

J. L. PATTERSON.

FABRIC.

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928,535.

Patented July 20, 1909.

Fig. 1.

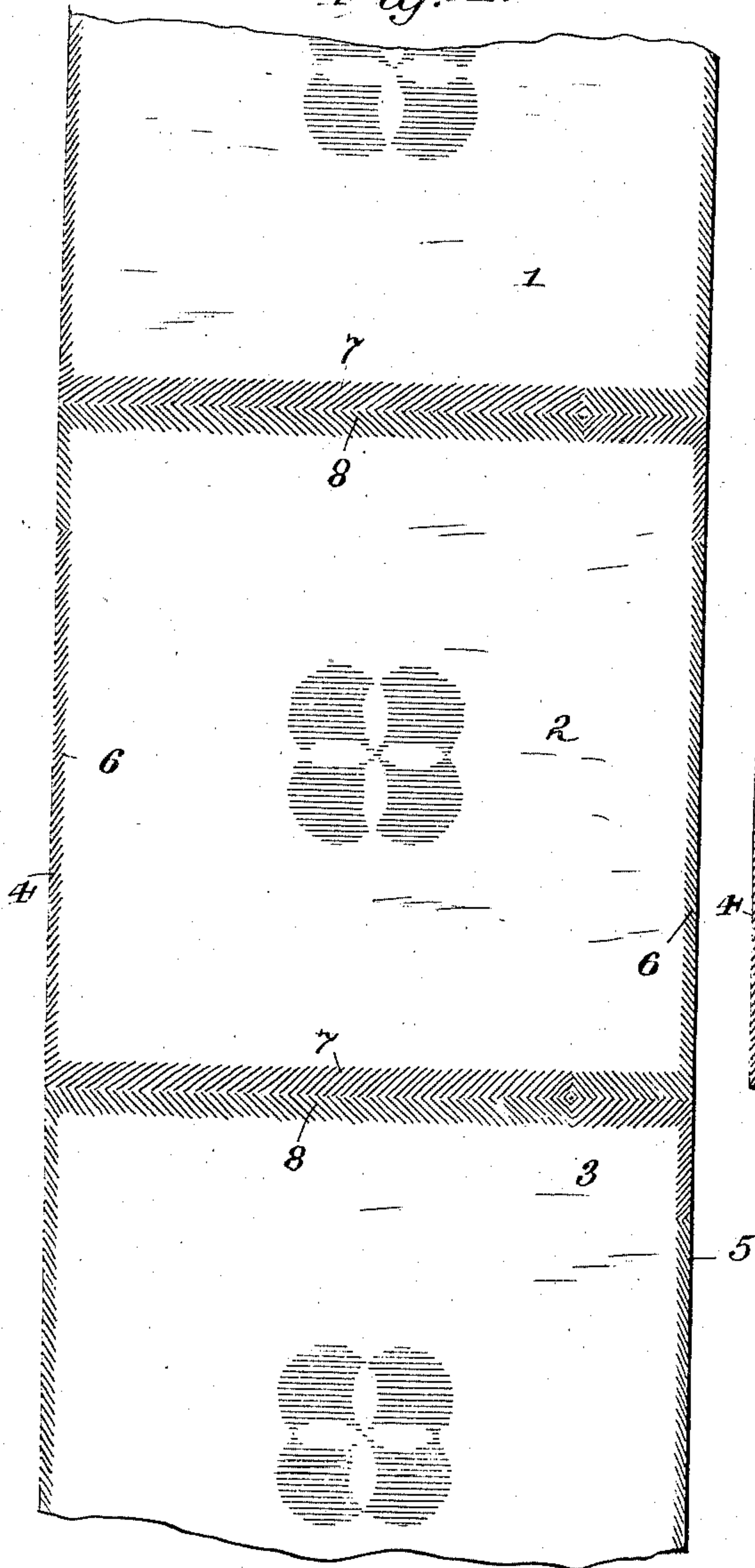
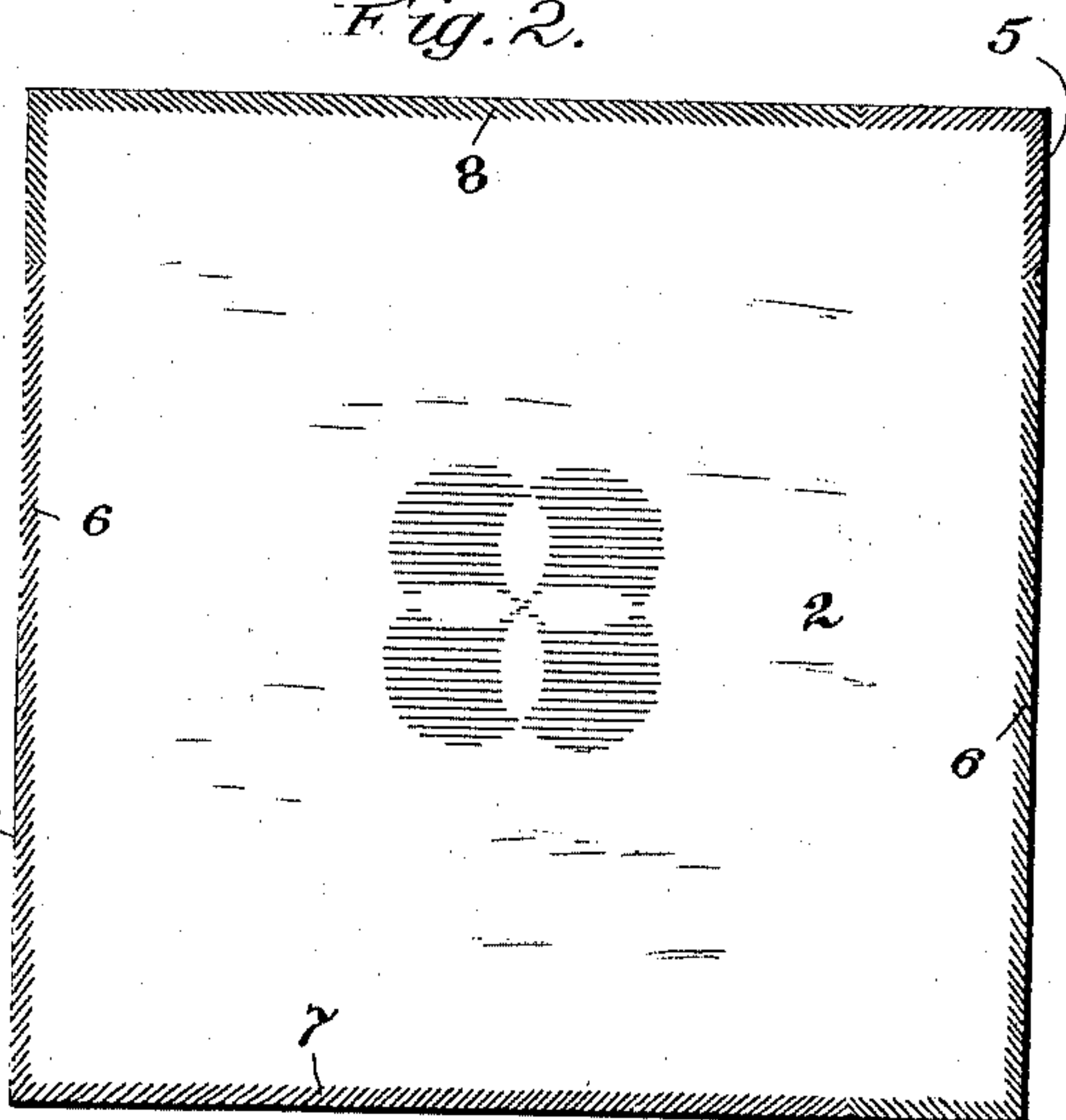


Fig. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. PATTERSON, OF ROANOKE RAPIDS, NORTH CAROLINA.

## FABRIC.

No. 928,535.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 20, 1909.

Application filed March 11, 1909. Serial No. 482,672.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN L. PATTERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roanoke Rapids, in the county of Halifax and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention pertains to an improved fabric, the same having two selvages and so woven that when cut into determinate lengths and the raw (cut) edges hemmed there will be produced around the edge of the article or severed section a margin or border of substantially the same depth and design throughout.

The fabric is designed especially for the production of napkins, though the sections may be used for other purposes, the size and weave being varied to suit the particular requirements of the case.

In the drawings, there is shown in Figure 1 a plan of a section of the fabric; and in Fig. 2 a completed napkin, the raw edges of which have been hemmed.

Referring to Fig. 1,—1, 2 and 3 designate the napkins or napkin-patterns of a continuously-woven piece of cloth, said piece having selvages 4 and 5 which extend throughout the length of the fabric. Along such selvages there is produced a pattern or margin 6, preferably of a different weave (as, for instance, a 2 up—2 down twill) from the body of the pattern or design, and such weave is extended across the cloth between adjacent napkins, as at 7 and 8. As will be noted upon an inspection of Fig. 1, the abutting sections 7 and 8 are formed the reverse of each other, so as to produce a path or demarcation along which the napkins may be severed. Said sections or end marginal portions are of a depth greater than the side marginal sections or twilled portions 6, so that, when the raw edges are hemmed, a border of the same depth and design will be formed extending entirely around the napkin, as shown in Fig. 2.

According to the nature of the pattern on such a fabric as herein shown, it is necessary to change the direction of the twill at a given

point, and such change is indicated in the drawings in border or marginal sections 6, 7 and 8, but it is to be distinctly understood that the invention is not limited to such change in direction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a continuous piece of cloth having a series of sections adapted to be severed from each other, said sections being defined by a woven strip having two contrasting sections, which strip extends across the cloth, said strip being of a weave the same as that produced adjacent to the selvages of the cloth and distinctive from the weave or pattern of the body.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a continuous piece of cloth having a pattern or weave formed adjacent to each selvage distinctive from the body weave; and a series of transversely-extending woven strips of the same pattern or weave as the edge strips, said transverse strips being of a width more than twice the width of the edge strips.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a continuous piece of cloth having a distinctive pattern or weave extending along the margins thereof adjacent to the selvages; and a series of woven strips, each of said strips being formed of the same distinctive weave produced in two parts, one the reverse of the other, whereby a demarcation will be produced upon which the fabric may be severed into predetermined lengths.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a continuous piece of cloth having a distinctive weave extending along the margins thereof adjacent to the selvages; and a series of woven strips dividing the cloth into a series of patterns, each of said strips being formed of the same distinctive weave as the marginal weave, and produced in two abutting parts, one the reverse of the other, each part being of a depth greater than that of the depth of the marginal strip.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a continuous strip of pattern cloth having a series of distinctive woven strips extending across the cloth between the patterns, each strip being



formed in two abutting parts of the same distinctive weave, one part being the reverse of the other, whereby a demarcation will be produced upon which the patterns may be  
5 severed.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a pattern cloth having a marginal strip of a distinctive weave formed adjacent to each sel-  
vage, and with end strips of the same distinc-

tive weave, said end strips being of a greater 10 depth than the marginal strips.

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

JOHN L. PATTERSON.

Witnesses:

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