Aug. 6, 1929. M. GOLDBERG 1,723,729

APPLIQUÉ FABRIC

Filed Feb. 9, 1929

Fig. 1.

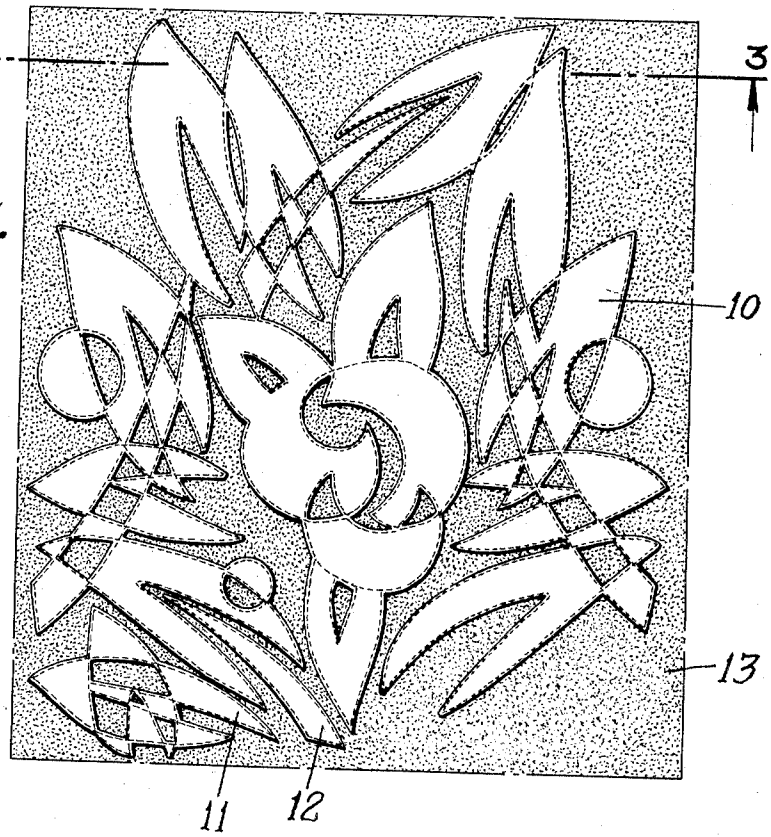


Fig. 2.

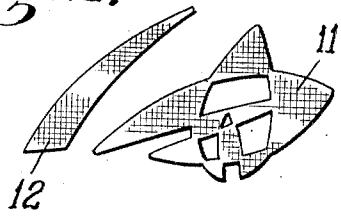
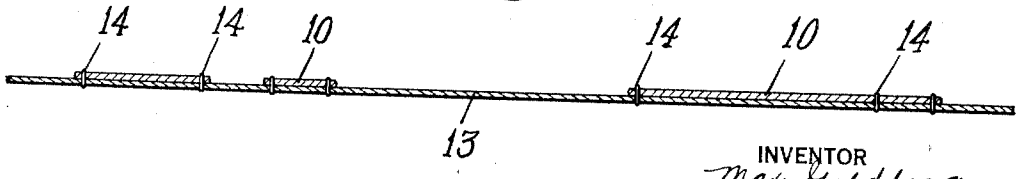


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX GOLDBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

APPLIQUÉ FABRIC.

Application filed February 9, 1929. Serial No. 338,710.

My invention relates to the appliqué stitching of fabrics of all kinds and to the articles produced thereby.

This application is a continuation in part of my application, Serial No. 166,842, filed February 9, 1927.

In certain kinds of appliqué work, as in appliqué stitching, where it is aimed to have a design formed by one fabric being superimposed as by stitching or any other manner of attachment, upon a larger base fabric, of different, or of the same color or material, the portions of the first fabric not required in the design are separate from the first named fabric, as by cutting away adjacent the attaching or stitching sections thereof, it is highly essential, both for the appearance and length of life of the finished product that the edges of the design formed of the appliqué fabric, present a neat, smooth outline, against the larger base fabric.

As is well known, the cut edges of a woven fabric, fray and unravel very easily, so that unless means were provided for preventing such unraveling, the appliqued fabric would soon be marred in appearance by loose and hanging threads and frayed edges, and would become quite valueless. For producing the neatest and most pleasing effect, it is highly desirable not only that the cut edges of the fabric design should not unravel or become frayed, but that such edges should as much as possible resemble a freshly cut edge and show as little evidence of having been manipulated or treated as possible.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an appliqued article, composed of a fabric having attached thereto, a design cut from a fabric of contrasting color, texture or material, the free edges of such design having the smooth, flat appearance of a freshly cut edge, yet having no tendency to unravel or fray even after considerable wear.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method of producing an article of this kind, which is simple and efficient, and permits designs of the greatest intricacy and beauty to be prouced.

In carrying out my invention, I coat substantially, the whole surface of one side of the fabric from which the designs are to be cut from the material, which will bind the threads of the fabric together or form a connecting web between the individual threads.

The coating may be composed of any suitable film-forming or cementitious material, preferably one that is not affected by cleaning and laundering fluids, heat and water, is odorless or very nearly so, and produces a pliable, soft finish.

When the coating on the fabric which I will call the applied or patent fabric has become dry, it is then attached to a base fabric which may be an article of apparel, upholstery, drapery, et cetera; the attachment being made by stitching, cementing or in any other suitable way; so that the coated side of the fabric is disposed next to the base fabric.

In the attaching or stitching step, the design which is desired is worked out, wherein the stitching which may be formed by threads of the same color or different color, determines the outer and inner boundary limits of the design.

The following step, comprises the cutting operation, wherein all the applied fabric exteriorly disposed of the boundary line made in the attaching or stitching operation in formation of the design, is separated from the applied fabric, as by hand or machine cutting adjacent the boundary limits of the design, leaving a design formed of the applied fabric on the base fabric. The thread ends and the surface in general at the point of cutting being part of the surface of the applied or parent fabric that has been coated, will through the action of such coating material, be free from frayed edges or loose threads.

In order to set forth my invention more clearly, I have illustrated in the accompanying drawing, an embodiment of the inventive idea, such illustration being merely by way of example and not by way of limitation. In said drawing,

Figure 1, is a plan view of a piece of appliqué fabric, produced in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2, shows two design elements, cut from the parent fabric and presenting flat, sharply defined edges; and

Figure 3, is a section, along the lines 3—3 of Figure 1.

My improved process for introducing an appliqué product of high quality and particularly, appliqué stitching, comprises the following steps; first, coating the woven fabric from which the design is to be cut, with a film-forming or cementitious sub-

stance, preferably on only one side thereof, and permitting such coating to dry; and second, attaching the applied fabric with its coated side facing the base fabric, and forming the required design for the applied fabric on the base fabric, by means of the attaching operation, such as by stitching, and finally cutting the sections of the applied fabric adjacent and outside of the boundary limits formed by the attaching medium.

The parent fabric (not shown) for the design is coated in any suitable way on substantially the whole surface of one side thereof, with a thin coating of a soft and pliable substance, preferably one that is not affected by laundering and cleaning fluids such as benzine.

While a number of such coatings are available, I prefer to employ a mixture of colloidal suspension of the following ingredients:

8 parts pyroxylin.

1 part of an ester of phthalic acid dissolved in a solvent, and preferably diethyl phthalate dissolved in methyl alcohol and benzine, and

1 part of a softening agent, such as castor oil.

This coating is applied with a brush or scraper or by other means and then dried, either through exposure to the atmosphere, or mechanically. There is thus obtained a woven fabric having a thin film adhering to one side thereof, and forming a connecting web between the threads thereof. The fabric, which I shall call applied or parent fabric, is then applied to the base fabric 13, in any suitable manner and preferably by means of stitching 14. This stitching of course, is either done by hand or by machine, but in carrying out the stitching operation, I evolve a design wherein the stitches form the boundary limits of the design. I then cut the applied or parent fabric along the line adjacent to the boundary limits, as shown in Figure 1, whereby the threads produce different design elements, such as 10, 11 and 12, indicated in Figures 1 and 2.

In this manner, the design fabric formed through cutting the applied or parent fabric, the base fabric and the stitching which may be of the same or contrasting colors, produce a beautiful appliqued effect.

As indicated in the drawings, the ends or the peripheral surfaces of the cut parent fabric, are sharply defined, and show no tendency to unravel due to the properties imparted to the fabric by virtue of the coating thereto applied.

As can be seen from the drawing, designs of the greatest complexity and intricacy may be cut from the parent coated fabric and no great care need be exercised to prevent pulling or loosening of threads. The sharpest corners may be cut without danger of destroying the weave and no matter how coarse the weave, the parent fabric may be cut either along the warp or along the weft or transversely to both, without causing unraveling of the yarn. During the cutting operation the operator may run his fingers along the edges of the design without danger of unraveling the threads. The edges remain flat and sharp like a freshly cut edge and remain so indefinitely. The design fabric is soft and pliable to the touch and lies flat against the base fabric, producing a pleasing and artistic effect.

Although the description herein indicates that the attaching and sewing step to form the design of the applied fabric upon the base fabric is previous in time to the step of cutting the applied fabric adjacent the boundaries of the design formed by the sewing or stitching, it is within the province of this inventor to reverse the steps, that is, coat the fabric to be aplied, cut out a design, and then apply this cut fabric to a base fabric as by sewing, stitching or other method, within the outer boundaries of the cut design.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made to the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of the invention set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An appliqué article, comprising a base fabric, and a cut design of textile fabric, attached thereto, said design being coated on the side facing said base fabric, substantially completely with a thread fraying preventive coating.

2. An appliqué article comprising a base textile fabric, and a superimposed textile fabric, in the form of a design, said superimposed fabric being coated substantially, completely, with a thread fraying-preventive coating.

3. An appliqué article comprising a base textile fabric, and a superimposed textile fabric, in the form of a design, said superimposed fabric being coated substantially, completely with a thread fraying-preventive coating, said coating being of a constituency to allow the coated fabric to retain its properties of flexibility, color, and texture.

4. An appliqué article comprising a base textile fabric, and a superimposed textile fabric in the form of a design attached thereto, said superimposed fabric being coated on the side fastened to said base textile fabric substantially completely with a substance having the property of preventing the fraying of the threads on the edges of the design, and being of the constituency to allow the fabric forming the said design, to substantially retain its properties of flexibility, color and texture.

MAX GOLDBERG.

DISCLAIMER

1,723,729.—*Max Goldberg*, New York, N. Y. APPLIQUÉ FABRIC. Patent dated August 6, 1929. Disclaimer filed October 23, 1931, by the patentee.

Hereby enters this disclaimer to claims 1 and 2 of said patent, said disclaimer being as follows:

Referring to claim No. 1, which reads as follows:

"1. An appliqué article, comprising a base fabric, and a cut design of textile fabric, attached thereto, said design being coated on the side facing said base fabric, substantially completely with a thread fraying preventive coating."

he disclaims from the scope of said claim No. 1, any appliqué article, save an appliqué article, which has a cut design, coated on the side facing the base fabric thereof, substantially completely with a thread-fraying-preventive coating, which allows the exposed face of the fabric forming the said design to substantially retain its property of color.

Referring to claim No. 2, which reads as follows:

"2. An appliqué article comprising a base textile fabric, and a superimposed textile fabric, in the form of a design, said superimposed fabric being coated substantially, completely, with a thread fraying-preventing coating."

he disclaims from the scope of said claim No. 2, any appliqué article, save an appliqué article, which has a superimposed textile fabric in the form of a design, coated substantially completely with a thread-fraying-preventive coating, which allows the superimposed textile fabric to substantially retain its property of color.

[*Official Gazette November 17, 1931.*]