A. ZEINZINGER.

METHOD OF MENDING CLOTH.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1911.

1,018,541. Patented Feb. 27, 1912.

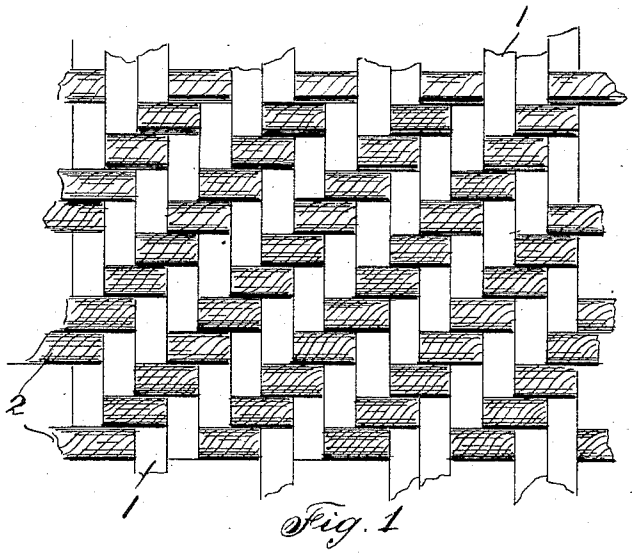

Fig. 1

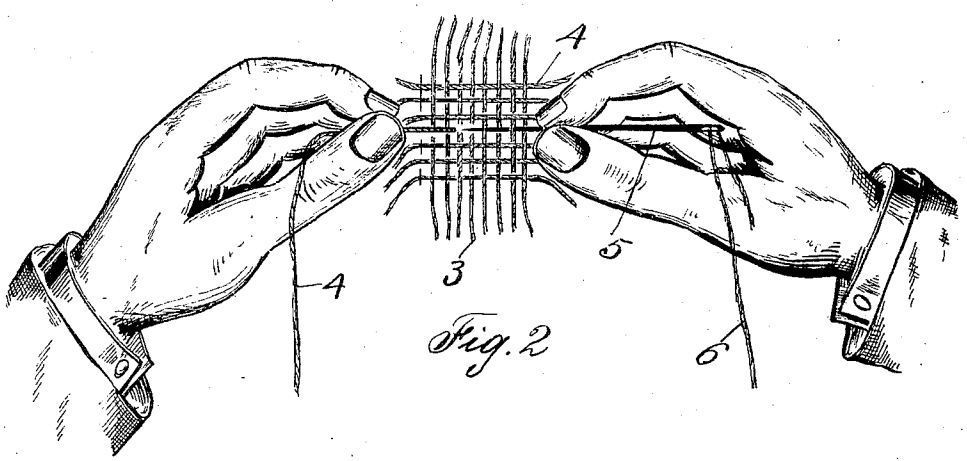

Fig. 2

WITNESSES

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METHOD OF MENDING CLOTH.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALOIS ZEINZINGER, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Methods of Mending Cloth, of which the following is a complete specification.

Heretofore it has been difficult to mend holes in cloth from which garments such as men's suits, or ladies' suits or skirts are made, especially where the cloth is constructed in a fancy weave of different colored threads, so that the patched or mended portion will not show. This is rendered more difficult by reason of the fact that it is ofttimes hard to procure a piece of goods for a patch which will exactly match the goods of the garment, and, furthermore, if such goods are accessible, it is difficult to insert the patch so that its union with the garment will be invisible. As a consequence fine and expensive garments which have been torn are ofttimes discarded because their owner does not care to wear a garment on which a patch would be visible.

The main objects of this invention are to provide a method of mending cloth by means of which the mended portion cannot be discerned; to provide a method of mending cloth by means of which the exact figure of the weave of the cloth may be reproduced; and to provide a method of mending cloth whereby the inserted portion becomes practically an integral part of the goods.

A specific embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an enlarged, fragmentary elevation of a piece of goods to which the method of mending embodied in this invention is particularly applicable. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view showing the method of removing the guide threads and inserting the permanent threads in a piece of goods having a slightly different style of weave, the spaces between the threads being greatly exaggerated to more clearly illustrate the process.

As shown in the drawings the goods to be mended is made up of threads 1 and 2 of different colors which are woven to form a particular design, though the method is equally adaptable for mending goods having but one color of thread.

Should a hole be formed in the goods, guide threads 3 and 4, of a length greater than the cross dimensions of the hole are provided and are woven across the hole and into the goods in the same design of weave as that of the goods. The guide threads are preferably of as many colors as, but of different colors than, the threads of the goods. A particular color of guide thread is then selected to substitute in the hole a particular but different color of thread in the goods and is worked into the goods on opposite sides of the hole, so that the guide threads extend across the hole and in longitudinal alinement with the threads of the particular color in the goods. The process is repeated until the broken or torn out portion of each of the threads of the goods has been replaced by a guide thread of different color. The guide threads are of such length that after they are in place their ends will project from the face of the goods sufficiently to be grasped by the operator. The guide threads are then withdrawn individually, and while each is being withdrawn a needle 5, having a thread 6 of the same kind and color as the ruptured thread of the goods which is in alinement with the guide thread being withdrawn, is inserted in the path of the guide thread, so that when the thread 6 is pulled through it lies in alinement with a thread of the same kind and color in the goods and is woven in the same design as such thread. If more than one thread of the same color lie side by side in the goods the inserted thread of that color is worked back and forth across the hole as many times as there are threads of that color. By making the inserted threads correspond with like threads of the goods a weave is produced over the hole that so nicely resembles the original goods that it cannot be distinguished by the eye. The ends of the inserted threads are cut closely to the inner or wrong side of the goods so that a smooth surface is produced.

While I have shown and described but one specific method of carrying out my invention it will be understood that many details of the method described may be varied or omitted without departing from the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. A method of mending holes in cloth, comprising arranging guide threads in the cloth about the hole in the same form as the weave of the cloth, then replacing each

guide thread with a thread corresponding to a particular thread of the cloth.

2. A method of mending holes in cloth, made of different colored threads, comprising weaving guide threads across the hole in alinement with the threads of the cloth and arranged in the same pattern, said guide threads being of as many colors as but of different colors than the threads of the cloth, each color of guide thread being arranged in alinement with a different color of cloth thread, then withdrawing each guide thread and inserting in its place a thread of the same color as the corresponding thread of the cloth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ALOIS ZEINZINGER.

Witnesses:
CARL BARR,
ROBT. KLOTZ.