

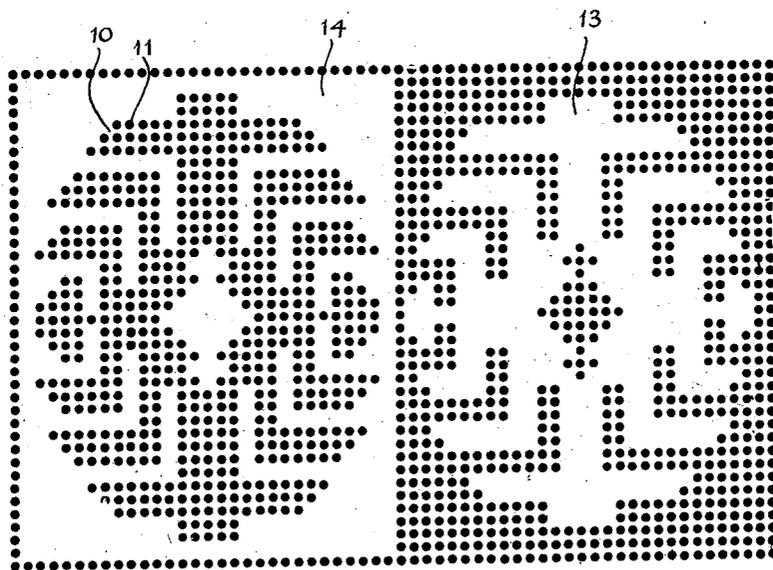
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E. I. GOLDING

METHOD OF ORNAMMENTING FABRICS

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METHOD OF ORNAMENTS FABRICS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN I. GOLDING, a citizen of the United States, residing at 420 Riverside Drive, in the city, county, and State of New York, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Ornamenting Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a method for ornamenting the surface of fabrics and the like, and coordinately involves a method for laying out a design to be employed in such ornamentation.

Fabrics to be employed for dress goods frequently have surface ornamentation applied thereto, as this is found to add an element of attractiveness to fabrics and also to the garment made therefrom. Such ornamentation is generally produced by passing the fabric through a machine having a printing roller upon which is cut the desired or a predetermined design to be reproduced or printed upon the fabrics.

Such character of fabric ornamentation produced by me involves (a) the method I employ to lay out a desired or predetermined design and (b) the method I employ to produce such design upon the printing roller and coordinately involves (c) the production of a design upon a fabric, the effect of which is enhanced by the manner in which the design is contra-distinguished from the background.

Designs are generally laid out along a preconceived idea of what is believed will prove to be effective. Not only does this necessitate the preconception of a definite predetermined design but also involves the actual production of this design on a surface. As anyone skilled in the art is aware, the number of such preconceptions which a person, even highly talented, can originate is limited, and furthermore such preconceived designs when actually laid out are frequently found not to measure up to expectations or to be otherwise unsatisfactory. For these reasons the laying out of acceptable designs is not only expensive but of rapidly increasing difficulty with the increase of designs sought.

For the purpose of overcoming these objections I have devised a method of laying out designs which is, to a great extent mechanical and necessitates a minimum of pre-conceptive effort and this phase of my invention involves the employment of a sur-

face already prepared with contrasting portions, one of which forms a background so that by producing changes in the relationship of the two, such relationship can be made to assume an infinite number of variations, each of which will be a different design.

Another phase of invention involves the manner in which I treat the print roller so as to produce the variations in the surface thereof, as a result of which the printing surface is produced.

The production of a design upon any surface involves broadly the production of a contrast in portions of the surface and as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, variation merely in the character of the background and foreground, without any variation of the two as to dimensional or positional relationship, gives enhanced effects and by another phase of my invention, I produce such relationship in character of the two that the effect of the design produced is heightened.

For the attainment of the objects referred to and for gaining such other benefits and advantages that will appear or be pointed out below I have devised one manner of employing my invention which is illustrated in the drawings wherein—

The figure shows the manner of laying out a design in accordance with my invention.

In the laying out of designs, I employ a surface which is already prepared with what I term a foreground and a background. This I accomplish for instance in the specific method herein disclosed by me, by employing a sheet having a surface of one color such as white, and then causing spaced portions of said surface to be of a contrasting color such as black. In the illustrated form, the surface 10 is white and the portions of contrasting color are the dots 11. These dots are preferably spaced a substantial distance apart and are arranged symmetrically of the surface in all directions. They are also preferably spaced equally in all directions. Of course it will be understood that the paper can be prepared in advance with these dots thereon.

While I have shown these portions 11 as circular dots, it will be understood of course, that they may assume any dimension or shape. It will also be understood that while I find it of advantage for my purpose gen-

erally to have these dots equally spaced and symmetrically arranged in all directions, this is not essential and in fact it may be found of advantage to have the arrangement otherwise, to meet particular situations.

This prepared surface in fact becomes one having contrasting portions one of which forms a background and in the practice of my invention I change the dimensional relationship of the two.

This I accomplish by obliterating part of one of the contrasting portions. In the manner of forming the design illustrated in the drawings where the surface generally is white the dots are black I accomplish this by painting over with white a certain of the black dots along predetermined lines as clearly shown at 13 and 14. By following the method shown on the right of the drawing, the white surface forms the design with the black dots as the background and on the left the opposite result is reached.

By obliterating dots symmetrically along lines on opposite sides of the median longitudinal and transverse lines, very effective and pleasing designs are quickly attained and it is apparent that the designs which can so be obtained are limitless in number and that designs of a complicated character can be laid out even by one not expert in the art.

The design thus laid out and found acceptable is then formed upon a printing roller by means of dots arranged substantially as in the design already laid out. This manner of forming a design upon a printing surface has decided advantages which will be obvious to any one skilled in the art.

In employing a printing surface such as described, for the production of a design upon a surface, a design will be formed which in all respects corresponds to that which was originally laid out and which is shown in the drawing. In other words, the design formed upon a fabric by means of the contrast between the surface of the fabric and the dots grouped and outlined as shown in the drawing will prove extremely effective. Furthermore, it will be obvious that the forming of a design by the application of ink at a number of spaced points rather than by solid printing possesses decided advantages.

Having thus described my invention and illustrated its use, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The method of laying out designs which includes the employment of surfaces made up of contrasting portions, all the surfaces being identical, and obliterating some of the contrasted surface; the remainder of said surface outlining the design.

2. The method of laying out designs which includes the employment of surfaces made of contrasted portions of markings all of the surfaces being identical, obliterating portions of the surface markings and leaving designs outlined of surfaces of said first mentioned character.

3. The method of laying out designs which includes the employment of surfaces each having dots similarly arranged thereon to form the background and eliminating predetermined dots to cause remaining dots to assume a definite outline.

4. The method of producing a design upon a printing roller which includes the step of outlining the design by spaced portions of contrasted surfaces including uniformly and symmetrically arranged dots.

5. A method of forming designs upon a surface consisting in providing said surface with a background of symmetrically arranged identical marks, and obliterating certain of said marks to form the design.

6. A method of forming designs upon a surface consisting in providing said surface with a background of symmetrically arranged lateral and longitudinal parallel rows of marks, and obliterating certain of said marks to form the design.

7. An article of manufacture consisting of material having an exposed surface, said surface being provided with a plurality of symmetrically arranged identical marks whereby designs may be formed by obliterating certain of said marks.

8. An article of manufacture consisting of material having an exposed surface, said surface being provided with a plurality of symmetrically arranged lateral and longitudinal parallel rows of marks whereby designs may be formed by obliterating certain of said marks.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

EDWIN I. GOLDING.