

No. 616,748.

Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

J. S. TEMPLETON.  
CHENILLE AND CHENILLE FABRIC.

(Application filed Dec. 20, 1897.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

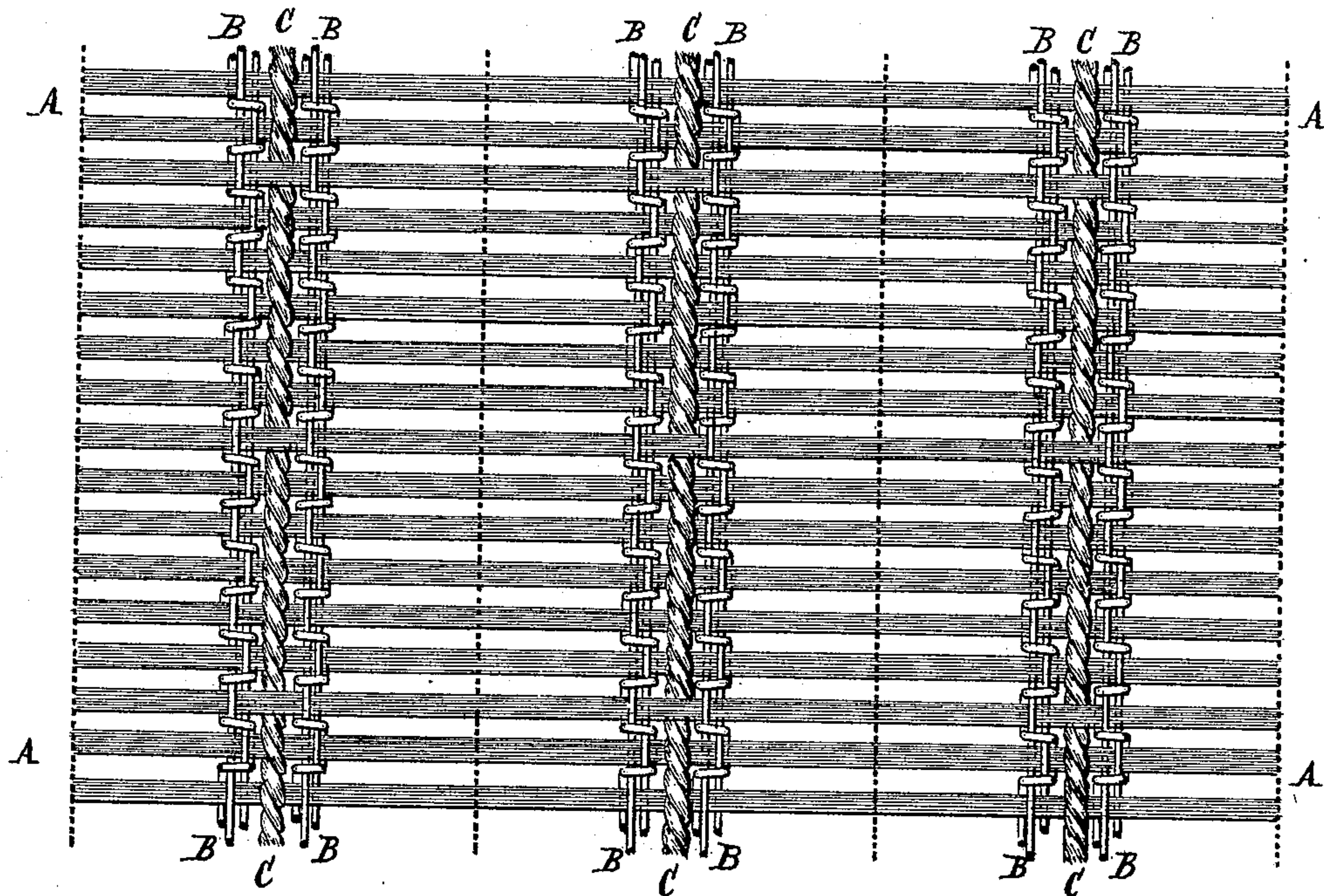
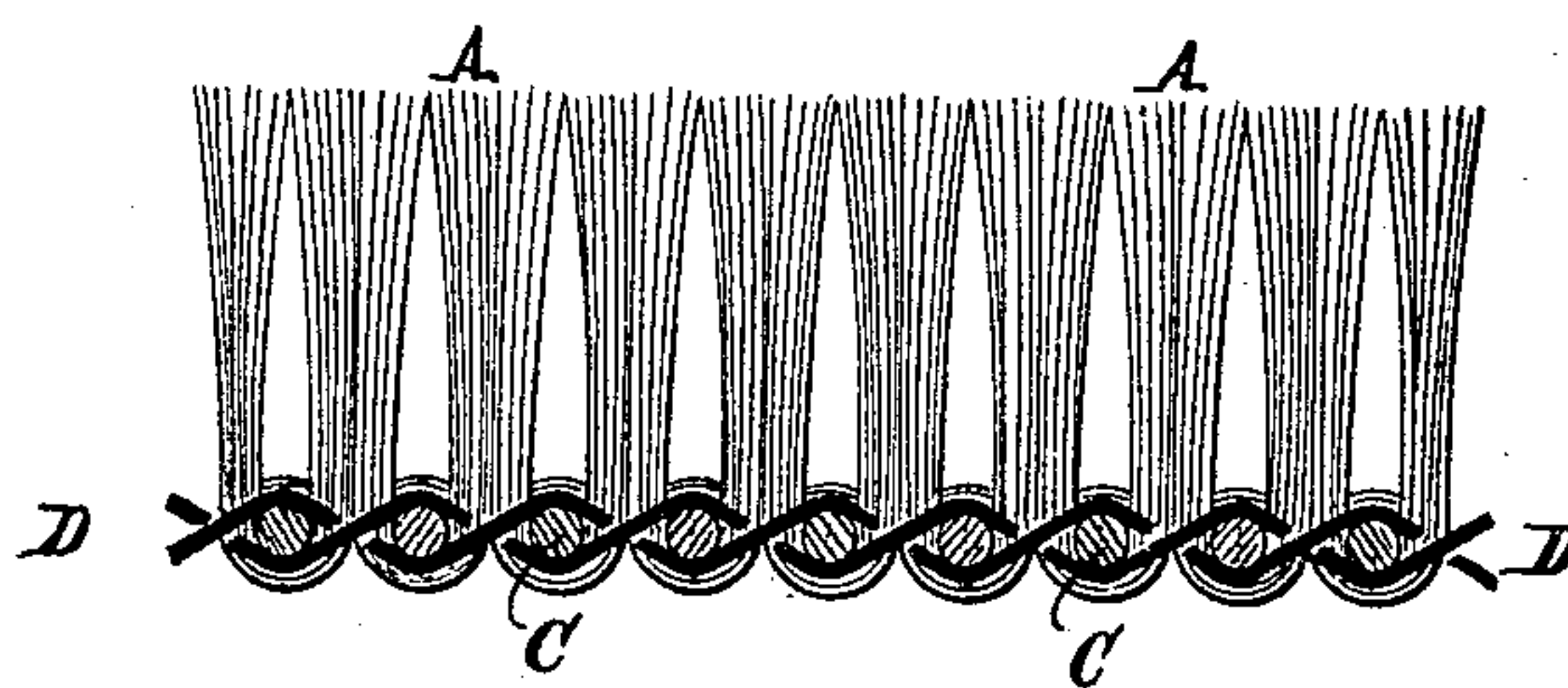


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

*P. W. Wright*  
*S. C. Connor*

INVENTOR  
JOHN STEWART TEMPLETON  
BY  
*Howman and Howman*  
HIS ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STEWART TEMPLETON, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

## CHENILLE AND CHENILLE FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,748, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed December 20, 1897. Serial No. 662,589. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN STEWART TEMPLETON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Glasgow, Scotland, have invented certain Improvements in Chenille and Chenille Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

My said invention relates to carpets or pile fabrics in the manufacture of which a chenille or fur thread or weft material is first formed by a preliminary weaving process and is subsequently employed as a weft in weaving a carpet or pile fabric; and my invention has for its objects to improve the formation of the chenille material and to produce an improved carpet or pile fabric.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an enlarged diagrammatic face view of the woven chenille before being cut, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of a fabric woven with the chenille weft produced.

In carrying out my invention the chenille material is formed to some extent in the well-known way, differently-colored yarns being interwoven as wefts with fine holding-warps, which warps are arranged in sets of six (or other suitable number) with spaces between the sets, the wefts being subsequently cut along the middles of the spaces, thus forming the chenille material which is to be afterward used as a weft in weaving the carpet fabric. The warps used in weaving the chenille material are, as is well known, shed by means of doup-heddles, as in gauze-weaving, and in consequence hold the wefts of colored yarn firmly and cause them to turn up from the sides when the strips of chenille are separated by cutting the chenille fabric, as hereinbefore mentioned. By my invention the warps to form the holder or "backbone" of each strip of chenille material are arranged with two sets of three threads placed at a small distance apart, and a cord or comparatively thick warp-thread or combination of threads is placed between the two sets of threads on the side on which the weft-threads turn up when cut. This cord is incorporated with each strip of chenille material by passing a weft-thread over it at suitable intervals—as, for example, at every sixth weft-shot. The combination forms an improved

chenille material of considerable substance and strength.

Fig. 1 on the accompanying sheet of explanatory drawings is an enlarged diagram showing a small piece comprising three strips of the improved chenille material as formed in the preliminary weaving process, the dotted lines indicating where the wefts are to be cut to divide the fabric into separate strips. Colored yarns A are interwoven as wefts with holder or backbone warps B, of which for each strip of chenille material there are two sets of three each placed a little apart from each other. Of each set of three warp-threads B one is by the well-known "gauze-weaving" action made to cross the other two from side to side alternately. Along the space between the backbone-warps B a cord C is placed, this cord passing over most of the wefts A, but being retained by wefts being passed over it at suitable intervals. Instead of the cord C being interwoven like a single warp-thread it may consist of two cords or threads or combinations of threads, the wefts being made to cross over them alternately. The subsequent weaving process, in which the strips of chenille material are used as wefts, completely secures the cord or cords C along with the backbone and middle parts of the colored yarns in the body of the fabric. In consequence of the warps B being gauze-woven they insure more completely the turning up of the cut ends of the fur or chenille threads and their embedding of the added warps C.

In weaving fabrics with my improved chenille the backing commonly employed is not necessary.

The enlarged diagram Fig. 2 is a section of the woven fabric across the chenille wefts, the strong lines D showing the warps with which the chenille wefts are interwoven.

The improved carpet or pile fabric, in effect, closely imitates the ancient oriental carpet, in which every tuft was knotted in by hand.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, chenille composed of cut or chenille threads with a backbone composed of gauze-woven warps in two sets and intervening filling-warp, all woven together, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a woven fabric with chenille wefts consisting of cut or chenille threads with a backbone composed of gauze-woven threads in two sets and  
5 intervening filling-thread, woven together to form chenille weft, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN STEWART TEMPLETON.

Witnesses:

EDMUND HUNT,  
DAVID FERGUSON.