(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. JOOSS.

PATTERN MARKED FABRIC FOR GARMENTS.

No. 355,874. Patented Jan. 11, 1887.

Fig. 1.

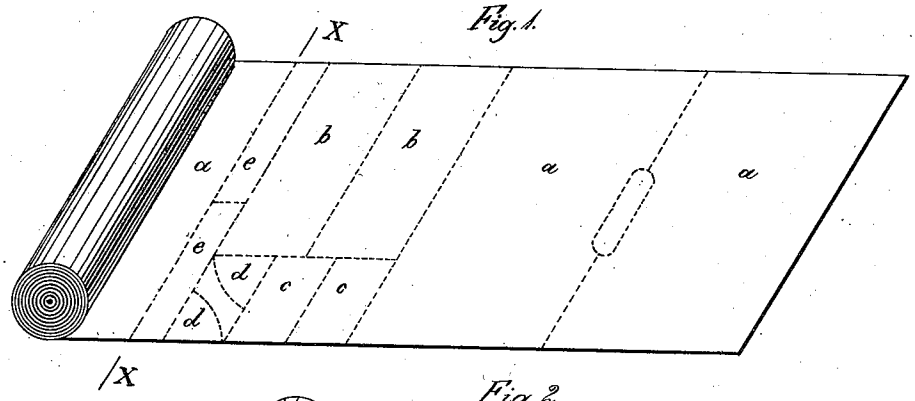


Fig. 2.

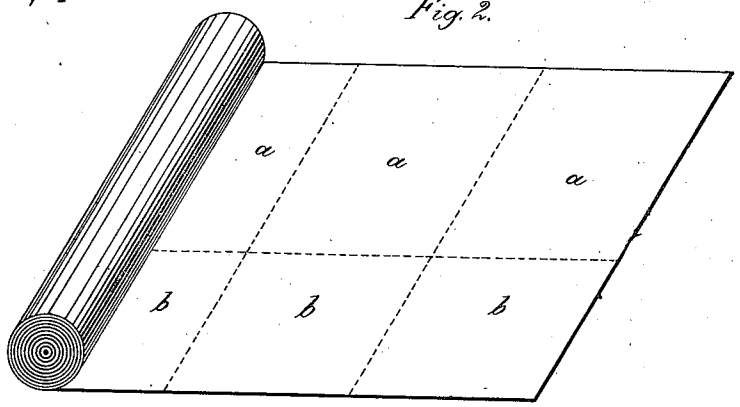
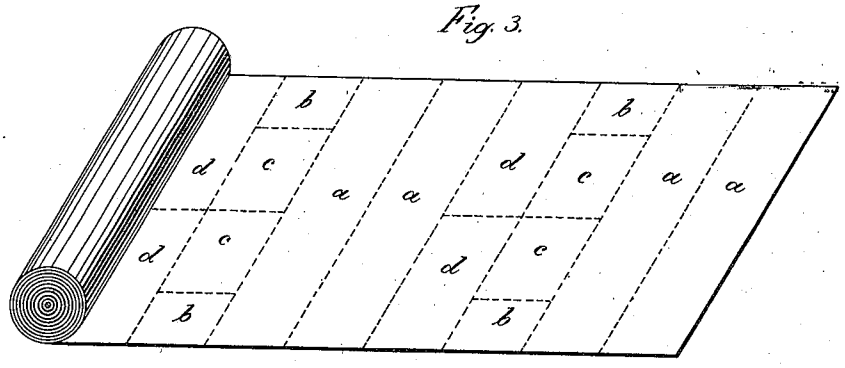


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

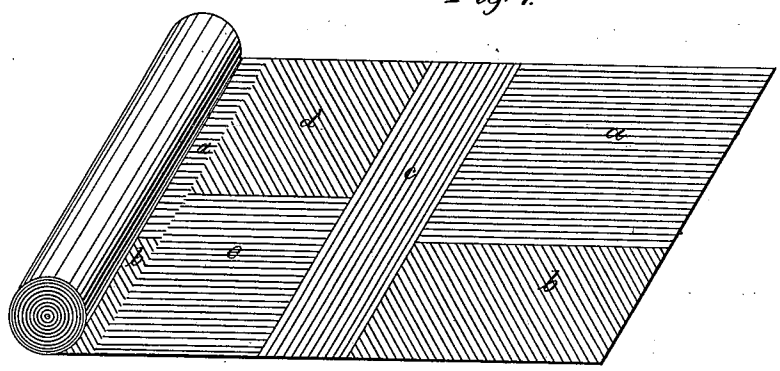
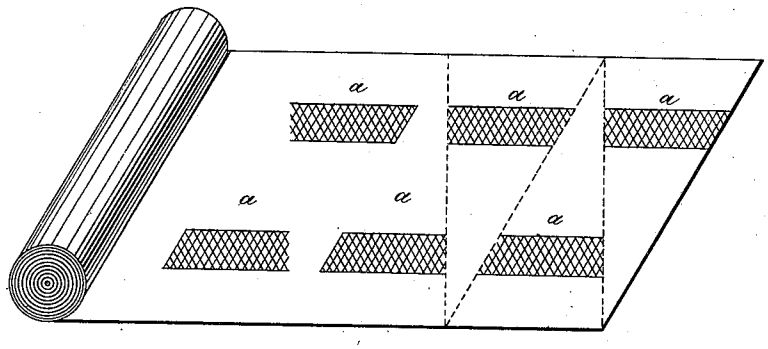


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD JOOSS, OF HEIDENHEIM-ON-THE-BRENZ, WÜRTEMBERG, GERMANY.

PATTERN-MARKED FABRIC FOR GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,874, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed December 7, 1885. Serial No. 185,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD JOOSS, a subject of the King of Würtemberg, residing at Heidenheim-on-the-Brenz, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Preparing Figures and Patterns for Clothes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to facilitate the manufacture of articles of wearing-apparel and other articles; and it consists in so marking a piece of fabric as to indicate the lines upon which it must be cut to form pieces suitable for use in the manufacture of the required article.

In the drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 are perspective views showing pieces of fabric as marked to indicate the lines for cutting sections of blouses, &c. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a modification. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the mode of marking cloth to be cut into sections for umbrellas.

According to the invention, textile or other fabrics are marked in the piece with the lines or indications showing where it shall be severed to form patterns required for use in making wearing-apparel or other articles to be produced from such fabrics, so that such fabrics, when purchased, already have the necessary patterns or designs upon them of the articles which the purchaser desires to produce. Thus a piece of cotton fabric such as is used for the manufacture of workmen's blouses has indicated upon its entire length the patterns of the pieces required for making such blouses, as indicated at Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, the parts marked *a b c d* being the patterns of the several parts of the blouse. The fabric may for this purpose either be provided with consecutive sets of complete patterns for a blouse, as indicated, or separate pieces of the fabric may each be indicated with repetitions of one and the same pattern, so that there are as many separate pieces of fabric as there are patterns required.

The first-described method is more suitable for retail commerce, where a purchaser, only requiring to produce a single garment, obtains all the patterns he requires on one and the same piece by cutting off a length at *x x*, Fig. 1, so that by cutting thus out along the lines indicated he will at once have all the patterns necessary to produce the garment.

The second method is more suitable for wholesale manufacture of wearing-apparel or other articles, and with it the advantage is gained of enabling each piece of fabric to be manufactured of a special width suitable for the particular pattern to be marked upon it, so that it will cut up without waste of material; or the fabric may have such of the several patterns upon it as will enable it to be cut up, as indicated at Figs. 2 and 3.

The marking of the patterns on the fabric may be effected in a variety of ways. Thus the necessary lines may be produced in weaving in colors or otherwise. Again, where the surface of the fabric is wholly or partially covered with an ornamental design printed or otherwise produced upon it, this design may be so arranged that its position on the fabric will indicate the lines on which the cutting has to be effected, without the necessity of marking such lines themselves. Thus Fig. 4 shows a fabric with a striped design, on which the stripes are arranged in such different positions as to indicate the boundary-lines of the several patterns. Fig. 5 shows a fabric for covering umbrellas, the positions of the design indicating the lines along which the triangular pieces are to be cut.

I am aware that it is not new to print the boundary-lines of patterns on a piece of goods; but my invention distinguishes from such means of marking the fabric, as I either weave or otherwise form in the body of the fabric the said lines or so arrange the ornamental designs as to indicate the lines for cutting without marking the said lines themselves.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

The within-described fabric for the manu-

facture of garments, consisting of a strip of textile material having formed therein by the arrangement of threads thereof lines or indications defining the patterns or forms of the pieces into which the fabric is to be divided in order to manufacture the garments, substantially as described.

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

RICHARD JOOSS.

Witnesses:
P. WICKMANN,
B. ROI.