

(Specimens.)

C. A. SCHMIDT.

CHENILLE FRINGE.

No. 379,033.

Patented Mar. 6, 1888.

fig. 1.

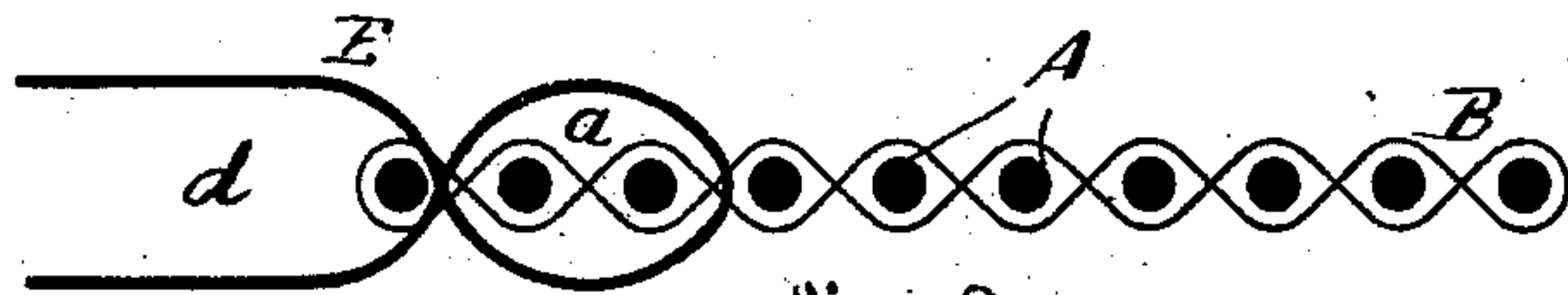
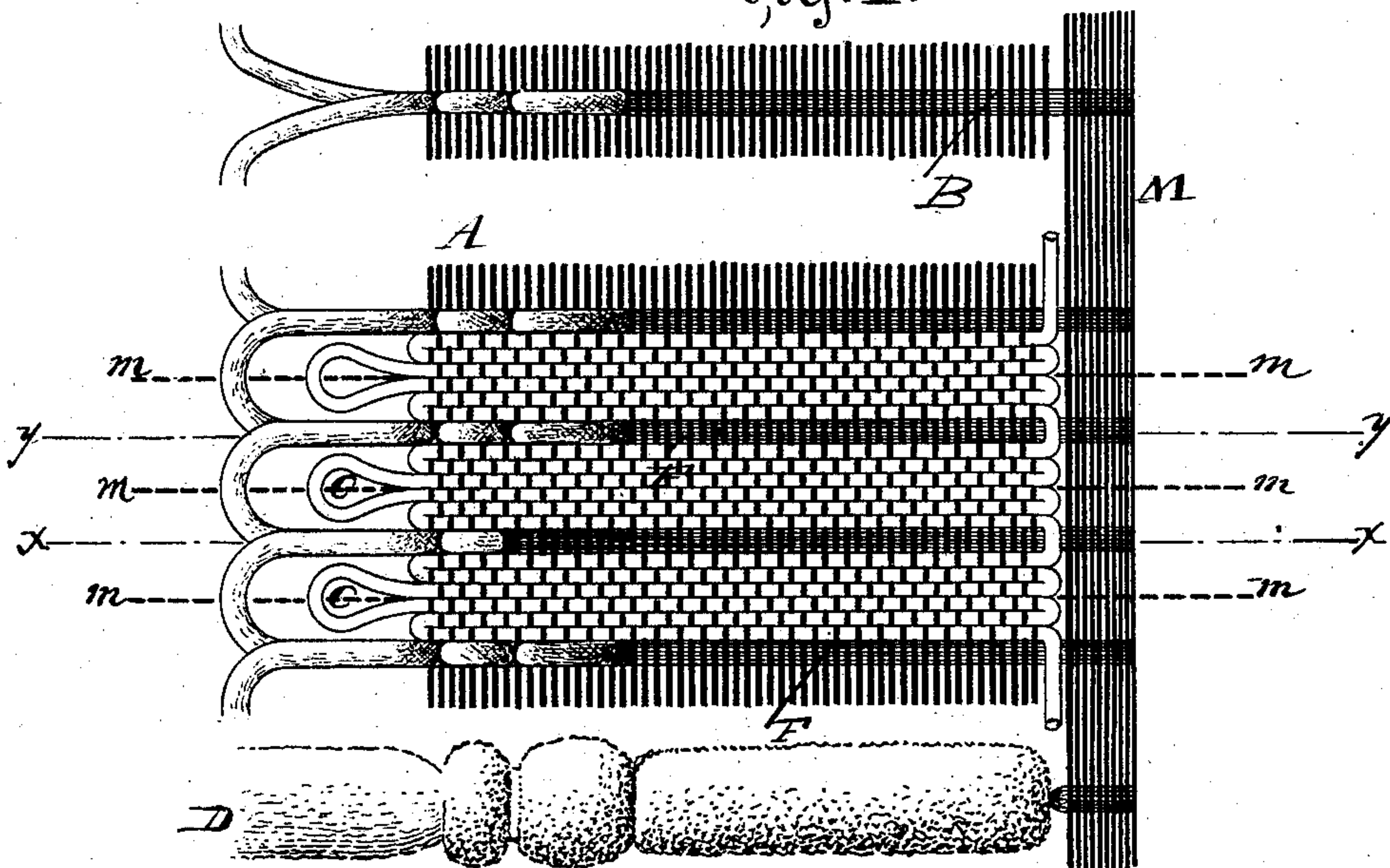


fig. 2.

fig. 3.

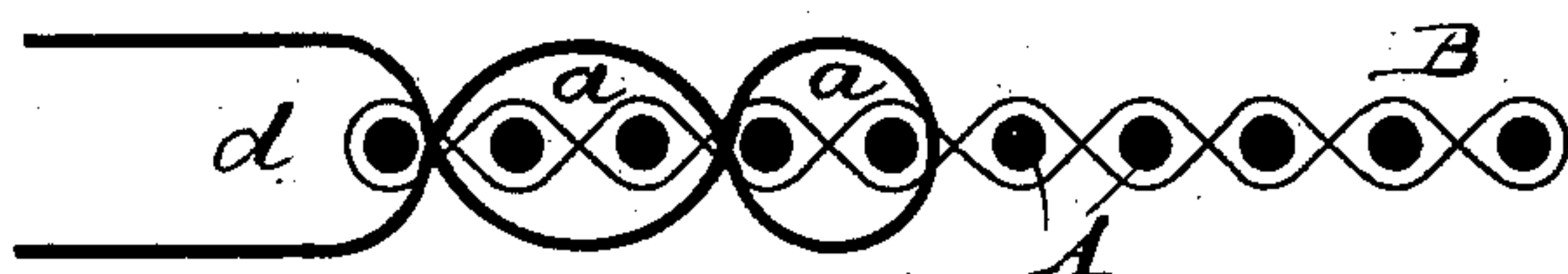
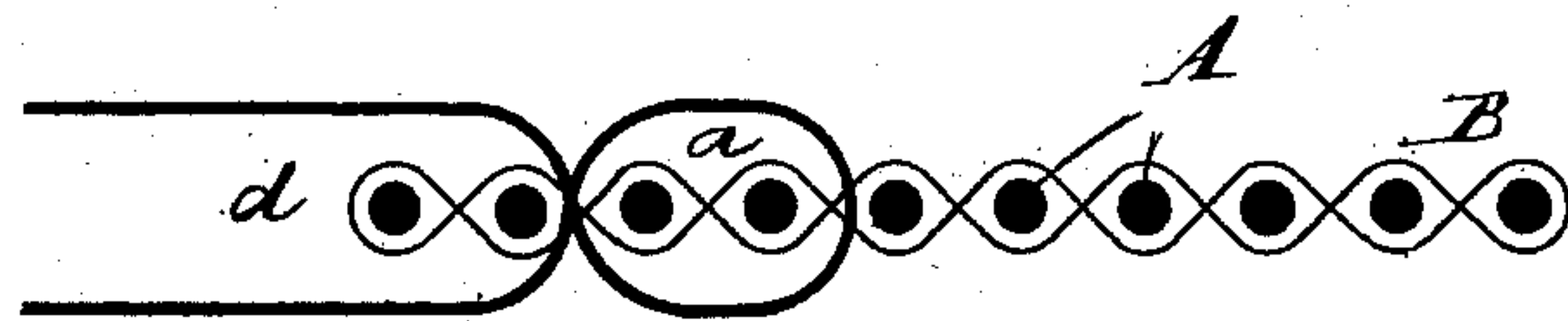


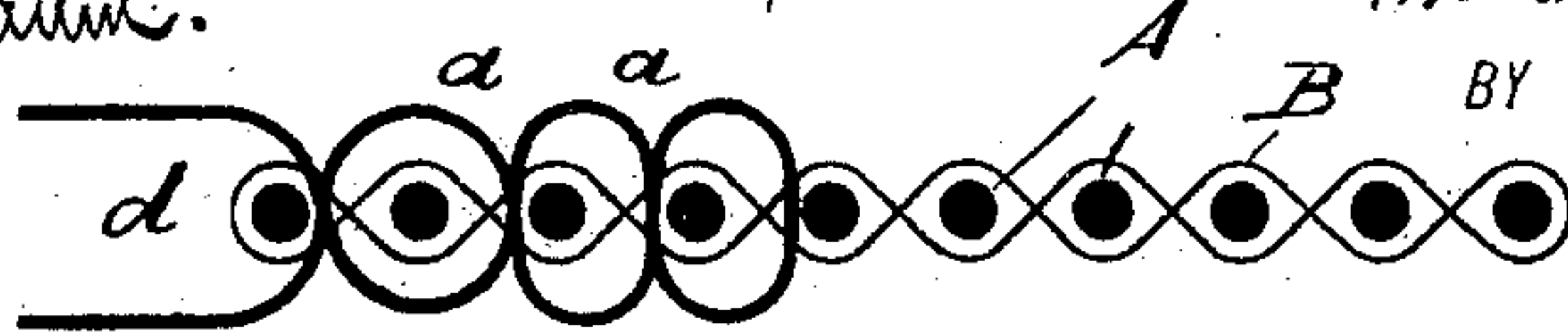
fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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fig. 5.



INVENTOR

Christian A. Schmidt.

BY

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN A. SCHMIDT, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

## CHENILLE FRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,033, dated March 6, 1888.

Application filed May 8, 1886. Serial No. 201,533. (Specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN A. SCHMIDT, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chenille Fringe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in chenille fringes made on a hand or power loom; and the object of my invention is to provide a fringe in which all or some of the chenille drops and pendants shall be constructed with tassels on the free ends, which tassels are securely connected with the warp-threads of the fringe fabric in the loom, which warp-threads when cut form the pile-threads of the chenille, the wefts forming the said tassels extending over the warp or pile threads of the chenille pendants to some distance from the free ends of said pendants, and forming loops extending over some of the warps.

The invention consists in a chenille fringe in which the threads forming the tassels on the ends of the chenille strands are passed around or interwoven with some of the warp or pile threads of the chenille pendants some distance from the ends of the said pendants, and forming loops at the ends of said pendants, and loops extending over some of the warps, in the manner that will be fully described and set forth hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a piece of the fringe fabric woven on a loom, and from which fabric the fringe is produced by cutting the fabric transversely, one pendant being shown separated by cutting it from the body of the fabric and another being shown separated and finished. Fig. 2 is an enlarged diagrammatical sectional view of the same on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged diagrammatical view on the line  $y y$ , Fig. 1; and Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views of modifications.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The warp-threads A are warped or beamed and mounted in a hand or power loom in the usual manner, and at suitable intervals the shoot or weft threads B, which may be made of silk, cotton, wool, or metal wire, are shot across the warp-threads in the usual manner. The groups of weft-threads or binders are

separated various distances, dependent upon the desired diameter of the chenille strand or drops of the fringe. It is evident that a greater or less number of weft-threads or binders B may be united in one group, according to the desired strength of the chenille pendants or strands. Between the binders or weft-threads B the filling-cords C are interwoven with the warps in the usual manner, which filling-cords are withdrawn after the fringe is finished. The above-described method of making the fabric for producing fringes is old and well known.

In order to produce tassels D on the ends of the chenille-strands forming the fringe, additional weft-threads E are used, which are interwoven with the warp-threads A at the same parts of the warp-threads at which the binders or weft-threads B are interwoven, some distance from the side of the fringe web which forms the free ends of the pendants—that is, the weft-threads E are interwoven with the warp-threads in the spaces F between those parts of the warp interwoven with the filling-cords C. The said weft-threads E may be interwoven in such a manner as to pass alternately under and over the successive warp-threads, as shown in Fig. 5; or they may be woven so as to pass alternately under or over two or more warp-threads, as shown in Fig. 4. If desired, one loop,  $a$ , may be formed, which may extend over two, (Fig. 2,) three, or more warp-threads near the edge of the fabric. In all the cases, in addition to the loop or loops  $a$ , the loop  $d$  is formed beyond the edge of the fabric.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, those parts of the weft-threads E which form the loop  $d$  pass over only that warp-thread A along the edge of the fabric; but, if desired, the thread E can be shot in such a manner as to pass over two or more warp-threads along the edge of the fabric, as shown in Fig. 4. After the fabric has been produced it is cut on the heavy dotted lines  $m$ , Fig. 1, whereby the warp-threads are cut equidistant from the binders B, and the loops  $d$  are also cut. It is evident that if the loops  $d$  are made long, tassels with long threads are formed, and if said loops are made very short the threads of the loops when steamed will form a head, which may be trimmed or cut as may be desired.



The binders B hold the warp-threads together and form the core of the chenille pendants. The west-threads E, forming the loops *a* and the loops *d*, pass over the ordinary west 5 and warp threads, and in all cases, in addition to being interwoven with the warp thread or threads along the edge of the fabric, are interwoven or passed between the warp-threads one or more times some distance from 10 the edge of the fabric, as set forth.

If the west-threads E, forming the tassels, heads, or tufts D, were passed between or over the warp-threads at the edge of the fabric only, they would not be held securely, and 15 would easily unravel and drop off. By passing them between and interweaving them with the warp-threads some distance from the edge of the fabric they are held very securely, and, besides, a very handsome effect is pro- 20 duced by the west-threads E passing over the warp-threads and forming the loops *a*.

It is to be distinctly understood that the west-threads E are not continuations of the ordinary west-threads or binders, but are used 25 in addition to the same. The binding west-threads only extend to the edge of the fabric or ends of the chenille pendants, whereas the additional west-threads E extend from a point some distance inward from the edge of the

fabric to some distance beyond the edge of 30 the fabric. The threads E can be made of silk, cotton, ribbons, or any other suitable material, and any desired number of them may be united to be passed through or between the warp-threads at the same time. The 35 head M of the fringe is formed in the usual manner. When the chenille is steamed, the threads of the loops *a* form hollow balls.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent— 40

As a new article of manufacture, a chenille fringe having one or more loops formed on the chenille pendants, said loops being formed of west-threads, in addition to the ordinary west- 45 threads, the additional west-threads passing loosely over those warp or pile threads which lie between the warp or pile threads at which the additional west-threads cross, the additional west-threads also extending beyond the edge of the fabric, substantially as shown and 50 described.

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

CHRISTIAN A. SCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,  
SIDNEY MANN.