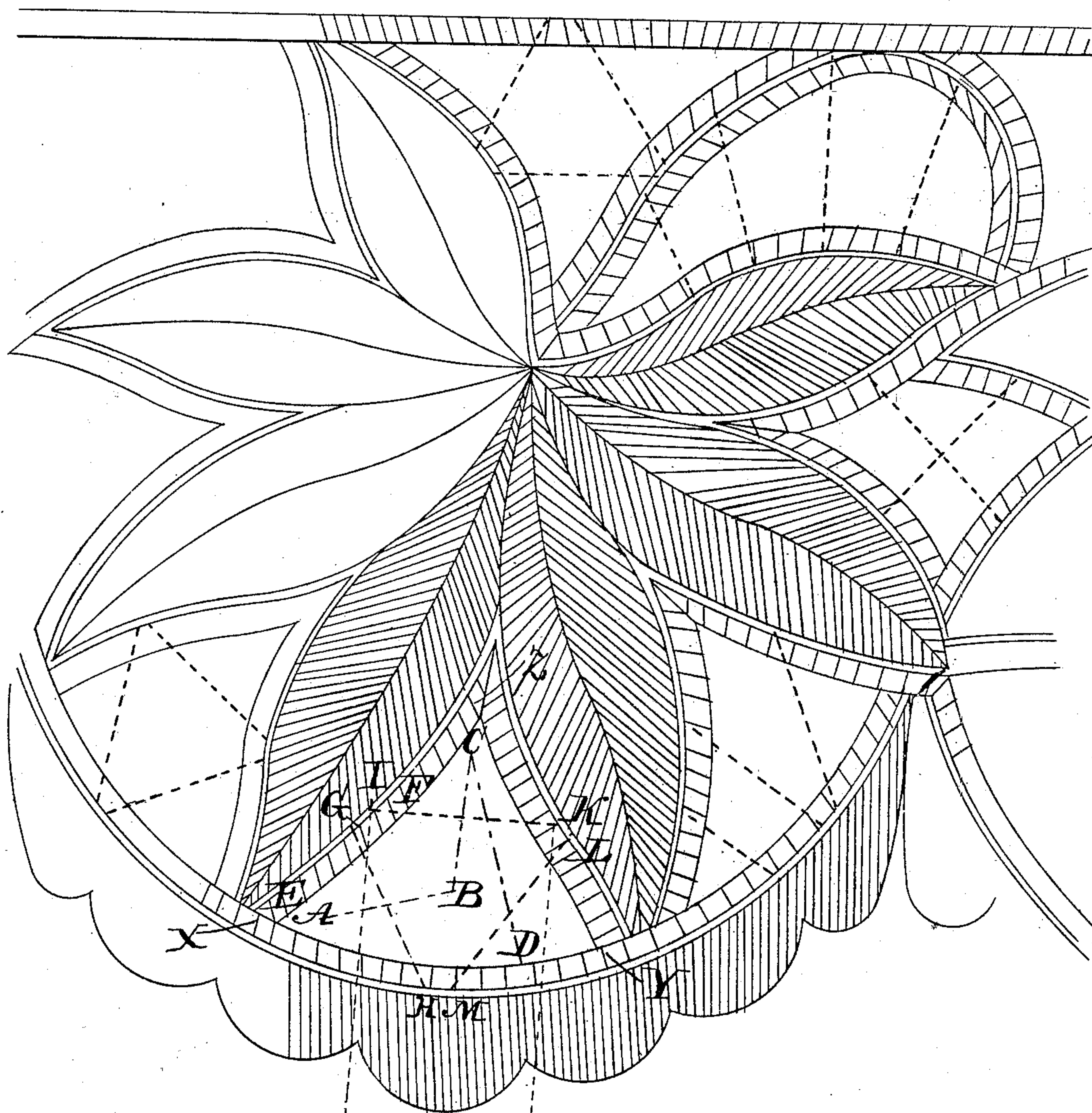


(No Model.)

J. WIGET.
EMBROIDERY.

No. 257,258.

Patented May 2, 1882.



Witnesses:

J. M. Swanham
Edw. G. Siggers

I' K'
K''

Inventor:

John Wiget
by H. Babcock
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WIGET, OF ARBON, ASSIGNOR TO WETTER BROTHERS, OF ST. GALL,
SWITZERLAND.

EMBROIDERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,258, dated May 2, 1882.

Application filed December 2, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WIGET, of Arbon, in the Republic of Switzerland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machine-Embroidery; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the manufacture of machine-embroidery to use the same.

10 The object of my invention is to gather all parts of the fabric not covered by embroidery-stitches, or which do not make part of the figure or design, and to form of the said parts of the fabric, combined with embroidery-thread, 15 the outlines of the figure or design.

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 simple 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 want to bring the portion of the cloth X Y Z, as shown in the drawing, (which can be of any shape and size,) in the outline of the design. I perforate the cloth 30 from A to B, for instance, and begin to gather with the ordinary embroidery-thread, by the ordinary action of the machine, the cut cloth on the outline from E to F. After that I place an embroidery-thread, G H, in the manner 35 hereinafter described, in order to keep the cloth firm and even at the edge of the design. I call this thread an "auxiliary" thread. In the same way I place the embroidery-thread I K, having previously perforated from B to C, 40 and I then continue to gather the cut cloth from F, where I stopped, until the cut B C is no more sufficient, when I have to perforate from C to D and place the embroidery-thread L M, after which the gathering of the cloth 45 can be continued until the starting-point E is reached and the whole cloth X Y Z is gathered in the outline of the design and replaced by the auxiliary threads G H I K L M, which serve to keep firm the surroundings. In this

manner the work will be continued until the whole design is complete, after which the auxiliary threads, which can easily be cut off, are removed.

The placing of the auxiliary threads can be done in two different ways, as shown in the projection I' K' and I'' K''. Suppose I have perforated and gathered the fabric in succession, as described above. I place the embroidery-thread as shown in projection I' K' at the point I; I pass the needle from the front side of the fabric to the back, from the back at K' to the front, make a stitch between the outline and the design, which brings the thread again on the back side, where I pass it again at I' to the front and fasten it, and thus continue; or as shown in projection I'' K'', which is preferable, 65 as the thread has to be cut off afterward on one side only, and by forming a sling or loop on the other side it can easily be removed by drawing out, as the projection shows. 70

The figure of the embroidery manufactured according to my invention has a very strong and clearly-defined outline.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is— 75

The process of manufacturing embroidery consisting in the following steps: first, marking or indicating the outlines of a design on the body of the fabric; secondly, perforating 80 the body of the fabric in a line or lines outside of said design and near some part thereof; thirdly, fastening to the fabric an auxiliary thread or threads extending across said line or lines of perforations to keep the fabric firm 85 and even at the edges of the design; fourthly, in gathering into the outline of the design that part of the cloth or fabric which is between the outline thereof and the lines of perforations referred to; and, finally, in repeating these 90 steps until all the material inside of these perforated lines is gathered into the design, and then removing the auxiliary threads, substantially as set forth.

JOHN WIGET.

Witnesses:

E. GONZENBACH,
G. DEUTSCH-SCHUITLING.