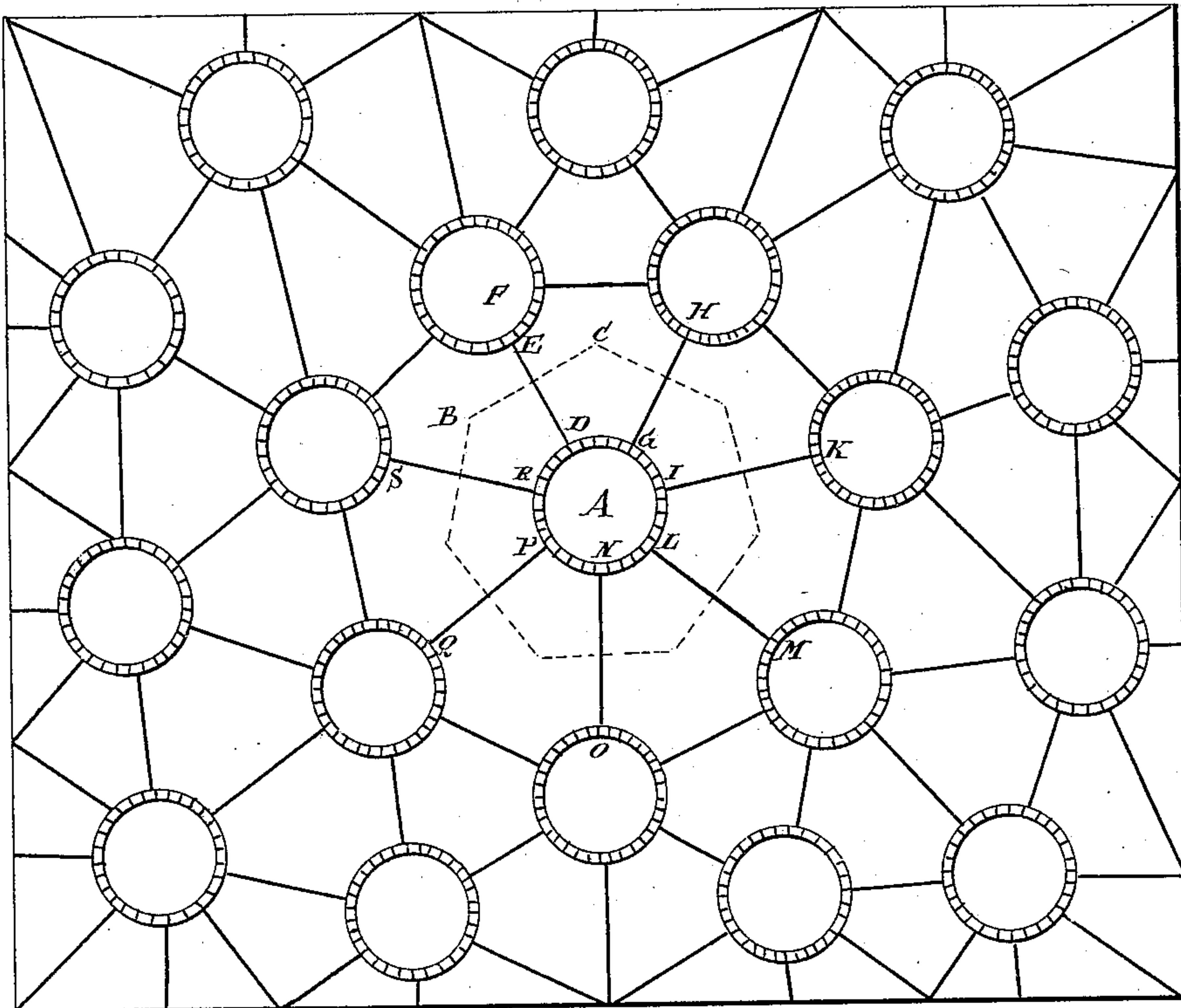


(Model.)

J. WIGET.
Manufacture of Embroidery.

No. 238,626.

Patented March 8, 1881.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WIGET, OF ARBON, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES WETTER, OF ST. GALLE,
SWITZERLAND.

MANUFACTURE OF EMBROIDERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,626, dated March 8, 1881.

Application filed December 27, 1880. (Model.) Patented in France November 12, 1880, and in England November 20, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WIGET, of Arbon, in the Republic of Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machine-Embroidery and in the Process for Manufacturing the Same, (for which I have obtained a patent in France, No. 127,720, bearing date November 12, 1880, and also a patent in Great Britain, No. 4,797, bearing date November 20, 1880;) and I hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the use of embroidering-machines to make the same.

Heretofore the figures made by machine-embroidery have been connected to each other by the cloth or fabric on which the figures are embroidered.

The object of my invention is to embroider eyelets, spiders, sprigs, dots, or any other figures in such a manner that the said figures shall be connected together only by embroidery-thread.

To carry my invention into effect I use an ordinary embroidering-machine fitted with a perforating apparatus; and to make my description more intelligible I will refer to the accompanying drawing, which represents a single design. Other and more elaborate designs may be embroidered in a similar manner.

The design shown is six times the size of the pattern to be embroidered. I take a piece of fabric or cloth and place it in the machine in the usual manner. I then make under-stitches on it where the figures are to be embroidered. The circles on the drawing represent the figures, which in this case are annular figures, connected by embroidery-threads, as shown by the radial lines extending from one figure to another. I commence this work, for instance, at the figure A. I then perforate the cloth from B to C, and a thread is drawn from A to E on the front side of the cloth. Afterward two or more under stitches are to be made in the figure F to come back with the thread on the front side of the cloth at the point E. Then the thread already drawn is to be surrounded with some stitches through the opening B C and fastened at D.

By this process the surrounded thread is placed entirely on the front side of the cloth, and the cut-up cloth underneath can be gathered by embroidery more easily and more completely. In the same way have to be drawn also the threads G H, I K, L M, N O, P Q, R S, and the cloth is perforated round A. After all these threads are drawn the cloth which has been cut up round A has to be gathered by embroidery, if this has not been done before in progressing with the work. In passing over to the next figure a few stitches are again to be wound around the thread connecting it, which is done so that the leap-stitches (or long connecting-threads) may not remain visible, and thus the proceeding is continued *ad libitum*. After the whole space to be worked is in this way covered the surrounding border is made by a row of embroidery-stitches, whereby the remainder of the cut-up cloth will be gathered, if this work has not been done during the before-mentioned operations. All the embroidered objects or figures have to be surrounded with a row of embroidery-stitches to complete the figures and gather the cut-up cloth. In embroidery with no open-work, where stitches are placed from the center to the periphery, it is not absolutely necessary to have such a row of embroidery-stitches.

By this process it will be noticed that any pieces of cloth can be detached from the body of the fabric and remain attached only with embroidery-threads, which pieces of cloth are to be filled with any kind of embroidery.

By the use of my invention I am enabled to make what I call "embroidery-lace," in which the figures or patterns may be irregular and varied, and at any convenient distance apart, connected with each other and with the body of the fabric only by embroidery-thread, and not by portions of the cloth or fabric, as in common embroidery.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A process of manufacturing embroidery which consists in connecting the embroidered figures by radial embroidery-threads extending from one figure to another, said embroid-

ery figures being made with the body fabric of the cloth, as described.

2. A process of manufacturing embroidery which consists in first perforating the body
5 fabric in any desired pattern, and then drawing a thread on the front side of the cloth from one designated point to another, two or more stitches being then made to come back with

the thread on the front side of the cloth at a given point, and all being surrounded with 10 stitches through perforations, substantially as described.

JOHN WIGET.

Witnesses:

E. GONZENBACH,
C. F. TENNY.