

(No Model.)

J. LOEB.  
CHENILLE FRINGE.

No. 281,534.

Patented July 17, 1883.

Fig. 1.

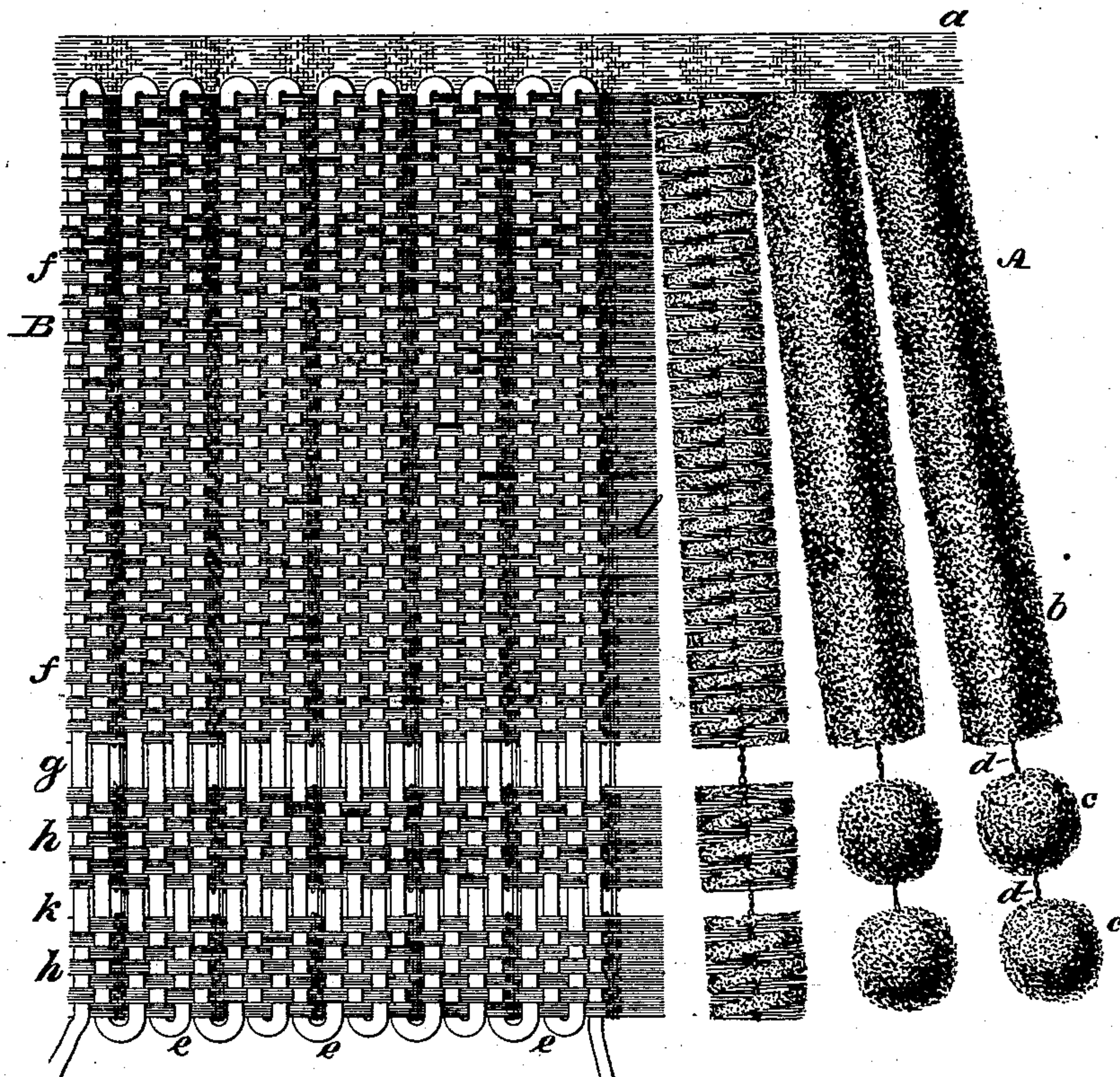


Fig. 4.

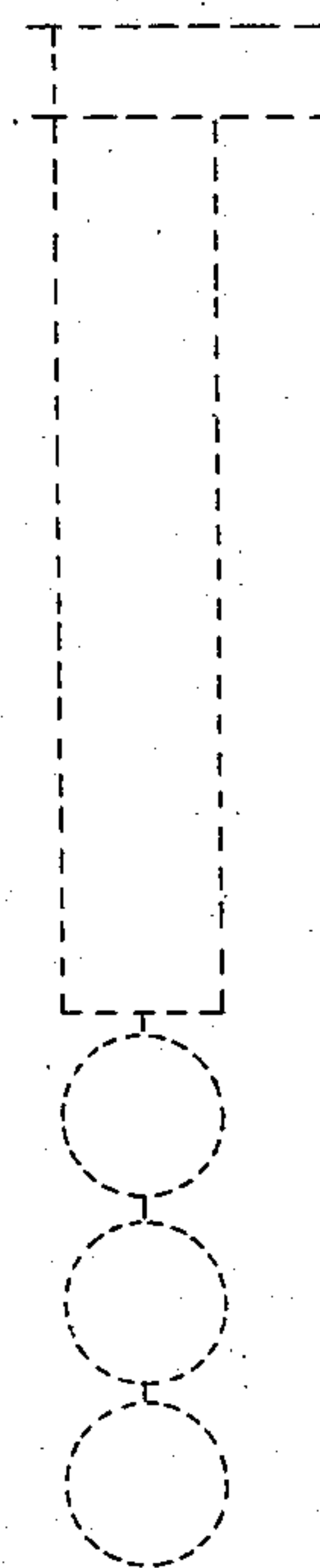
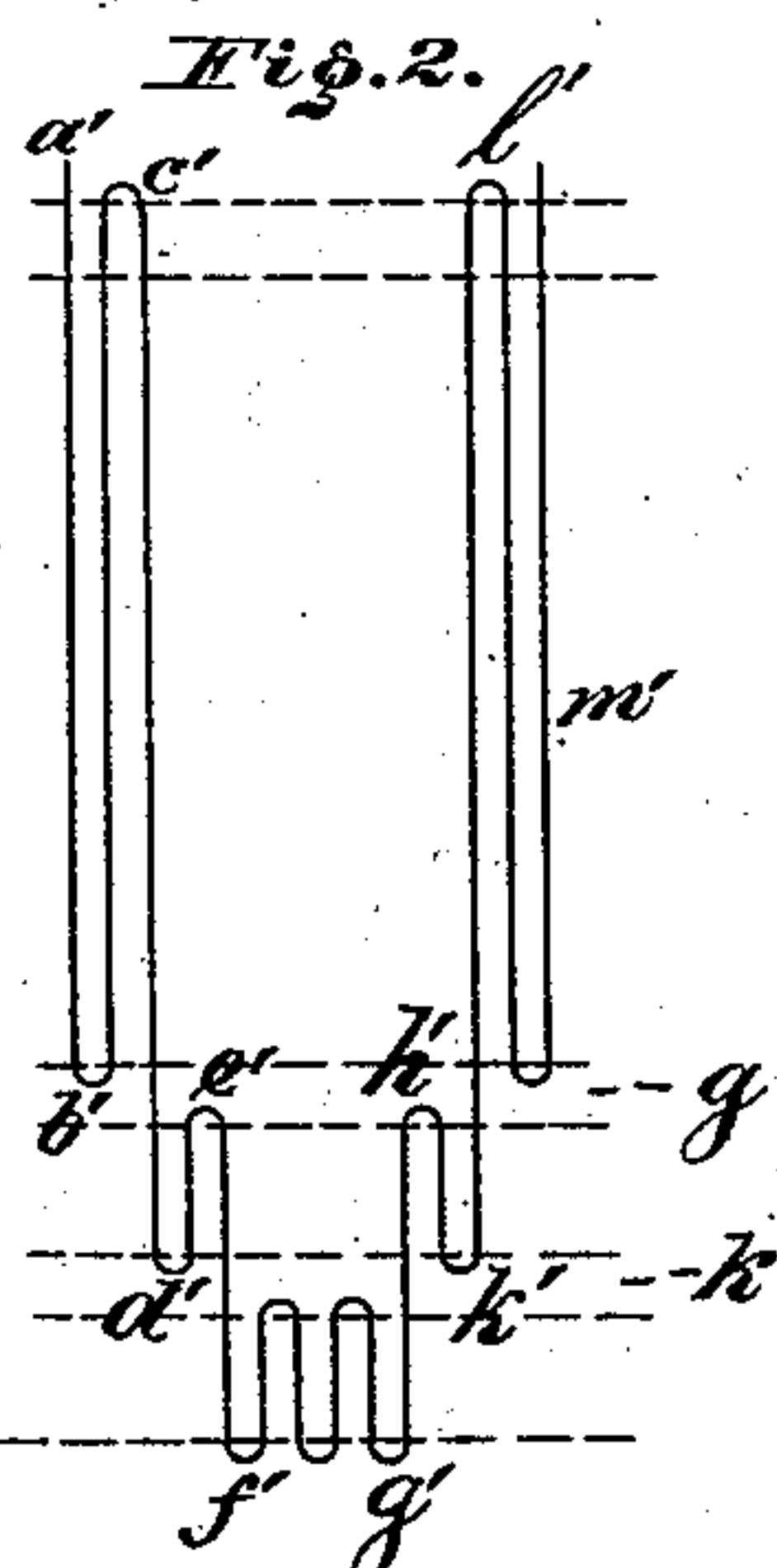
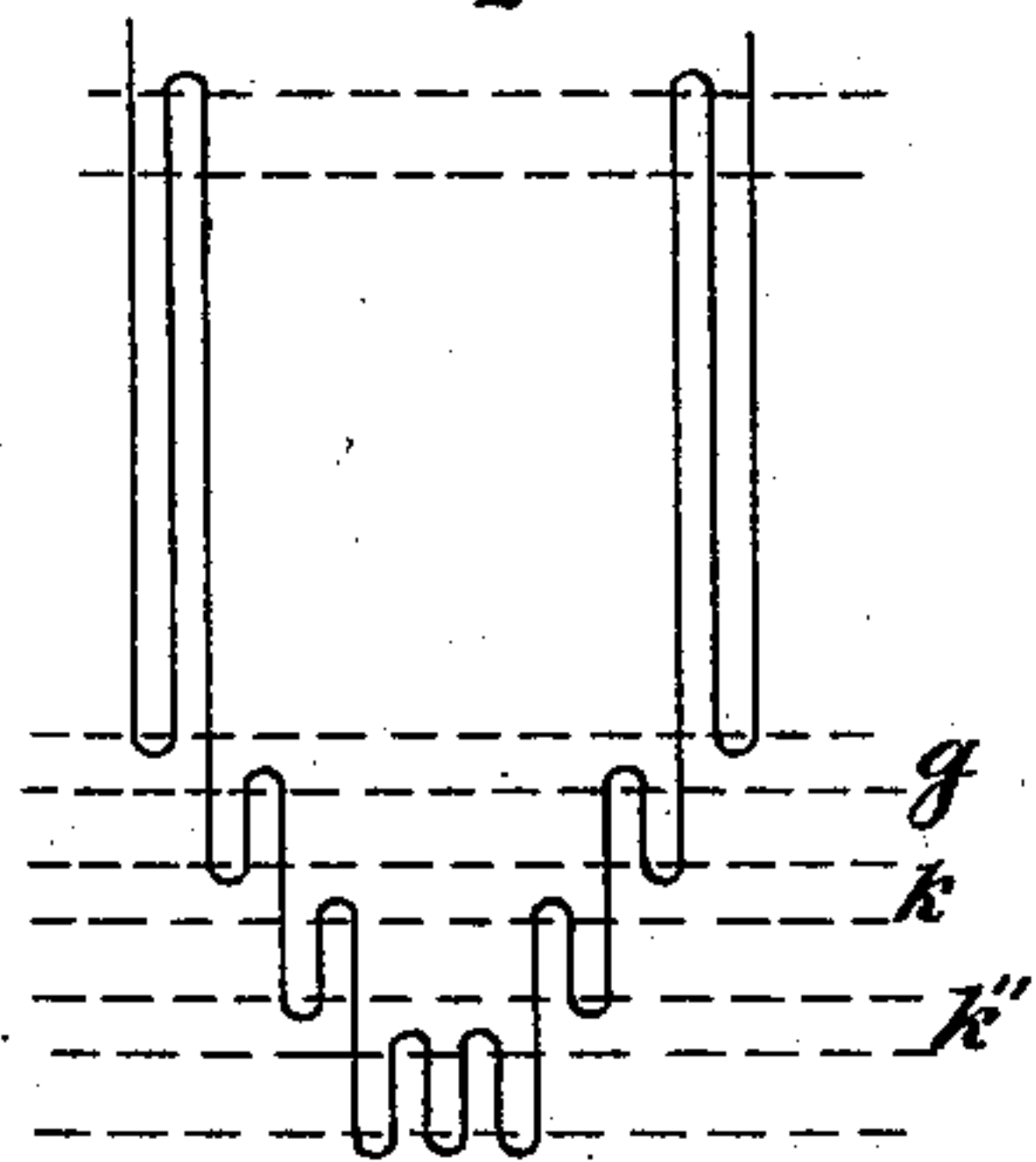


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

R. D. Grant,  
W. F. Kircher

INVENTOR:

Joseph Loeb,  
BY John A. Giedersheim  
ATTORNEY.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LOEB, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## CHENILLE FRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,534, dated July 17, 1883.

Application filed May 31, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH LOEB, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chenille Fringe, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing the fringe embodying my invention and the web from which the same is formed. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are diagrams to be hereinafter referred to, Figs. 2 and 3 being half the size of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention consists of a chenille fringe having pendants woven with balls which are separate from the body portions of the pendants, but are formed and connected therewith in the operation of weaving the fringe, whereby the balls are firmly secured to the pendants without liability to shift, and their attachment by knotting at a separate operation is avoided, and the product is rendered cheaper, better, and more attractive.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the fringe embodying my invention, consisting of the head *a*, pendant *b*, and balls *c*, each pendant having connected with it at its lower end one or more balls, *c*. It will be noticed that the balls are separated from the pendants and held in position by means of connections *d*, formed of threads which are attached to the pendants and balls, so that the latter depend from the pendants by means of said connections *d*.

In the formation of the fringe I weave a web, B, in which thick threads *e* are employed at intervals as weft or filling in the body thereof, as well known in the manufacture of chenille fringe. The warp-threads *f*, from which the projecting pile of the bodies of the pendants is formed, are separated, as at *g*, from the threads *h*, from which the projecting pile constituting the balls is formed, one set of separated warps *h* being employed when a single ball is required for each pendant. Where two balls are required the threads employed for making the two balls are separated from each other, as at *k*. For three balls I leave an additional space, *k'*, Fig. 3, in the web between

the threads for the second ball and those for the third ball.

It is evident that the number of balls may be multiplied, the web being woven wider and the proper spaces left therein between the threads from which the different balls are produced.

In the web, *l* represents the fine weft-thread which binds the body of each pendant and the ball thereof.

Referring to Fig. 2, which is a diagram showing how two balls are formed for each pendant, it will be seen that the fine thread is thrown through the warps of the head and body of the web, as at *a' b'*, and returned to and through the head, as at *c'*, then through the web to and through the warp-threads of the first ball, as at *d'*, next returned through the warp-threads of the first ball, as at *e'*, then through the warp-threads of the lower ball, as at *f'*. Six throws of the thread are then made through the warps of the lower ball, as at *g'*, and the thread is thrown back to and through the warp-threads of the first ball, as at *h'*, and returned through said warp-threads, as at *k'*, and, finally, again through the warp-threads of the first ball and through the body of the web and the head, as at *l'*, after which the throw is repeated twice in the head and body of the web, as at *m'*, thus completing the throws of the fine threads for one pendant, two balls, and the contiguous part of the head of the fringe. In the completed fringe the thread is not separated, as in Fig. 2, but properly beaten up as the weaving progresses.

In Fig. 3 the diagram illustrates the method of forming three balls with each pendant, as in Fig. 4. In this case the operations are similar to those described with reference to Fig. 2, excepting that there is another series of throws of the binding-thread through the warp-threads designed to form the additional ball, the warp-threads being spaced, as has been referred to heretofore, and shown in Fig. 3. It will be seen that the throws of the binding-thread serve to hold together the pile threads of the body of each pendant and of each ball, connect the ball, though separated from the body of the pendant, with said body, and secure the ball in such manner that it cannot shift in any direction, whereby the ball is re-

liably held in position and prevented from displacement, and I provide ball-fringe of superior nature in an inexpensive and rapid manner. After weaving as above described, 5 the web is cut between the thick threads and through the warp-threads, so as to separate the several pendants, and the pendants and their balls are then twisted into the form desired.

10 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Chenille fringe having each of its pendants woven with one or more balls below the body portion thereof, and separated from said body 15 portion by an interval or space, substantially as set forth.

JOSEPH LOEB.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,  
A. P. GRANT.