

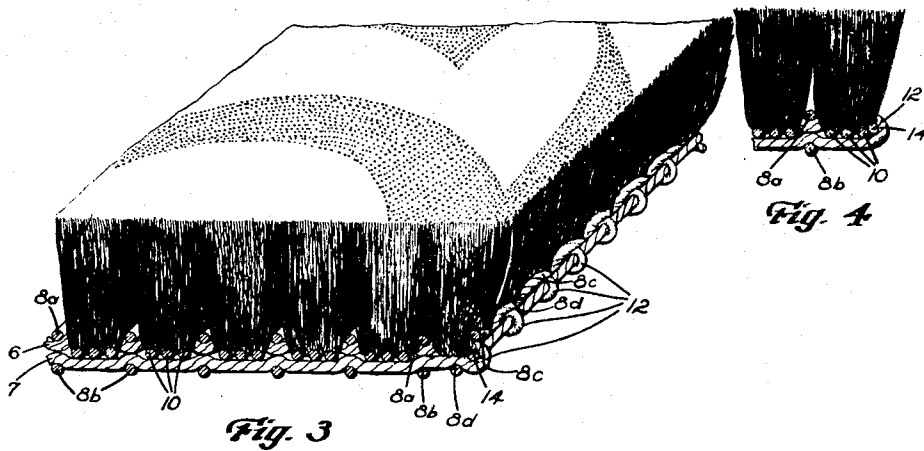
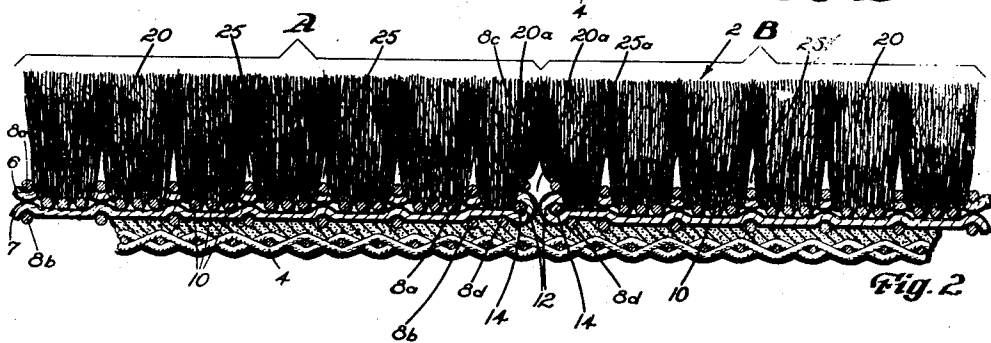
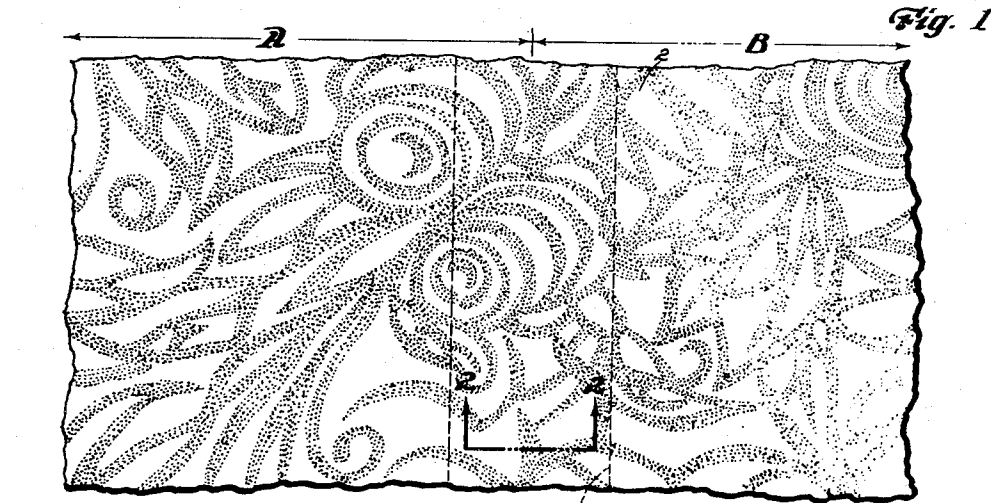
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J. N. DOW

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PILE FLOOR COVERING

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Inventor:

by:

James N. Dow  
P. J. [Signature]  
Attorney

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## PILE FLOOR COVERING

James N. Dow, St. Charles, Ill., assignor to Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., Thompsonville, Conn., a corporation of Massachusetts

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This invention relates to pile floor coverings, of which a carpet is typical, and to a broad width carpet composed of carpet strips seamed together at their uncut selvage edges and to the method of weaving such carpet strips.

In order to make a carpet of more than a single strip in width it is necessary to seam together, either by sewing or by adhesive tapes on the backs, strips of carpet at their selvage edges as, for example, to make a broad width carpet, resembling a broadloom carpet, composed of narrow strips of carpeting. It has long been a difficulty, however, that if the selvage edges of a pair of carpet strips are united in a seam an objectionably bulky ridge along the seam results and to obviate this it has been common to cut off the selvages and even a portion of the adjacent pile rows before seaming. But this in turn has necessitated some provision, such as adhesive applied to the back of the carpet, to permit the carpet to be handled without fraying after it has been cut.

An object of the present invention is to provide a carpet which obviates these difficulties and to that end I have devised a novel selvage construction in which the pile is woven closely adjacent to the edges and the carpet is therefore adapted for seaming without forming a ridge and therefore without the need for cutting near the selvage. There is consequently no need for frayproofing the carpet with an adhesive.

It is a further object of my invention to provide a novel carpet strip which can be used either for joining with another strip or alone where a single strip of carpet is desired.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a carpet formed by seaming together two carpet strips;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged weftwise section taken on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1, showing the pile tufts in elevation.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a piece of my novel carpet showing the selvage; and

Fig. 4 is a modification.

The carpet 2, Figs. 1 and 2, is made of two strips A and B secured together at their abutting selvage edges by a tape 4 adhesively secured across the seam. Each of the strips A and B is made of a backing fabric having in the body of the fabric wefts 6, 7, binder warps 8a and 8b and stuffer warps 10, and having at the selvage edge a selvage cord 14. The upper wefts 6 are the holding weft shots around which the pile warps are woven to form the pile elements, i. e., loops or tufts, such as the pile tufts 20 which are

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formed by the usual pile warps which are not shown in the drawings, for the purpose of clarity. The tufts are shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 in full side view for the same purpose. The carpet illustrated is of the tapestry type in which the pile tufts are formed from pile warps over wires.

In the rows 20a immediately adjacent the selvage the stuffer warps are omitted, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. The selvage cord 14 lies outside of the binder warps 8c and 8d. As the stuffer warps adjacent the selvage are omitted, the bights of weft formed at 12 draw in the selvage cord 14 close to the bases or roots of the tufts of the selvage pile row 20a and draw in also the lower loops of the binder warps to a position under the roots of the pile tufts in the selvage pile row, thereby the pile tufts are woven close to the edge of the carpet, there is no protruding margin of the backing fabric at the selvage and the flare of the pile tufts extends laterally over the selvage cord 14, Fig. 2.

Thus, when the edges of two strips of such carpet are abutted, as shown in Fig. 2, the omission of the stuffer warps at the selvages eliminates the ridge and the space 25a between the tufts at the seam, corresponding to the space 25 between adjacent tufts is so narrow that the outward flare of the upper portions of the tufts conceals the seam formed at the abutting selvage edges.

Fig. 4 shows a modification of my invention in which the stuffer warps 10 and selvage cord 14 are retained and the binder warp 8c at the selvage, shown in Fig. 2, is omitted so that the bights 12 of the wefts draw in the selvage cord 14 close to the roots of the pile tufts and to the stuffer warps.

Thus, with the normal pile flare adjacent the selvage, I conceal the seam and avoid a ridge at the seam by reducing the bulk of the backing fabric at the selvage by the omission of certain warps adjacent the edge of the carpet strip which are woven in the body of the fabric.

Two pieces of carpet A and B, constructed as above described, may be joined at their abutting selvage edges with an adhesive tape 4, Fig. 1, so that the pile is continuous across the seam with no interruption of the pattern and with no appreciable ridge over the seam.

An advantageous feature of my invention is that the carpet strips thus constructed are not only adapted for seaming together in the manner described without the necessity of cutting the selvage before seaming or of frayproofing the carpet, but they are also provided with a firm-

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ly bound selvage edge so that the carpet strip can also be used alone in situations where a single carpet is desired.

I have illustrated a tapestry carpet, but my invention can likewise be embodied in other types of pile floor coverings such as jacquard woven carpets.

I claim:

1. A broad width pile carpet composed of narrow strips of carpet, each strip having a selvage edge seamed by a tape to the abutting selvage edge of an adjacent strip, each of the strips having in the body portion thereof wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and having a selvage portion comprising a selvage cord and a row of selvage pile elements, in which selvage portion certain of the type of warp present in the body of the carpet are omitted, the selvage cord being snugly adjacent the roots of the selvage pile elements, whereby the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvages of the abutted edges of the carpet strips conceals the seam between said strips.

2. A broad width pile carpet composed of narrow strips of carpet, each strip having a selvage edge seamed by a tape to the abutting selvage edge of an adjacent strip, each of the strips having in the body portion thereof wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and having a selvage portion comprising a selvage cord, binder warps and a row of selvage pile elements and without stuffer warps, the selvage cord being snugly adjacent the roots of the selvage pile elements, whereby the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvages of the abutted edges of the carpet strips conceals the seam between said strips.

3. A broad width pile carpet composed of narrow strips of carpet, each strip having a selvage edge seamed by a tape to the abutting selvage edge of an adjacent strip, each of the strips having in the body portion thereof wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and having a selvage portion comprising a selvage cord, stuffer warps and a row of selvage pile elements and without binder warps, the selvage cord being snugly adjacent the roots of the selvage pile elements, whereby the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvages of the abutted edges of the carpet strips conceals the seam between said strips.

4. A carpet strip having in the body portion thereof wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and having a selvage portion comprising a selvage cord and a row of selvage pile elements, in which selvage portion certain of the type of warp present in the body of the carpet are omitted, the selvage cord being snugly adjacent the roots of the selvage pile elements and the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvage extending laterally over the selvage cord.

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5. A carpet strip having in the body portion thereof wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and having a selvage portion comprising a selvage cord, binder warps and a row of selvage pile elements and without stuffer warps, the selvage cord being snugly adjacent the roots of the selvage pile elements and the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvage extending laterally over the selvage cord.

6. A carpet strip having in the body portion thereof wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and having a selvage portion comprising a selvage cord, stuffer warps, a row of selvage pile elements and without binder warps, the selvage cord being snugly adjacent the roots of the selvage pile elements and the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvage extending laterally over the selvage cord.

7. The method of weaving a carpet strip which comprises forming the body portion thereof with wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and forming a selvage portion with wefts, a selvage cord, binder warps and a row of selvage pile elements and without certain of the type of warp present in the body of the carpet, and drawing the selvage cord snugly against the roots of the selvage pile elements whereby the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvages extends laterally over the selvage cord.

8. The method of weaving a carpet strip which comprises forming the body portion thereof with wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and forming a selvage portion with wefts, a selvage cord, binder warps and a row of selvage pile elements and without stuffer warps, and drawing the selvage cord snugly against the roots of the selvage pile elements, whereby the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvage extends laterally over the selvage cord.

9. The method of weaving a carpet strip which comprises forming the body portion thereof with wefts, binder warps, stuffer warps and pile elements, and forming a selvage portion with wefts, a selvage cord, stuffer warps and a row of selvage pile elements and without binder warps, and drawing the selvage cord snugly against the roots of the selvage pile elements, whereby the outward flare of the pile adjacent the selvage extends laterally over the selvage cord.

JAMES N. DOW.

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