

No. 607,840.

Patented July 26, 1898.

H. EVINGHAUS & M. HERBENER.

SKIRT PROTECTOR.

(Application filed Feb. 17, 1898.)

(Specimens.)

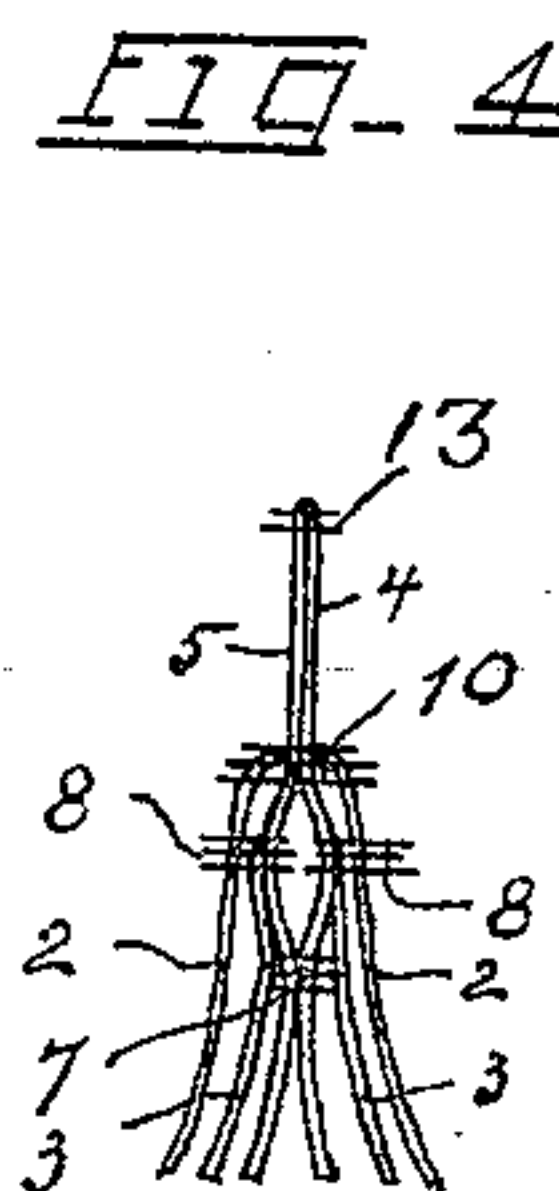
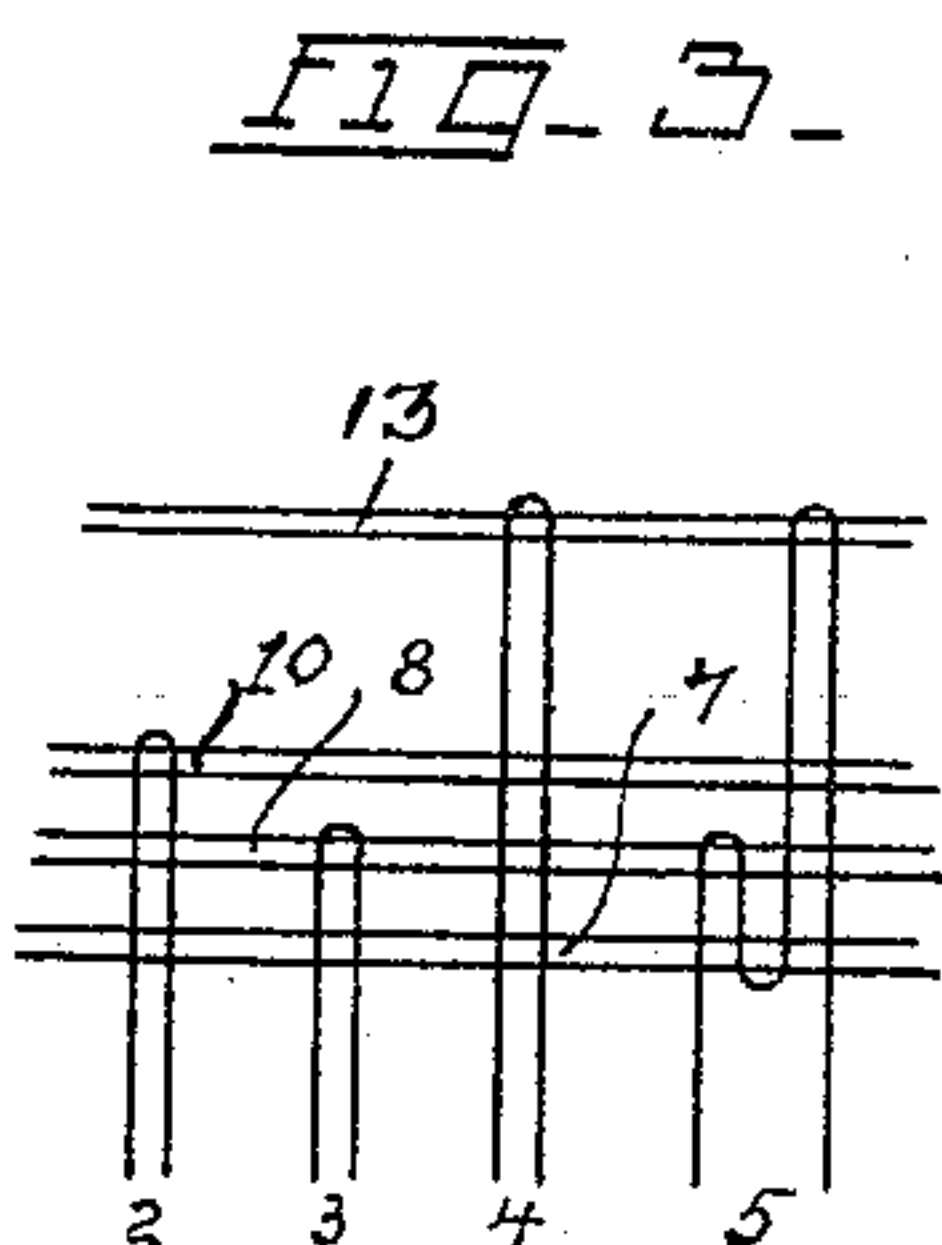
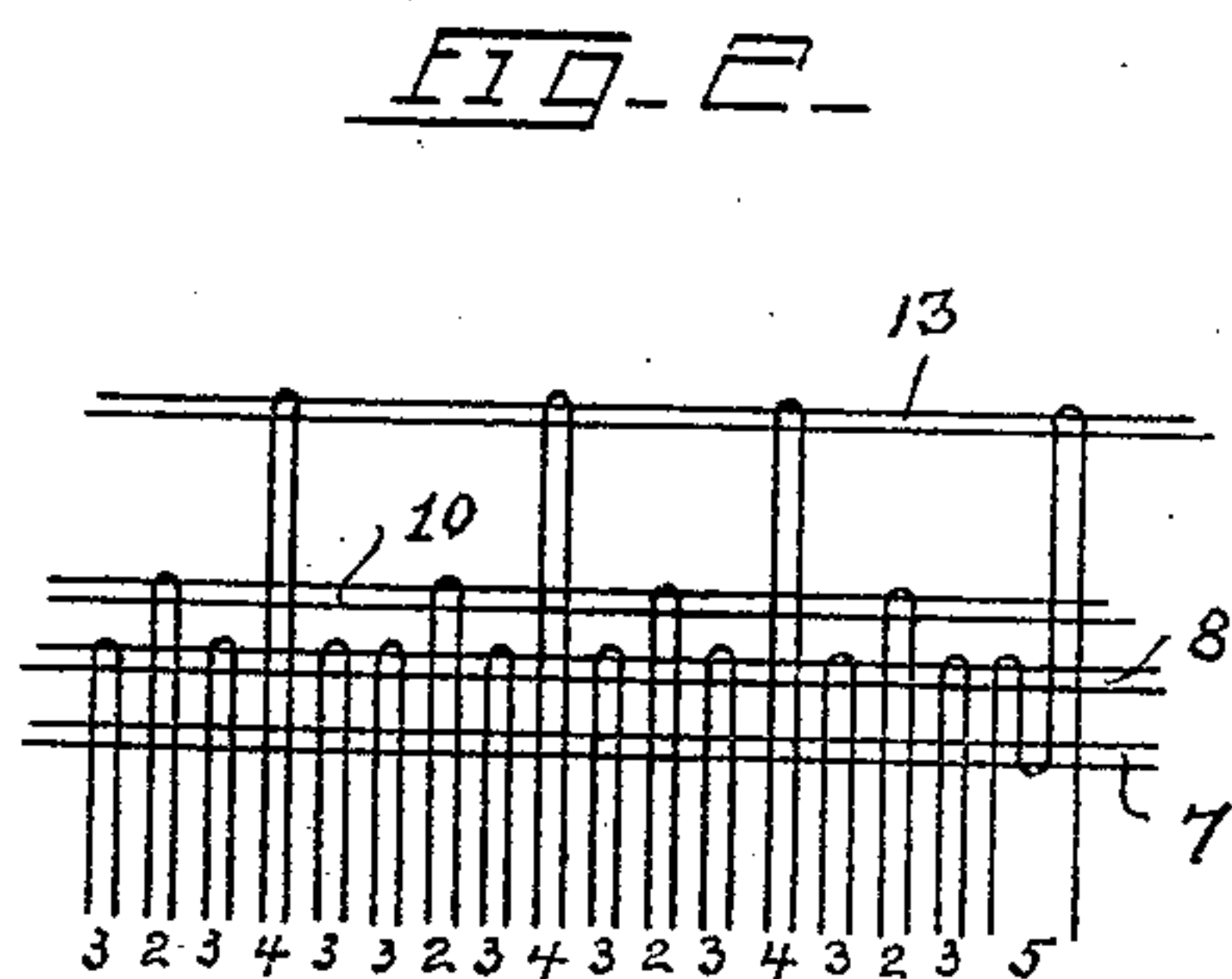
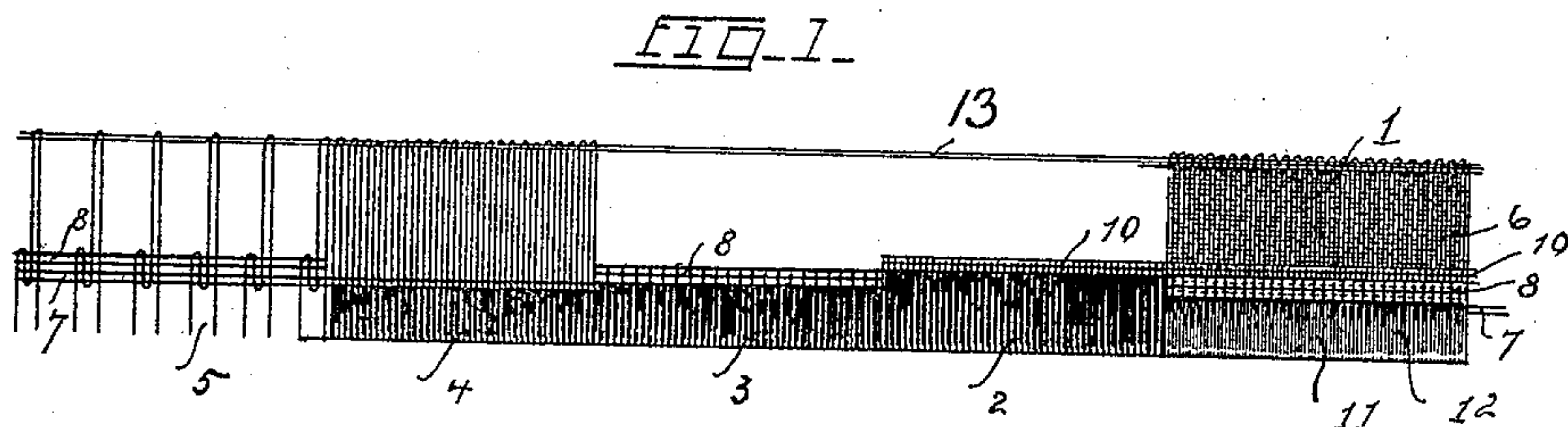
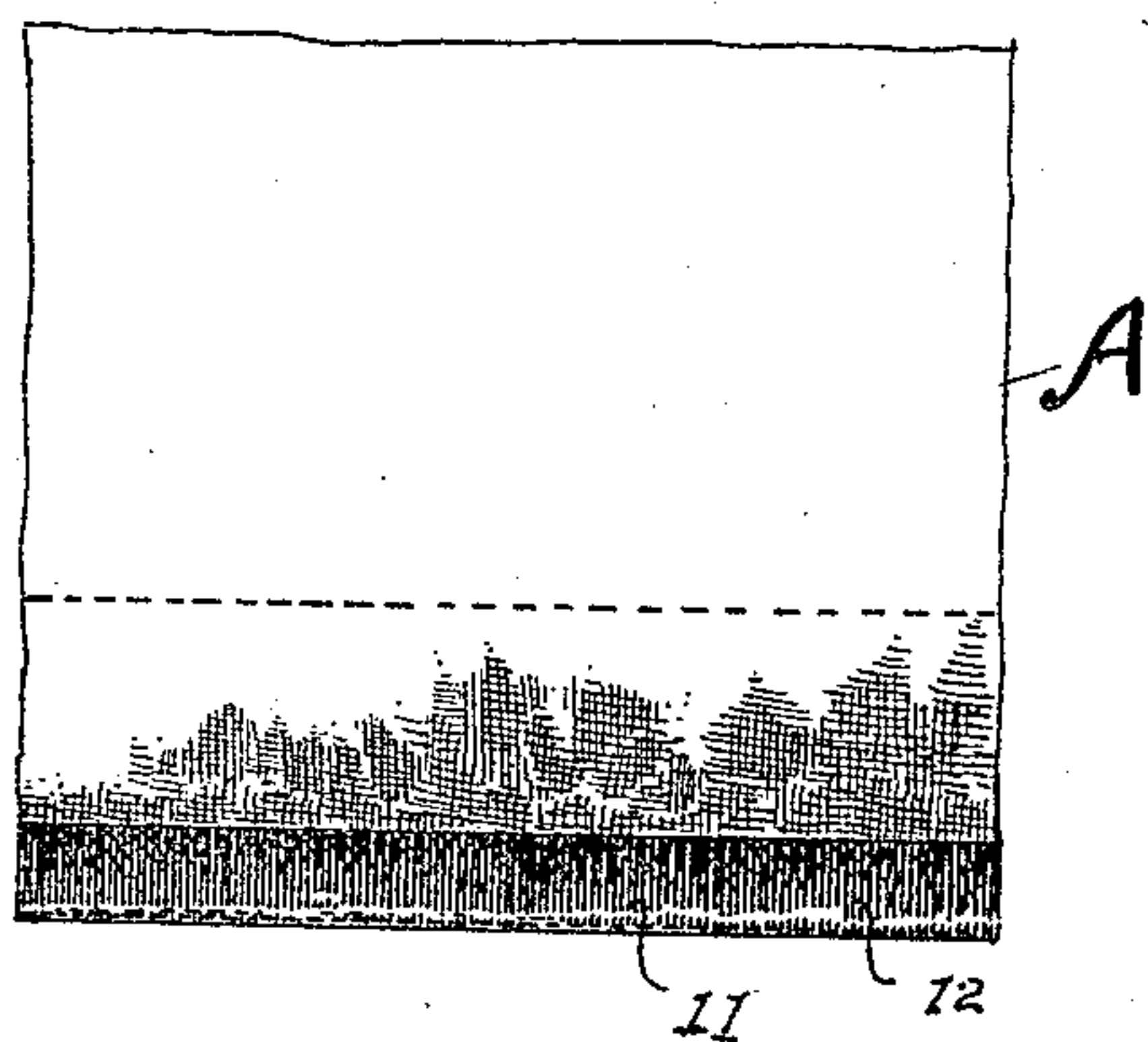


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES

Herman H. Martin
Jeanetta Hislop

INVENTORS

Herman Evinghaus
Max Herbener
By William Webster
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN EVINGHAUS AND MAX HERBENER, OF BARMEN, GERMANY.

SKIRT-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,840, dated July 26, 1898.

Application filed February 17, 1898. Serial No. 670,701. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMANN EVINGHAUS and MAX HERBENER, of Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Skirt-Protectors; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to a skirt-protector adapted to be secured to the edge of skirts, and has for its object to provide a fabric having formed upon its lower edge a brush which projects downwardly from and beyond the edge of a garment having the fabric secured thereto, thereby relieving the wear and protecting the edge of the garment.

A further object is to interweave series of weft-threads of varying lengths in continual progressively-repeating order with certain of the warp-threads, whereby the weft-threads forming the brush portion are intimately interwoven with the body portion or heading, thereby producing a fabric of great strength and even texture which is adapted to be secured to the edge of garments by sewing through certain warp-threads and whereby the brush portion cannot be detached from the body portion or heading without destroying the whole fabric.

A further object is to interweave certain warp-threads with the long weft-threads of the series to form a core within the brush portion and interweave certain other warp-threads with the bight of shorter weft-threads to connect the weft-threads of varying lengths with the body portion or heading and upon the projecting ends of the weft-threads to form a resilient mass having a velure or moquette surface of rounding form and pleasing appearance.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an illustration showing a skirt-protector woven in accordance with our invention and disclosing the varying lengths of weft-threads and series of warp-threads connecting the weft-threads. Fig. 2 shows series of weft-threads having the varying lengths of threads arranged in their

relative order. Fig. 3 shows one of the series of weft-threads of varying lengths. Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing the method of interweaving the varying lengths of weft-threads with certain of the warp-threads, and Fig. 5 is an elevation of a portion of a garment having a protector secured thereto.

1 designates a portion of a completely-woven skirt-protector, and 2, 3, 4, and 5 designate weft-threads of varying lengths, which are arranged in series interwoven through the length of the fabric. The preferred relative position of the varying lengths of weft-threads in a series are shown in Fig. 2, as follows: 3 2 3 4 3 3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4 3 2 3 5. The body portion or heading 6 is formed by the weave of the weft-threads 4 5, which extend outwardly the full width of the warps. The weft-threads 5, which are the end threads of a series, are interwoven with a plurality of warp-threads 7, and are bighted and interwoven with a plurality of warp-threads 8. Weft-threads 3 are interwoven by the plurality of warp-threads 8, which latter are also interwoven with weft-threads 2. Warp-threads 10 are interwoven in the bights of the weft-threads 2, and thereby connect the varying lengths of weft-threads with the body of the fabric 6. The weft-threads 4 5 are interwoven with the warp-threads 7, and form thereby a core within the brush portion, as shown in Fig. 4, which is covered by the weft-threads 2 3, and which are spread over the core.

In Fig. 2 of the drawings there are shown two contiguous threads 3, one of which is added to more completely fill the brush portion. 13 designates the warp-threads of the body portion or heading 6 and is partially shown at the top of the body portion or heading 6.

It will be seen that by securing the varying lengths of weft-threads by means of series of interwoven warp-threads the shorter weft-threads are interwoven with the body portion or heading of the fabric and cannot be detached or ripped therefrom without destroying the whole fabric.

The interwoven weft-threads gradually diverge from the series of warp-threads 7 8, and the strands are combed straight therefrom to form a rounding resilient mass 11, having a velure or moquette finish appearance.

The skirt-protector is secured to the edge

of the garment by being sewed through the warp-threads 10 of the body portion or heading, thereby securing simultaneously all of the weft-threads to the garment A.

5 What we claim is—

A skirt-protector comprising weft-threads of varying lengths arranged in series, a series of warp-threads interwoven therewith, whereby there is formed a homogeneous fabric comprising a body portion and a gradually-diverging brush portion, a series of warp-threads interwoven with the longer weft-threads, whereby a core is formed over which the shorter weft-threads are spread and project

therefrom, other series of warp-threads interwoven with the shorter weft-threads, whereby the brush portion is intimately interwoven with the body portion or heading of fabric, the gradually-diverging resilient brush mass having a velure or moquette finish. 15 20

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we hereby affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HERMANN EVINGHAUS.
MAX HERBENER.

Witnesses:

GEO. LUCH,
RICHD. PENS.