

G. P. SCHLEMMER.
TEXTILE FABRIC.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1905.

905,106.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

FIG. 1.

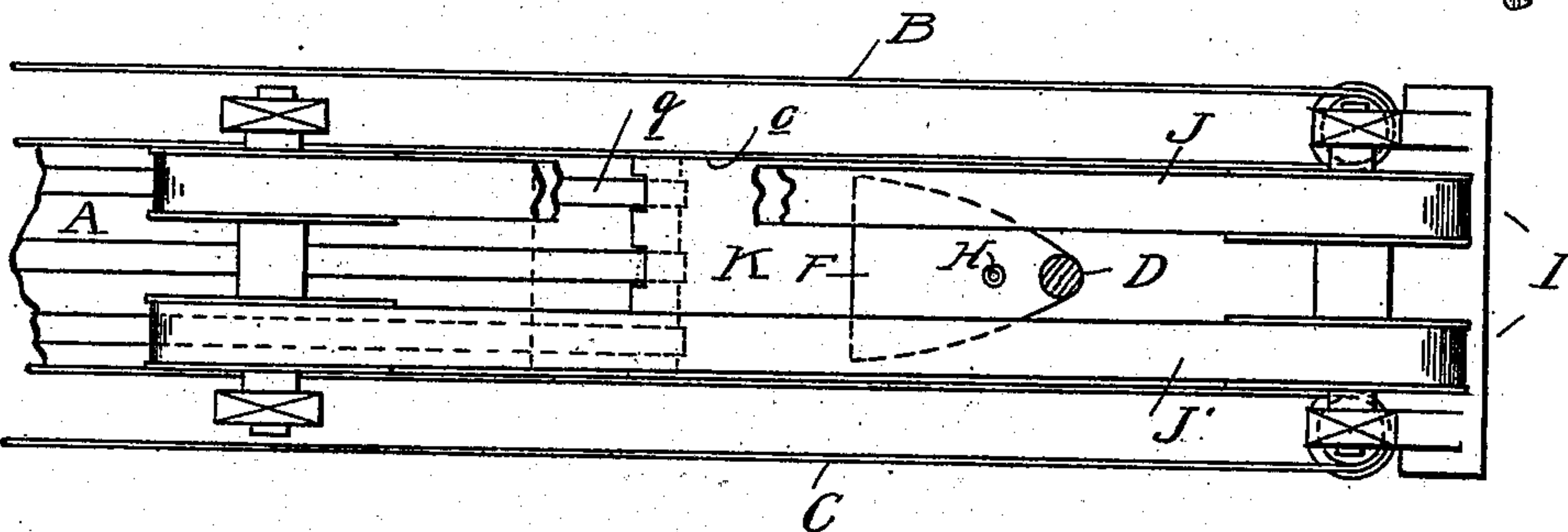
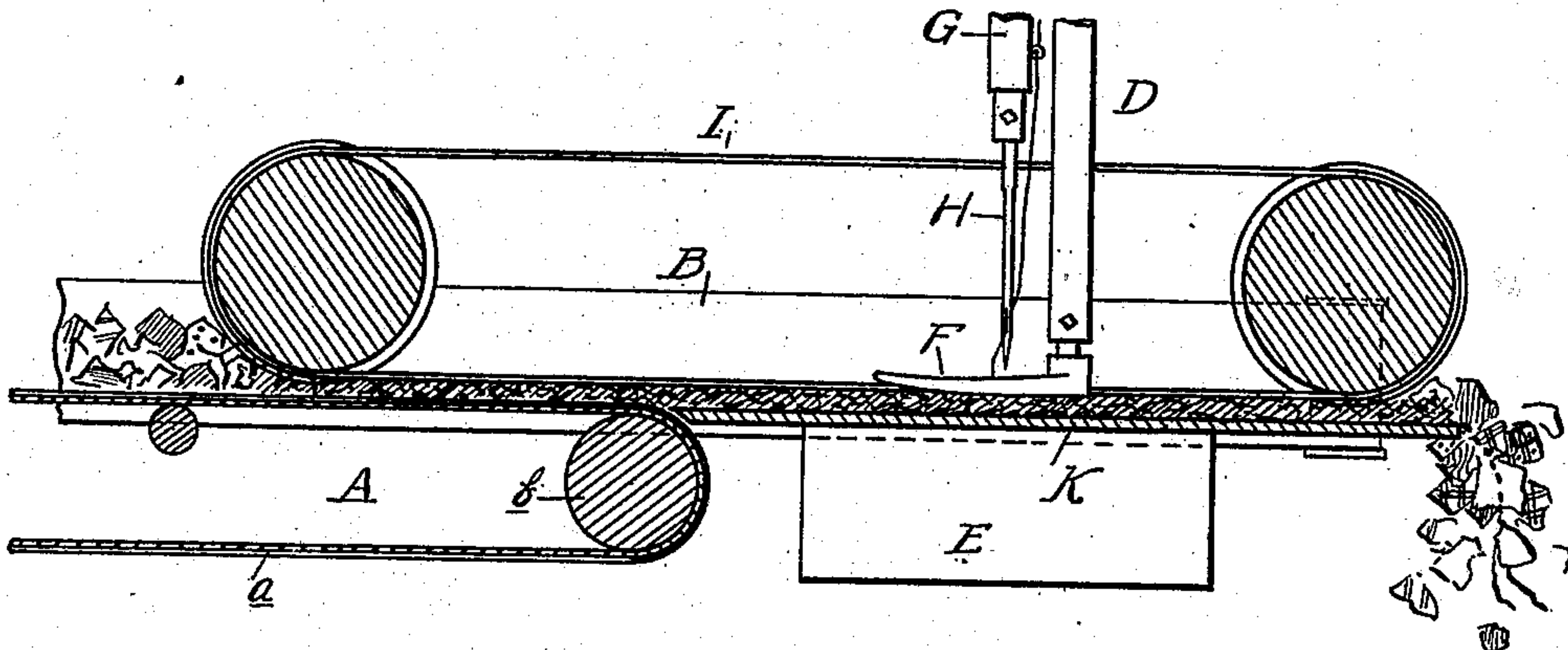


FIG. 2.

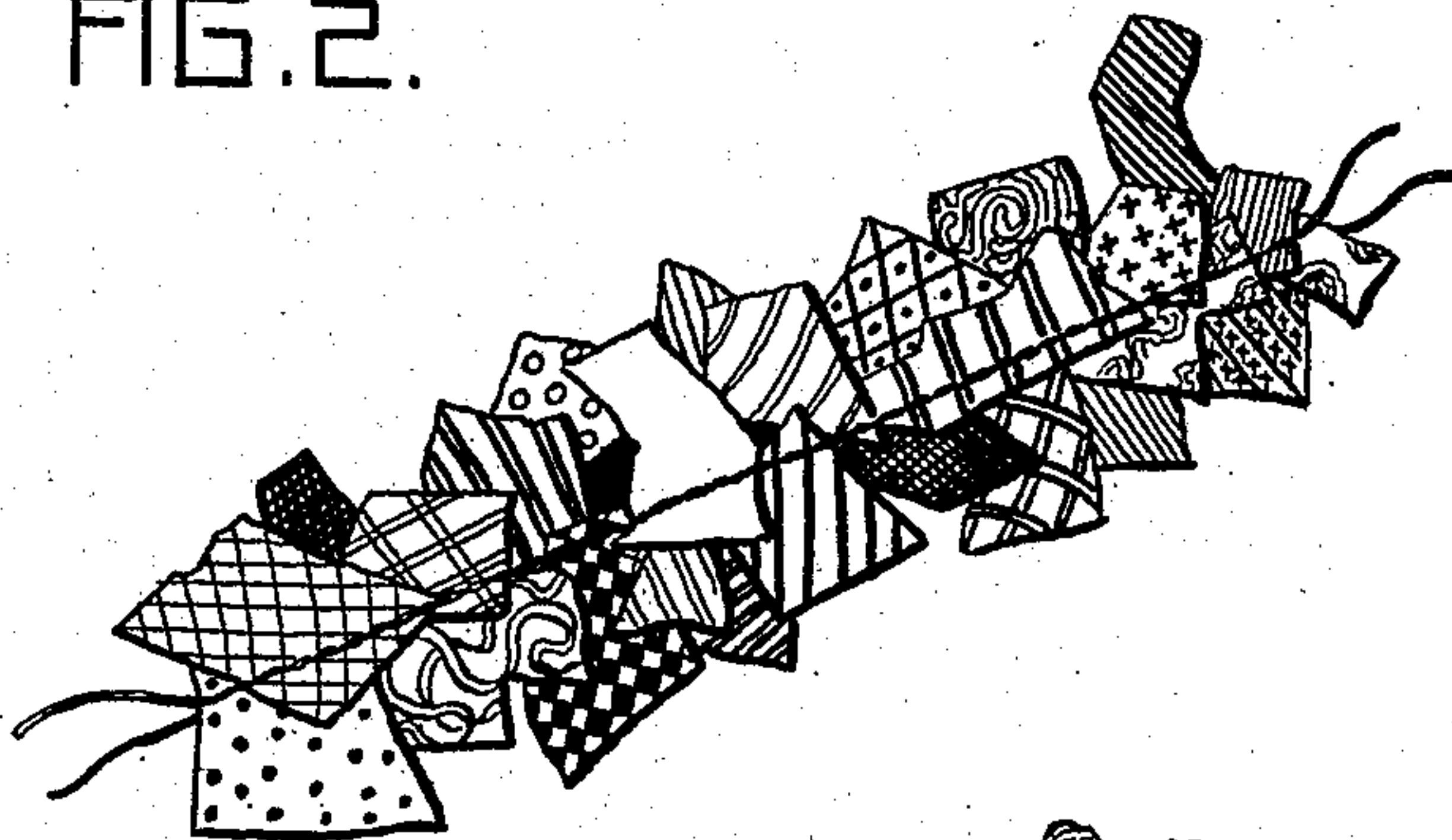


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.



WITNESSES
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TEXTILE FABRIC.

No. 905,106.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Application filed December 2, 1905. Serial No. 290,035.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. SCHLEMMER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Textile Fabrics, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates generally to rugs or carpets, and particularly to textiles of this character formed from cut fabrics, and consists in the novel construction of the textile, in the peculiar formation of the woof, and further in the simple and inexpensive method of manufacture.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation, partly in section, of the preferred apparatus for carrying out the method; Fig. 2 is a plan view, partly in section; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a fabric strand constituting the woof; and Fig. 4 is a section through a textile made in accordance with my invention.

In the practical manufacture of rugs or other similar woven fabrics, a fabric material, preferably cloth, silk or the like, is first chopped or cut into comparatively small pieces or strips, and where the rug is to be variegated, colored fabrics are used. These clippings are then preferably mixed to evenly and uniformly distribute the colors, and any distinctive or predominating color for the rug is obtained by the proper selection and combination of colored clippings. The cut material is then arranged in any suitable manner in strand form, usually in narrow layers of substantially uniform depth or thickness, and the pieces are sewed together indiscriminately to form the strand, the latter being subsequently woven in the usual manner to form the woof of the textile.

Any suitable apparatus may be employed to carry out the steps enumerated above, but preferably a traveling carrier or trough is used which is adapted to deliver the material to the needle of an ordinary sewing machine, the sewing being effected longitudinally through the rows of pieces or strips to form the strand desired.

In the drawings, the trough is composed of three carriers, a bottom endless carrier A, consisting of an apron *a* traveling over suitable rolls *b*, one of which only is shown, two vertical carriers B and C of similar con-

struction and arranged one upon each side of the bottom carrier, the inner portions *c* of the vertical carriers constituting the walls of the trough. At the end of the bottom carrier A is arranged a suitable sewing mechanism D, comprising the shuttle box E, a foot F, needle bar G and the usual needle H.

The material is fed into the traveling trough as indicated in Fig. 1, the cuttings having a relative indiscriminate arrangement, and are fed by the trough to the needle, the several carriers being driven simultaneously and at the same speed by any suitable mechanism, not herein shown. In this manner the cut fabric passes beneath the needle, and the major portion of the cuttings is sewed into a strand, indicated in Fig. 3, while the remainder not connected by the tread is discharged from the rear of the needle table.

Preferably, to facilitate the sewing, a pressing mechanism in the form of an endless carrier I is employed, comprising two separated bands J and J', arranged a slight distance above the bottom of the trough and extending upon opposite sides of the needle, as indicated in Fig. 2. The presser arranged intermediate of the walls of the trough projects beyond the head of the machine, and serves to hold the pieces or cuttings of fabric down upon the machine table during the operation of sewing and to advance the material and discharge the finished product or strand.

The fabric strands thus formed, as shown in Fig. 3, are woven in the usual manner into the rug or carpet desired, or if preferred the strands may be used in other ways, as for instance in the formation of portieres or similar curtains.

It will be observed from the foregoing description that the woof material for the textile fabric may be conveniently and cheaply manufactured, and that where the fabric is variegated any predominating color desired can be easily and readily produced.

Preferably the bottom of the traveling trough is provided with ribs, as *g*, and the plate K of the machine is notched, as indicated in Fig. 2, to engage upon opposite sides of the ribs and in close proximity to the major portion of the carrier bottom, so that all the material will be carried from the trough onto the table of the machine. Various other types of mechanism can be

employed, however, as previously set forth, the particular construction of apparatus being immaterial.

What I claim is,—

- 5 1. A woven fabric having a woof formed of layers of indiscriminately arranged clippings or cuttings sewed into strand form.
2. A woven fabric having a woof formed of clippings or cuttings indiscriminately ar-
10 ranged one upon another to form a thick layer, and sewed into strand form.
3. A variegated rug or carpet comprising a warp, and a woof of fabric material consisting of strands composed of small pieces
15 or strips of fabric varying in size and color, and sewed indiscriminately into strand form.

4. A variegated fabric strand comprising a woof formed of layers of small pieces or clippings of fabrics of different colors in- 20
discriminately arranged and sewed into strand form.

5. A variegated rug or carpet comprising a warp and a woof formed of clippings or cuttings indiscriminately arranged one upon 25
another to form a thick layer, and sewed into strand form.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE P. SCHLEMMER.

Witnesses:

JAMES P. BARRY,
EDWARD AULT.