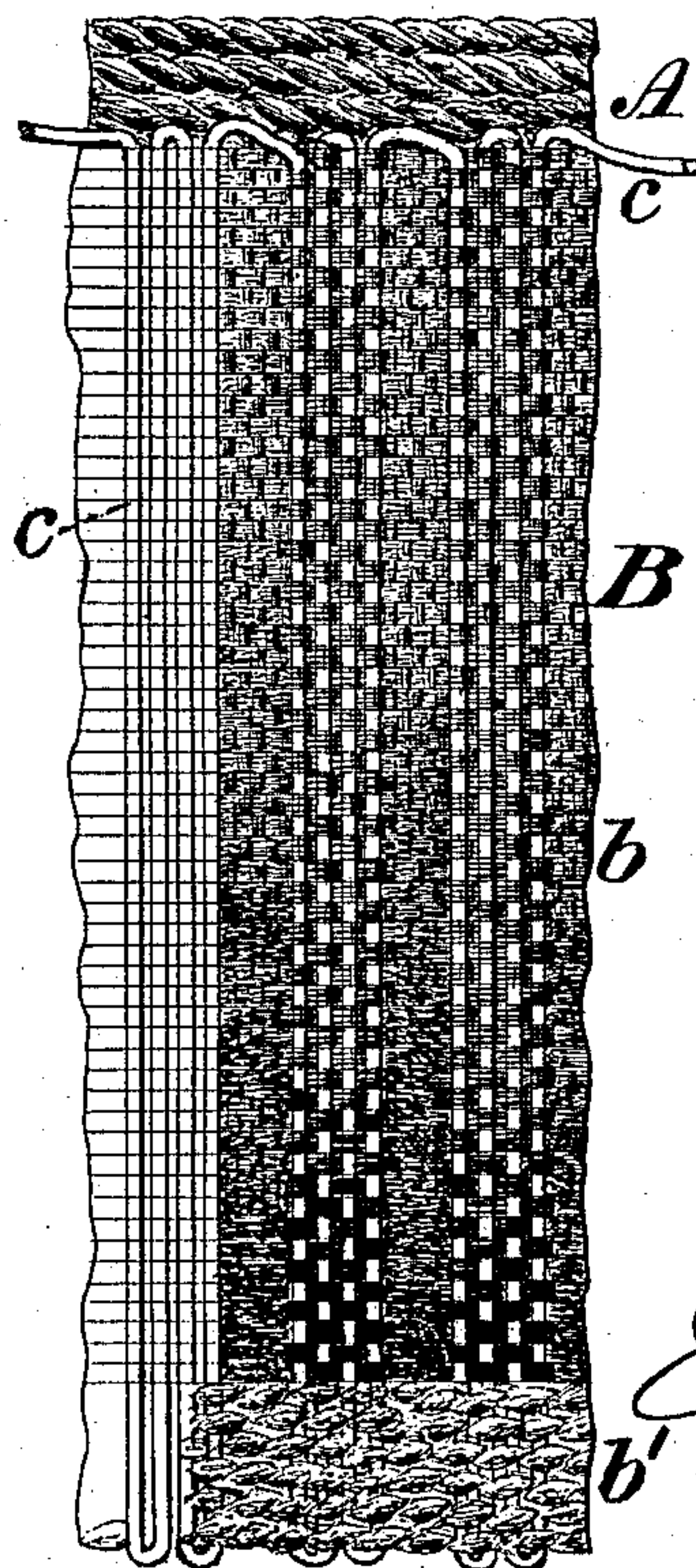


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CHENILLE FRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,501, dated March 28, 1882.

Application filed March 19, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. GRAHAM, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Chenille Fringes, of which improvement the following is a specification.

My invention relates to chenille fringes composed of a heading and pendants ornamented by an end ball; and its object is to effect an economy in the manufacture thereof by providing pendants which will present a substantially similar appearance or effect to those of said fringes without the use of the separate balls or ornaments heretofore employed; to which end my improvement consists in a fringe composed of a heading carrying a series of chenille pendants, each of which has at and adjacent to its free end a tuft, swell, or enlargement formed in one piece with the pendant by a series of closely-woven warp threads, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a pendant and a portion of the heading of a chenille fringe embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a view on an enlarged scale of the lower portion of the pendant with part of its body warp-threads removed, and Fig. 3 a view in elevation of a portion of a fringe-web before being cut apart to form the series of pendants.

To carry out my invention I weave a strip or web of cloth having a narrow heading, A, extending along one of its sides. At regular intervals along the heading groups of its filling-threads *a*—say four in each—are thrown entirely across the web, each group constituting the filling upon which the twisted chenille warp-threads *b* of a pendant, B, are strung and supported. No filling-threads are woven in the spaces between the several groups, the warp-threads in said spaces being temporarily bound together by a coarse cord, *c*, woven into the fabric, which cord is removed when the pendants are separated one from the other, such separation being effected by cutting the web transversely through the center of each space up to the inner edge of the heading. Fig. 3 shows the fringe-web as so formed. The coarse binding-cord *c* is woven into the web from the heading to the opposite side in the spaces between the warp-threads on each side of the several groups of filling-threads *a*, which respectively form the stems or bodies of the

pendants, and when the web is divided by transverse cuts made centrally through said spaces and the binding-cord removed the severed portions of the warp-threads *b* twist around their respective filling-threads and form pendants of substantially cylindrical contour.

So far as described the manufacture of my improved fringe is similar to that of fringes as heretofore practiced, the same having been completed by sewing a wooden ball covered with silk to the free end of each pendant. The employment and attachment of said separate balls involve an expense and entail a delay in the manufacture, which I obviate by forming the terminal ornaments in the fabric of the web. I attain this end by the introduction of a series of end warp-threads, *b'*, at and adjacent to the edge of the web farthest from that on which the heading is located, the width of said series on the web being equal to the depth desired for the ornament, and the end threads, *b'*, being more tightly or closely woven than those of the body warp-threads *b* of the web. The result of such provision of the tightly-woven threads *b'* is that when the web is cut apart and the coarse binding-cord removed a tuft, swell, or enlargement is formed upon the end of each pendant by the protrusion of the closely-woven end threads, *b'*, beyond the relatively loosely-woven body-threads *b*, said swell producing an ornamental effect or appearance analogous to that derived from the use of a separately-formed ball. In some instances, as where a closer imitation of a silk-covered ball is desired, I use end threads of a different material from that of the body-threads—for example, silk end threads and worsted body-threads—retaining as the essential feature of the structure the relatively tightly and loosely woven end and body threads.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As a new article of manufacture, a fringe composed of a heading and a series of pendants, each pendant having loosely-woven body-threads, and a tuft, swell, or enlargement formed of closely-woven end threads, the body and end threads being woven upon a group of the filling-threads of the heading, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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