Apr. 3, 1923. 1,450,367

W. E. HAZELTINE

DECORATIVE FABRIC AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME

Filed Jan. 15, 1921

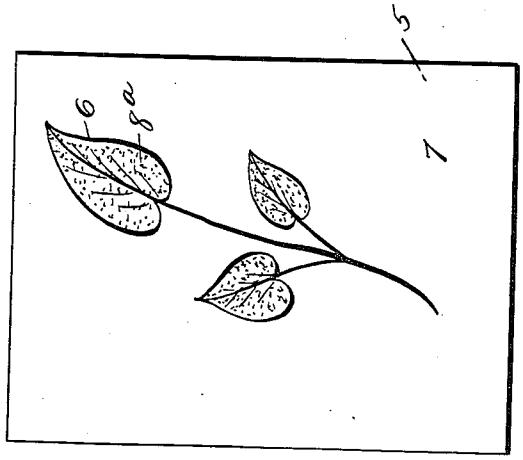


Fig. 2.

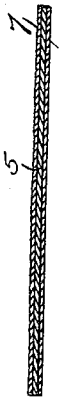


Fig. 3.

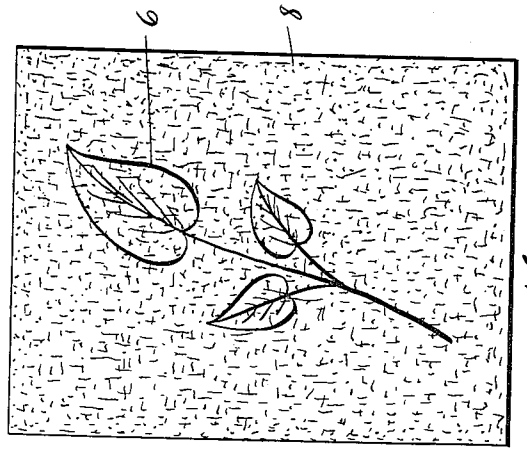


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER E. HAZELTINE, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

DECORATIVE FABRIC AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME.

Application filed January 15, 1921. Serial No. 437,406.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER E. HAZELTINE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decorative Fabrics and Methods of Manufacturing Same, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a decorative fabric and to the method of making the same. It is an object of the invention to create a decorative fabric which has the qualities of artificial leather but the appearance of a figured fabric. It is quite common to make what is known as artificial leather by coating non-figured fabrics with pyroxylin. According to the present invention a figured fabric, as cretonne, for example, though any suitable fabric may be employed, is coated with a transparent or semi-transparent film of pyroxylin. The result is the production of a fabric having much the "feel," appearance and weight of artificial leather but in which the original figures of the fabric are visible giving a highly ornamental and pleasing effect. This pleasing and ornamental effect is further enhanced by embossing the goods after coating in a fine pebble grain. This has the effect of breaking up the otherwise smooth and shiny surface, diffusing the light, giving the finished product a silky, fabric appearance and preventing reflected light waves from interfering with and confusing the light waves reflected from the pattern upon the fabric. This, of course, has the result of rendering the pattern clearly visible from every angle.

By this treatment cretonne and other light weight fabrics, not ordinarily suitable for such uses are given such strength and weight as to adapt them to be substituted for tapestries, velours, whipcords, table covers, chair upholsteries, automobile upholstery and many other articles where heretofore quite expensive figured fabrics have been employed. Furthermore the treatment aforesaid renders the fabric waterproof and adapts it for use in such places as upon cushions for porch furniture, trunk and bag linings, automobile upholstery, boat upholstery and a variety of other places where the fabric is likely to be exposed to the elements. Furthermore the rendering of the fabric waterproof renders it washable without the removal of the fabric from the article on which it is used. My new product is also useful as upholstery for theatre seats. It has been found that pile fabrics, such as plush and velour, are tiresome to the occupant of the seat because their surface is very rough and will not permit of a person changing his position easily. The product of the present invention has all of the beauty of the woven fabric but has a smooth surface which is free of the foregoing objection.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view illustrating a fabric constructed in accordance with the present invention and embossed in a fine pebble grain over its entire surface;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but with the embossing limited to the surface of the design; and

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view.

Like numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawing.

In the drawing 5 designates a figured fabric, such as a piece of cretonne, for example, having any suitable design such as indicated at 6 imprinted or otherwise formed upon its surface. This fabric is coated with a transparent or semi-transparent film 7 of pyroxylin. Whether both sides of the fabric is coated is a matter of choice. In Fig. 3 I have indicated the fabric as being coated upon both sides and this may be done where it is desired to cause the fabric to have the appearance of a heavier "leather." Ordinarily, however, it is sufficient to coat the face or design side of the fabric 5 with the pyroxylin composition.

At 8 I have indicated embossing in a fine pebble grain. This embossing is done after the application of the coating and breaks up the surface of the coating and diffuses the light in the manner and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. In Fig. 1 the coating 8 is illustrated as extending over the entire surface of the fabric, while in Fig. 2 this coating which is here indicated at 8^a is limited to the surface of the design.

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction, arrangement and method described but includes within its purview whatever changes fairly come within either the terms or the spirit of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A figured fabric having a coating of transparent material the surface of which is embossed with a fine pebble grain to eliminate gloss.

2. A fabric having a design imprinted thereon and having a coating of a transparent pyroxylin composition, the surface of which is embossed to render it irregular and thereby eliminate gloss so that the pattern of the design will be visible at all angles through the said coating.

3. A fabric having a design printed thereon and a coating of transparent or semi-transparent material the surface of which is embossed with a design corresponding to the figures printed on the fabric.

4. A fabric having a design imprinted thereon and having a coating of a transparent pyroxylin composition, the surface of which is embossed with a fine pebble grain to eliminate gloss.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WALTER E. HAZELTINE.

Witnesses:
H. B. HYGATE,
LELURCALYON.