

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. F. QUINT & J. H. MOWEN.

TEXTILE TRIMMING.

No. 318,028.

Patented May 19, 1885.

Fig. 2.

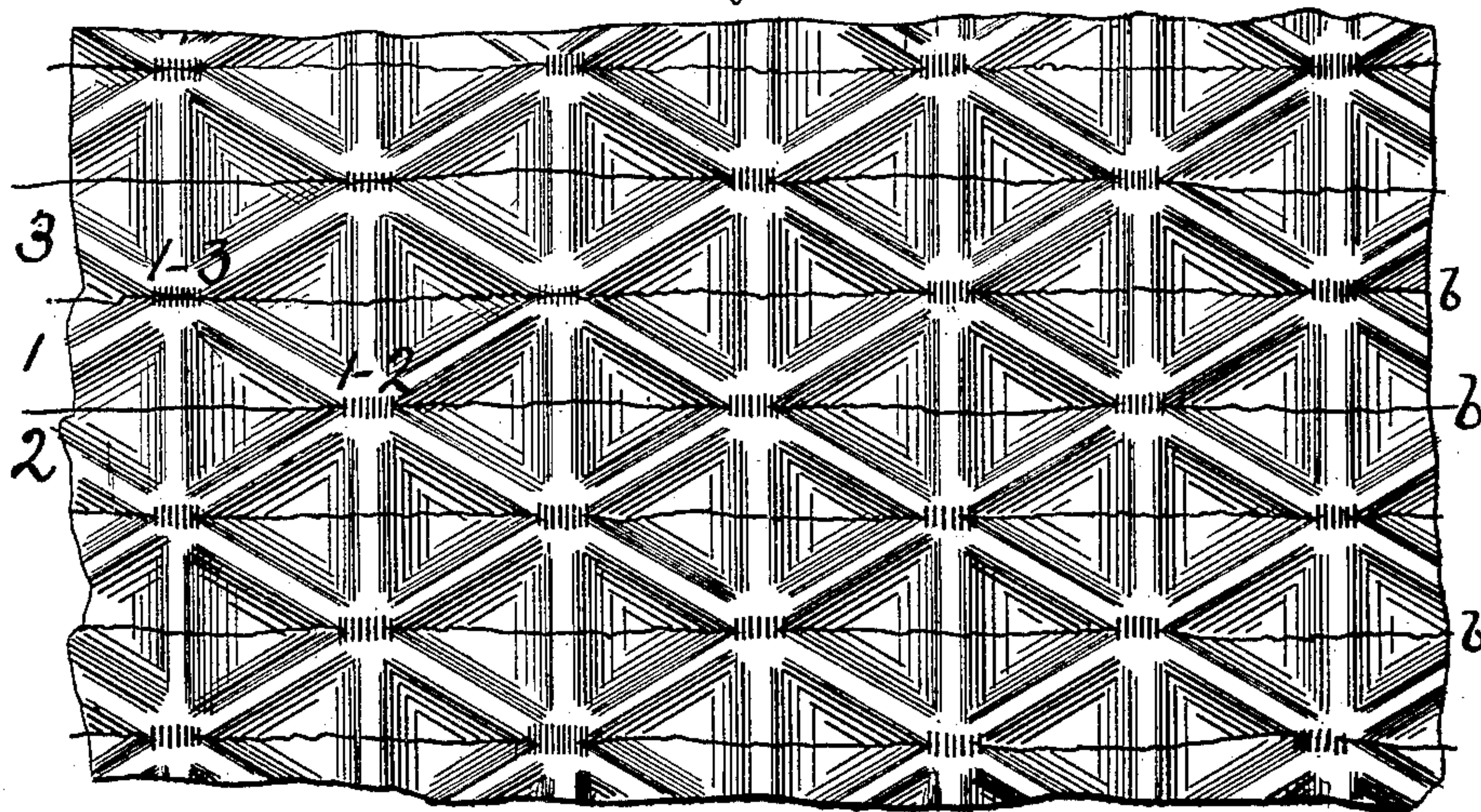


Fig. 3.

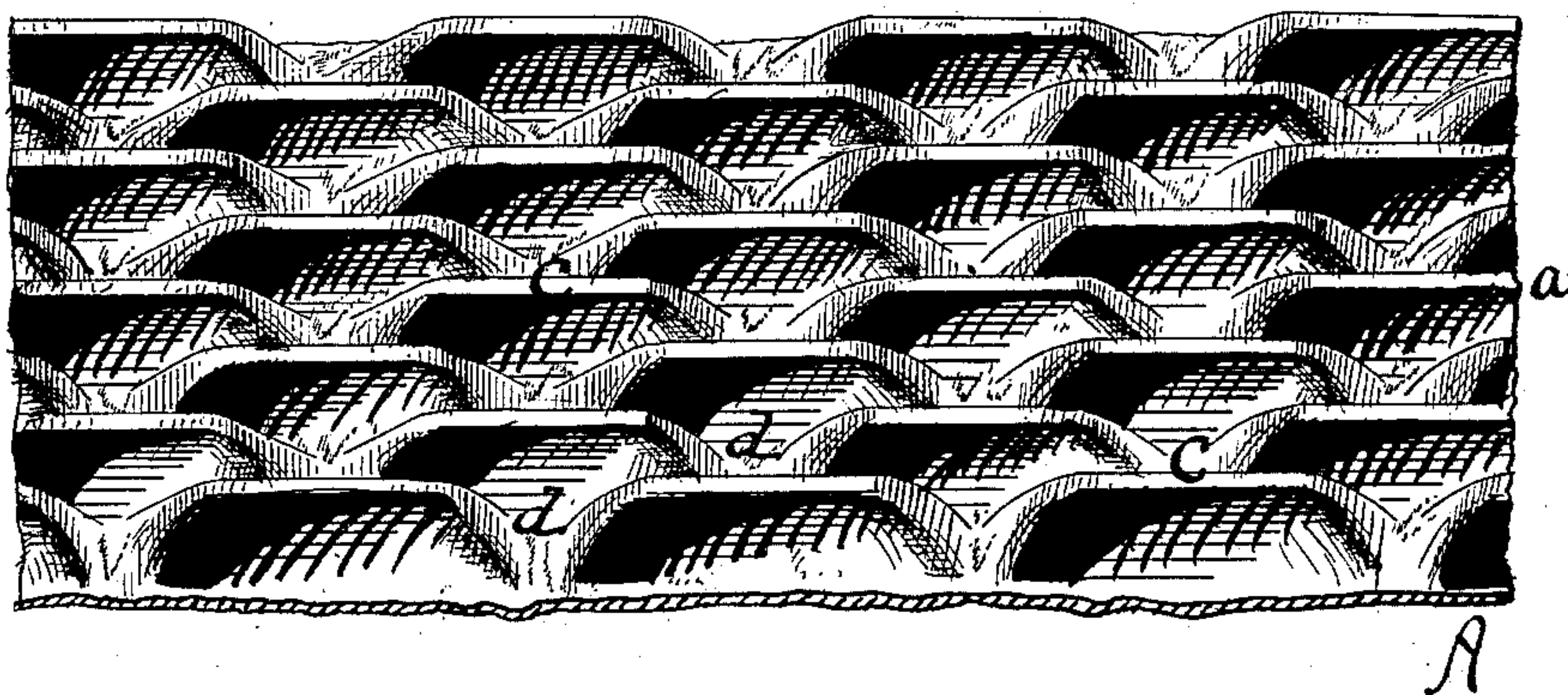
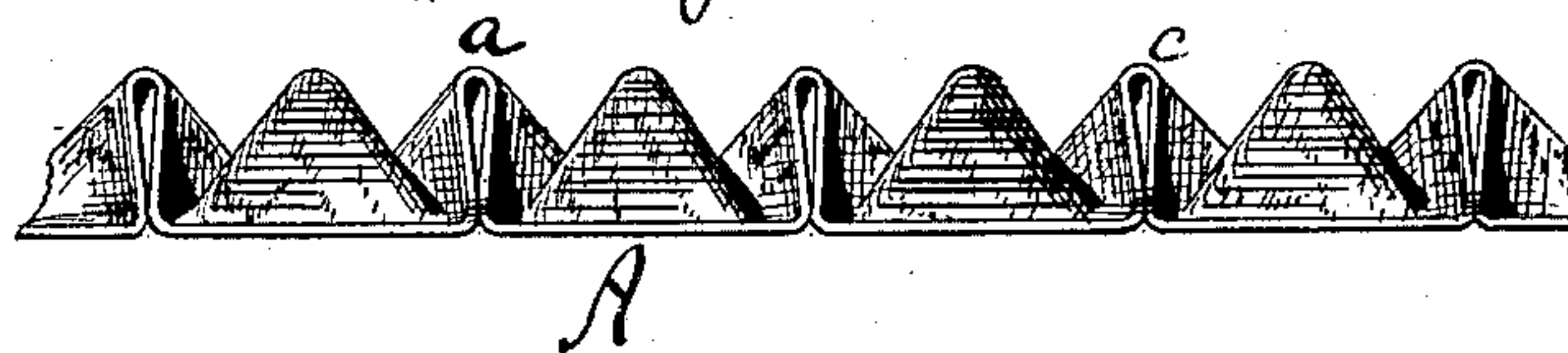


Fig. 1.



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(Model.)

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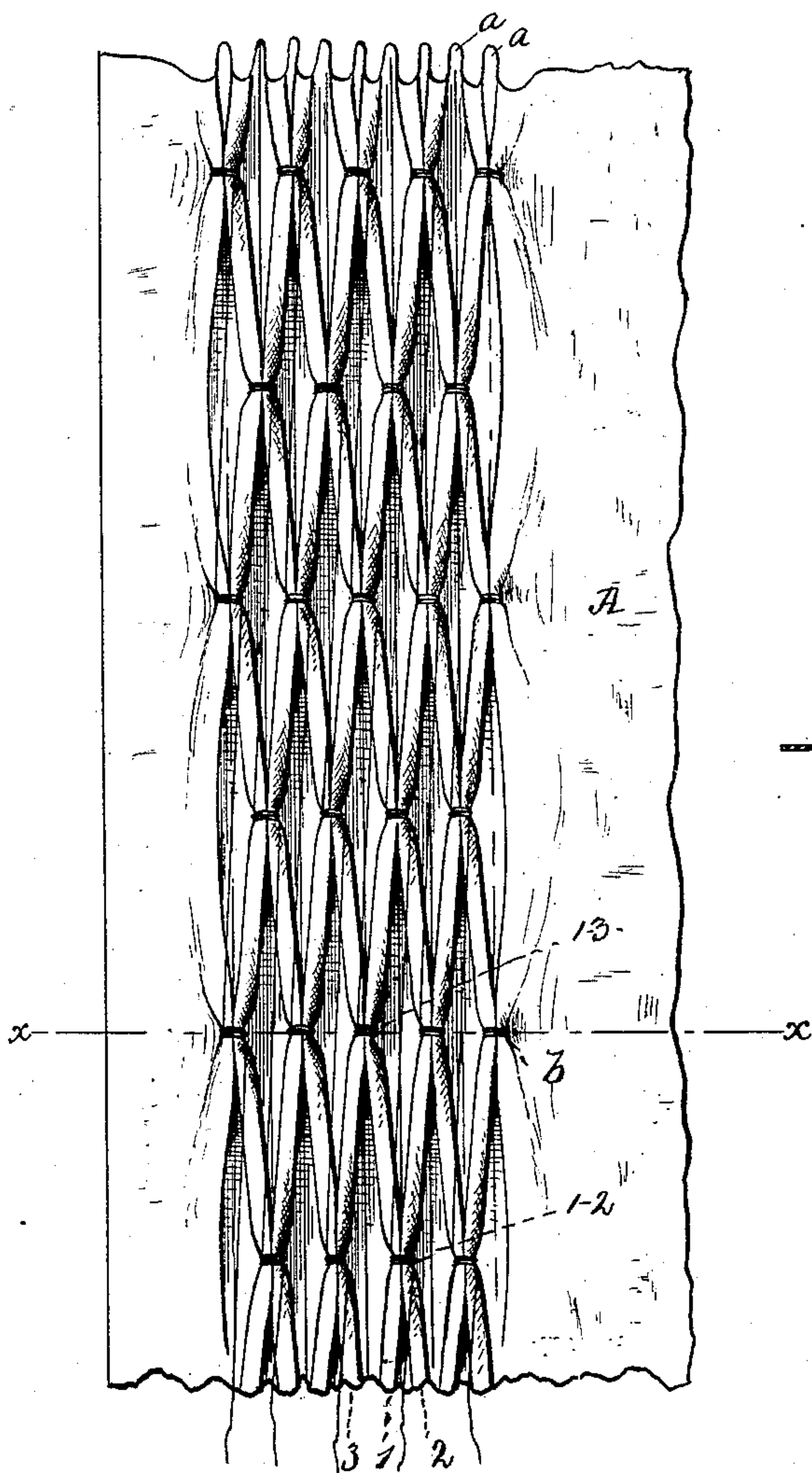
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

TEXTILE TRIMMING.

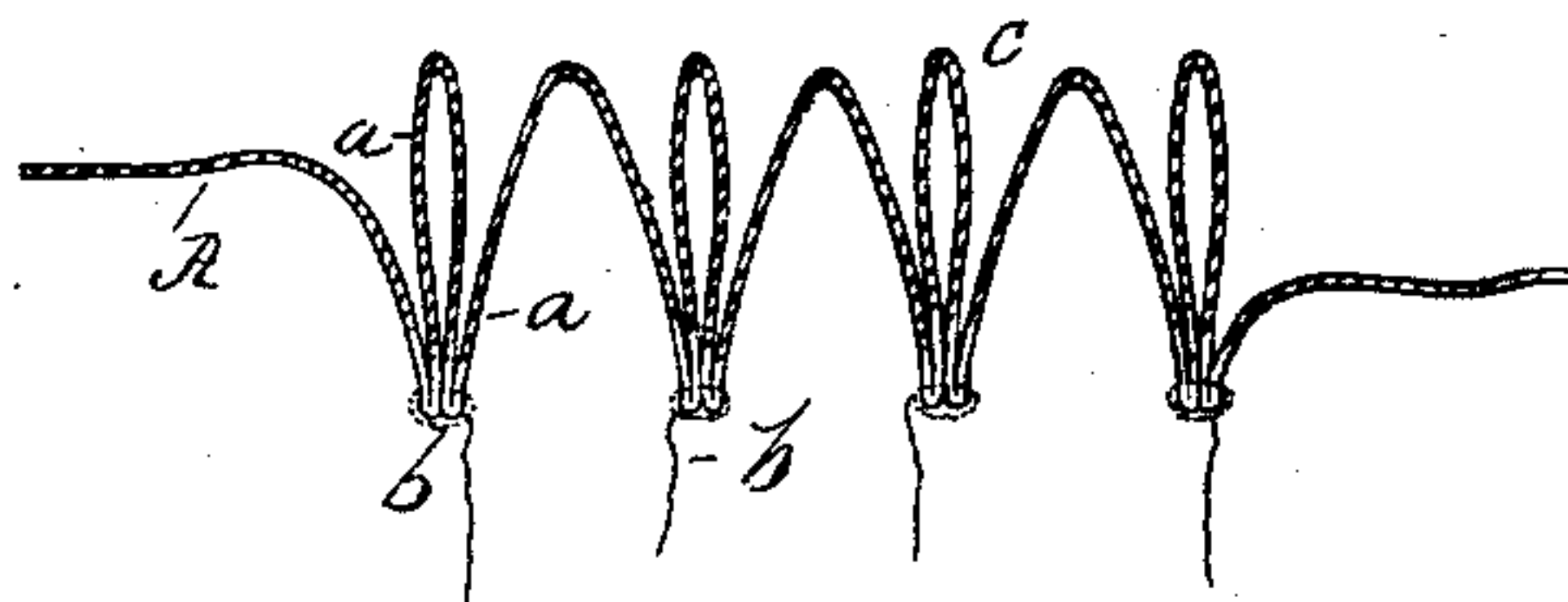
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*Fig. 4*



*Fig. 5*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY F. QUINT AND JOHN H. MOWEN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## TEXTILE TRIMMING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,028, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed December 16, 1884. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HENRY F. QUINT and JOHN H. MOWEN, both of the city of Brooklyn and State of New York, and citizens of the United States of America, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Textile Trimmings, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a trimming or ornamental fabric formed of textile material, and the novelty consists in the treatment, arrangement, and adaptation of the same, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

The essential object of the invention is to produce a trimming or fabric of silk, satin, crape, or other textile material, which will be adapted to be applied to dresses, cloaks, panels of rich furniture, as secretaries, crowns of bonnets, and the like, and which will produce upon such article or articles a highly-ornamental appearance.

In what we consider the best manner of carrying out the invention, we produce upon a piece of textile fabric, as satin, a series of folds of uniform width, the goods being bent upon itself back and forth, as shown. Each fold is attached to the adjacent fold upon one side at points having regular intervals between them of, say, two inches, and similarly attached to the adjacent fold upon the opposite side at regular points, but arranged midway between the points named. This attachment is made by one or more stitches, the thread being carried from one point to another and left in that condition. When in this condition, the goods is extended for service; the back presents the appearance of numerous triangles, while the front presents a highly-ornamental appearance peculiar to this trimming. The intervals between the points above mentioned need not be uniform, the same or similar effect may be produced by varying the distance between them according to any other proportion.

The construction is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an edge view showing the arrangement of the folds when the fabric is ex-

tended. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the back showing the arrangement of the stitches, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the face of the goods. These views illustrate the peculiarities of the trimming in use. Fig. 4 is a back face view of the trimming illustrating the manner of tacking the folds, and Fig. 5 a section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, *A* represents a sheet or piece of satin, *a* the folds, and *b* the catching or stitching threads.

In order to describe the important features of the invention we refer to Fig. 4, in which 1 designates one of the folds, 2 a fold adjacent upon one side, and 3 a fold adjacent upon the other side. The fold 1 is caught to the fold 2 at regular intervals, as seen at 1 2, and to the fold 3, as seen at 1 3, by the stitching-threads *b*. This system is continued throughout. The result of this construction is that when the goods is extended, as seen in Fig. 3, one fold is straightened out between the rows of points of attachment which run transverse to the plane of the folds, while the next fold in the same direction is held together to form regular series of combs *c*. From these combs *c* to the flattened portions *d* (see Fig. 3) are numerous and various inclines, which give to the glossy face of the finished fabric a multiplicity of lights and shadows, producing a very beautiful appearance.

The trimming may be made by hand or by machinery, and is adapted to be attached to any proper base for use or ornament.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. A trimming made of textile fabric formed into folds, each fold being attached to adjacent folds upon the back of the trimming at alternate points and the goods extended, whereby alternate folds are left intact and alternate folds are straightened out to produce puffs and depressions in two directions, as set forth.

2. A fabric or trimming composed of a textile fabric bent upon itself to form folds, the folds thus formed being each attached to the adjacent fold at regular alternate points upon opposite sides, as set forth.

3. A trimming formed of textile fabric, the

said fabric being arranged into regular folds, as 1 2 3, and stitched at points, as 1 2 and 1 3, as set forth.

4. The fabric or trimming described, consisting of the body A, formed into folds *a*, and secured at points, as shown, by threads *b*, the whole being adapted to be extended and se-

cured upon a proper base, as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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