

(No Model.)

J. M. MERROW.
LOOPED FABRIC.

No. 422,142.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.

Fig. 1

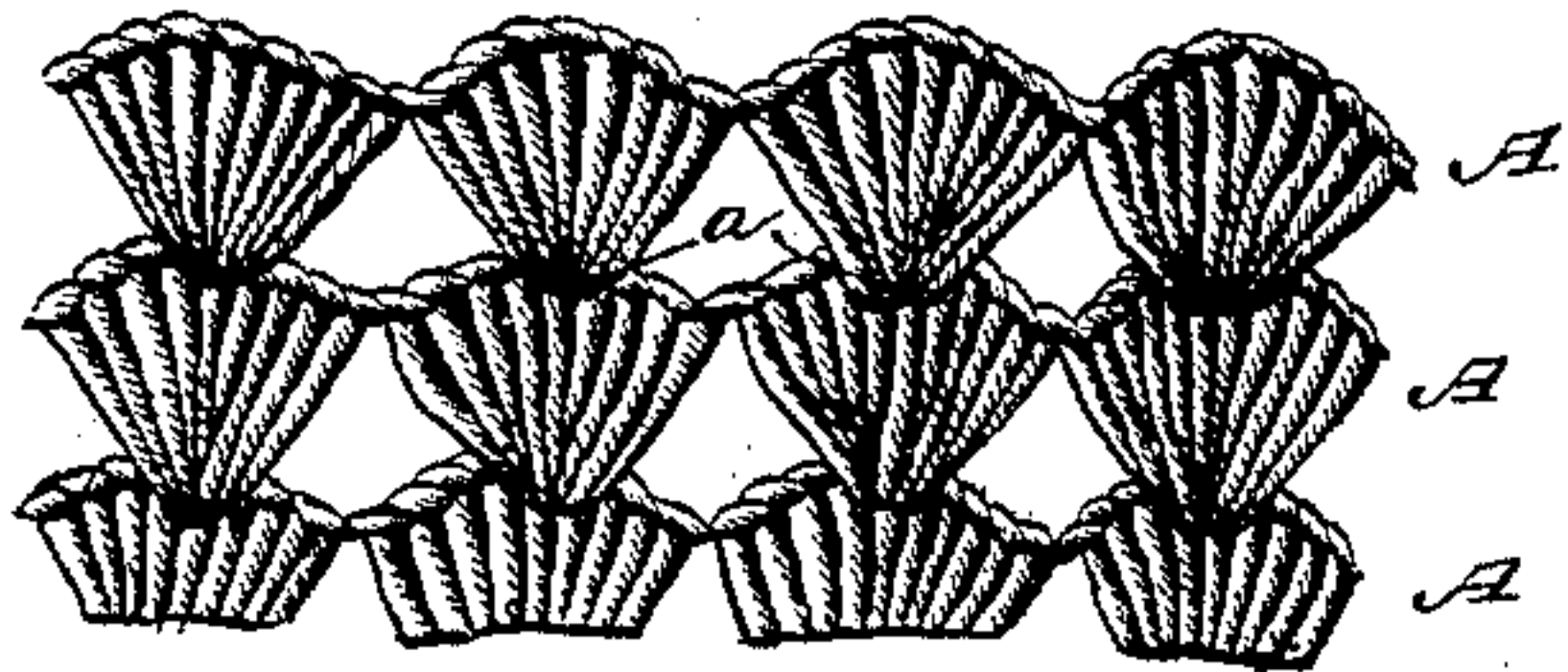


Fig. 2

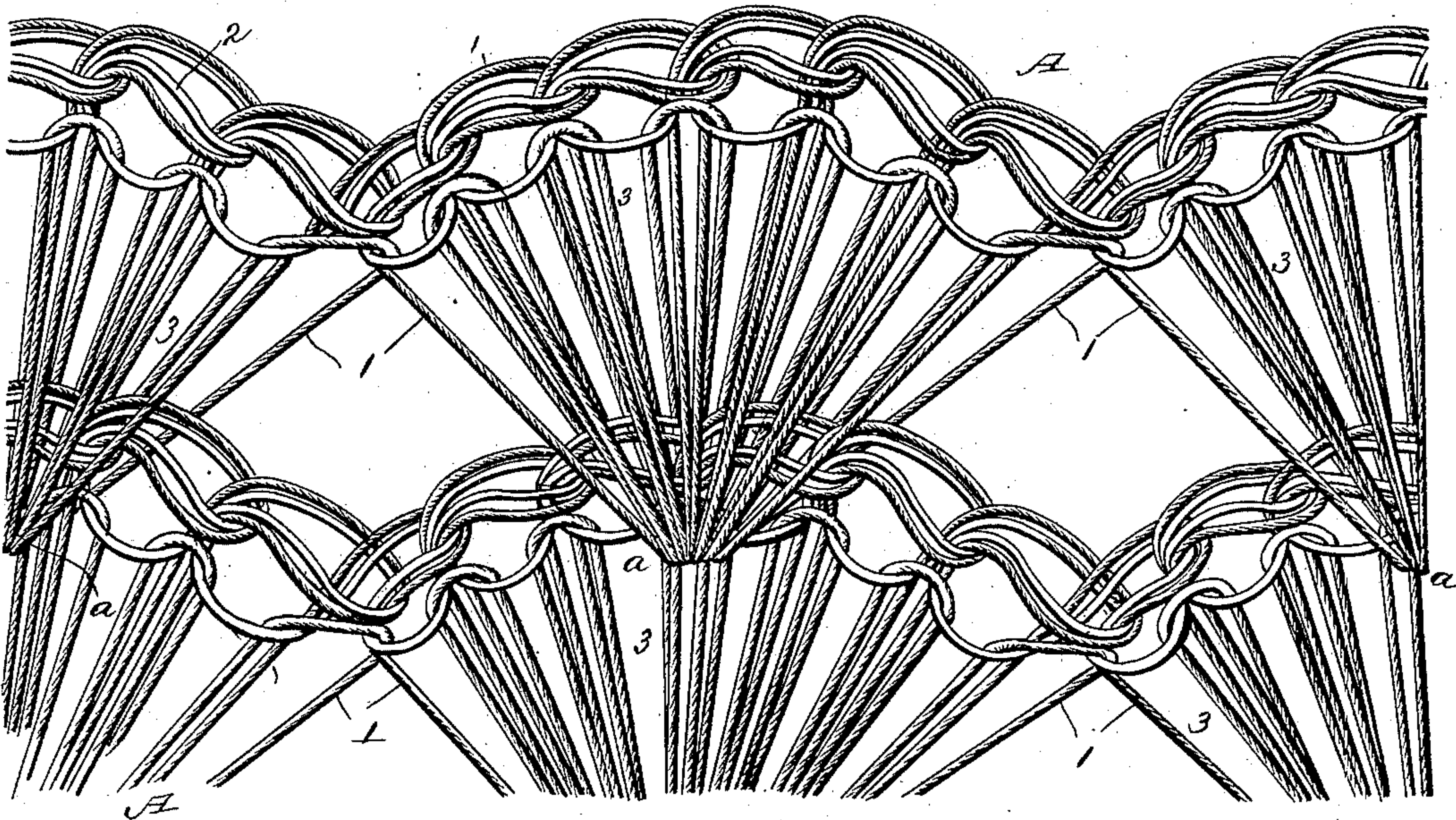
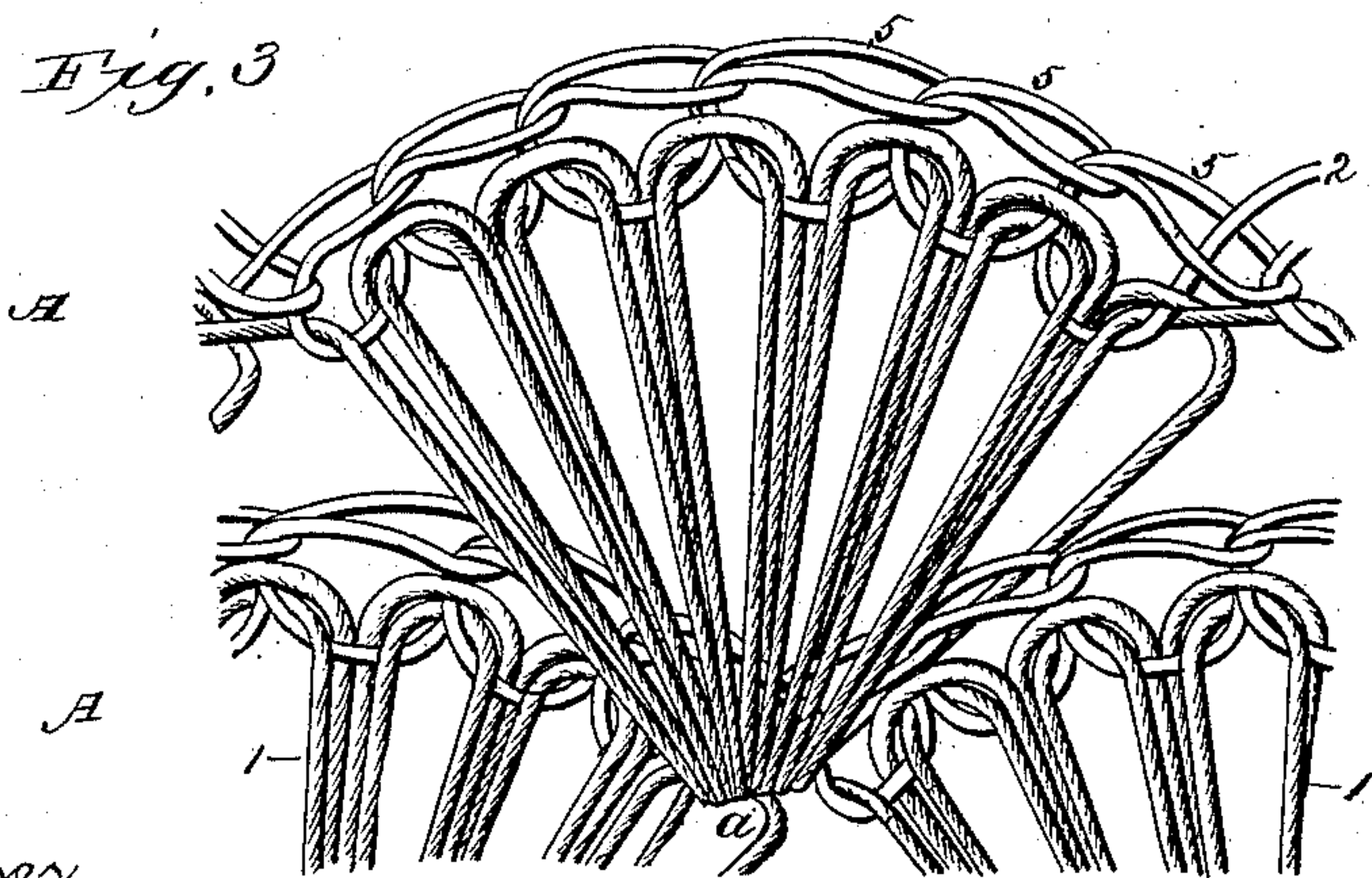


Fig. 3



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LOOPED FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,142, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed October 30, 1889. Serial No. 328,658. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. MERROW, of Merrow, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Fabrics; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to
10 the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to a new and improved ornamental fabric, designed more especially for application to or as a finish for
15 the edges of garments or fabrics of other designs or materials; and it consists, generally speaking, in a fabric made up of successive rows or lines of stitches in scallop form, each of said rows being connected to the preceding
20 or next adjacent row and composed of or formed from two threads, the one passing back and forth through the adjacent row of stitches at intervals a number of times and doubled upon itself to form a series of clusters of loops, and the other thread enchained
25 along and engaging the outer ends of said loops of the first-named thread to confine and hold the latter and form a margin for the attachment of the next succeeding row of
30 stitches, all as hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein I have illustrated several forms of embodiment of my said invention, Figure 1 is a view illustrating the general appearance of the new fabric. Fig. 2 is a detail view, on an enlarged scale, showing the arrangement of the threads. Fig. 3 illustrates, on an enlarged scale, a modified or equivalent form of stitch which may be
40 employed in lieu of that shown in Fig. 2.

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

My improved fabric is composed of successive rows of shells, or what are hereinafter designated "lines of stitches," A, and each
45 of said lines of stitches is formed of or from two threads 1 and 2. The thread 1, herein termed the "main thread," as it constitutes the major portion of the fabric, passes back
50 and forth through the next preceding row of

stitches A (or through the margin of a base or fabric) several times at each of a series of successive points or intervals *a*, thus forming groups or clusters of loops 3, each loop extending to or beyond the margin of the preceding
55 row of stitches A, and said loops are connected and held by the supplemental thread 2, which is enchained along and interlooped with the outer ends of the loops of the main thread 1 to form a margin for and complete
60 the row of stitches.

The loops of the main thread 1, where it enters or engages the adjacent row of stitches A, are drawn out on diverging lines and of approximately the same lengths, so that when
65 their outer ends are connected by the supplemental thread 2 each group or cluster will be held in shell-like or scalloped form, as represented, producing a fabric somewhat resembling hand-crocheting.
70

The loops of the main thread 1 are drawn or laid alternately on opposite sides of the fabric to or beyond the edge of the preceding row, where they are connected together by the supplemental thread 2.
75

The joining of the loops of thread 1 by means of the supplemental thread 2 may be accomplished in several ways, two of which are illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

As shown in Fig. 2, the loops of the main
80 thread 1, forming each cluster 3, are interlooped by causing each loop from one side to pass through a loop from the opposite side and a preceding loop from the same side, the supplemental thread 2 in such case being en-
85 chained with the interlooped portion by drawing a loop of said thread through the loops of thread 1 on opposite sides and through a preceding loop of thread 2.

Instead of interlooping the loops of the
90 main thread forming the shells or scallops, they may be united and held wholly by the supplemental thread 2 enchained along their outer ends, one mode of effecting such connection being shown in Fig. 3, wherein a loop
95 5 of thread 2 is drawn or extends through and between the outer ends of loops of thread 1 on opposite sides or faces of the fabric and through a preceding loop 5 of thread 2.

It is of course understood that the opera- 100

tions or arrangements of threads described are repeated throughout the length of each completed row of stitches A.

5 The principal distinguishing feature of my improved fabric is the arrangement of the loops in clusters, the attachment of said clusters to the preceding row of stitches A, and the employment of the supplemental thread 2 enchain-
10 of the loops in the several clusters, forming an elastic fabric of ornamental structure.

The threads 1 and 2 may be of the same or of different material, color, or quality, and the fabric may be formed upon or attached
15 to the edge of a garment or fabric of any kind to produce a durable and ornamental finish, the edge or margin of the outer row of stitches supplying the place of a selvage or binding.

20 In connecting succeeding or adjacent rows of stitches A the main thread 1 may be passed through the margin of the enchain-
2 and the loops of the preceding row, or it may enter back of said margin, and instead of
25 passing the thread 1 back and forth through the margin of the clusters in the preceding row, as shown in Fig. 2, it may be passed through the space between adjacent clusters, as indicated in Fig. 3.

30 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a fabric composed of successive rows or lines of stitches, each of said rows comprising two
35 threads, the one thread passing back and forth several times at substantially the same point

through one of the rows of stitches and doubled upon itself to form a series of clusters of loops, and the other thread enchain-
40 along and engaging the said loops of the first-named thread to confine and hold the latter and form a margin, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a fabric composed of successive rows of stitches, each row consisting of a series of shells or
45 scallops formed from two threads, the one thread passing back and forth through an adjacent row and extending in the form of loops on opposite sides of the fabric, said loops from one side being interlooped with loops from the
50 opposite side and preceding loops from the same side, and the other thread enchain-
through the interlooped portion of the first-named thread, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a fabric composed of successive rows of stitches, each of said rows comprising two threads, the one thread passing back and forth through a
55 preceding row several times at substantially the same point and at intervals, forming clusters of loops, and the other thread enchain-
60 along and engaging the outer ends of the loops of each cluster and of succeeding clusters to unite and hold the loops of the first thread, distend and connect the outer ends of the
65 clusters of loops and form a margin thereon, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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