

(Specimens.)

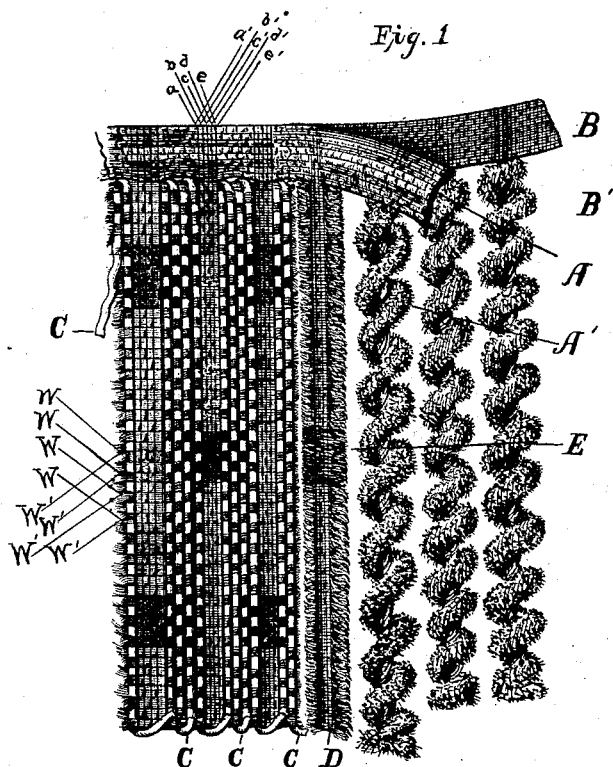
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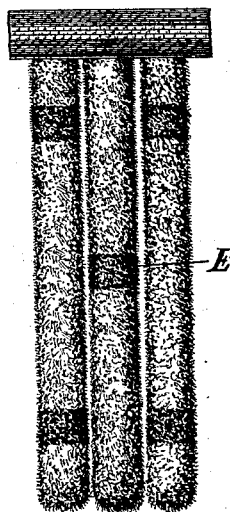
CHENILLE FRINGE FABRIC AND METHOD OF WEAVING THE SAME.

No. 301,824.

Patented July 8, 1884.



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses

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*Lawrence J. McDonald*  
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(Specimens.)

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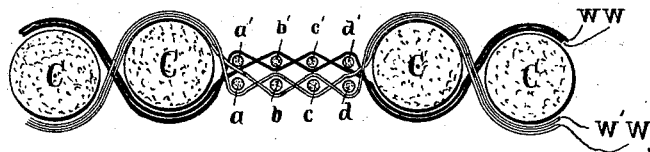
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Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAURENCE J. McDONALD, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR  
TO JOHN C. GRAHAM, OF SAME PLACE.

CHENILLE-FRIDGE FABRIC AND METHOD OF WEAVING THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,824, dated July 8, 1884.

Application filed June 16, 1882. (Specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LAURENCE J. McDONALD, of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Chenille-Fridge Fabrics and in the Method of Weaving the Same, of which the following is a specification.

In the manufacture of chenille fringes it has been usual to form the fringe fabric by weaving a strip of cloth of the width of the desired depth of the fringe to be made, having along one edge thereof a narrow heading, intended to serve as a heading to the fringe. This fringe fabric is formed by weaving together filling or weft threads with warp-threads in such manner that the warp-threads are alternately woven with sets of permanent weft or filling threads and with sets of temporary weft or filling threads, with the result that when the fabric so formed is cut across the warp-threads and in the direction of and through the middle of each set of temporary weft-threads, and the temporary weft-threads are unraveled and removed from the fabric, chenille-fringe pendants are formed, the stems of which consist of permanent weft-threads, and the body of which consists of warp-threads.

In the manufacture of chenille fringe by the method described by the use of warp-threads of different colors, when it is desired to form a given part of the fringe fabric and of the resulting pendants of warp-threads of a single color, it is necessary for the time to discard or throw out of use all warp-threads at that time in the loom, except such as are of the color desired. When the fringe-fabric is completed, the loose warp-threads, discarded as explained and attached to the face of the fringe fabric, and not woven as part thereof, must be cut from the fabric and wasted.

The object of my invention is to provide a method of forming chenille fringe whereby all material in the loom is utilized and waste thereby prevented.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a partly-cut fringe web or fabric embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a view of a portion of a finished fringe. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the fabric shown in Fig. 1, the section being made in the direction of the

warp-threads and across the weft-threads thereof.

To carry out my invention I provide the loom with two or more sets of warp-threads, W W and W' W', into which are introduced two or more sets of permanent weft or filling threads, *a b c d* and *a' b' c' d'*, and one set of temporary weft or filling threads, C C, in the following manner: I first form a portion of each of the headings A and B by weaving the sets of weft-threads *a b c d* and *a' b' c' d'*, respectively, with the respective sets of warp-threads of which the headings A and B are to be composed. Having formed a portion of each of said headings A and B in the manner described, I next weave the sets of weft-threads *a b c d* and *a' b' c' d'*, respectively, with the warp-threads of the headings A and B, and with the warp-threads W W and W' W' of which the stems of the pendants in each of the fabrics are to be formed. I then continue to weave the respective sets of weft-threads *a b c d* and *a' b' c' d'* with the warp-threads of the headings A and B for such length of heading as shall be equal to the fabric lying between the stems of two pendants, and I then for a distance corresponding to the length of heading last mentioned weave a temporary weft-thread, C C C, with the warp-threads W W W and W' W' W', by which are made those parts of the respective fringe fabrics which are to form the piles of the two respective pendants, the construction of whose stems has above been described. The continuation of the formation of the headings A and B, and of the stems of the succeeding pendants of each of the fabrics attached thereto is produced as above described, and thus the respective fringe fabrics, with their attached headings, are by the alternate modes of weaving above described produced.

It will be readily seen that by the method of weaving above set forth a compound chenille-fringe fabric is formed composed of two fringe-webs, each web being formed from one set of warp-threads interwoven with one set of fringe weft-threads, the several sets of warp-threads at intervals throughout their length being combined in a single fabric formed of the warp-threads of all the sets woven with a temporary weft or binding thread.

There may be as many chenille fringes formed from the compound fabric above described as single fabrics have been woven by cutting said compound fabric through the middle of that part which is formed by the interweaving of the warp-threads of all the sets with the temporary weft-threads and in the direction of said temporary weft-threads, and by raveling and removing said temporary weft-threads from said fabric and twisting the pendants thereby formed, as is usual in the manufacture of chenille fringes. It will be readily seen that when each set of warp-threads employed is of a color different from the other sets it is possible to make any desired portion of each fringe fabric of a given solid color by simply raising by the harness of the loom the set of warp-threads of such desired color into proper position to be woven with the permanent weft-threads of the particular fabric to which it is desired to give said color.

If two sets of warp-threads are employed, and two separate fabrics are simultaneously produced, it will be understood that that portion of the second fabric which in area and figure corresponds to that part of the first fabric which has been constructed of a given color will be formed of an opposite color to the corresponding portion of the first fabric. It is thus possible to simultaneously weave two or more fringe fabrics, the bodies of which are ornamented with the same geometrical designs of coloring, the corresponding figure or design of each fabric being of a different color according to the color of the set of warp-threads selected and employed in the weaving

of each of said fabrics without waste of material.

If warp-threads of two colors be used—for example, red and blue—the blocks E E of the pendants of Fig. 2 will in one of the double fringe fabrics be red and in the other blue, so the remaining parts of the different sets of pendants will be blue and red, respectively.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The method of weaving chenille-fringe fabrics which consists in forming portions of said fabrics by separately interweaving two or more sets of permanent weft-threads with two or more sets of warp-threads, and alternately therewith interweaving all said warp-threads with one set of temporary weft-threads, whereby a number of united fringe webs or fabrics are simultaneously produced, substantially as herein set forth.

2. A compound chenille-fringe fabric composed of several fringe-webs, each web being formed from one set of warp-threads interwoven with one set of fringe weft-threads, the several sets of warp-threads at intervals throughout their length being combined in a single fabric formed of the warp-threads of all the said webs woven with a temporary weft or binding thread, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 10th day of June, A. D. 1882.

LAURENCE J. McDONALD.

In presence of—

W. C. STRAWBRIDGE,  
J. BONSALE TAYLOR.