(No Model.)

E. CORNELY.

EMBROIDERED FABRIC.

No. 370,246. Patented Sept. 20, 1887.

FIG. I.

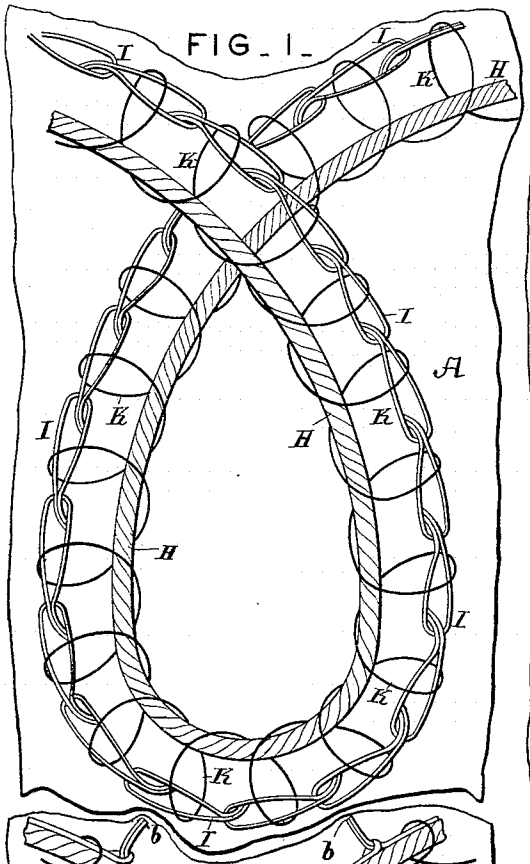


FIG. II.

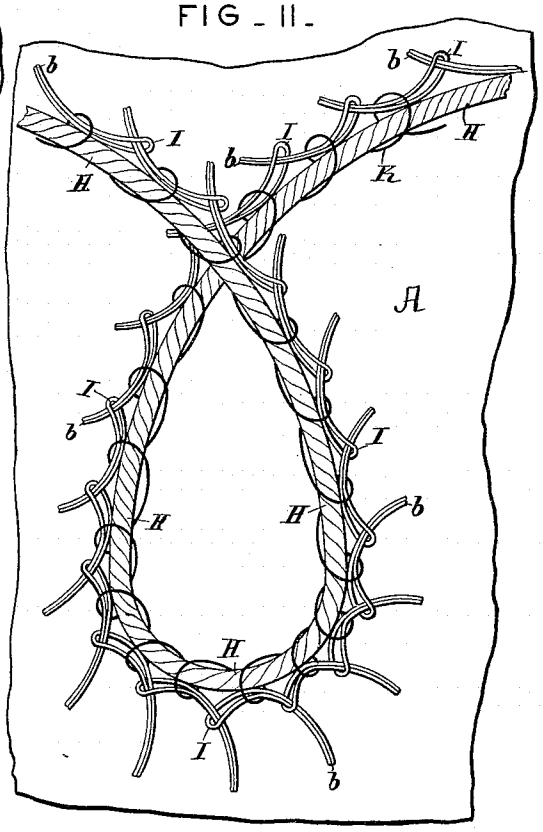


FIG. III.

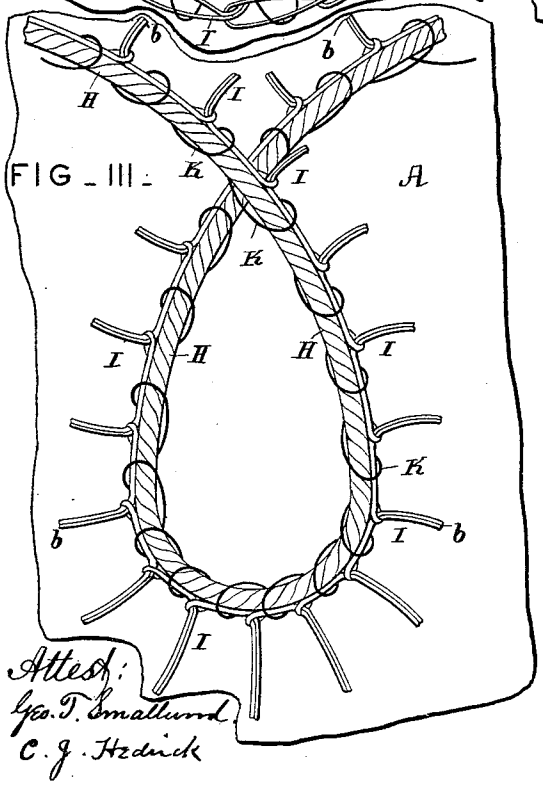
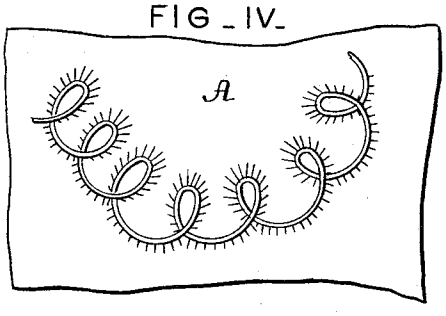


FIG. IV.



Attest:
Geo. T. Smallwood
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Inventor:
Emil Cornely
by A. Pollok
his attorney

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL CORNELY, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

EMBROIDERED FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,246, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed March 14, 1887. Serial No. 230,781. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL CORNELY, a resident of Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ornamental Embroidery, which is fully set forth in the following specification.

In Letters Patent No. 311,644, dated February 3, 1885, I have described and claimed a new method of fixing cords or braids to textile fabrics by means of a sewing or embroidering machine, by winding a thread around said cord and around the stitch made by the machine. I have found that by varying the tension of the threads, and of the cord which is employed for said work, a variety of ornamental new embroidery seams can be produced. The said ornamental seams are represented on an enlarged scale in Figures I, II, III, and in full size in Fig. IV.

I represents the chain-stitch produced by a needle-hook; H, the cord, and K the thread which is wound around both of them, as explained in Letters Patent 311,644.

In fixing cords or braids to the material it is necessary that the cord should arrive at the work with the least tension possible, if it be desired that the length of the cord supplied should be the same as the length of the line of seam, so as to cover entirely the latter, which would otherwise appear at the side of the cord, and would thus injure the fine appearance of the work; but when, on the contrary, a certain tension is given to the cord H, and when the thread K is much slackened, the cord H will appear in short curves inside the chain-stitch seam I and nearly parallel to it, as represented at Fig. I. When the needle-hook is set higher, it will draw longer loops above the cloth, and the loops of the chain-stitch I will be slackened. Upon then tightening the thread K it will draw the slack loops of the chain-stitch I against the cord H, and as the threads of said loops pass through the cloth at the points *b* they are held at said points, and thus is produced the embroidery represented at Fig. II. By still more raising the needle-hook the chain-stitch loops I become still looser, and the ornamental seam represented at Fig. III is produced, which represents substantially a cord from which small radial lines extend.

It is evident that a thread can be employed in place of a cord, H, to produce a thinner or thicker inner cord.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a fabric having on the face thereof a cord or thread following the lines of a suitabe pattern or design, and a series of threads extending or radiating from said main cord or thread upon the surface of the fabric, substantially as described.

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

EMIL CORNELY.

Witnesses:
ROBT. M. HOOPER,
JOS. B. BOURNE.