

H. F. T. MEGRAUD.
Imitation Embroidery.

No. 153,976.

Patented Aug. 11, 1874.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 2^a. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

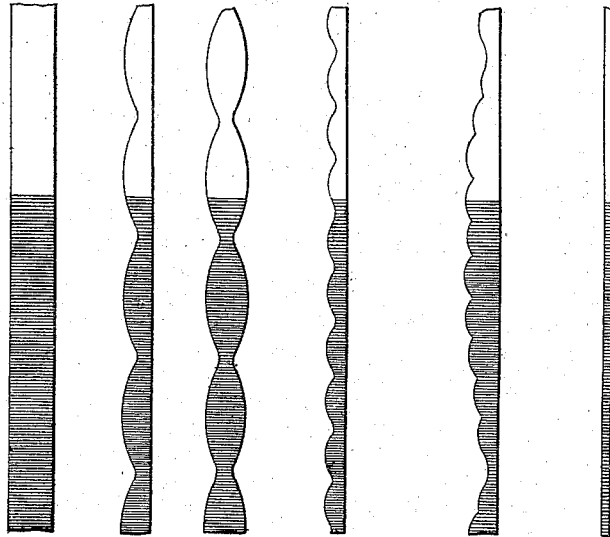


Fig. 7.

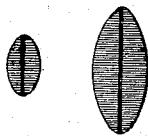
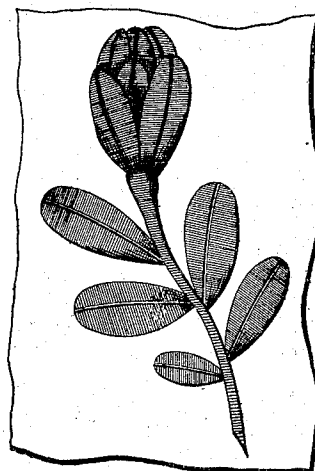


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
Aug. M. Tanner.
John Hamon

Fig. 8.



Inventor *H. F. T. Megraud*
Per *Wm. B. Attorney*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRI FRANÇOIS TIMOTHÉE MÉGRAUD, OF PARIS, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO EDWARD VERNON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN IMITATION EMBROIDERY.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,976**, dated August 11, 1874; application filed March 5, 1874.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, HENRI FRANÇOIS TIMOTHÉE MÉGRAUD, of Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Embroidery; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to a new article of manufacture, to be employed principally in the production of floral and other designs in imitation of embroidery, in raised satin-stitch, upon cloth, net, muslin, and all kinds of stuffs to which embroidery is or may be applied.

The article of this invention is characterized by the facility and rapidity with which the most tasteful and complicated designs, in all combinations of colors, may be produced. It may also be used as edging or trimming.

According to this invention, a strip of any suitable fabric, such as tape, for instance, is first impregnated with a strong gum, in order to impart the necessary stiffness. The said strip is then cut on one or both edges, according to any desired pattern, which may be scoloped, curved, dentated, serrated, or otherwise, either by means of a stamp or cutter, which rises and falls at intervals as the strip passes beneath, or by means of a machine having a revolving knife or cutter, between which and a bed-roller the strip is passed, as described in the specification accompanying an application for Letters Patent filed by me in the United States Patent Office December 24, 1873; or the strip may have both edges plain, according to the purpose to which it is to be applied. The said gummed or stiffened strip is then passed through the machine described in the specification accompanying the application for Letters Patent filed by me in the United States Patent Office December 24, 1873, whereby it is covered with threads, which are wound on the said strip by the rotating thread-carrying arms as it is drawn through the machine, as fully described in the said specification; or the strip may be covered

by the machine described in the specification of another application for Letters Patent filed by me in the United States Patent office on the 24th day of December, 1873, in which rotating arms wind threads around the strip at the same time that shuttles carrying other threads form with the first named a kind of woven edge to the strip. In either case, the surfaces of the strip are so covered with threads as to resemble satin-stitch when sewed onto any fabric.

It should be observed that the word thread, as employed in the course of the present description, includes all kinds of threads, those generally employed being silk, cotton, wool of all colors, and also gold and silver threads, which materials may be employed singly or in any desired combination.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the gummed tape before it is cut; and Figs. 2 2^a, 3, 4, 5 show strips of various patterns covered with thread for half their length by one of the machines referred to. Fig. 6 shows a similar strip on an enlarged scale covered with thread by the last-named machine. Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate examples of the applications to show how leaves, buds, and flowers are made.

Portions of the covered strips are bent into the form of leaves, flowers, stems, and other designs, and fixed on any suitable stuff by sewing, a raised foundation of wood or other material being placed beneath in the case of flowers, as usual in embroidering, to bring the design into greater relief.

As before mentioned, this forms a perfect substitute for machine or hand work in the production of embroidery in raised satin-stitch, being vastly superior to either, both in the results and in respect of the amount of silk, time, and expense required for its production. It differs both from needle and machine work, both of which are comparatively flat, and pass through the material on which they are worked, whereas the embroidery of this invention is applied on the material and secured thereto by sewing.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

The method of producing floral designs upon all kinds of textile fabrics in imitation of embroidery by means of strips of tape or other fabric having their edges straight or cut into scallops or indentations, covered with threads wound evenly thereon, and formed into the

required designs and applied to the fabric, substantially as herein described and shown.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 4th day of February, 1874.

HENRI FRANÇOIS TIMOTHÉE MÉGRAUD.

Witnesses:

CH. F. THIRION,
PICOT.