

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. WIGET.

METHOD OF PRODUCING LACE TUCKS ON FABRICS.

No. 417,456.

Patented Dec. 17, 1889.

Fig. 1.

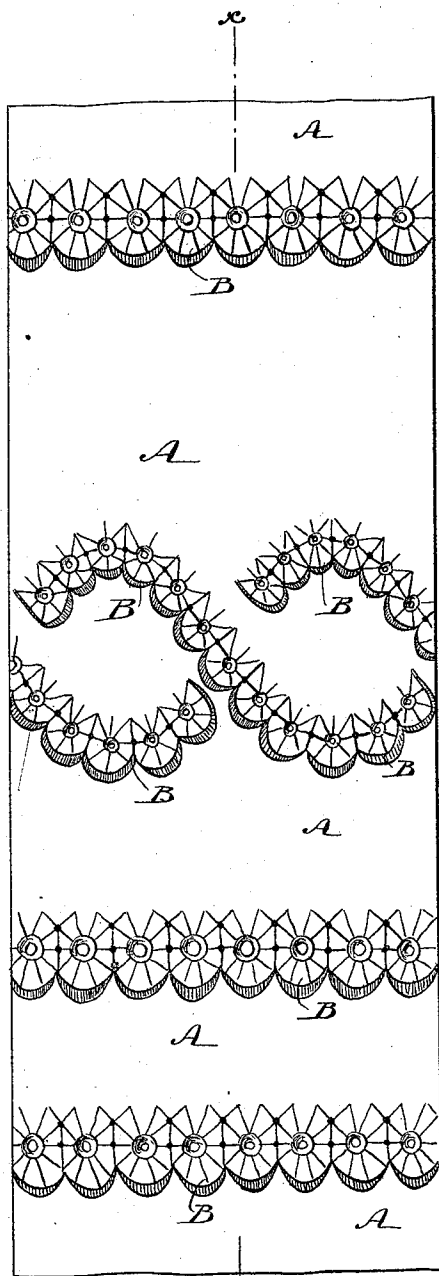
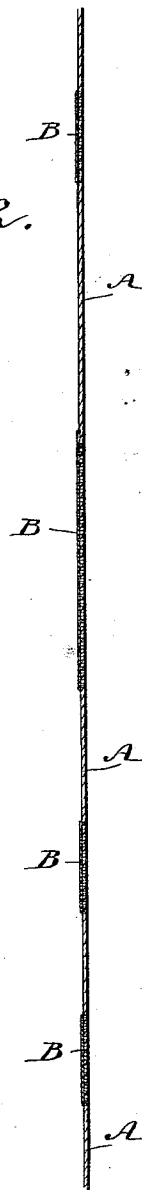


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

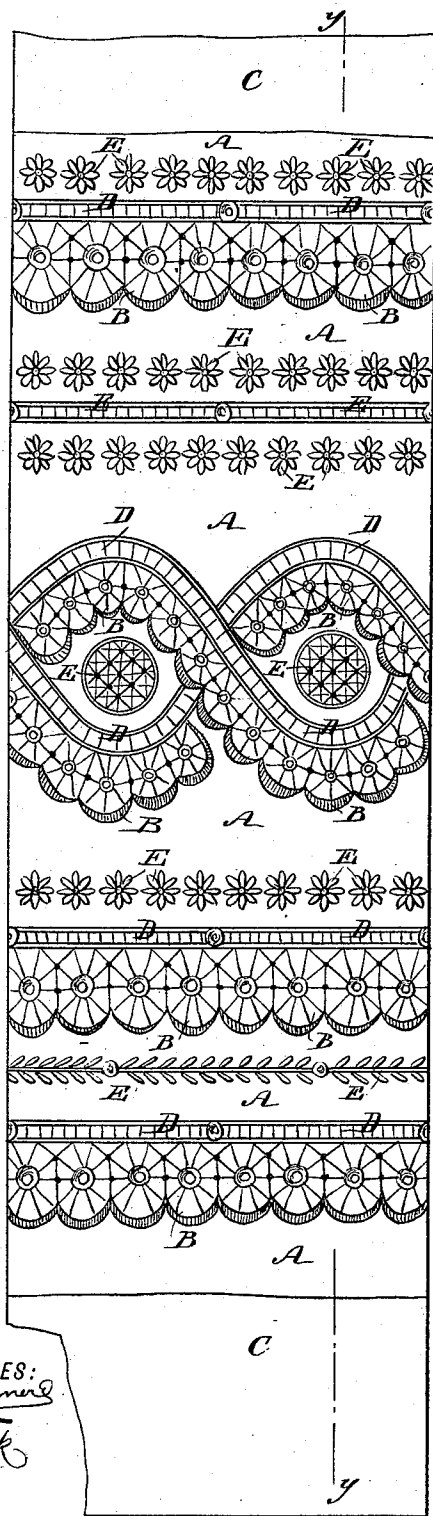
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Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

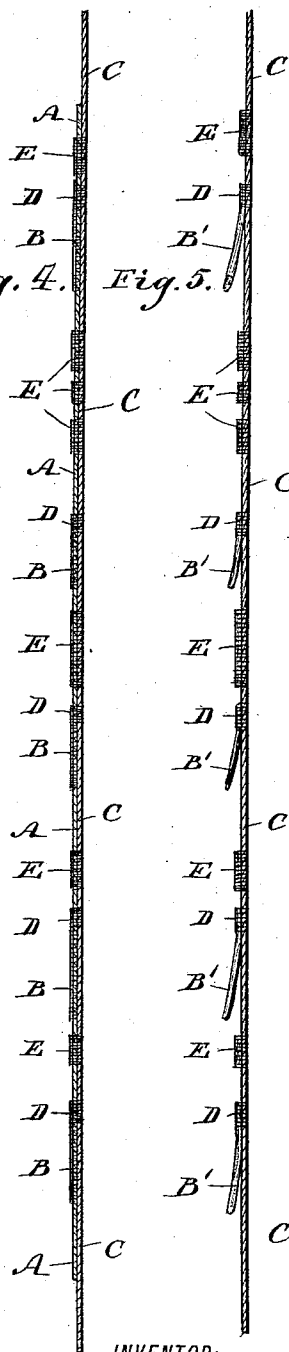


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN WIGET, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO LOEB & SCHOENFELD, OF
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METHOD OF PRODUCING LACE TUCKS ON FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 417,456, dated December 17, 1889.

Application filed April 19, 1889. Serial No. 307,739. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN WIGET, a citizen of Switzerland, at present residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Producing Needle-Lace Tucks or Embroideries on Fabrics, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved method of producing needle-lace tucks or embroideries on fabrics used more particularly for ladies' wear, and has for its object to cheaply and nicely produce tucks or embroideries of this character and of any desired pattern or size on muslins or like vegetable-fiber fabrics not affected by a chemical solution which will cut away or remove animal-fiber fabrics on which embroidery patterns are worked prior to joining the two fabrics together.

The invention will first be described, and then will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a face view of a piece of fabric or material of animal nature, such as woolen or silk goods, which may be decomposed or cut away by the action of a chemical solution, and with embroidery produced thereon by cotton or other threads which will withstand the action of the chemical solution and which will form the tucks or embroideries on the finished fabric. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof, taken on the line $x x$ in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a face view of the aforesaid embroidered fabric as it appears when stitched or joined by embroidery to a piece of cotton or other fabric not affected by the chemical solution and which forms the main part of the finished fabric. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the two fabrics, taken on the line $y y$ in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the finished fabric, showing the decomposable face material removed and the tucks hanging free from one edge.

The fabric A (shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the drawings) is made or woven from wool, silk, or any animal or other substance which

will be decomposed or cut away by the action of chloride or caustic soda or any other proper chemical solution. On this fabric A is first produced embroidery B by using cotton or other threads unaffected by the chemical solution. These embroidery patterns B may have any desired size or pattern, accordingly as the finished tucks or embroideries which they form are to be straight, wavy, scalloped, angular, or round, and as the style of the garment or drapery of which they form a part may suggest or require. The next step in the process is to connect this embroidered fabric A B to the face of the main fabric C, made of cotton or other material not affected by the chemical solution, and preferably by lines of stitches D, which are preferably embroidery-stitches, which form their own complete selvage and cannot rip. These connecting-lines of stitches or embroidery D are also made by cotton or other threads which will not be destroyed by the chemical solution. The two fabrics A C, connected by the embroidery D, may now be treated to a bath by immersion in chloride or caustic soda or other proper chemical solution, this being the most practical and desirable mode of applying the solution to the fabric A, which the solution will cut away or destroy, thus leaving the fine embroidery B hanging as free needle-lace tucks B' from the fabric C at the lines of stitches or embroidery D, which had previously connected the two fabrics, the fabric C now constituting the main portion or ground of the complete tucked piece, and as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings. The two fabrics A C may, however, be connected together at places afterward, forming both edges of the finished guipure or needle lace embroidery, which then would be fastened to the main fabrics at both edges, as will readily be understood.

When other embroidered patterns are to appear on the finished tucked fabric C, they may be worked into it by cotton or other threads not affected by the chemical solution and at places clear of the tucks, and before the two fabrics A C are joined by the stitches or embroidery D, and this method will be adopted when the tucks B' are to be consid-

erable distances apart. In this case the tuck-embroidery B will be produced on a strip of material A only about as wide as the finished tuck, and this narrow embroidered strip will
 5 be connected at the top or edge by stitches or embroidery D with the main fabric C prior to placing the fabrics in the acid or chemical solution. When these other embroidered patterns E desired on the finished fabric are
 10 quite close together, or are to appear within curved, round, or angular loose needle-lace tucks on the finished fabric, I prefer to work said patterns E directly through the two fabrics A C at the same time that the tuck-connecting lines D of embroidery are produced,
 15 the fabric A in this case extending for the full width or space between the upper and lower lines of the embroidery and as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings. After application of the chemical solution, by a bath
 20 or otherwise, to these two embroidered fabrics the embroidery-patterns E will remain on the fabric C adjacent to the connecting-lines D of embroidery and between or within
 25 the contour of the free needle-lace tucks, and as will be understood from Fig. 5 of the drawings.

Where there is to be a single needle-lace tuck or a few such tucks quite widely separated, it is obvious that, however the fabric C may be embroidered, it is more economical to use narrow strips of material A with the tuck-patterns B worked on them and connect them to the main fabric C; but when a series
 30 of needle-lace tucks are to be produced quite close together on the main fabric C it is manifestly cheaper to use one piece of material A wide enough to receive the embroidered patterns which form all the tucks, as time will be
 35 saved in handling the goods; hence the latter method of producing a series of adjacent needle-lace tucks is preferred in practice.

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

1. The herein-described method of producing needle-lace tucks or embroideries on fabrics, which consists in first embroidering by threads indestructible by a chemical solution and upon a material which will be decomposed
 50 by such solution the patterns which are to form said tucks or embroideries on the finished fabric, then connecting this embroidered fabric to another fabric not affected by said
 55 chemical solution and by means indestructible by said solution and on lines at which the finished needle-lace tucks or embroideries are to be fastened to the fabric not affected by the solution, and then applying the chemical
 60 solution to the two joined fabrics to remove the first embroidered decomposable fabric and allow the finished needle-lace tucks or embroideries to hang or project from the face of the other fabric not affected by the chemical
 65 solution, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The herein-described method of producing needle-lace tucks or embroideries on fabrics, which consists in first embroidering by threads indestructible by a chemical solution and upon a material which will be decomposed
 70 by said solution the patterns which are to form the tucks or embroideries on the finished fabric, then connecting this embroidered fabric to another fabric not affected by said
 75 chemical solution by embroidery-stitches produced by threads not affected by the chemical solution and forming their own complete selvage on lines from which the finished tucks or embroideries will hang or project, and then
 80 applying the chemical solution to the two joined fabrics to remove the first embroidered decomposable fabric and allow the finished needle-lace tucks or embroideries to hang or project from the face of the other fabric not
 85 affected by the chemical solution, substantially as herein set forth.

JEAN WIGET.

Witnesses:

HENRY L. GOODWIN,
 C. SEDGWICK.