

G. CROMPTON.

Rug.

No. 219,074.

Patented Sept. 2, 1879.

Fig:1.

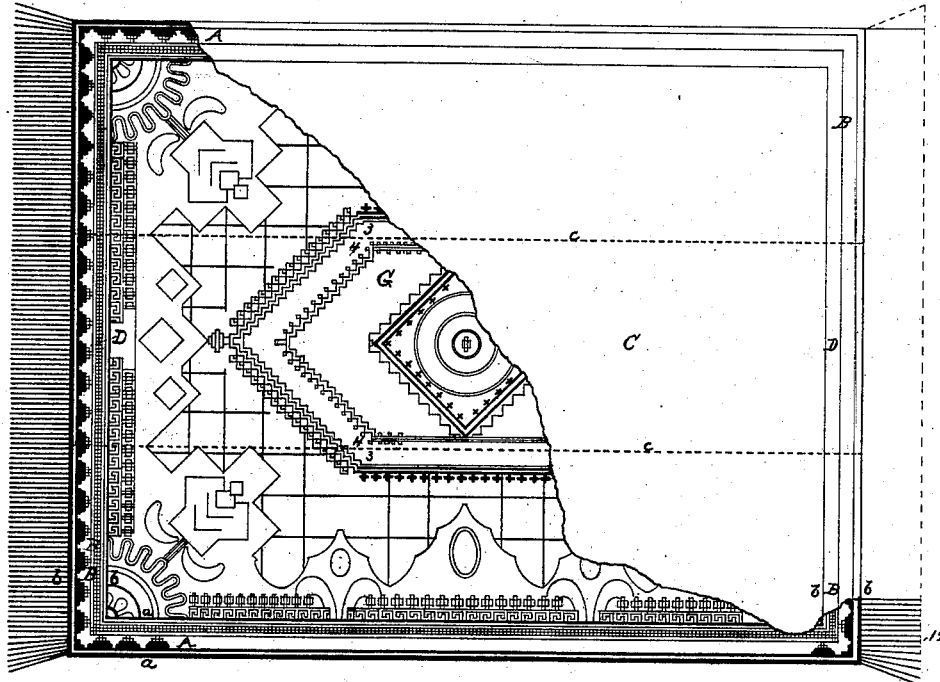


Fig:2.

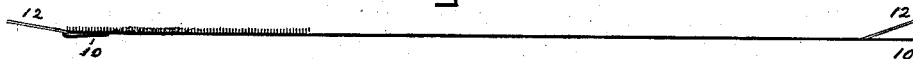


Fig:3.

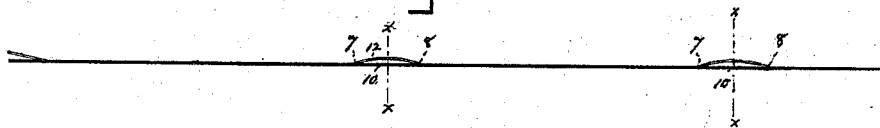
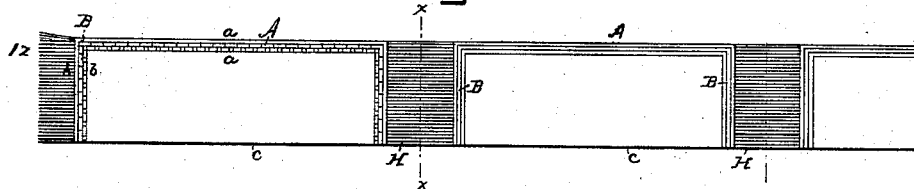


Fig:4.



Witnesses.

J. H. Cronin  
L. J. Connor.

Inventor.

George Crompton  
by Leroy Gregory, Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CROMPTON, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN RUGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,074**, dated September 2, 1879; application filed April 11, 1879.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE CROMPTON, of Worcester, county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Rugs, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents, in face view, a rug constructed of pieces of carpet in accordance with my invention, a part of the figure of the said face being left blank because of the difficulty and expense of representing carpet-figures upon the drawings; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section taken through the rug, one end only being bound or folded down to finish the rug; and Figs. 3 and 4 are diagrams to be referred to in illustration of one method of manufacture devised by me.

The drawings represent a rug made of three breadths of carpet; but the rug may be made of any number of breadths more than two.

Seamless rugs, often of large size, are now fashionable and in great demand, and used, for reasons of health and comfort, preferably to ordinary carpets, which wholly cover the floor. These rugs, when of large size, are always hand-woven, necessarily so, and sometimes require three men to make them—one weaver and two operatives to throw the shuttles. They are therefore very costly, and they do not wear as well as first-rate powerloom carpets, as they are not as well beat up.

I have seen these rugs seven yards by five, and four by six yards is not an uncommon size. These rugs have been imitated by sewing together strips or breadths of carpet to form a center, and then sewing a border all around the center so formed. This border is and must be mitered at the corners, and when mitered the border never matches well, and, as there must be a part of the carpet turned under at the mitered seam, the seam is lumpy, prevents the carpet from lying flat, and mars its appearance.

I have conceived the idea of imitating these seamless bordered rugs by sewing together breadths of carpet having woven on them not only a part of the figure of the center of the rug, but also a portion of the border, and in this way can make a rug without any mitered seams in the border, and without any seams

joining the border to the body or center of the rug.

In order to do this I fix upon the size, pattern, and colors of the rug, and, in some of the ordinary ways of weaving carpets, weave a breadth of carpet having a border, A, on one selvage, as shown, included between *a a*, and a return, B, of that border, as included between *b b*, at each end thereof. This border is like that of one side of a seamless rug, with parts of the border which constitute the two ends of the same rug. The whole border A B on this breadth forms one side and part of two of the other sides of a parallelogram. For the center of the rug I then weave one or more strips or breadths, C, of carpet, providing it with transverse border-forming portions D, at suitable distances apart on the said strip, to match the return portion B of the border A B on the breadths of carpet first described. One or more of such pieces, with no selvage border, but with transverse border portions D extended across it, are then inserted between the breadths first described and sewed together along the selvage by an overseaming or zigzag stitch, which will permit the selvage edges so united to rest edge to edge upon the floor.

Seams sewed on a selvage need no turning under of the carpet, and if the seam be what is termed a "butting seam" it is hardly distinguishable by eye, and in heavy-cut pile-carpet is undistinguishable; consequently I get a better and a much cheaper bordered rug than those woven in one piece, and, as compared with the imitation rugs, I get perfectly-matched borders even at the point where the miter-seam would fall, and I save all the seams of the border—not only the miters, but where the border is sewed to the carpet proper. I intend to weave my borders of any design or colors, so long as they are what are technically known as "borders," and to weave those parts of the breadths of carpeting which form the center with any proper figure on them—such, for instance, as at 34—so that the breadths when joined will form a suitable medallion, G, in the center of the finished rug.

Having described, generally, the construction of a rug embodying my invention, I will now describe more in detail one method of manufacture devised by me.

The carpet to enter into the composition of the rug is, as before stated, woven in a carpet-loom. The breadths will be woven in long lengths, depending upon the length of warp on the several spools and beams, and each breadth for the outer sides of the rug will, before the breadths are cut transversely, appear much as represented in Fig. 4, where A represents the selvage border; B, the returns, forming corners therewith, and extended to the opposite selvage, and the portion H represents a part of the breadth between the returns, said portion or a part thereof (it being repeated along the breadth) being adapted to serve as the binding for the ends of the finished rugs.

If a thick pile fabric was severed, and then turned under or hemmed or bound, a heavy bungling end would be produced.

To avoid this thick end, I have contrived the following method, viz: I have so arranged the devices for lifting the pile or woolen warp that, as the portions H of the breadths between the returns B are being woven, the warp-lifting eyes or harness-frames will lift most if not all of the figuring or woolen warps, permitting the usual linen or jute or backing warp and weft to operate as usual and form a regular fabric; but the fabric so formed will be quite thin as compared with the piled or other fabric woven when all the figuring-warps were operative.

The breadth of carpet at these places will, at its edge, show the figuring-warps extended as long threads between the points 7 8, (see Fig. 3,) with a pocket or space between them and the fabric 10, woven only with the backing warp and weft, and these portions 10, called by me the "binding portions," will be so thin as to be easily folded or turned down after dividing the breadths on the line *x x*, the said binding portion turned under the end of each rug-section forming a finish which does not make a large or objectionable ridge or roll, and the loose figuring-warps, as at 12, forming a fringe for the rug, if a fringe is desired; or it may be cut off.

It will be obvious that I can produce this thin binding portion by weaving all the figuring-warps into the portion H, after which the

figuring-warps may be cut and picked or drawn out from the body or backing portion of the fabric; but this latter plan is slow and more expensive than the former plan.

In Fig. 2 I have shown one end of the rug as finished by stitching the binding portion 10 down under the rug, leaving the fringe as at 12, and at the other end of the rug I have shown the binding portion 10 as not sewed down, that end of the rug not being, therefore, as completely finished as the end first referred to.

I claim—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a rug composed of two breadths of woven carpet, each having a seamless border along but one of its selvage edges and return borders at the two ends thereof, and of one or more central breadths, C, having border-continuing portions extended across them to complete the end borders of the rug, the said breadths being united together along their selvage edges, the said borders about the sides and ends of the rug being woven as integral parts of the side and center breadths, substantially as set forth.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a rug composed of breadths of carpet having a wool face and a linen or other coarse back, the breadths of carpet forming the rug being sewed together only at their selvage edges, the ends of the rug being finished by the binding portions 10, composed of the warp and weft of the backing, all as and for the purpose described.

3. A carpet-rug having its end finished or terminated with a fringe continuous with the figuring or more expensive face, and with a binding portion, 10, continuous with the backing-warp and its weft, the said thin binding portions being stitched or connected with the under face of the main part of the rug, substantially as described.

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

GEO. CROMPTON.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,  
N. E. WHITNEY.