

(Specimens.)

S. STEINECKE.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING CHENILLE FRINGE.

No. 353,433.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

Fig. 1.

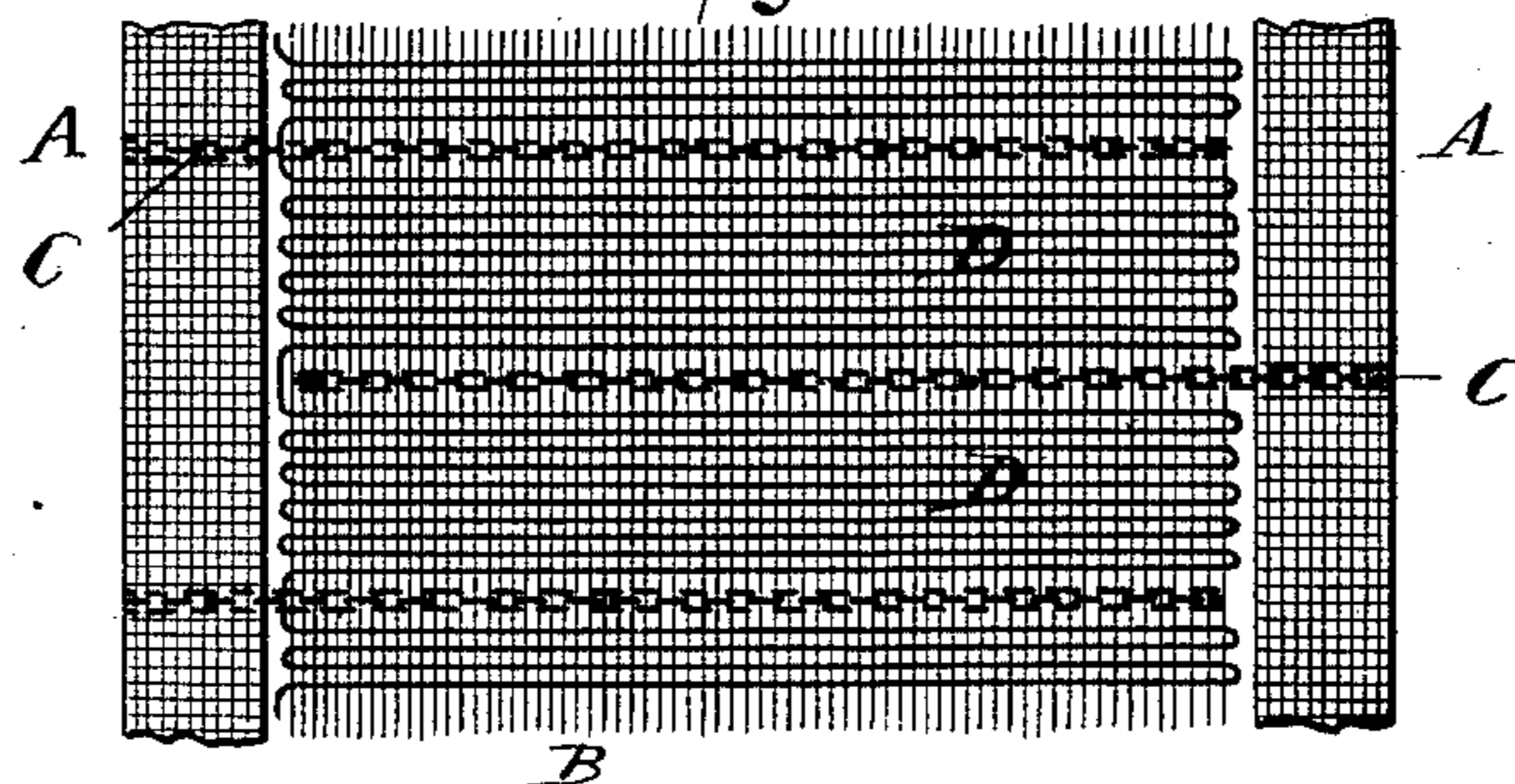


Fig. 3.

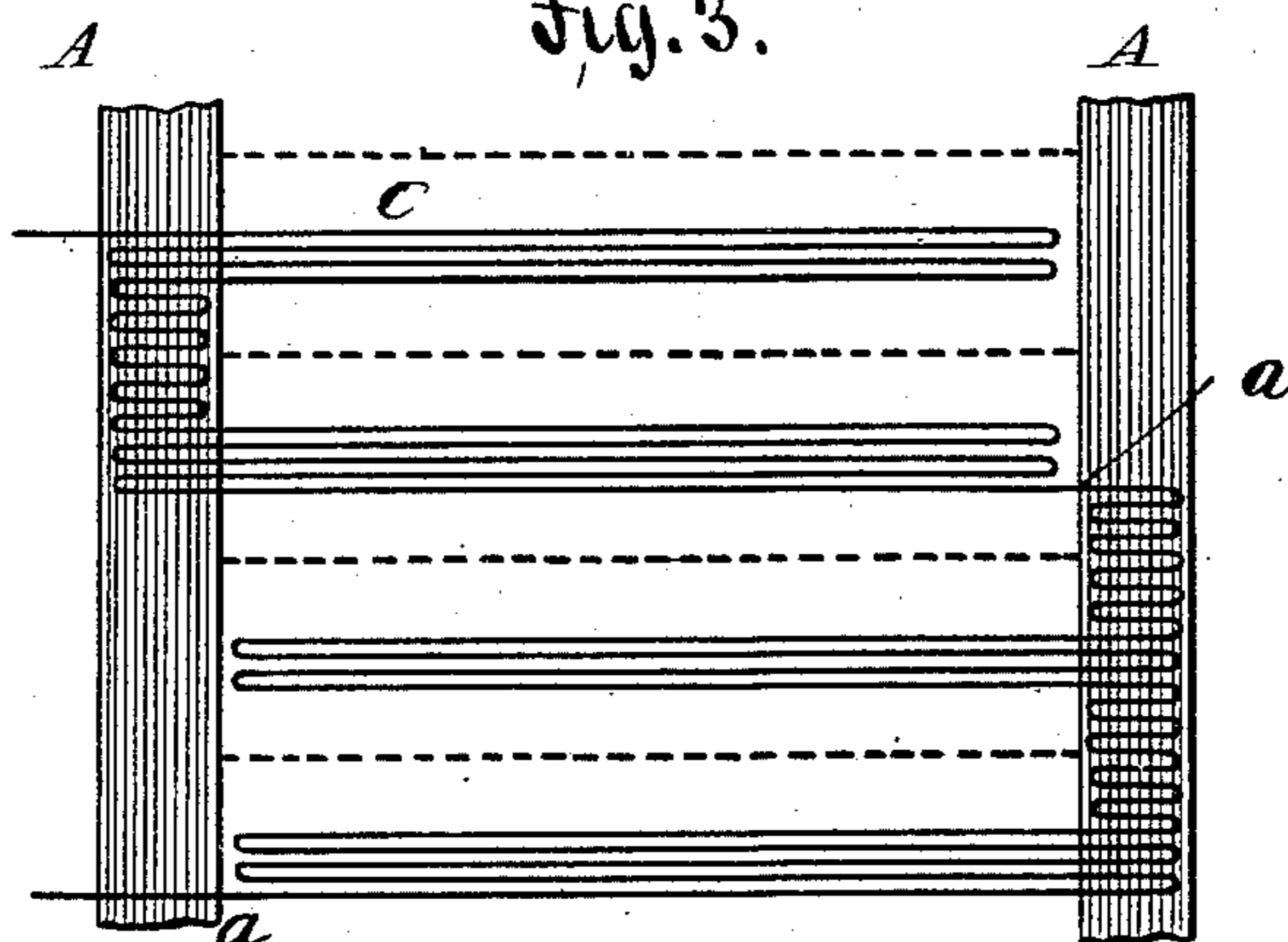
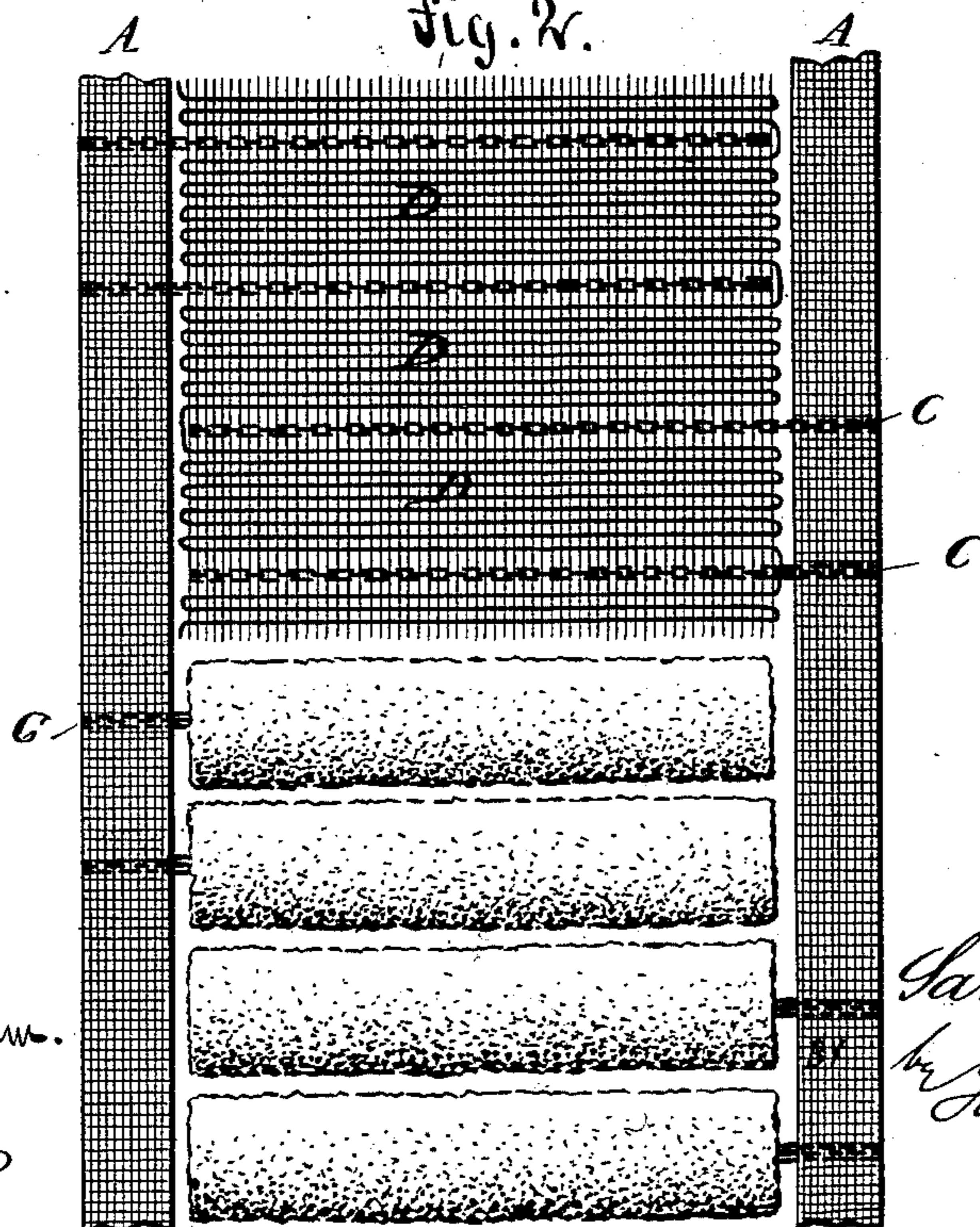


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

For N. Rosenbaum.
Carl Karp

INVENTOR

Samuel Steinecke
by Joseph Paegle
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL STEINECKE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CHRISTIAN A. SCHMIDT, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING CHENILLE FRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,433, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed June 12, 1886. Serial No. 204,921. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL STEINECKE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Manufacturing Chenille Fringes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in making chenille fringes in which the pendants are woven and formed at the same time with the heading, and the object of my invention is to weave two fringe headings and pendants attached to said headings at the same time, whereby, when the fabric formed is properly cut and the temporary weft-threads are removed, two chenille fringes are obtained.

The invention consists in interweaving two separate heading-warps and a series of ordinary body-warps with a single weft-thread or group of weft-threads and temporary wefts, which temporary wefts are removed when the fabric is cut to form the chenille-pendants, all as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the fabric for making my improved chenille fringe. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the pendants in pairs on the opposite headings, some of the fabric being shown cut to form the pendants in the lower part of said figure, said pendants being shown as they are when cut, steamed, and finished. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the position of the threads.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A A represent two sets of heading-warps at the sides of the usual body-warps, B, for forming the pile-threads of the chenille. The warps A and B are interwoven with the weft C, which weft may consist of a single thread or group of threads, all in the same shuttle. The weft C is shot across the two heading-warps A and the body-warp B, and interwoven with both heading-warps A and the chenille-warp B; but only one shuttle is used, and in the same the weft-thread spool or spools are held. The weft-thread preferably consists of cotton, linen, or any other thread having great tensile strength.

The weft-thread is interwoven in the following manner: The weft is interwoven with the left-hand heading-warps A, then, with the body-warps B, up to the inner edge of the right-hand heading-warp A, but not with the said right-hand heading-warp A; then the intermediate or filling weft, D, which is to be removed later on, is interwoven with the body-warps B, but not with the headings. After three, four, or more courses of the intermediate weft, D, have been formed, the weft-thread C is again interwoven with the body-warps B and one of the heading-warps; but in this case the weft C is interwoven with the right-hand heading-warp A, and with the body-warps up to the inner edge of the left-hand heading-warp A, but not with said left-hand heading-warp A, and so on alternately, so that, as shown in Fig. 1, the weft-thread C is interwoven at regular intervals with the body-warps, and is alternately interwoven with the left and right hand heading-warps A. The warps B are then cut parallel with the wefts C, midway between them, and the temporary wefts D are removed, and thereby two chenille fringes are formed, one on each heading A, the pendants being connected alternately with the opposite headings, as shown.

As shown in Fig. 2, the wefts can be interwoven in such a manner that in pairs they are alternately connected with the opposite headings, or the first, second, and third wefts may be interwoven with the right-hand heading, and the next, first, second, and third wefts to the opposite heading, and so on. In all cases the permanent weft will ordinarily be interwoven with the heading-warps, as shown in Fig. 3, in which case the weft must be severed at the points *a* at both headings. The weft-threads interwoven with the headings, and extending across the warps, form the cores of the chenille pendants.

By weaving the chenille in the manner described I am enabled to weave two chenille fabrics at the same time, each having its own independent heading, and yet I need only one shuttle for the cores of the pendants of both fringes. It is evident that the pendants can be grouped in different ways. For instance, one pendant-core may be interwoven with the right-hand heading, and one with the left, or

two or three may be interwoven with the right-hand heading and alternately three with the left-hand heading, and in this manner the pendants may be grouped in varied and different styles to produce the desired fringe.

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

The method of manufacturing chenille fringe, consisting in interweaving one weft in one shuttle with two sets of heading-warps and intermediate chenille or body warps, and interweaving a temporary weft with the body-warps in alternation with the permanent weft,

the permanent weft being interwoven alternately with the two heading-warps, and then cutting the body-warps between the permanent wefts and removing the temporary wefts, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL STEINECKE.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,
MARTIN PETRY.