(No Model.)

E. G. SMITH.

PATTERN FABRIC.

No. 601,595. Patented Mar. 29, 1898.

Fig. 1.

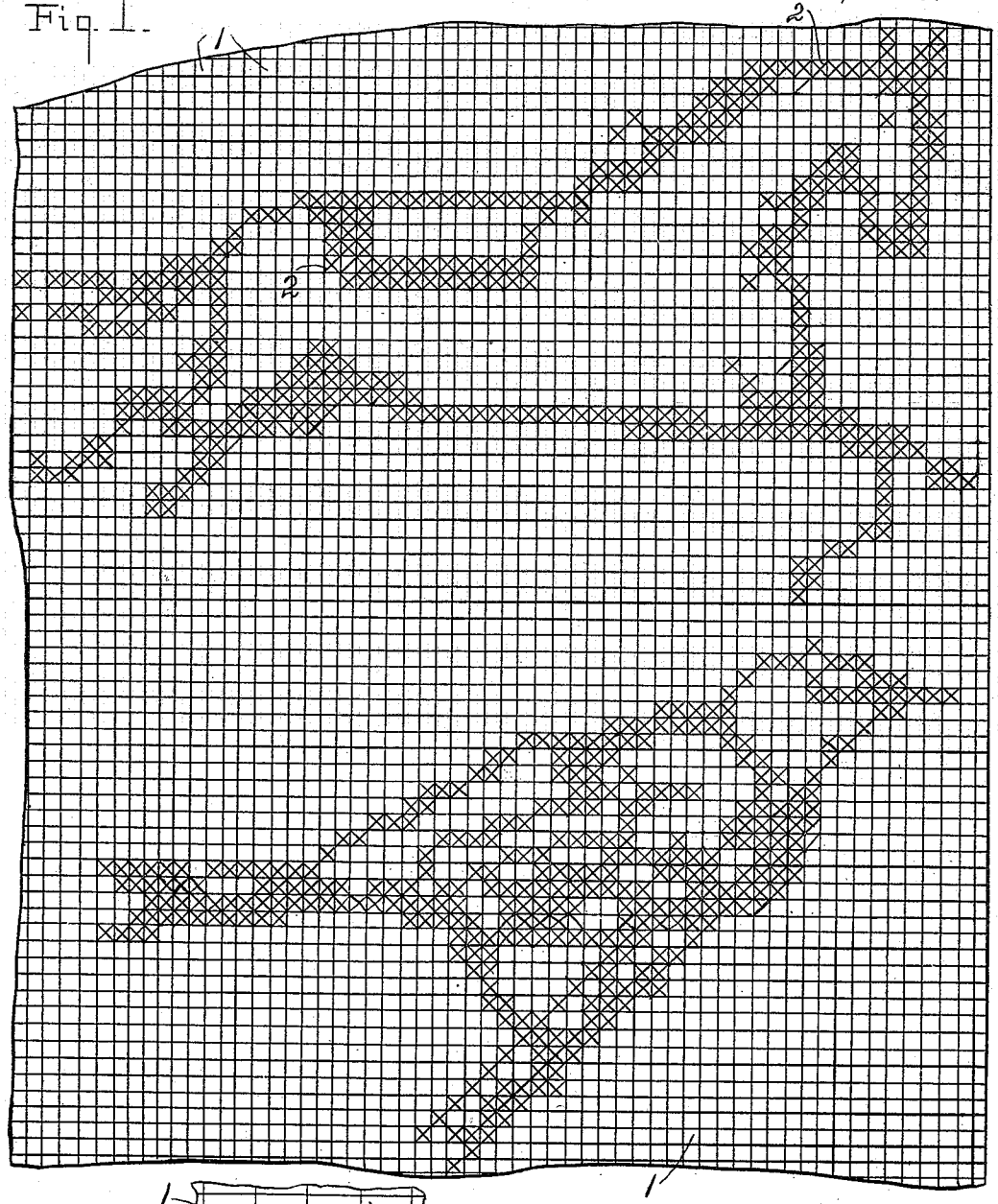


Fig. 2.

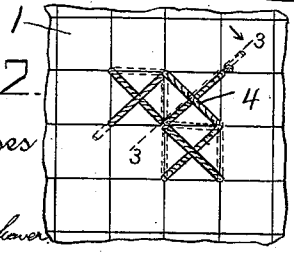


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PATTERN FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,595, dated March 29, 1898.

Application filed April 13, 1897. Serial No. 632,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLA GIVENS SMITH, a resident of Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Woven Fabrics Marked for Sewing; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of a piece of printed fabric. Fig. 2 is a plan of a fragment of fabric and showing several stitches, and Fig. 3 is a section of the same on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

Heretofore ornamental figures have been "stamped" upon pieces of fabric by well-known stamping devices, and the lines thus formed have been covered by stitches, with the result that the stamped figures were thus permanently fixed by sewing upon and in the fabric. The method is expensive owing to the cost of stamping the designs, and, further, the stitching is too difficult for young or inexpert seamstresses owing to the difficulty they experience in following the lines and suitably regulating the length of stitches The latter objection has been overcome in kindergarten practice by pricking figures in cardboard, the young learner being taught to pass the needle in succession through the holes in some regularly-defined order. Articles thus produced have in general no utility after they have served for the amusement or instruction of the young, though some pieces may possibly be regarded as ornamental and possess an interest in view of the youth of those making the stitches. The value of the practice to the pupil is also impaired by the too mechanical control of the stitches by means of holes formed in rigid material and because such material is unlike that to which the art of sewing is generally to be applied.

The solid appearance in the ornamental figure resulting from the proposed use of the improvement above referred to results from suitably-disposed series of dual stitches crossing each other at right angles. This crossing of the stitches gives a more decided effect to the stitched ornamentation when produced, and if the fabric with its pattern be used for instruction mainly it economizes material while enhancing the appearance of the product.

It will be obvious from the description herein that fabrics provided with marked patterns are not broadly claimed, and that no fabric is claimed other than one provided with crossed lines, such as the diagonals of a square, and having series or collections of such lines disposed to represent a definite pattern or figure, the crossed lines indicating suitable length and direction of the stitches requisite to ornament the fabric according to the pattern; and it should be understood that the crossed lines printed on a fabric and disposed to define a figure, the lines having suitable length for stitches, characterize the improvement.

It is designed by the present improvement to facilitate the ornamentation by hand of covers, quilts, curtains, hangings, and various other articles covered by or made from woven fabrics, and incidentally to render the production of the ornamentation easy for persons of ordinary skill and within the capacity of young children who can thereby be taught to ply the needle in such fabrics with the stimulus of a useful article ornamented by their own hands in view.

To effect the purposes above described, the fabric to be ornamented is printed with small squares, such as denoted by numeral 1 in the drawings. The entire web may be thus printed in the usual manner of printing, the fabric being of any desired width.

Numeral 2 denotes diagonal lines printed in certain of the squares, said squares being in such order and arrangement as to outline and represent a definite figure—as, for example, a horse or a bird—as shown in the drawings. In practice the figures thus outlined by printed squares having diagonal lines or other distinguishing marks are made more pronounced and decorative by stitches made with yarn, thread, or the like, 4, of any desired color or colors and covering the diagonal printed lines and extending each from the corner of a square to that diagonally opposite. As the length and direction of the proper stitches to be made to produce a figure are thus clearly indicated, great skill is not required for their production, and chil-

dren can be readily taught to do the work and enabled to produce articles for use which stimulate their interest and permanently reward their efforts. Aside from the instruction of children the improvement provides for the ornamentation of articles by the means described and will afford occupation for a large class of people usually wanting occupation, who can thus make their needles useful in home decoration.

The fabrics can be printed in all practicable sizes. For example, a size suitable for a bed-cover can be printed with tastefully-arranged ornamental figures in any number, the outlines of the figures being marked by the squares with the diagonals, and such a printed cover could be repeated throughout the whole length of a web of cloth, and obviously the same method could be adopted with other articles.

Parallel lines of the squares are only important as indicators of the ends of the obliquely or diagonally crossed lines—that is, indicators of the points where the needle is to be inserted. The holes heretofore provided in cards for kindergarten practice control too positively and mechanically the introduction of the needle, and the material is not such as the pupil will subsequently sew, as has been explained. Cardboard is not, therefore, well adapted to cultivate practical skill in sewing. By the present improvement it is only necessary that the points for the introduction of the needle be indicated or marked at or by terminals of the diagonally-crossed lines of uniform length. The sides of the squares of which the crossed lines are diagonals illustrate one means for this purpose. If desired, the stitches may extend from the terminals of the obliquely-crossed lines to the point of the intersection of said lines. A woven fabric having a plurality of short crossed or diagonally-disposed lines of uniform length and provided with terminal lines or indicators to indicate points for the insertion of a needle to form stitches crossed on said diagonal lines, the lines being disposed to represent a definite figure, is characteristic of the improvement.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A woven fabric having marked thereon a plurality of short crossed lines of uniform length, and having marks to indicate their terminals, said terminals being the points for the introduction of the needle in sewing, the crossed lines being disposed to represent a definite figure and having suitable length and direction for crossed stitches to be made to fill in said figure, substantially as described.

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

ELLA GIVENS SMITH.

Witnesses:
SIMEON SMITH,
LIZZIE L. MEADE.