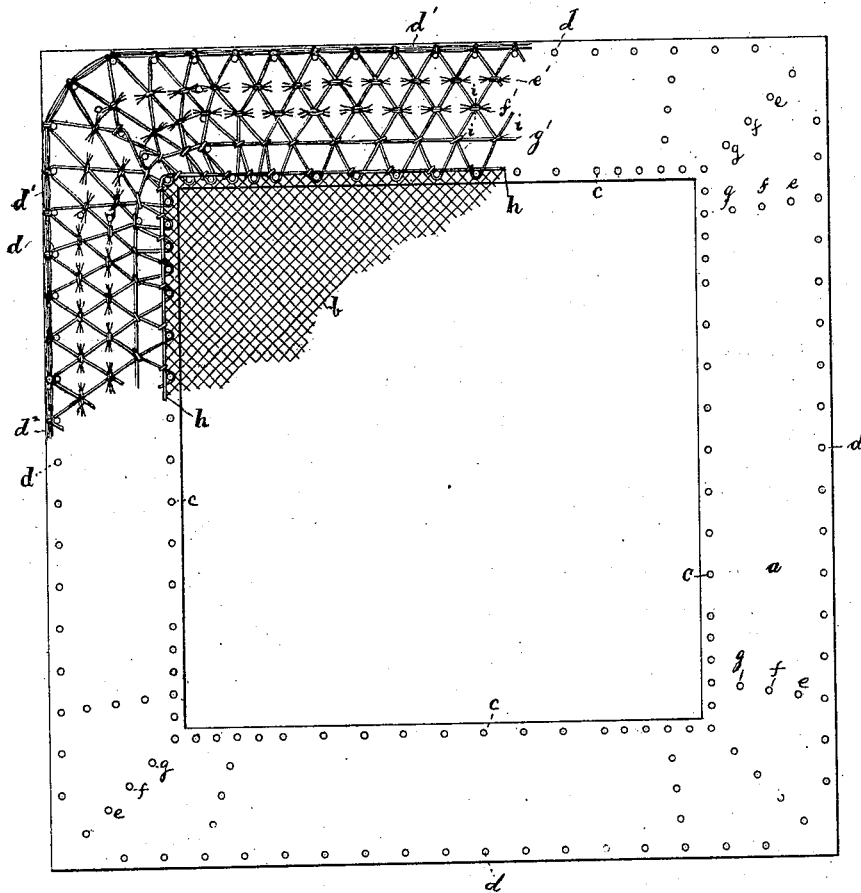


F. FARRAND.
Shetland Shawl.

No. 204,959.

Patented June 18, 1878.



Witnesses.
L. J. Connor
N. B. Whitney

Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK FARRAND, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 204,959, dated June 18, 1878; application filed May 13, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK FARRAND, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Shetland Shawls, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to improvements in Shetland shawls, and to the method of making and securing the fringe border thereto.

In the manufacture of fringed Shetland shawls, as now made, the fringe, made in long straight pieces, is sewed upon selvage-edges of the center-piece or body portion of the shawl fabric by means of a needle, the stitch being that commonly known as the "running stitch." Such method of attaching the fringe is, however, very objectionable, because of the difficulty of securing the fringe to the shawl fabric evenly without puckering or drawing such fabric or straining it at the square corners of the center-pieces.

In this my invention the fringe is attached to the body portion by tying it at intervals by knot-threads, which pass about a heading-course and the selvage of the fabric. To do this, the body or center portion of the shawl, knitted as usual, has its selvage-edges placed over selvage-pins upon a fringe-forming frame; then heading and ball courses of yarn are laid about certain other pins in rows parallel, or substantially so, with the selvage-pins; then spanning-threads are laid or wound alternately from the outside rows of pins to the selvage-pins, across the heading and ball courses, and such spanning-threads are tied to the heading and ball courses, where they cross each other by knot-threads, after which all the ball-courses are cut between the points where they are tied to the spanning-threads.

The drawing illustrates, in top view, a fringe-forming frame set with pins, to illustrate the manner of making and applying fringe to a Shetland shawl in accordance with my invention.

The fringe-forming frame *a* (shown shaped for the formation of fringe upon a square body-piece, *b*) is provided with a series of selvage-pins, *c*, next its inner edge, for the reception of the selvage-edges of such body-piece, it be-

ing knitted in any usual way and of any desired pattern. At the outer edge of this frame is a row of pins, *d*, for the reception of that course of yarn *d*¹ which is subsequently to be converted into balls *d*², for the formation of the bottom of the fringe. Between these two rows of pins, at or near the corners of the frame, or at suitable places, are other rows of pins, *e f*, one or more, to hold other ball-courses of yarn, *e' f'*, and a row, *g*, for the course of yarn *g'*, which is to serve for the inner edge of the heading.

The course or courses of yarn, *h*, for the outer edge of the heading is laid about the selvage-pins above the selvage-edges of the body portion *b*. The spanning threads or yarns are passed in zigzag course from pins *c d* across the ball and heading courses next the frame *a*, such courses being held by pins *c d e f g*, as described and shown; and at the points where these threads cross the ball and heading courses they are tied by knot-threads *i*, manipulated by hand, at every such crossing fast or hard knots being formed to hold such crossing threads firmly together. The knot-threads which tie the heading to the shawl fabric also surround the selvage of such fabric. This being done, the ball-courses are cut between the points where they are tied to the adjacent spanning-threads, resulting in the formation of short strands for balls, as shown in the drawing.

The selvage-pins at the corners of the frame are arranged closer together than at other portions, such arrangement of the pins enabling me to form a fringe upon the square corners of the shawl fabric without puckering the corners. In this way it is obvious that I am enabled to place the different yarns or threads to form the fringe in such position with relation to the selvage of the shawl fabric that the fringe will be made shorter at its inner edge than at its outer edge.

This plan of making the fringe upon the frame provided with pins, as described, to hold the shawl fabric in place, and tying the fringe to the selvage-edges of such fabric, enables me to make the proper length of fringe for a shawl of less stock than if the fringe

were made straight, for in straight fringe all the heading and ball courses of yarn are of equal length.

In this my plan I avoid cutting or plaiting the fringe at the square corners of the shawl, and consequently such (the square corners) never pucker, as is usually the case when a straight fringe is sewed upon a shawl.

The fringe made and attached in this way does not show a lap at the corners of the shawl, and at its junction with the shawl makes a very neat appearance, and is not liable to be drawn and puckered by strain upon the shawl, as with a fringe sewed upon the body-piece.

The pattern of the fringe and its width may be varied by changing the position of the pins and the width of the frame. The courses of yarn *h* form the outer or shorter edge of the fringe-heading, and the courses *g'* the inner or longer edge of the heading.

I claim—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a Shetland shawl provided with a continuous uniform fringe, the heading of which is tied by knot-threads to the selvage of the body or

center part of the shawl, all as and for the purpose described.

2. In the manufacture of shawls, the herein-described process of forming the fringe and uniting it to the body part, consisting in placing the selvages or outer edges of the body-piece over selvage-pins, stretching about such selvage edges and parallel therewith, heading and ball forming courses of yarn crossing such yarns with spanning-threads, tying by knot-threads the crossings of the spanning-threads with the heading and ball-forming courses of yarns, and tying the heading-yarns with the selvage, substantially as described.

3. A shawl combined with a fringe having a heading, the outer edge of which, or that next the selvage of the shawl, is made shorter than the inner edges, substantially as described.

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

FREDRICK FARRAND.

Witnesses:

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