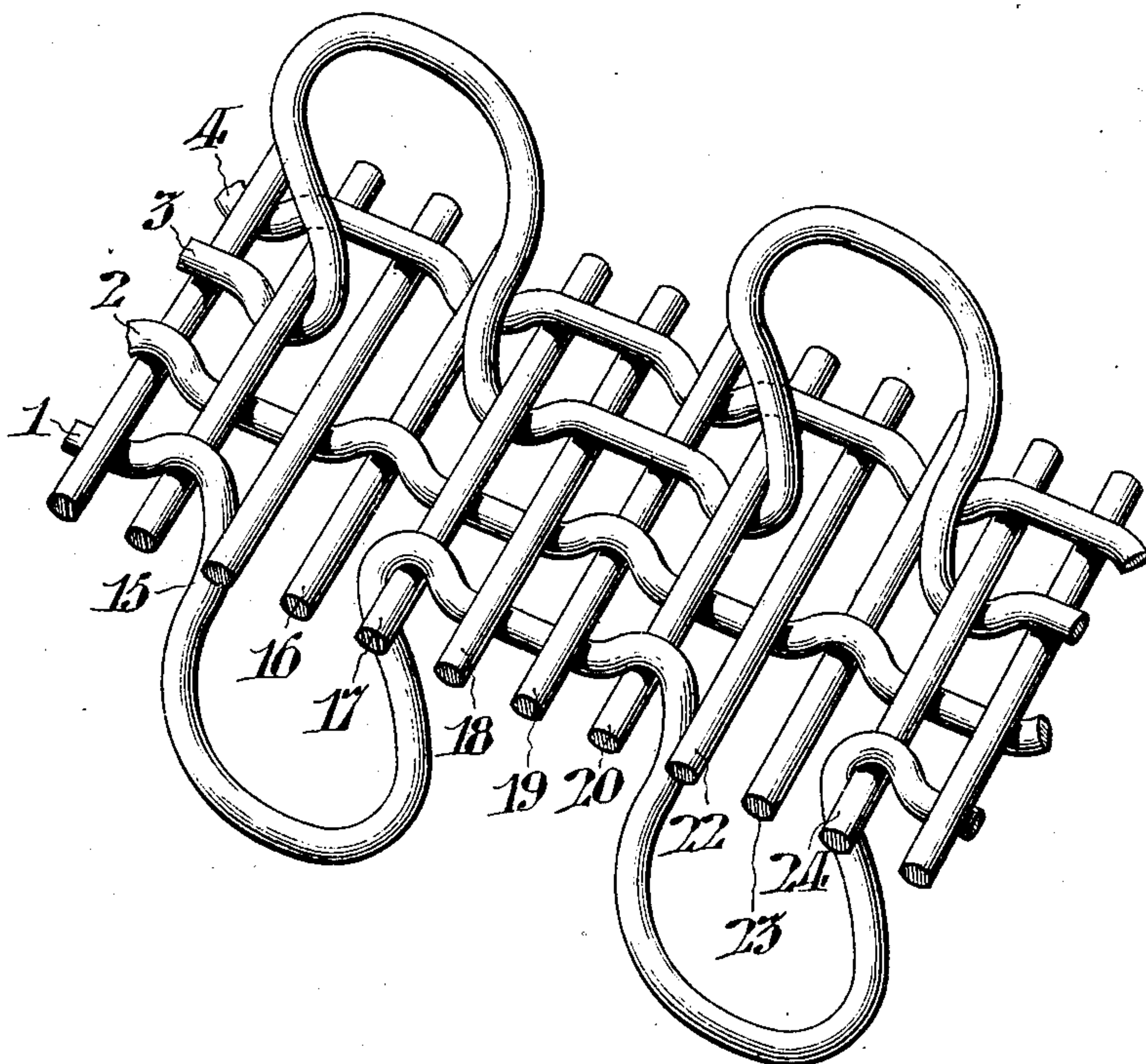


W. H. & A. E. MARGERISON.
DOUBLE FACED WOVEN FABRIC.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1907.

903,595.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. MARGERISON AND ALBERT E. MARGERISON, OF PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA.

DOUBLE-FACED WOVEN FABRIC.

No. 903,595.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

Application filed July 20, 1907. Serial No. 384,788.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. MARGERISON and ALBERT E. MARGERISON, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double-Faced Woven Fabrics, whereof the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to a double-faced single ply terry weave, such as may be employed in toweling, and the object of my invention is to produce a fabric in which the loops are more firmly locked or anchored in position than has heretofore been the case in fabrics of a similar character, thus preventing the unraveling or pulling out of said loops.

In the accompanying drawings, we have illustrated a view in perspective of a fabric embodying our invention, the threads being unduly separated in order to render the structure more easily understood.

The warp threads consist of two classes, namely, the loop warps 1, and 3, and the binder warps 2, and 4. These may alternate with each other as shown, or be otherwise interrelated.

The loop warps are of two sorts, according as their loops project from one side or the other side of the fabric. As we have illustrated the fabric in the drawings, these alternate with each other. As in terry weave of this general character, the loops are beaten up as the fabric is woven, this action being permitted by the slackening of the loop warps as they are fed. Where the loop is formed, the loop warps pass over or under two picks, and both the upper and lower loops are formed along the line of the same two picks, whereby a complete course of loops alternately on the face and back of the fabric, is formed crossing its width coincident with these two picks, which may be termed the loop picks. These loop picks recur at intervals of six picks, that is to say, there are four picks between each pair of loop picks, the first of said four being the pick by which the loops are beaten up, and the other three constituting binding picks, whereby the loop warps are more firmly interwoven with the picks during the intervals between the loops, than is the case in a similar fabric where the loops

recur without the interposition of these three picks for interweaving purposes.

Referring to the drawing,—15, and 16, and again 22, and 23, constitute the loop picks; 17, and 24, are the immediately succeeding picks, by which the loops are beaten up, and 18, 19, and 20, are the intermediate picks for the purpose above specified. It will be observed that in the instance which we have shown these intermediate picks are woven as a twill, but our invention is not dependent upon the exact nature of this intervening weave, but is distinguished by the fact that in addition to and interspersed between the three picks which are essential to the constitution of each loop course, (to wit the two loop picks and the immediately succeeding pick), there are interposed a plurality of picks, preferably three, forming a weave which tends to interlock or anchor the loop warps, so as to prevent tension upon a loop pulling it out at the expense of the adjacent loops of the same warp. But it will be understood that our invention is not confined to the precise weave illustrated in the drawing, but includes other similar weaves in which the same purpose is accomplished, to wit, the anchorage of the loops formed by the loop warps.

Having thus described our invention, we claim:

1. In a single ply terry weave the combination of loop warps and binder warps in suitable alternation with each other; a plurality of weft threads constituting loop picks interwoven with said binder warps; a loop beating pick crossing each binder warp on the same side as the last loop pick and crossing on alternate sides of successive loop warps; and a plurality of binding picks forming a twill weave with the loop and binder warps.

2. In a single ply terry weave the combination of loop warps and binder warps in suitable alternation with each other; a plurality of weft threads constituting loop picks interwoven with said binder warps; a loop beating pick crossing each binder warp on the same side as the last loop pick and crossing on alternate sides of successive loop warps; and a pair of binding picks interwoven with and crossing the respective loop warps on the same side, but crossing the binder warps on opposite sides.

3. In a single ply terry weave the combination of loop warps and binder warps in suitable alternation with each other; a plurality of weft threads constituting loop picks
5 interwoven with said binder warps; a loop beating pick crossing each binder warp on the same side as the last loop pick and crossing on alternate sides of successive loop warps; a pair of binding picks interwoven
10 with and crossing the respective loop warps on the same side, but crossing the binder warps on opposite sides; and a third binding pick crossing each binder warp on the

same side as the second binding pick crosses that binder warp, but crossing each loop 15 warp on the side opposite to that on which said second binding pick crosses said loop warp.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto signed our names, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this sixteenth day of July 1907. 20

WILLIAM H. MARGERISON.
ALBERT E. MARGERISON.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. BELL,
E. L. FULLERTON.