

April 15, 1924.

1,490,176

M. T. MASON ET AL

METHOD OF TATTING

Filed July 24, 1922

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

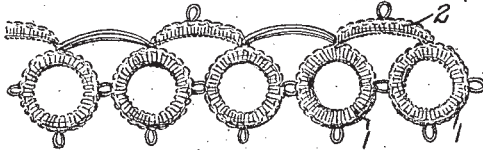


Fig. 2.

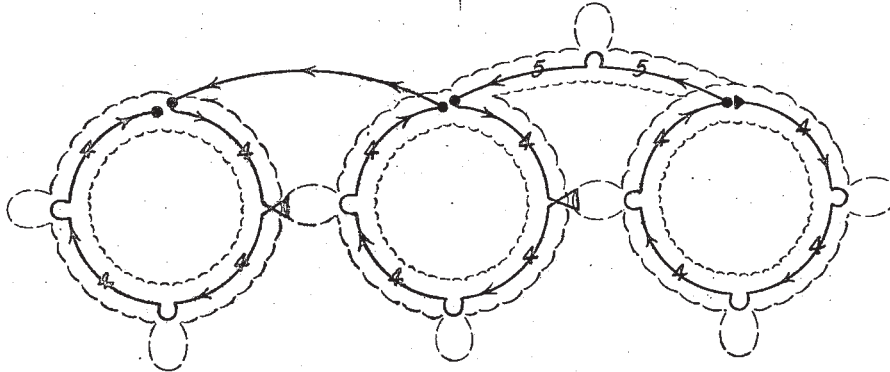
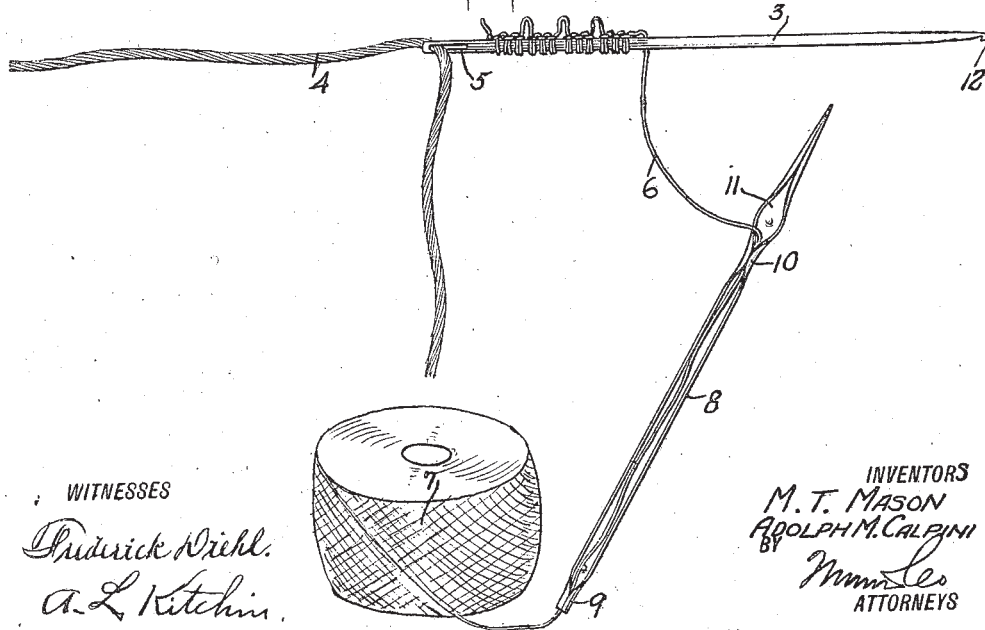


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Dudrick Diehl.
A. L. Kitchin.

INVENTORS
M. T. MASON
RODOLPH M. CALPINI
BY
Mason & Co.
ATTORNEYS

April 15, 1924.

1,490,176

M. T. MASON ET AL

METHOD OF TATTING

Filed July 24, 1922

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

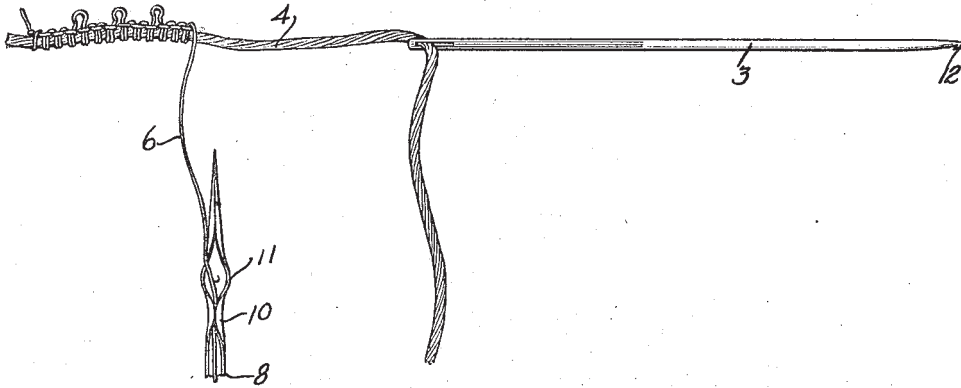


Fig. 5.

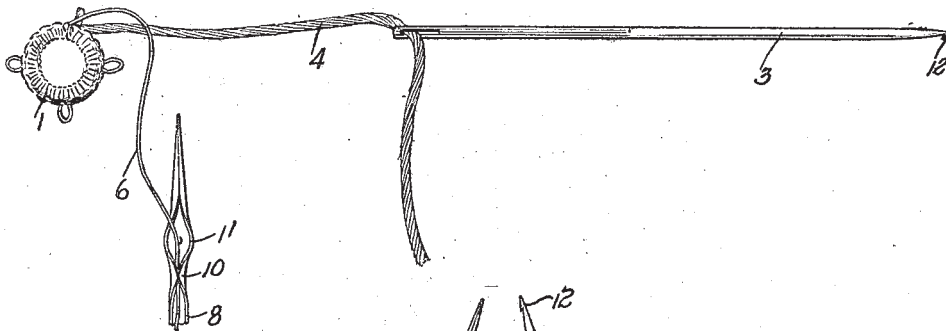
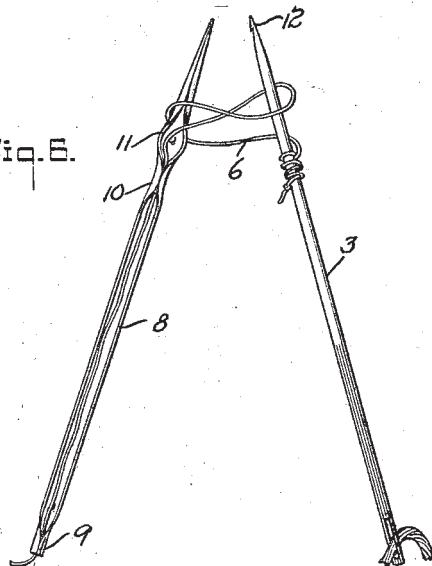


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

Frederick Diehl.
A. L. Kitchin

INVENTORS
M. T. MASON
ADOLPH M. CALPINE
BY
Mason & Co.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY T. MASON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND ADOLPH M. CALPINI, OF POMPTON LAKES, NEW JERSEY.

METHOD OF TATTING.

Application filed July 24, 1922. Serial No. 577,099.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARY T. MASON, a citizen of Great Britain, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and ADOLPH M. CALPINI, a citizen of Italy, and a resident of Pompton Lakes, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Method of Tatting, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a method of tatting and to the particular implements used in connection therewith.

The object in view is to provide a form of tatting which will give the usual appearance which is well known or which may be varied to give new designs and different appearance to the finished article.

Another object is to provide an improved set of implements for producing tatting in a very rapid manner.

A still further object is the provision of a diagram which may be readily followed and the parts successively tatted to produce the design outlined by the said diagram.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a quantity of tatting formed according to the present method.

Figure 2 shows a diagram illustrating what must be done for producing the first three loops of the structure shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a view showing the method of providing the loops during the tatting operation.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 but showing the next step in the formation of a finished loop.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 but showing the last step in the formation of a finished ring.

Fig. 6 is a view illustrating how the loops are cast onto the needle.

In constructing a finished piece of tatting as shown in Figure 1, the rings 1 and the arches 2 are successively formed on a needle 3, as shown in Figure 3, and forced onto a base thread 4 as shown in Figure 4, after which said base thread is suitably tied or made fast for each unit. For producing the ring 1 the base thread is looped over the needle and drawn tight; the same operation is carried out in respect to the arch 2,

though a different number of stitches (loops) are provided on the needle 3 for producing the proper length of arch and the base thread is simply tied without looping over the needle. As shown in Figure 1, the arch 2 is thus constructed similar to the ring 1, but instead of forming a similar arch between the second and third rings, a pair of carried or arch threads are brought over so as to vary the appearance of the finished product. The third ring is then formed and the third arch produced by tatting. Afterwards a fourth ring is formed and a pair of carried threads brought over to the fifth ring. These carried threads consist of the base thread and the working or tatting thread. When a ring 1 has been completed, the base thread, whether a separate thread or part of the working thread, must be secured by tying or other means and this is also true in respect to the arches 2.

In forming the structure shown in Figure 1, a diagram is provided as shown in heavy black lines in Figure 2 and when this diagram is faithfully followed, the result will be as shown in dotted lines in this figure or as shown in full lines in Figure 1. In producing this design, the first operation is to place the base thread 4 in the eye 5 of needle 3 which base thread may be the same, larger or smaller than the tatting thread 6. The tatting thread 6 is not cut off in short lengths and wound on the shuttle as is commonly done in ordinary tatting but is taken from a full size ball or spool 7 and threaded through the looper 8. It will be noted that the looper 8 is provided with tubular and channelled sections 9 and 10 at one end, and a point at the opposite end with an opening 11 in the wall at a certain distance from it. The thread 6 is passed through the tubular and channelled sections 9 and 10 and out the opening 11, after which it is looped over the needle 3 in the form of a hitch. The point is used to open up any loops during the tatting operation whenever desired.

When forming the first ring 1 on the right according to the diagram in Figure 2, four full stitches are first provided and then an extra large loop or picot is provided. This picot is formed by spacing the fifth full stitch an appreciable distance from the fourth stitch and then sliding the said fifth stitch to a position against the fourth

stitch. The other stitches are made until the second picot is reached where the operation is repeated. When three picots and sixteen full stitches have been provided on the needle 3 they are all moved longitudinally of the needle and eventually to the position shown in Figure 4. The base thread 4 is then looped over the needle, drawn to form a ring and tied so that the resulting structure will be as shown in Figure 5. This completes the first ring 1.

In order to form the arch 2, the ring 1 finished as shown in Figure 5 is brought over to a position against the needle and five full stitches cast thereon. A picot is then formed and five more full stitches cast thereon making ten full stitches and one picot. These stitches are then forced off the needle onto the base thread and secured with a knot. The last stitch is again brought over to a position against the needle so that the first four full stitches of the second ring 1 may be cast on the needle. After the first four full stitches of the second ring have been cast on the needle, a crochet stitch is provided which is in effect a drawing of the tatting thread 6 through the third picot stitch of the first ring by means of the needle hook. After this has been done, four more stitches are cast on the needle and the second picot formed for the second ring, then four more stitches, a third picot and finally four more stitches. After these last four stitches have been cast on the needle, all the stitches are forced off onto the base thread 4 and the base thread 4 tied together adjacent the fifth stitch of the second group of arches 2. In this way, two rings 1 are formed with a connecting arch and connecting picot. A second arch is then provided which, as shown in the diagram, consists in using two threads known as carried threads which are the base thread and the working thread. It will, of course, be evident that if preferred, a second arch could be tatted similar to the first arch. It will also be understood that as many rings and arches may be formed and connected together as may be desired to satisfy the wish of the designer.

If preferred, separate rings 1 could be provided and stitched onto articles for ornamental purposes. When looping the stitches onto the needle 3, the looper 8 is operated substantially as shown in Figure 6, namely, the looper is twirled alternately to the right or to the left on its longitudinal axis. The rotation in this manner of one-half to one full turn will compel the tatting or working thread to form each time a loop which is cast or thrown onto the needle to form the desired series of stitches. When de-

sired, instead of the needle 3 carrying the base thread, the stitches could be formed thereon as set forth and the crochet or hook end 12 is used to pull the same working or tatting thread as a base thread through the stitches for forming a ring, a straight chain, an arch or other design. It will be noted that in either way of providing the base thread and a series of stitches, any desired supply of tatting thread may be used, as for instance, an entire ball 7. After the formation of each ring, arch or other design, the working thread is made fast to the last stitch or secured in some other manner, as for instance, by tying.

What we claim is:—

1. The method of tatting, comprising casting a series of various stitches on a needle, moving a base thread through said stitches as they are forced from the needle, and then permanently securing the base thread in position to hold the stitches in their proper assembled position.

2. The method of producing tatting for forming different designs, comprising the looping of a tatting thread onto a needle, moving said loops onto a base thread, securing the base thread so as to hold said threads in a given position, casting new series of stitches on said needle, forcing said new series onto said base thread, securing said new series in proper place, and repeating this operation as long as new series are to be added to the base thread.

3. The method of forming tatting, comprising the casting of a series of stitches on a needle having an eye, providing a base thread extending through the eye of the needle, forcing said series of stitches off the needle onto said base thread, and then tying the base thread for forming rings, arches, straight chains and the like out of said stitches.

4. A looper for forming tatting stitches on a base, comprising a body formed with a tubular thread guiding portion near one end, a tubular thread guiding portion spaced from the opposite end, a channeled portion connecting said tubular portions, and a tapering pointed section at the end adjacent the second mentioned tubular portion.

5. The method of tatting, comprising casting on a support a series of stitches, providing a separate base thread, moving the stitches off said support onto said base thread, and then permanently tying the base thread at the ends of the series of stitches to hold the stitches in an assembled position.

MARY T. MASON.
ADOLPH M. CALPINI.