

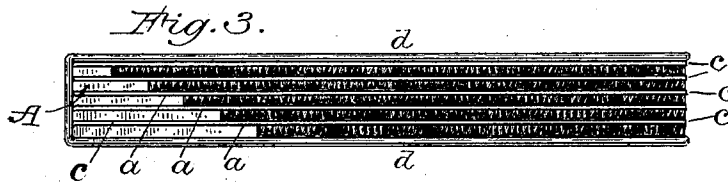
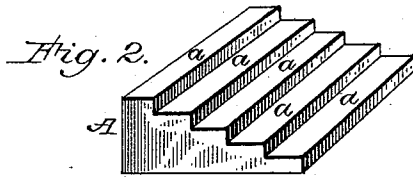
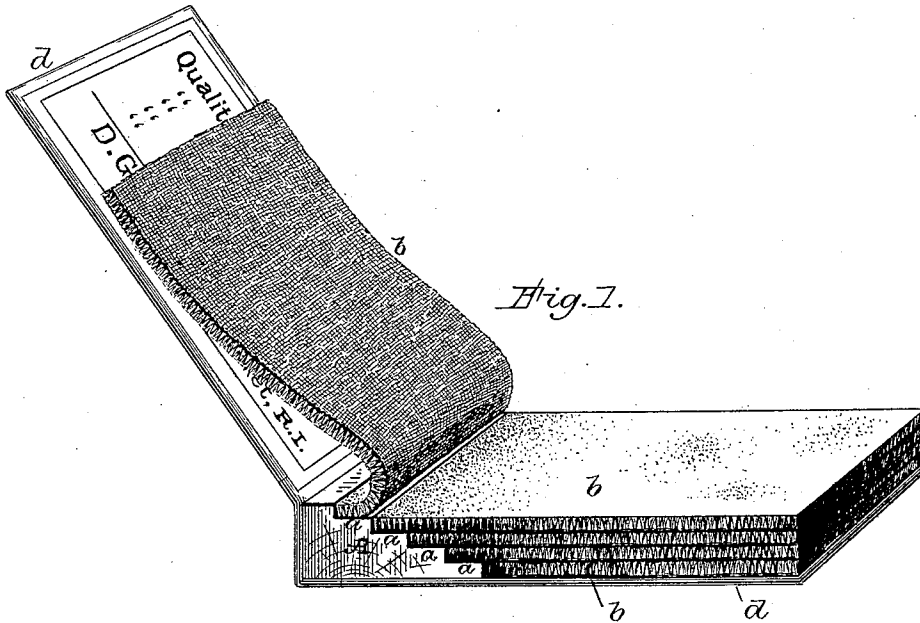
(No Model.)

D. L. GOFF.

SAMPLE BOOK FOR TEXTILE FABRICS.

No. 395,048.

Patented Dec. 25, 1888.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAMPLE-BOOK FOR TEXTILE FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,048, dated December 25, 1888.

Application filed October 13, 1888. Serial No. 288,007. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DARIUS L. GOFF, of Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sample-Books for Textile Fabrics and other Goods in Sheet Form; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawings furnished and forming a part of the same, is a clear, true, and complete description of my invention.

My improved sample-books have been specially devised for use in connection with valuable pile fabrics of considerable thickness—such as plushes and velvets—but they can be used with equally good results with other delicately-surfaced goods.

So far as my knowledge extends, all sample-books of this general class have involved either the through-and-through stitching or wiring at the edges of a stock of samples, or the pasting or gluing of one or more samples of fabric upon or to separate leaves of card-board or paper bound in book form. This latter system is obviously not well suited for heavy fabrics, and the stitching or wiring of plush or velvet samples results in defacing the fabric, if tightly stitched with a view to obtaining a neat and symmetrical book, and if loosely stitched, to avoid this liability of defacement, the book will be loose jointed and unattractive in appearance. In stitching samples together to form a book the pieces of fabric must be uniform in size, and the interior leaves are imperfectly accessible, except on straining the stitching or wiring.

The object of my invention is to economically provide a sample-book for sheeted fabrics, which will maintain its neatness and symmetry throughout any reasonable time and under proper usage, and obviate defacement of samples—as by undue compression—and enable each piece of fabric to be wholly displayed on its finished surface, and to economize in area of samples as compared with such as are deemed requisite in stitched sample-books. I accomplish these ends by the employment of what I will term a “novel binding-block,” to which suitable covers are hinged, and which is rigid as against bending or breaking under ordinary usage, and is step-

like in form, and to the several step-like surfaces or progressively-arranged ledges the fabric-samples are secured at one edge—as by glue, paste, or wire staples. The sample-piece of fabric attached to the top step will be of greater area than the bottom sample, according to the number of intervening steps or ledges, the samples varying in length to a degree corresponding to the width of the step-like surfaces or ledges in the binding-block.

To more particularly describe my invention, I will refer to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates one of my sample-books complete. Fig. 2, in perspective, illustrates the binding-block detached. Fig. 3 illustrates a modification of the binding-block with fly-leaves at each step for separating the samples of fabric and for the reception of inscriptions relative to the next underlying samples.

The binding-block A may be variously constructed, so long as it is in step-like form, as shown, and has the ledges or surfaces *a* in progressive order for the reception of samples *b*. As shown in Fig. 2, the binding-block is composed of wood and in one piece, this being one of the cheapest forms and well suited for most purposes. In Fig. 3 the binding-block shown may be composed of strips of wood or card-board, of the different widths necessary for affording the proper ledge-surfaces *a*, and the parting-leaves *c* may be either interposed between the strips prior to their being glued or otherwise united, or said leaves may be glued or pasted to the ledges. The spaces between said leaves are then filled with samples, and in the case of thin delicate goods several pieces of fabric may be inserted, all being connected at one end and glued or otherwise secured to a ledge, and notes pertaining thereto may be written or previously printed on the parting-leaves, which serve also as protectors to the fabrics. In Fig. 1 five samples, *b*, are shown, each being quite thick—as is usual with plushes, for instance—and each of four of the samples has its own step or ledge *a*, but the lower sample is secured to the inner surface of the back cover, closely adjacent to the front edge of the lowest step; and it will be seen that the height of each step corresponds with the thickness of the goods,

and therefore none of the samples will be exposed to undue compression, and each can be fully displayed without the distortion of any of the others. The covers *d* have a cloth or leather back hinge, which I sometimes glue to the back end of the binding-block, and sometimes I unite them by means of tacks or nails; but it is always advisable that the base-surface of the binding-block should be secured to the inner surface of the back cover, so that the block will be incapable of independent movement and enable the said inner surface of the cover to receive a sample in front of the lowest step of the block.

It will be understood that the thickness of the steps in the binding-block should not always be uniform, but properly proportioned to the thickness of the one or more samples to be secured on each ledge. It will be seen that the aggregate area of a set of samples thus mounted is much less than would be the case if they were stitched to form a book of the same size, and that no one sample will be obstructed from view by a preceding sample when thrown backward, thus enabling a fine

display to be made with a minimum quantity of fabric, which is a matter of material consequence in connection with costly goods in view of the large quantity of sample-books sometimes required. Whether the samples be secured by glue or paste, or even wire staples driven into the binding-block, the mounting operation involves but little skill and labor, and the firmness and strength of the books render them well adapted for distribution in the mails.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The sample-book for textile fabrics, consisting of the combination of suitable covers with a firm or rigid binding-block, step-like in form, and affording a progressive series of ledges upon or to which samples of fabric may be secured at one edge, substantially as described.

DARIUS L. GOFF.

Witnesses:

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