

(Model.)

J. IRVING.  
ART OF FOLDING LININGS.

No. 330,707.

Patented Nov. 17, 1885.

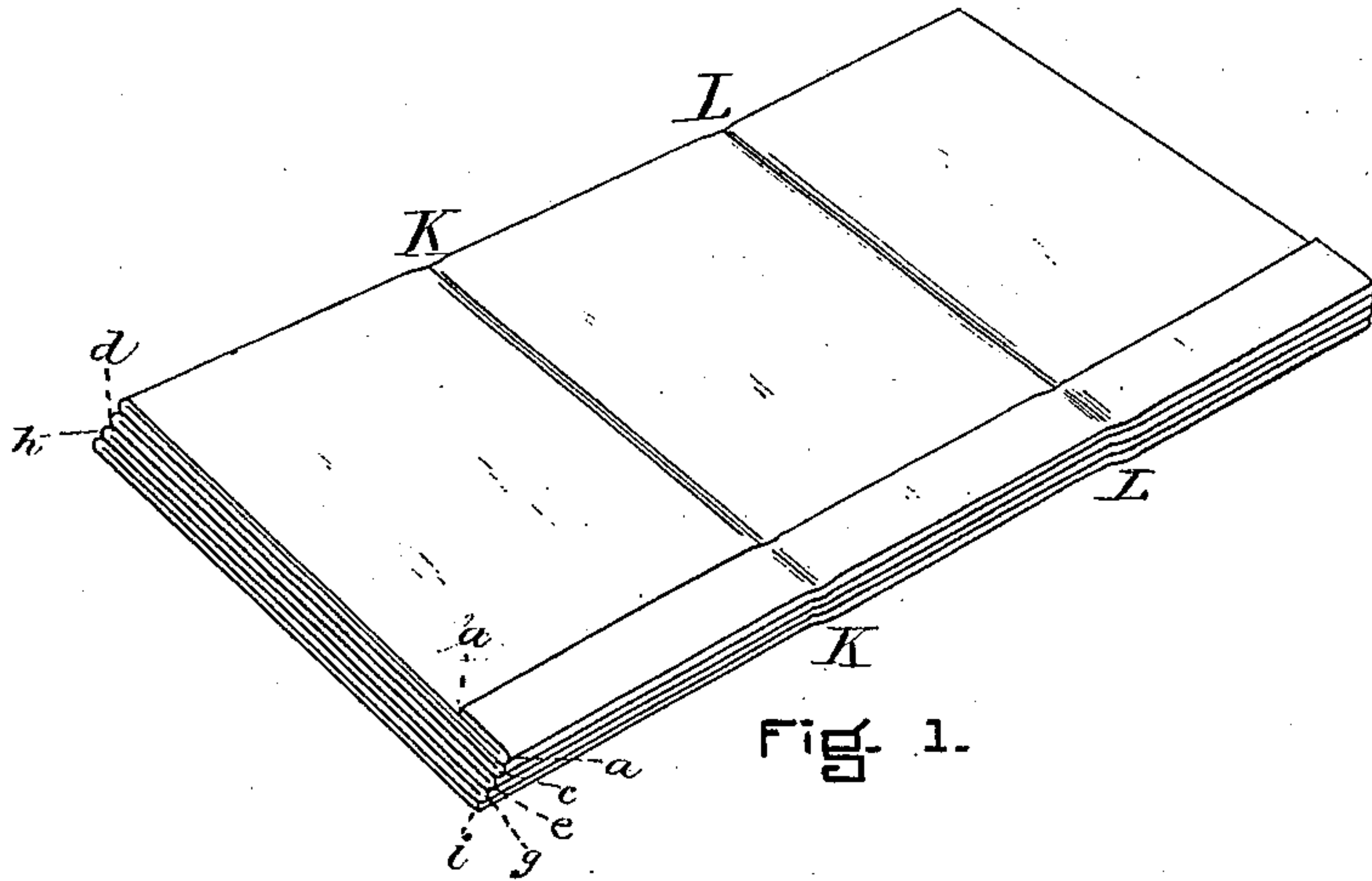


Fig. 1.

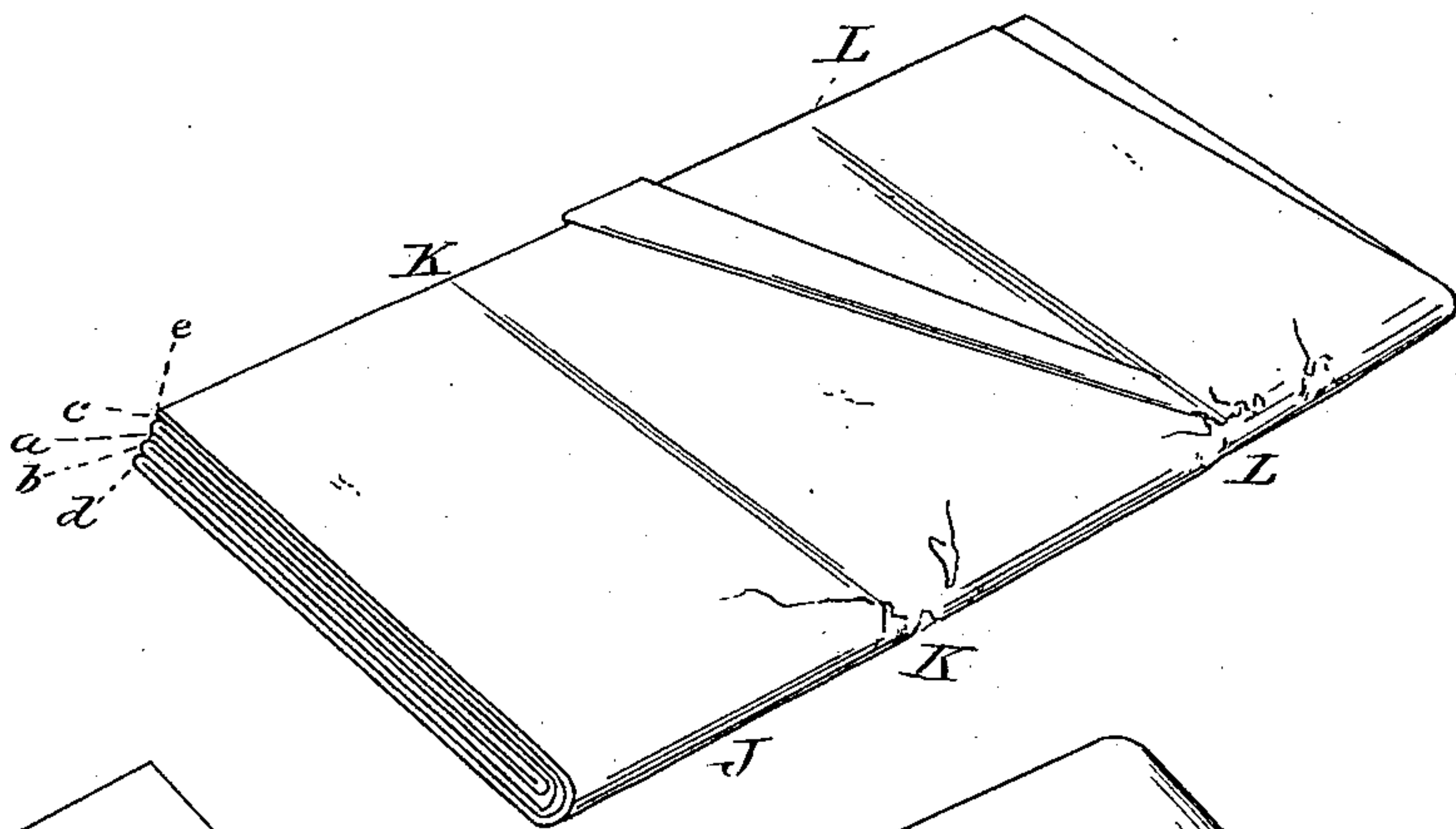


Fig. 2.

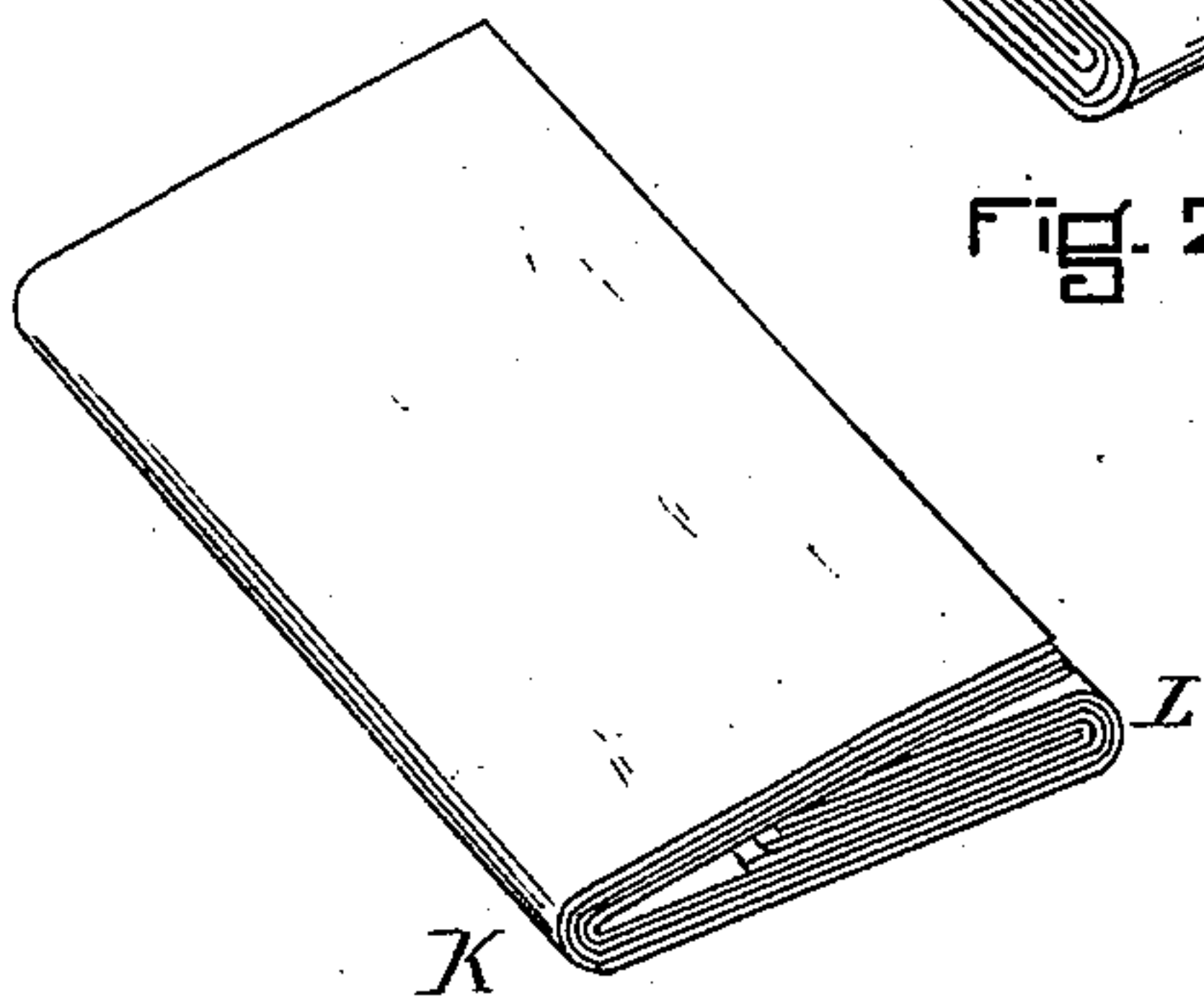


Fig. 3.

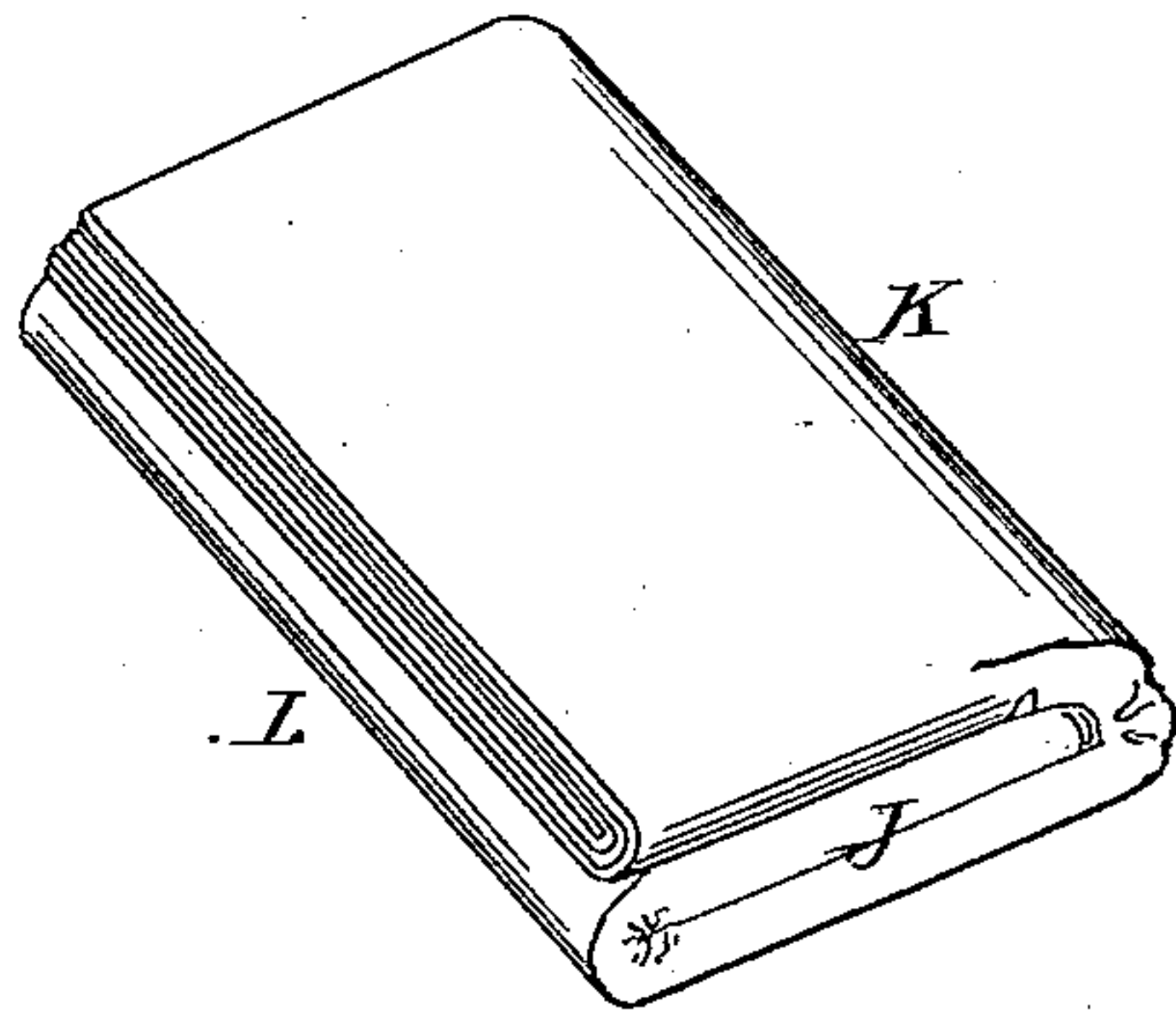


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.

*J. M. Dolan.*  
*Fred. B. Dolan.*

INVENTOR.

*John Irving*  
*by his atty.*  
*Charles T. Raymond.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN IRVING, OF NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK.

## ART OF FOLDING LININGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,707, dated November 17, 1885.

Application filed December 22, 1884. Serial No. 150,902. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN IRVING, of New Brighton, in the county of Richmond, in the State of New York, a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Art of Folding Linings, (piece goods for lining garments,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

What are called "linings" in the dry goods trade, are a stiff cotton or linen fabric, usually carrying a good deal of starch, and put up in pieces of a determinate number of yards, usually either twelve or twenty-four. There are two ways known to the trade of folding these goods, one of which is not practiced in the goods used in this market. These goods are made of various widths, and the method of folding usual in the market is a method that when the piece is opened for inspection shows the whole width of the goods. The method which is not usual in the market shows when the piece is opened for inspection only half the width of the goods. The method usual in the market, however, is a method that throws the goods into permanent wrinkles, which require to be smoothed out before the goods are used, and hence it is disadvantageous to the dealer, because he usually is obliged to sell the last few yards of a piece in which the wrinkles are more obvious than in the other parts at a considerable discount, and also disadvantageous to the consumer, because before the wrinkled goods are used the wrinkles have to be taken out. This method of folding is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in Figs. 2 and 4, one of which, Fig. 2, shows the goods opened out their full width, but not opened out for measurement, and the other, Fig. 4, shows the goods in the shape in which they lay on the shelf or counter. The fold of these goods, as shown in Fig. 2, is first back and forth lengthwise, the plies being put in transversely of the run of the cloth. When a pile of plies has been made, beginning at *a*, thence running to *b*, thence to *c*, thence to *d*, and thence to *e*, this pile of plies is folded also transversely the run of the cloth, as shown at *J*, and produces a piece of cloth,

as illustrated in Fig. 2. It is then folded cross-wise, the folds running in the direction of the length of the cloth, as at *K* and *L*. The result of this method of folding is to produce between the folds *K* and *L* a rumpling of the cloth, which arises in consequence of the crossing of the folds *J*, *K*, and *L*. In my method of folding, I omit entirely the fold *J*, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3. The folds are laid in, as shown in Fig. 1, transversely of the length of the cloth, the short margin being turned in at one end of the cloth, then turning at *a*, and running to *b*, thence to *c*, thence to *d*, thence to *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i*, and the lengths of these folds should be some usual commercial measure of cloth. I prefer the measure of half a yard, as half a yard is usually the smallest length of linings that is sold, and if laid off in half-yard folds the salesman can readily measure the goods off without the aid of a yard-stick simply by counting the folds. I then put in the folds *K* and *L*, which have been described in relation to the other piece, which folds are in the direction of the length of the cloth. By this means I avoid the wrinkling and deterioration of the goods consequent upon the use of the fold *J*, and am enabled to sell an entire piece of goods without discounting on the last few yards, which are commonly wrinkled, and without requiring the purchaser of the wrinkled fabric to expend any time in pressing the wrinkles out before using, this being advantageous to the consumer as well as to the retailer, and the cost of the goods not being seriously increased by this method of folding.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The art of folding linings for dresses, &c., consisting in folding the same back and forth in folds *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i*, transverse to the length of the cloth, and then folding the same in folds *K* *L* longitudinally, or in the direction of the length of the cloth, as set forth.

JOHN IRVING.

Witnesses:

HUGH KANE,  
JOHN K. HALL.