

No. 726,648.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

W. S. COX.

WOVEN INTERLINING FOR SKIRTS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1902.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

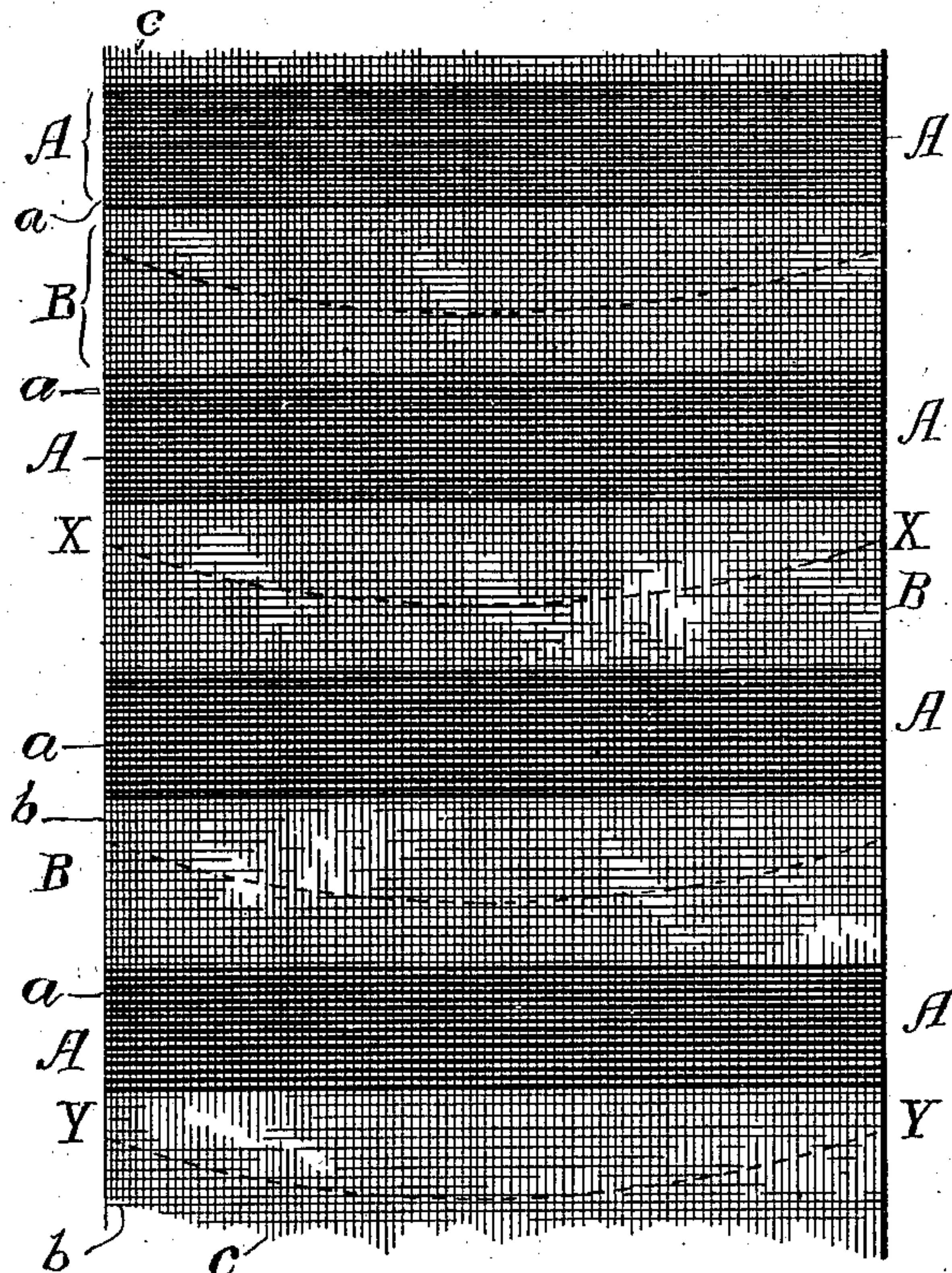


FIG. 2.

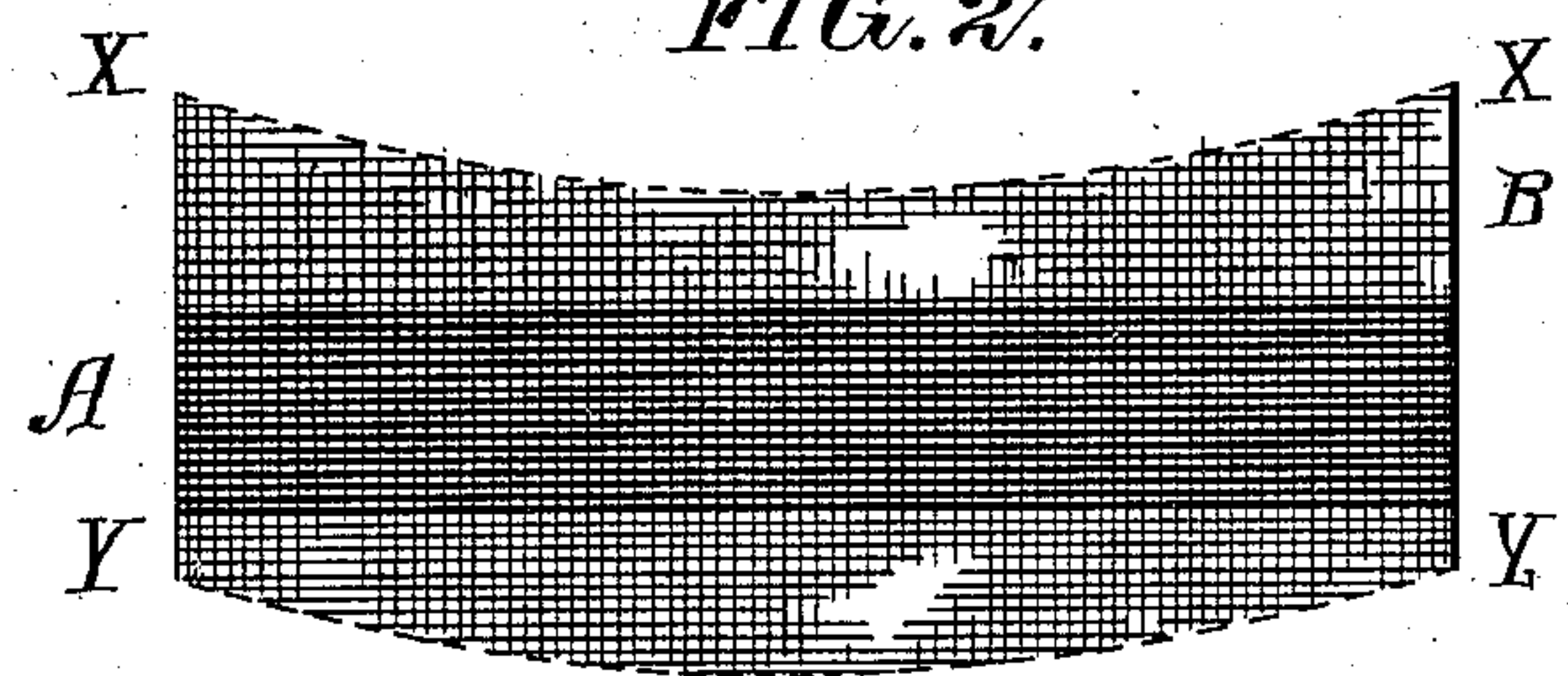
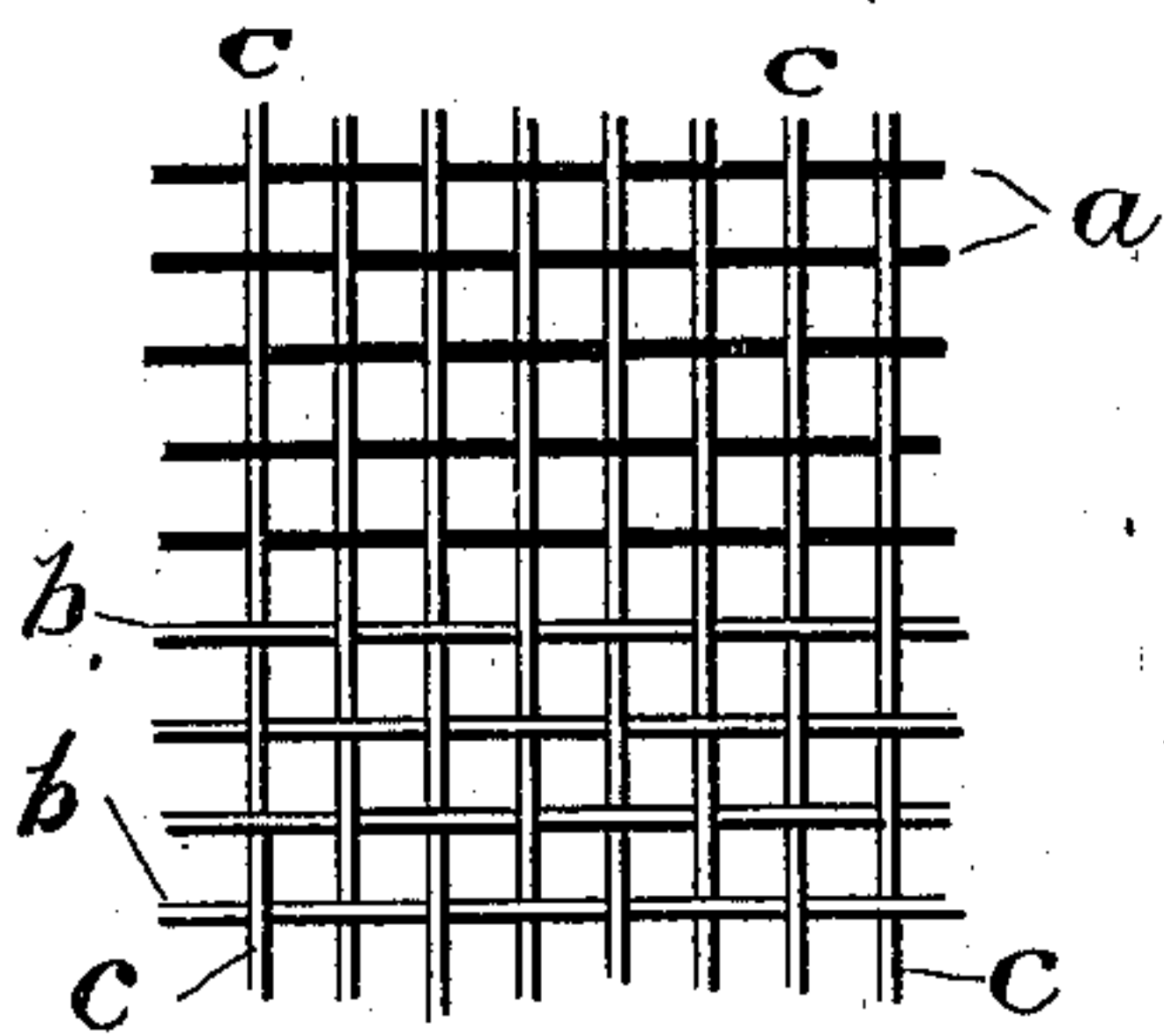


FIG. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER S. COX, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND GEORGE S. COX, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, TRADING AS GEORGE S. COX AND BROTHER.

WOVEN INTERLINING FOR SKIRTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,648, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed February 7, 1902. Serial No. 93,003. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, WALTER S. COX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Woven Interlinings for Skirts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to interlining for skirts—that is, the facing or stiffening interposed between the cloth and the lining at the lower edge of the dress. This interlining is used for the purpose of stiffening the dress at this point, preventing it from hanging in loose folds and causing it to assume a semi-rigid condition. These interlinings are usually made of a fabric in which cotton forms the warp and horsehair the weft, the latter not being practicable to use as the warp in view of the short length of the hairs and the difficulty or impossibility of twisting and beaming it. In applying it to the garment it is necessary, owing to the outward flare given to the lower part of the dress, to cut the pieces of interlining through the warp in the form of a curve. This involves their being cut throughout the major portion of their length across and at an obtuse angle to the weft. The result is that the stiff hairs protrude along the upper and lower edges of the pieces of interlining. The constant friction of these rough and cutting edges with the dress and lining causes them to wear away rapidly. The condition is only partly remedied by sewing strips of protecting fabric along these rough and cutting edges. It is not feasible to hem the edges, owing to the stiff and resisting character of the horsehair.

The object of my invention is to cure these defects without substantially interfering with the stiffening quality of the interlining by making a compound fabric composed of alternate sections of interwoven cotton and horsehair and cotton and linen, so that in forming the curved pieces of interlining the cutting may be done exclusively across the cotton-and-linen fabric, so that only the linen weft will be intersected. This forms a piece

of interlining composed throughout its center of length of the usual stiff interwoven cotton and horsehair, while the upper and lower edges are formed of a flexible fabric, which may be readily hemmed before being secured in place. Thus is produced a fabric having a main or body portion of stiff weave that will properly affect the conformation of the garment and having end portions of flexible material having no protruding stiff fibers that would cut and wear away the garment. In cutting the pieces of interlining from a length of the compound fabric it will be desirable to so cut it as to leave the smallest practicable width of flexible fabric along the lower edge, so that the stiffening may extend as far as possible toward the lower edge of the dress. The width of flexible fabric along the upper edge is comparatively immaterial.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a length of fabric composed of alternate sections or repeats of cotton and horsehair and cotton and linen. Fig. 2 represents a piece of interlining cut out from a length of the compound fabric. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of the compound fabric including a small portion of adjacent stiff and flexible sections.

A represents a section of stiff fabric composed of cotton warp *c* and horsehair weft *a*, adapted for use as the body portion of the interlining. B represents a section of flexible fabric composed of cotton warp *c* and linen weft *b*, adapted to be cut to form the edge of the interlining. These sections A and B, I prefer to make, respectively, three (3) and four (4) inches in width. I have shown the sections cut on the curved lines *xx* and *yy*, so as to form pieces of the shape indicated, one of which is shown in Fig. 2. The piece consists of an intermediate section of stiff fabric three (3) inches in width, a lower edge of flexible fabric one (1) inch in width at its ends and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in width midway between its ends, and an upper edge of flexible fabric three (3) inches in width at its ends and one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches in width midway between its ends. Pieces cut on these lines will be of uniform size and dimensions.

The fabric, as may be seen, is an ordinary plain single-ply weave and is formed, as will be understood by those skilled in the art, by interchanging the wefts of horsehair and
5 linen.

The dimensions indicated are arbitrary and are simply illustrative of the manner in which the fabric may be cut for use.

It is not essential that the materials specified herein should be employed. For the
10 horsehair may be substituted some other animal fiber or a stiff vegetable fiber or a vegetable fiber that has been stiffened by an artificial process. For the cotton may be substituted any suitable flexible warp. For the
15 linen may be substituted any suitable weft—such, for example, as sisal, which is substantially as good as linen, or cotton, which although less desirable will answer the purpose.
20

While I have set forth a specific fabric in which the warp is formed of flexible strands and the weft of stiff strands, I do not desire to limit myself to such a weave, as it is obvi-

ous that the principle of my invention may
25 be embodied in fabrics regardless of whether the stiff strands constitute the warp or the weft.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to protect by Letters
30 Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a woven interlining fabric having a continuous warp of soft threads, such as cotton threads, a section of weft of stiff fiber, as horsehair, adapted to form the stiff central body portion of
35 the interlining, and a section of weft of flexible strands on each side of the stiff section forming flexible sections which are adapted to be cut in parallel curved lines to form the
40 soft edges of the interlining.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand at Philadelphia on this
3d day of February, 1902.

WALTER S. COX.

Witnesses:

M. F. ELLIS,

M. M. HAMILTON.