

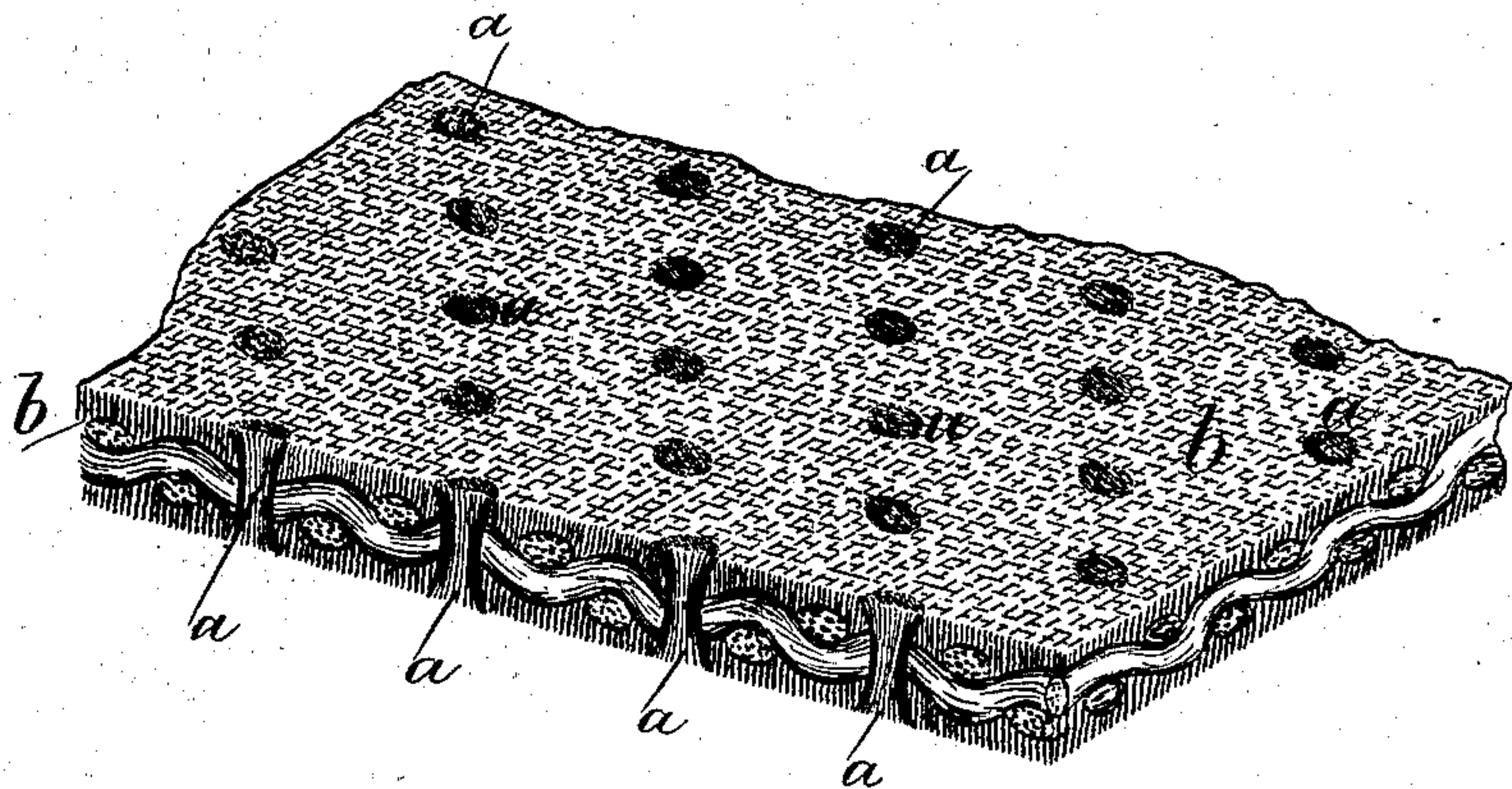
(Model.)

P. A. DAILEY.

METHOD OF ORNAMENTING TEXTILE FABRICS.

No. 257,921.

Patented May 16, 1882.



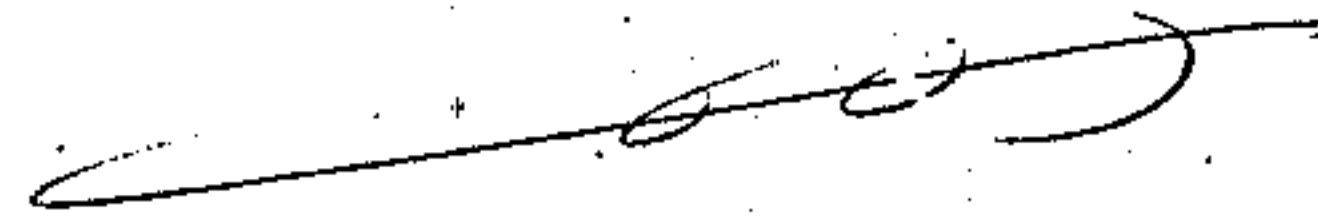
Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF ORNAMENTING TEXTILE FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,921, dated May 16, 1882.

Application filed July 18, 1881. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PARLEY A. DAILEY, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in the Method of Ornamenting Textile Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

Tufted fabrics have been made by forcing wool or other fiber in the bat or sliver through woven or felted cloth by means of needles or vibrating awls, and in some instances patterns have been produced upon the surface by these means. Fancy cassimeres and satinets have been spotted by warp or filling threads brought to the surface periodically; but this requires expensive machinery, and changes cannot be easily made in the patterns or appearance of such goods.

My improvement is made for spotting the goods so that both sides are alike, or nearly so, and there is no thread running from one spot to the other, and the colors employed and the location of the spots, and consequently the appearance of the fabric, can be varied as desired. I draw through the cloth at intervals threads or yarns of fibrous material and cut the same off short at or near the surface of the cloth, so that the cloth becomes spotted, which spots may be promiscuous both in color and position, or they may be placed with regularity to produce a pattern or patterns, and the threads or yarns may be of the same character of fiber as the cloth, or varying, and the cloth may be woven, felted, or knitted. I have found it preferable to introduce these spots into woven woolen cloths and to use wool or worsted for the same, and to full the goods after the spots have been introduced, and such goods may or may not be sheared. Each spot made by such short transverse threads passing from one face to the other contributes to the general appearance of the fabric, and as various colors can be used the harmony of the entire appearance is a matter of taste and easily varied from time to time, as fashion or the demands of the market may call for. The machine for introducing these spotting-threads will form the subject of a separate application.

The fabric herein described is a new article of manufacture, and is not dependent upon any particular machine for introducing and cutting off the short threads or yarns in the cloth.

In the drawing I have shown by a perspec-

tive view and in an enlarged size a piece of cloth cut through a range of the spotting-threads, *a a* being the spotting-threads, and *b* the fabric.

If the fibrous materials are of a character to felt together, the spotting-threads will be firmly held by the interlocking of the fibers; but under any circumstances the fabric contracts around the thread and the ends of the short thread spread more or less, and the spots are held firmly in the fabric.

All woolen fabrics have to go through a longer or shorter process of fulling and shrinking, which deadens the colors of the ornamenting-threads, and where low fabrics are made with cotton and wool and shoddy they have to be not only fulled, but also run through a dye to destroy the cotton specks in the fabric. Now, this process dims, and in many cases nearly destroys, the colors of the threads that are woven in to produce patterns, while in my fabric, as it only needs a slight shrinking after the spots are introduced, the bright colors of the spots and patterns are not injured, and in the low fabrics they are almost as distinct as in the fine.

I am aware that fabrics have been ornamented with spots formed of threads passed through the fabric two or more times, with the ends of the threads interlocked and concealed. In my fabric the reverse is the case. The ends only of the threads form the patterns or spots.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article, a fabric of fibrous material having interposed spots composed of threads passing through from one face to the other of the fabric, with the ends spread and interlocked with the fibers of the fabric, substantially as specified.

2. The method herein specified of spotting textile fabrics, consisting in passing threads through the fabric, cutting off such threads at or near the surface of the fabric, and causing the fibers to expand and interlock, so as to hold the spotting-threads in place, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 15th day of July, A. D. 1881.

PARLEY A. DAILEY.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
CHAS. H. SMITH.