

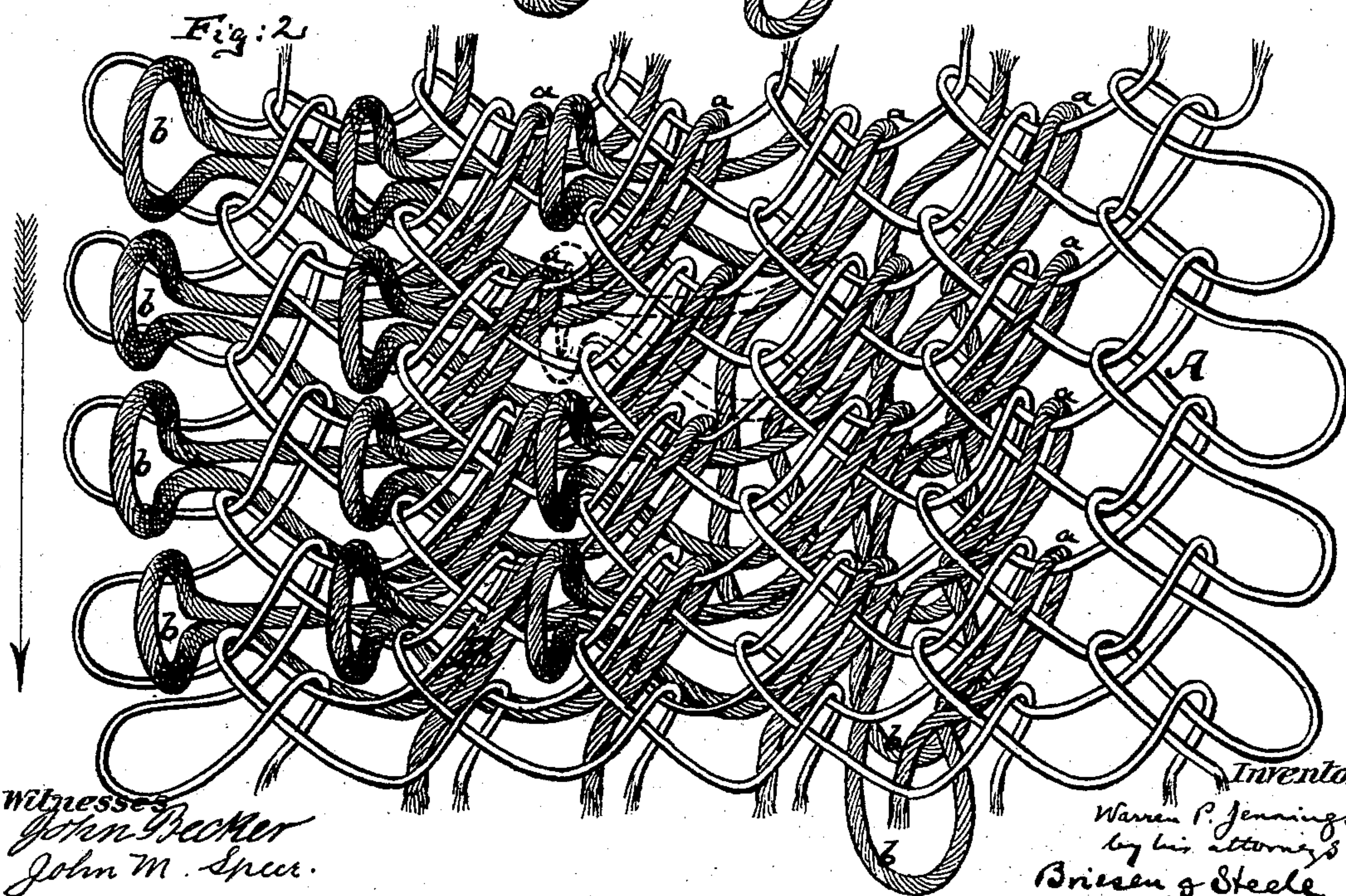
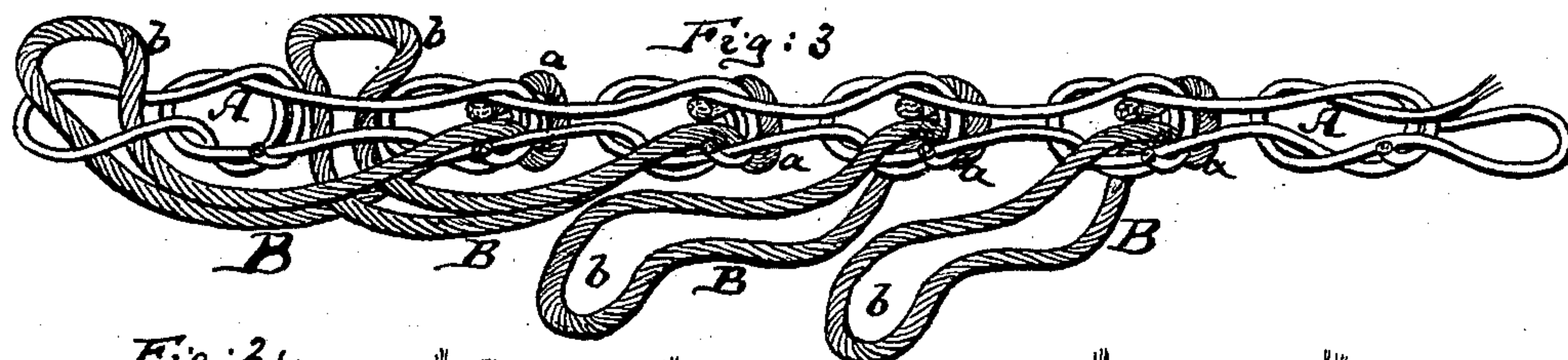
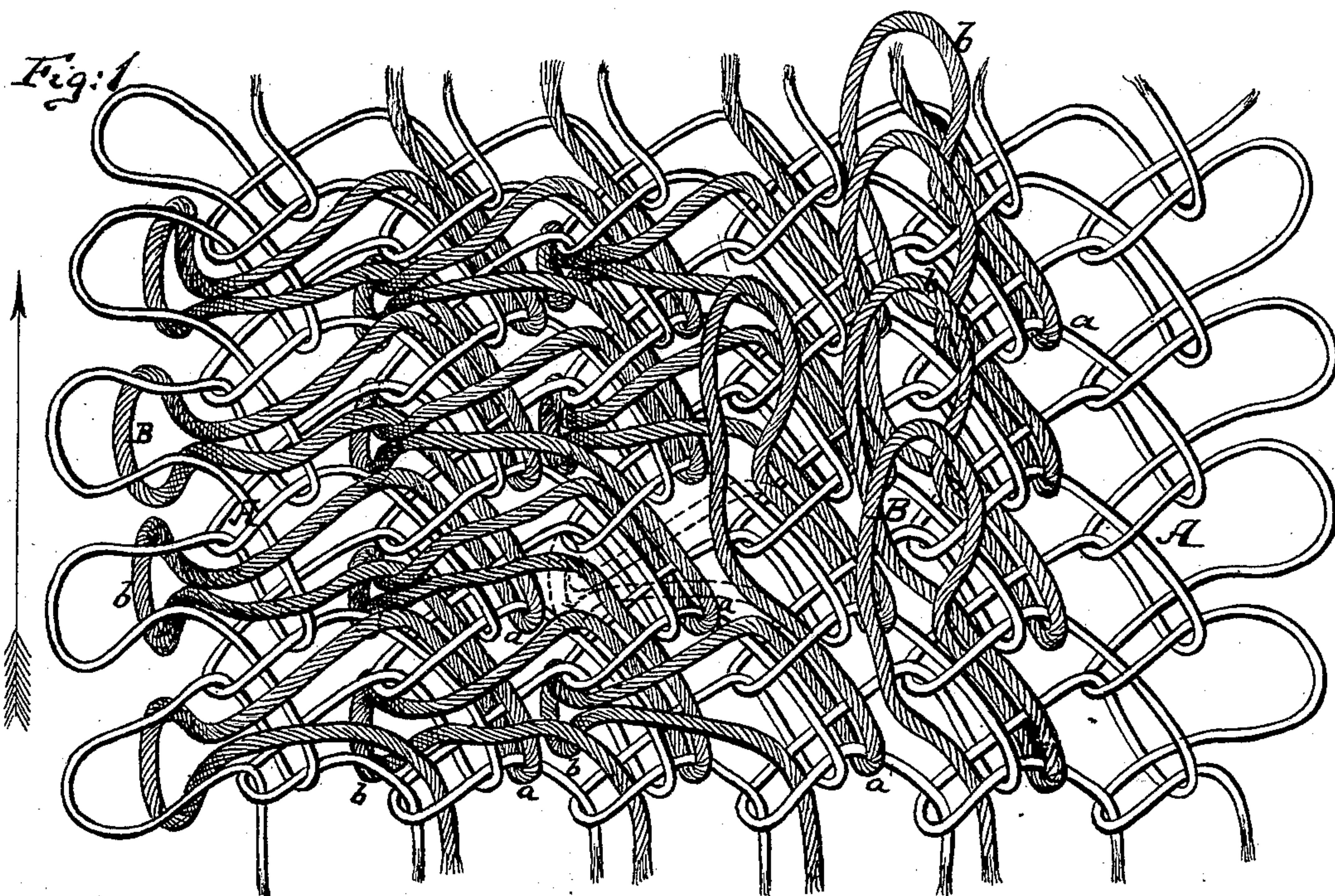
(Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. P. JENNINGS.
FABRIC FOR TRIMMINGS.

No. 299,985.

Patented June 10, 1884.



Witnesses
John Decker
John M. Spear

Inventor
Warren P. Jennings
by his attorneys
Brisson & Steele

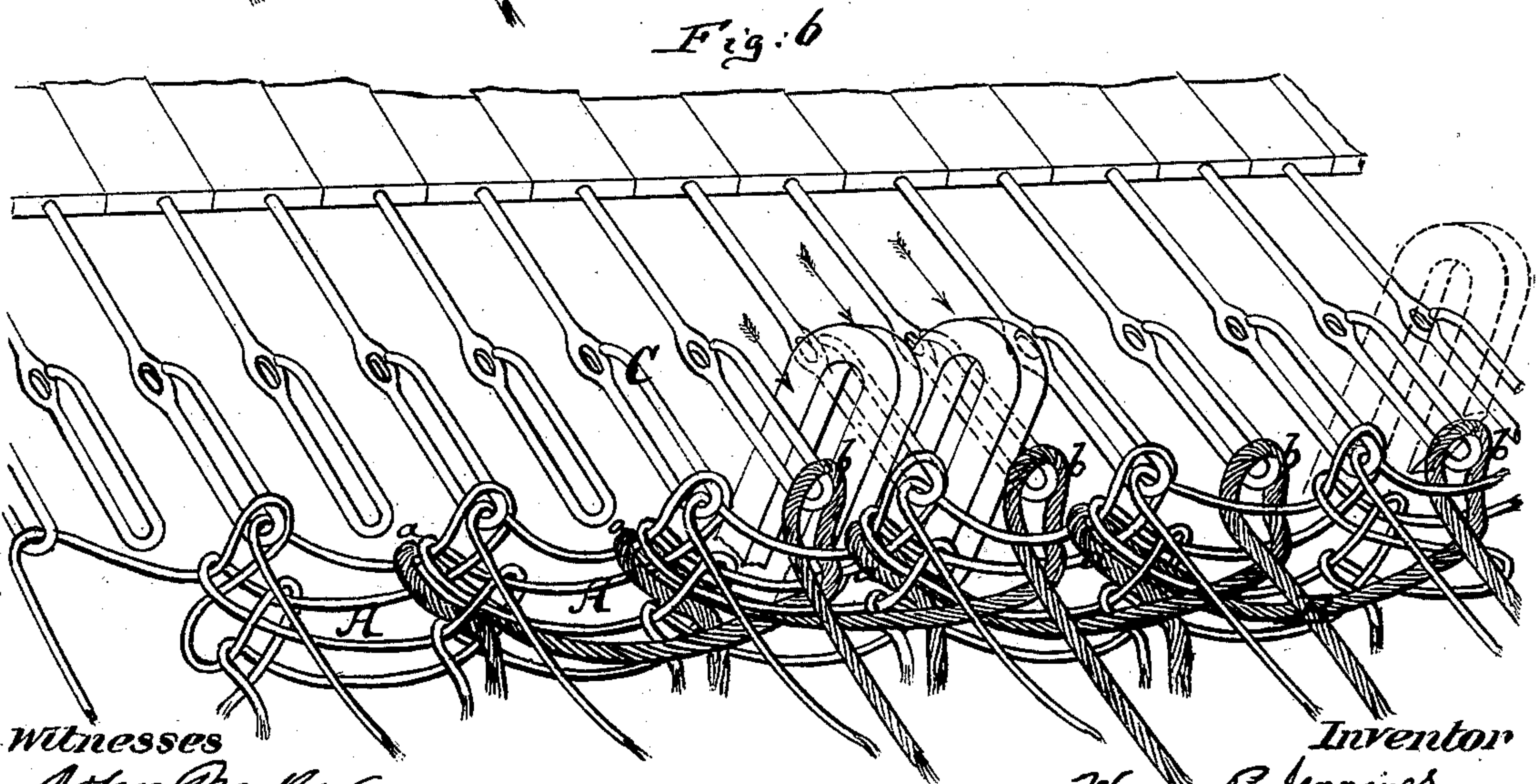
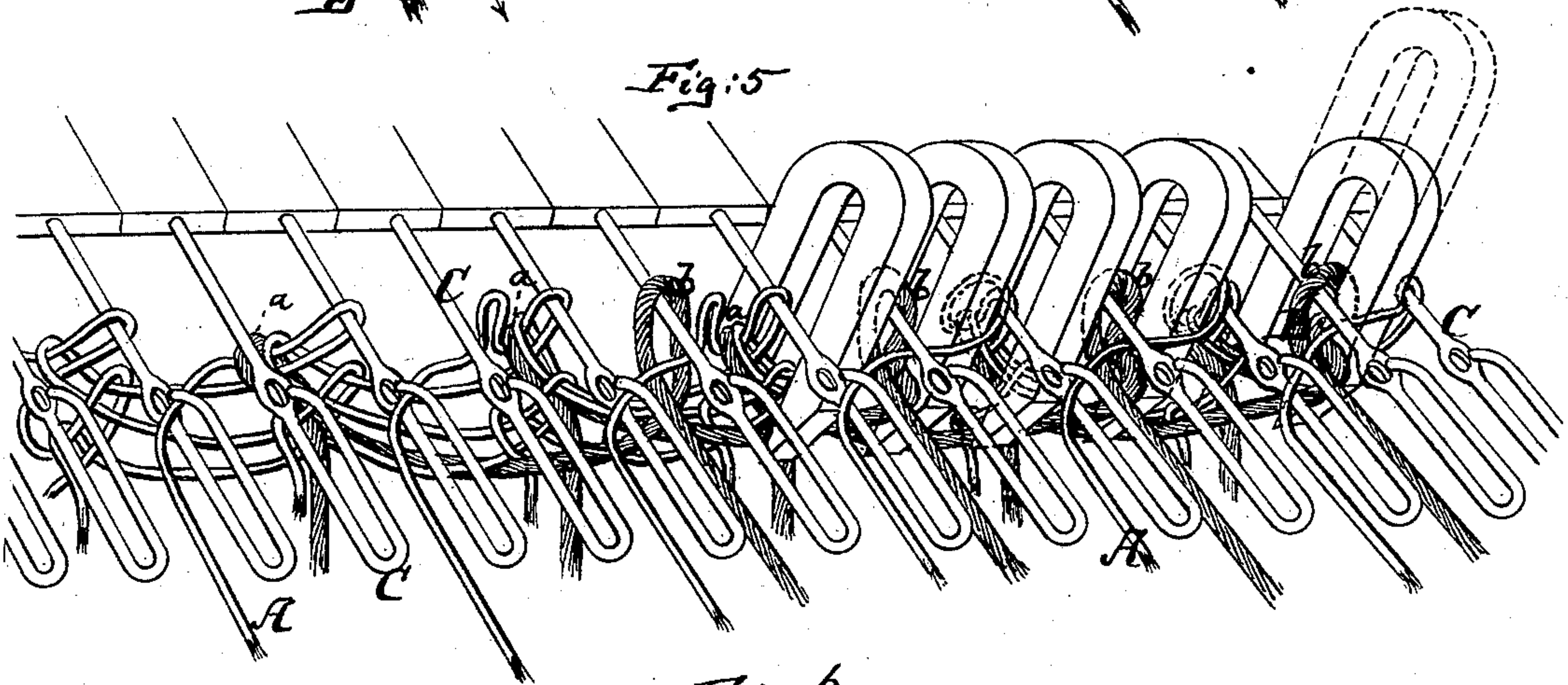
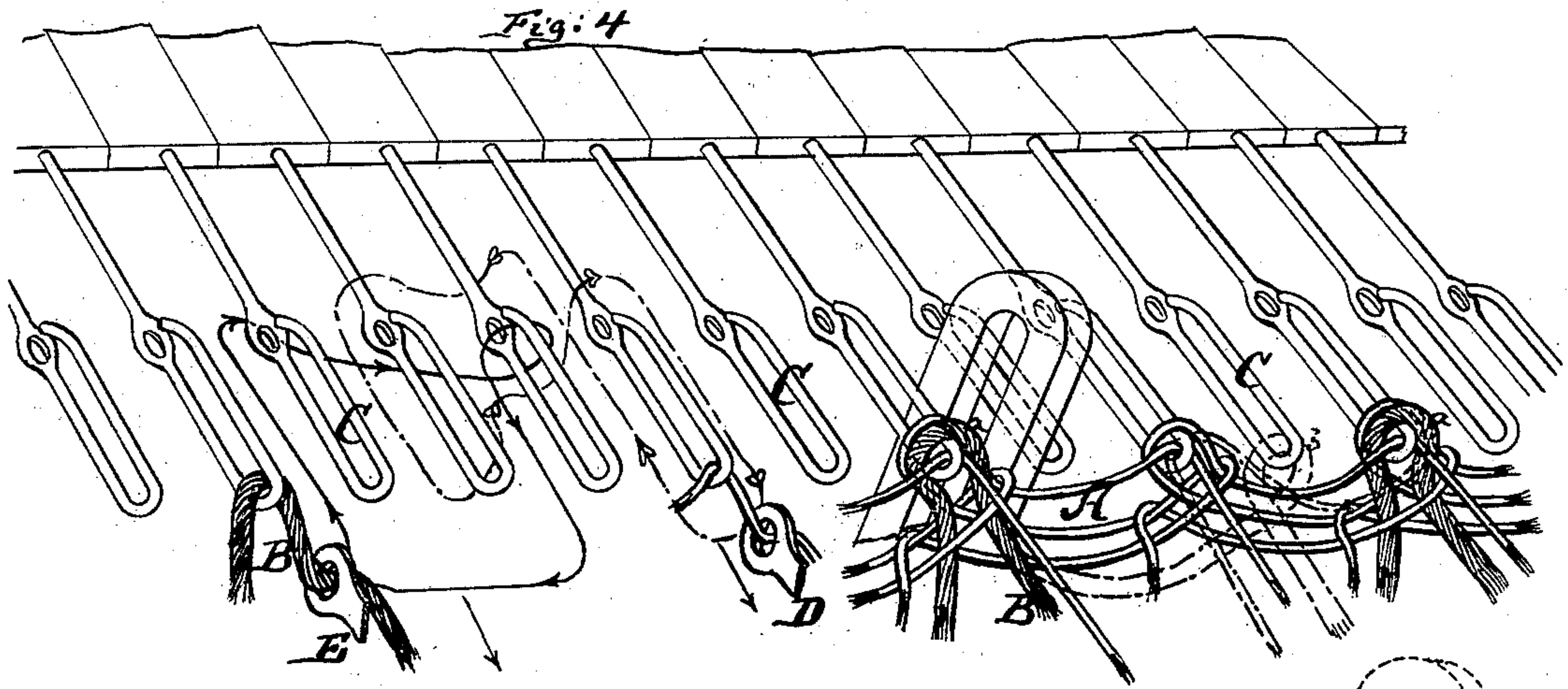
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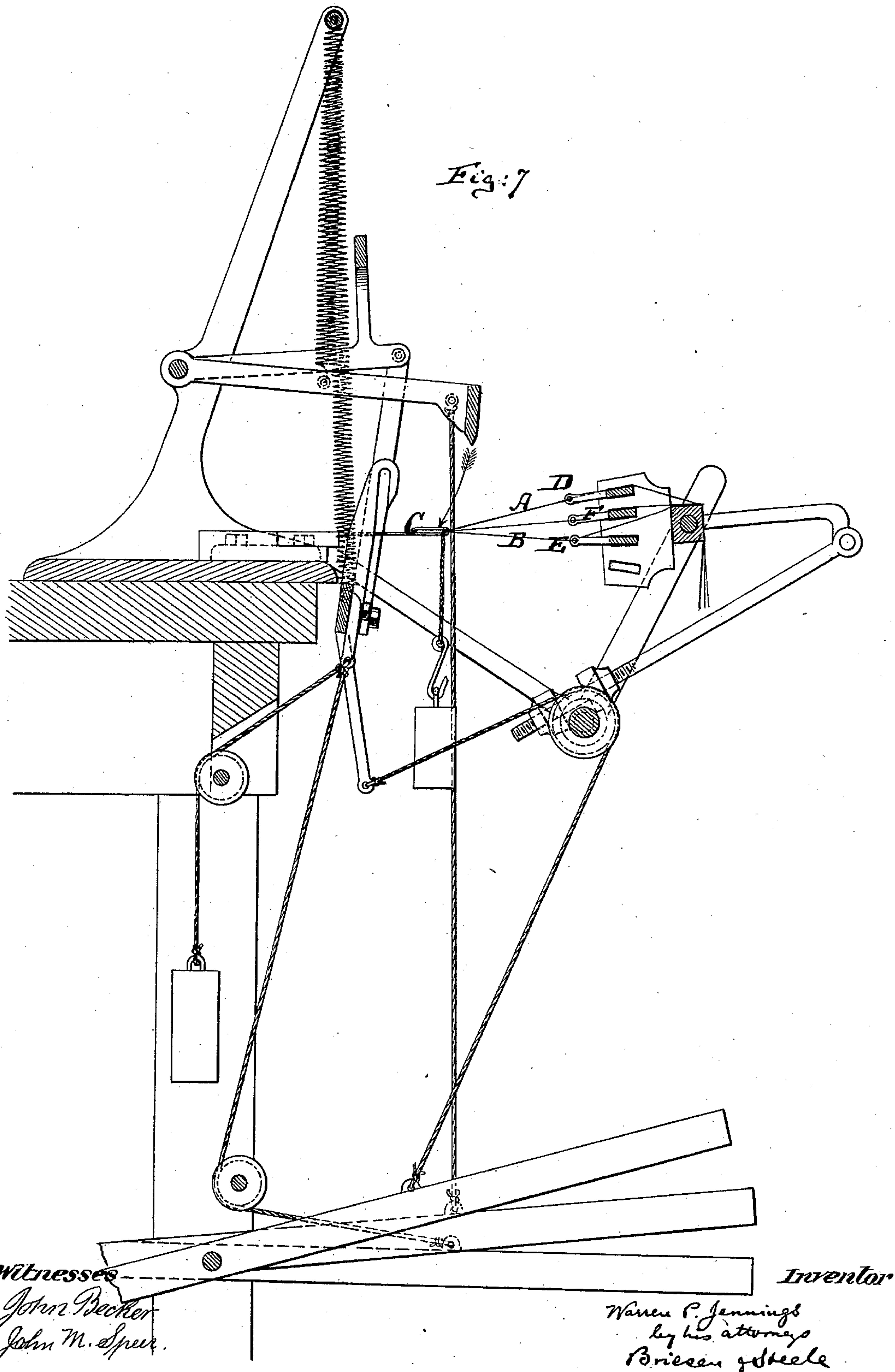
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4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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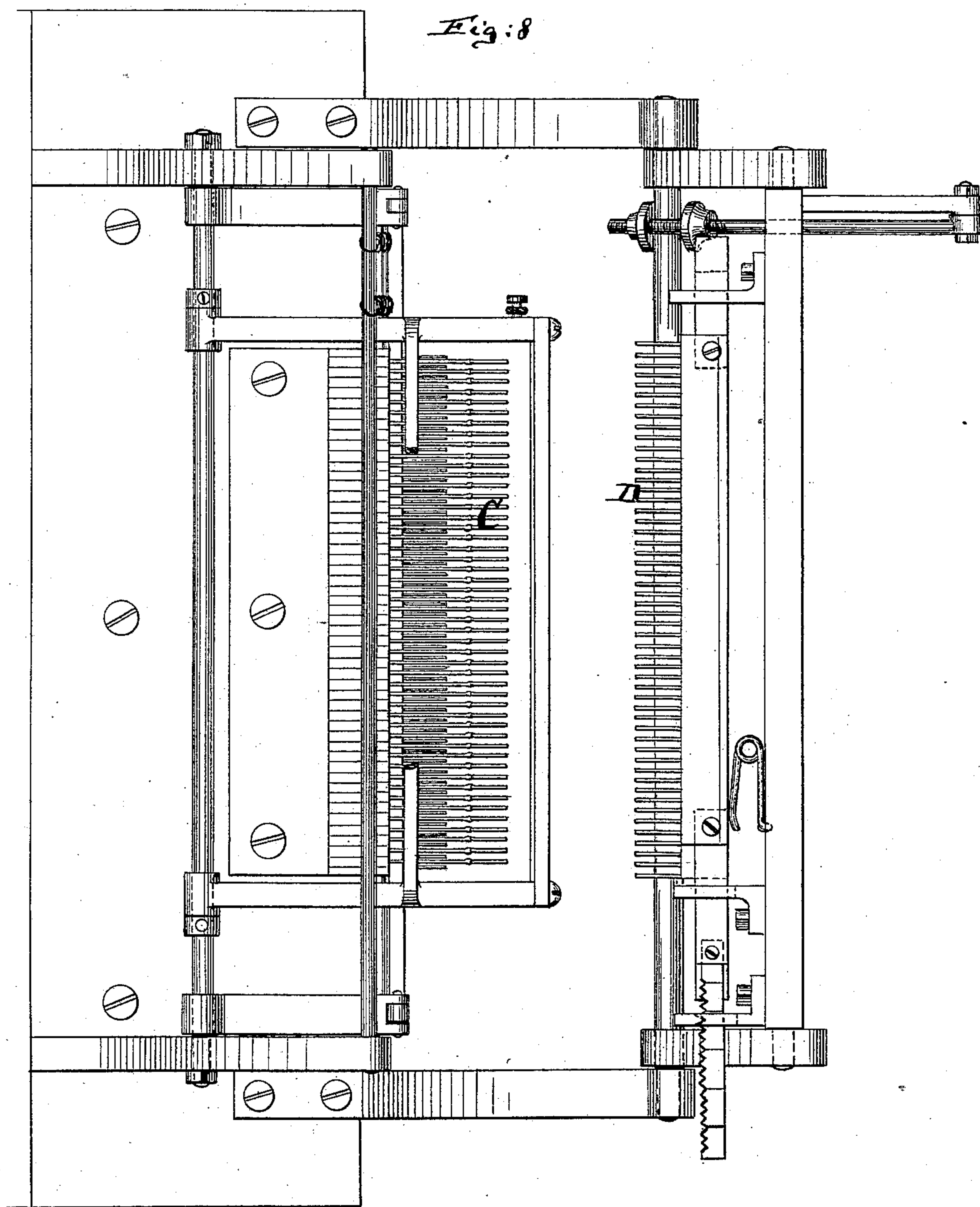
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4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN P. JENNINGS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

FABRIC FOR TRIMMINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,985, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed July 23, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN P. JENNINGS, a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Fabrics for Trimmings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a face view of my improved trimming, showing the loops at the left hand in position occupied by them before purling, and at the right hand in position occupied after purling. Fig. 2 is a back view of the same fabric. Fig. 3 is an edge view, partly in section, of the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of part of the needle-bar, showing the first position thereon of the purl-thread. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing a subsequent position of the purl-thread. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing a further position of the purl-thread. Fig. 7 is a vertical cross-section of the knitting-machine on which the work is done. Fig. 8 is a top view of the same.

This invention relates to fabrics for trimmings; and it consists in a fabric having purling-loops which are fastened to the body of the fabric at one end, while the other end of each is tucked through the interstices of the ground fabric, but capable of being drawn out of said interstices.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the ground fabric, which may be a knit fabric. On this ground fabric are secured the loops B B of the trimming in such a manner that one end, *a*, of each loop B is held tight between the strands of the ground fabric A, while the other end, *b*, is loose—that is to say, the trimming-loops B B are fastened at their ends *a* in rows to the ground fabric, while their ends *b* are at first tucked in between the meshes or interstices of said ground fabric, so as to project below the back of the same, as indicated in Fig. 3; but the ends *b* of the loops B, being free, can be readily pulled out of said meshes or interstices so as to project from the face of the fabric, as shown on the right-hand portion of Fig. 3. Fig. 1 shows the loops B tucked in at the left-hand side and pulled out at the right-hand side. The number of such purling-loops in each row and the number of rows in the fabric may be varied at will, and also the direction in which the loops

stand on the fabric. Fig. 2 shows at the left-hand side the ends *b* of the loops B projecting from the back of the fabric, while on the right-hand side it only shows the ends *a* of said loops fastened in the body of the ground fabric, the ends *b* having been pulled out.

Figs. 7 and 8 show a knitting-machine on which the fabric can easily be produced, and one way of producing it is as follows: The machine has the usual row of needles, C, and has a thread-guide, D, for the ground fabric, a thread-guide, E, for the trimming-loops, and another thread-guide, F, if desired, for another purpose. The thread-guide D lays the threads for the ground fabric around each alternate needle, and the knitting is done in the manner usual in ordinary warp-frames—that is to say, the thread-guide D carries the thread first to one needle, making a mesh or loop thereon, then to the next but one needle adjoining, then back to the first needle, &c.—and knitting done, as before stated, in the manner usual on what are termed “warp-knitting” machines. There is of course one guide D for each needle that is to receive a ground-thread. The guide E carries the thread for the loops B first to one of the needles, that also receives a thread from the guide D, (see Fig. 4,) and then afterward the guide E is moved horizontally past three (more or less) needles, and puts its purl-thread then upon one of the needles which does not receive a ground-thread. (See dotted line in Fig. 4.) Then afterward, as the fabric is being produced, it will be found that wherever the purl-thread was put upon a needle onto which a ground-thread was also placed, the purl-thread is fastened to the ground-thread; but where the purl-thread was put on a needle by itself it will not be fastened to the ground fabric, but will simply extend through its interstices. The first or fast end is the end *a* of Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and the other is the end *b* of said figures. The needles that are left free in knitting the ground fabric can be used to receive the ends *b* of the trimming-loops wherever it may be desired to place them. In addition to the trimming-loops that are thus knit into the fabric, a series of fine threads may be knit or inserted into the same, so as to lie between the loops B and the ground fabric A, for the purpose of enabling the attendant, when the fabric is

finally taken off the machine, by pulling up
this fine thread to pull the ends *b* of the loops
out of the interstices of the fabric A. This
fine thread is not shown, except in Fig. 7,
5 where it is indicated in connection with a sep-
arate guide, F, which places it on needles
which receive no ground-thread, but which
do receive the loose ends of the purl-loops;
but I do not regard this knitting in of the fine
10 thread as of any moment.

Fig. 4 shows a series of loops put on the
needles C. Fig. 5 shows the loops already
formed pushed back on the needles to enable
the latter to receive new threads. Fig. 6

shows the loops already formed slipped off the 15
needles over the threads that have been newly
laid into the needles.

I claim as my invention—

The fabric A, having the purling-loops B,
fastened at the ends *a* to the ground fabric, 20
while the ends *b* are tucked through the inter-
stices of the ground fabric, but capable of be-
ing drawn out of said interstices, substantially
as herein shown and described.

WARREN P. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

A. V. BRIESEN,
WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ.