

March 12, 1935.

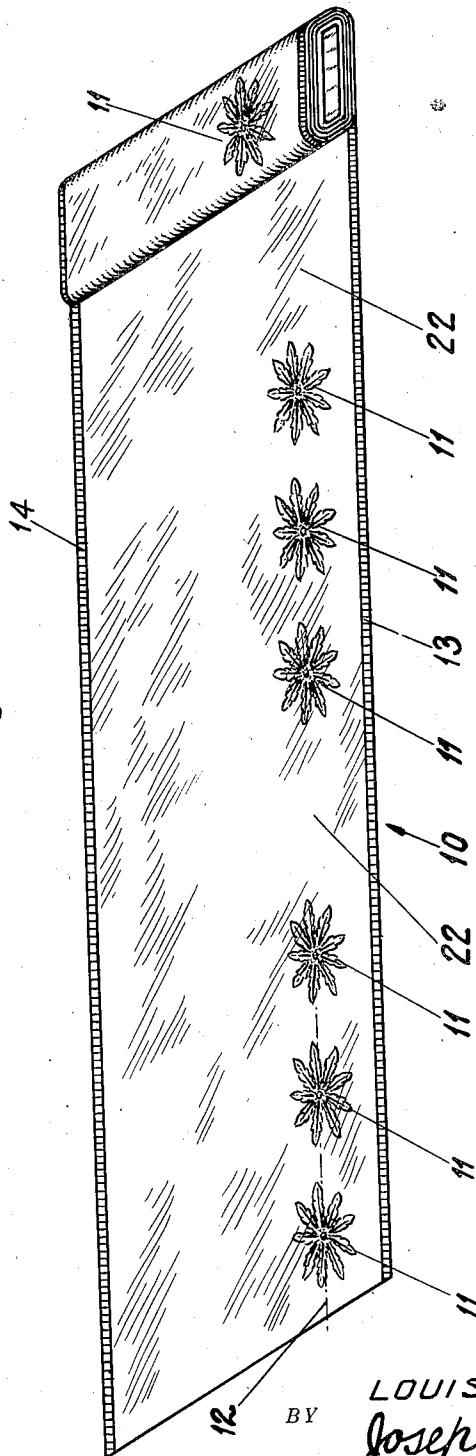
L. GOEBBEL  
ORNAMENTED LINING FABRIC

1,994,273

Filed Dec. 26, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1



BY

INVENTOR  
LOUIS GOEBBEL  
*Joseph Blacker*  
ATTORNEY

March 12, 1935.

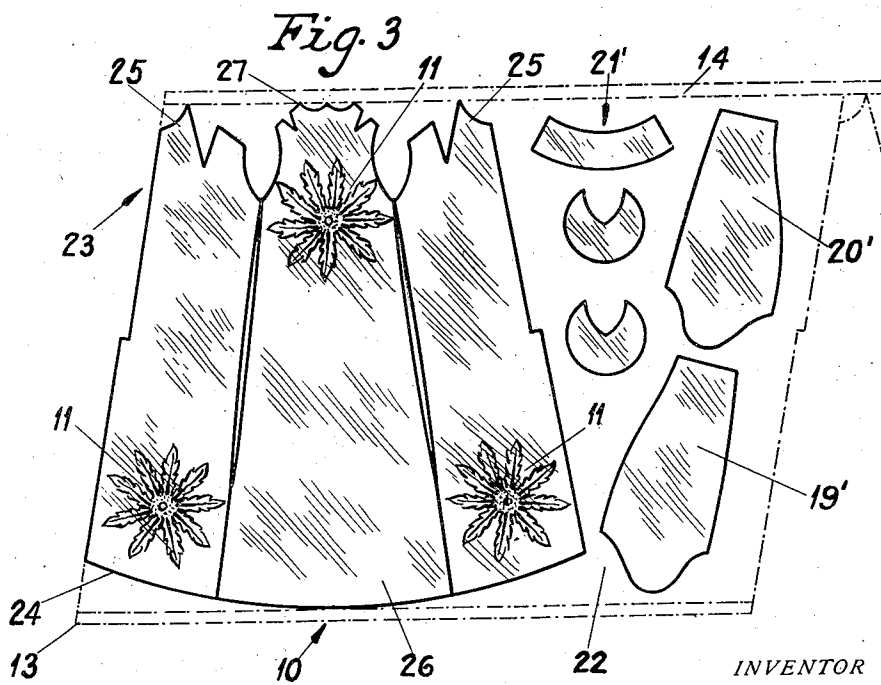
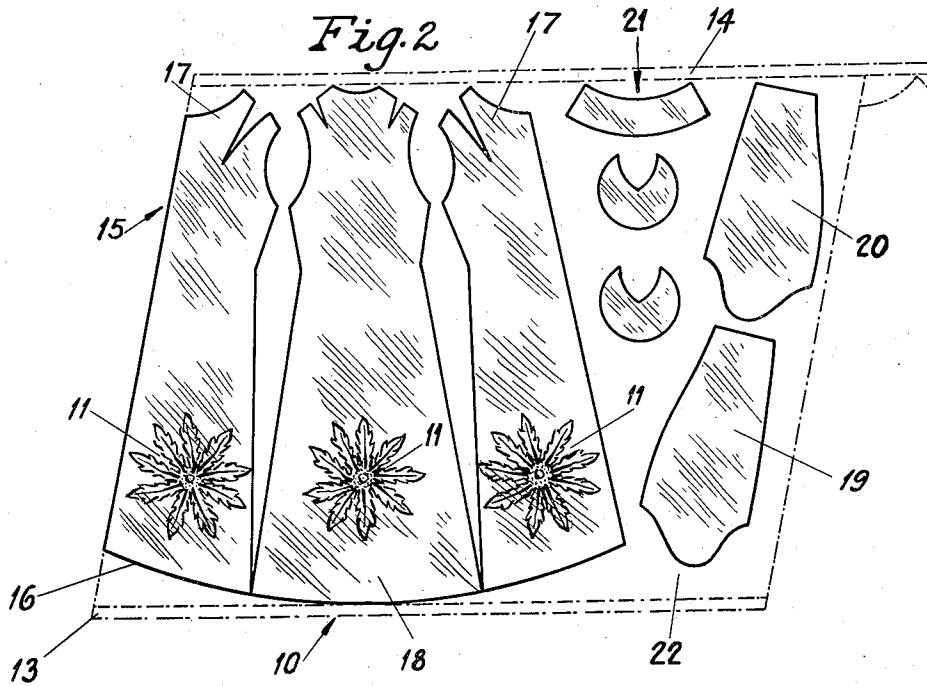
L. GOEBBEL

1,994,273

ORNAMENTED LINING FABRIC

Filed Dec. 26, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR  
LOUIS GOEBBEL  
BY *Joseph Blacker*  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,994,273

## ORNAMENTED LINING FABRIC

Louis Goebbel, Babylon, N. Y.

Application December 26, 1933, Serial No. 703,944

3 Claims. (Cl. 41-17)

This invention relates to a woven ornamented lining fabric adapted for cutting complete sectional linings for garments, each panel section of the linings having a single identical and intact ornamental figure and means of identification woven therein.

An object of this invention is to provide a long strip of ornamental woven fabric adapted for cutting complete sectional garment linings, the said fabric having woven or fabricated therein a plurality of equally spaced identical ornamental figures positioned in groups in a single line parallel to a selvage line, whereby a single, identical, pre-formed ornamental figure is caused to remain intact in each panel section of the linings.

Another object of this invention is to provide a long strip of ornamented woven textile fabric for cutting complete sectional three-panel garment linings of various sizes in succession, the said linings including ornamented panels and non-ornamented sleeves and trimmings, the said fabric having woven or fabricated therein a plurality of identical ornamental equally spaced figures positioned in groups of three and spaces between the groups in a single line parallel to a selvage line, the ornamental figures being sufficiently widely spaced apart to permit sectional lining panels, each including one figure to be cut with ample material on both sides of said figure to centrally locate the figure in said panels and the said groups being spaced apart sufficiently to permit the sleeves and trimmings of the complete lining to be cut therefrom.

This invention is an improvement on my ornamented lining fabric, Patent Number 1,919,018, issued on July 18, 1933. The ornamented lining fabric disclosed in my said patent was not designed for cutting complete linings for garments. It was necessary to use extra lining material from a plain or non-ornamented roll of fabric in order to provide material for sleeves and trimmings to complete the linings. It was difficult and practically impossible to match exactly the colors or shades of the different rolls of ornamented with non-ornamented fabrics.

This invention provides a long strip of ornamental fabric adapted for cutting complete linings for garments, including ornamented panel sections and non-ornamented sleeves and trimmings.

With this general statement of the invention, my invention resides in the novel garment material, which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

The preferred embodiment of my invention is disclosed in the accompanying drawings, wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a long strip or roll of ornamented woven fabric having woven or fabricated therein a plurality of identical ornamental, spaced figures, positioned in groups of three, and spaces between the groups.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a complete sectional garment lining cut from the roll of ornamented woven fabric shown in Figure 1, and shows a design or arrangement of the ornamental figures incorporated in the panel sections.

Figure 3 is a plan view of a complete sectional garment lining cut from the same roll of ornamented woven fabric shown in Figure 1, and shows a different design or arrangement of the ornamental figures incorporated in the panel sections.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the several views show an ornamented woven textile fabric 10, having woven or fabricated therein a plurality of ornamental figures 11, which are identical in form and size and stand out in relief. The centers of all the ornamental figures 11 are located in a single line 12, which is parallel and adjacent to a longitudinal edge or selvage line 13. The portion of the textile fabric 10, extending from the ornamental figures 11 to the selvage lines 14 is not provided with any ornamental figures. It will be noted that Figure 1 merely discloses a roll of woven textile fabric having a plurality of ornamental figures woven or fabricated therein in non-central relation. These ornamental figures do not convey the idea of the adaptability of the ornamented textile fabric for the manufacture of sectional garment linings. Also, these ornamental figures are not characteristic of any portion of a completed garment lining. I have found, however, that when the ornamental figures 11 are spaced apart between centers to about one-third the sweep of the lining, that by arranging the figures in groups of three and providing spaces between the groups, that it is possible to cut complete sectional linings from the roll of fabric 10, and each panel section will have an intact pre-formed ornament and mark of identification, and that the individualized and specially spaced line of ornamental figures becomes a dominant idea or motif of high utility and value in the art of the manufacture of sectional garment linings.

Referring to Figure 2, which shows a plan view

of a complete sectional garment lining 15, cut from the roll of ornamented woven fabric 10, shown in Figure 1, it will be noted that the lower border line 16 of the lining 15 has been positioned adjacent to the selvage line 13, thus causing the ornamental figures 11 to be adjacent to the border line 16, and this spacing of the ornamental figures causes a single, identical, pre-formed ornamental figure 11 to remain intact at the lower border line in each of the front panel sections 17, 17, and a single figure 11 to appear in the rear panel section 18 of the sectional lining 15. The sleeves 19, 20, and the trimmings 21 are cut from the non-ornamented portion 22 between adjacent figures in any two groups.

I have found in actual practice that in order to be able to cut a plurality of complete sectional garment linings of various sizes in succession from a given yardage of the ornamented fabric 10, that the distance between the centers of the ornamental figures 11 has to be at least eighteen inches, that the ornamental figures should be arranged in groups corresponding to the number of panel sections and that the distance between the centers of adjacent figures in any two groups should be twice the distance between the centers of adjacent figures in any group.

It is to be noted that the ornamental figures 11 are of extraordinary large size as compared with the usual run of woven or fabricated ornamental figures used on textile fabrics; the ornamental figures 11 averaging twelve inches in diameter, and since the spacing between centers of adjacent figures in any group is at least eighteen inches, the scarcity in the number of figures that may be caused to appear on any lining is so pronounced and unusual as to cause the novel ornamented lining fabric heretofore described to be exclusive in its field of usefulness.

Referring to Figure 3, which shows a plan view of a sectional garment lining 23 cut from the roll of ornamental fabric 10, shown in Figure 1, it will be seen that the lower border line 24 of the lining 23 has been positioned adjacent to the selvage line 13 similar to that shown in Figure 2. It will also be seen that the ornamental figures 11, 11, in the front sections 25, 25, are adjacent to the border line 24, and that the ornamental figure 11 in the rear section 26 has been purposely made to appear adjacent to the upper border line 27 by reversing the pattern of the said section. It will thus be noted that a roll of my ornamental fabric is not limited for the production of garment linings of one ornamental design but that quite a number of ornamental designs may be produced from one roll of fabric by manipulating the patterns of the sections that make up a sectional lining.

It is to be noted that the word "sweep" is understood to mean the dimension along the lower border line of a garment lining.

As best shown in Figure 1, more than one-half the width of the fabric 10 is not ornamented and the ornamental figures 11 are not only positioned in non-central relation on the fabric but are extraordinarily large and are spaced apart about one-third the entire sweep of the lining, and this special spacing functions to produce my exclusively spaced and exclusively decorated woven fabric for making sectional garment linings, each section of which has an intact identical ornamental figure positioned in the respective panel

sections and irrespective of the size or shape of the lining. My new ornamented lining fabric is thus not limited to one design or arrangement of the ornamental figures; it is not limited by the size or the shape of any desired sectional lining and all these three conditions are essential to be met in the production of exclusively ornamented sectional linings. It is also to be noted that these exclusively spaced ornamental figures also serve as marks of identification the same as monograms made of initial letters are attached to the lining of a garment to serve as a means of identification for the garment.

It is to be noted that the sleeves 19', 20' and the trimmings 21' shown in the space 22, Figure 3, may be like that shown in the space 22 in Figure 2, or of any other suitable design adapted for performing the same functions.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A lining material from which complete sectional garment linings of various sizes may be cut in succession, comprising a long strip of woven textile fabric provided with selvage edges and having woven therein a plurality of identical ornamental figures positioned in groups and non-ornamented spaces between the groups, said figures being in a line nearer to one selvage edge than the other, and being sufficiently widely spaced apart to permit sectional lining panels each including one figure to be cut in varying sizes with ample material on both sides of said figure to centrally locate the figure in said panels, said groups being separated by sufficient non-ornamented material to permit the sleeves and trimmings of a complete lining for a garment to be cut therefrom.

2. A lining material from which complete sectional garment linings of various sizes may be cut in succession, comprising a long strip of textile fabric provided with selvage edges and having fabricated therein a plurality of identical ornamental spaced figures positioned in groups and non-ornamented spaces between the groups, said ornamental figures being sufficiently widely spaced apart to permit sectional lining panels each including one figure to be cut in varying sizes with ample material on both sides of said figure to centrally locate the figure in said panels, said groups being separated by sufficient non-ornamented material to permit sleeves and trimmings of a complete lining for a garment to be cut therefrom.

3. A lining material from which complete sectional garment linings of various sizes may be cut in succession, comprising a long strip of textile fabric having fabricated therein a plurality of identical ornamental spaced figures positioned in groups and non-ornamented spaces between the groups, said ornamental figures being sufficiently widely spaced apart to permit sectional lining panels each including one figure to be cut in varying sizes with ample material on both sides of said figure to centrally locate the figure in said panels, said groups being separated by sufficient non-ornamented material to permit sleeves and trimmings of a complete lining to be cut therefrom, the distance between centers of adjacent figures of any two groups being substantially greater than the distance between the centers of adjacent figures within any group.

LOUIS GOEBBEL.