(No Model.)

G. A. GREENLEAF.

TRANSFER OF EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.

No. 364,918. Patented June 14, 1887.

Fig. 1.

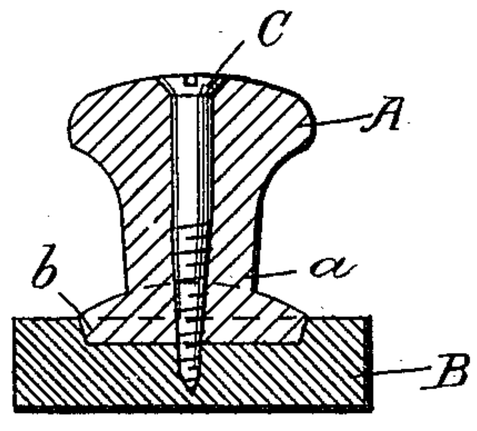
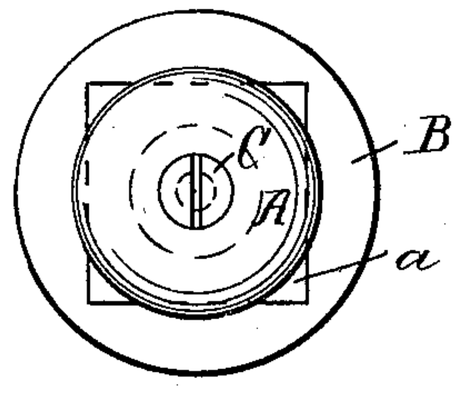


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRANSFER OF EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,918, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed April 2, 1887. Serial No. 233,523. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. GREENLEAF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Harvey and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Transfer of Embroidery Patterns; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the transfer of embroidery patterns from the surface of one material to that of another; and it consists in the novel method, hereinafter fully described and claimed, and the stamp or marker by means of which the transfer is effected.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through the stamp or marker, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

The patterns used in connection with this novel method are raised above the surface of the material which carries them. This is accomplished by working the pattern in chain-stitch upon the surface of the material, or by sewing narrow braid upon it, or by any other similar means. All sorts of designs and figures can thus be formed in outline, representing flowers, fruit, and other objects, and if these various designs are on separate pieces of material they can be arranged and combined in various ways.

The outlines of the patterns are transferred to the surface of any other material in the following manner: Several thicknesses of paper or other similar substance are laid upon a table, and the patterns are arranged upon them with the raised stitching or braid uppermost. The material to which the patterns are to be transferred is then laid over them and carefully ironed over with a heated flat-iron. This makes the material lie very smooth upon the surface of the patterns under it, and removes every trace of moisture from the surface of the material, particularly where the raised stitching comes under it.

The stamper or marker consists of a piece of hard lead provided with a suitable handle, as shown in the drawings. This marker is rubbed upon the surface of the material and forms dark lines on its surface over the raised designs or figures, but does not mark it elsewhere. A very small quantity of some greasy substance is applied to the surface of the marker in order to transfer the outline of the patterns. Oil or lard may be used, and may be applied in any convenient way, the simplest being for the operators to rub the stamps upon their hair. By this method no liquid, powder, or paint is required. The hard-lead marker will last without perceptible wear for many years, and will mark almost any kind and color of cloth, silk, cotton, or other material. The markings on the material are not easily erased, they do not rub or smear upon its surface, and the markers do not soil the hands or clothing of the operators.

In the drawings, A is the handle of the marker, having a shank, *a*, which is let into a recess, *b*, of the disk of lead B, and firmly united thereto by the screw C. The disk of lead is made hard by compression, or by the addition of a small amount of some other metal—such as tin—which will make it harder than it would be if used in the form of pure lead cast to shape without being hammered or compressed, or otherwise hardened in any way.

What I claim is—

1. The method of transferring the outline of a raised pattern to the surface of any material, which consists in first spreading the material over the pattern, thoroughly smoothing the material and removing all traces of moisture from its surface with a hot flat-iron, and then rubbing the material with a stamp or marker of hard lead having a very small quantity of grease upon its surface.

2. As an article of manufacture, a stamp or marker for transferring the outline of a raised pattern to the surface of any material by the method hereinbefore set forth, which consists of a disk of hard lead provided with a handle for operating it.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. GREENLEAF.

Witnesses:
D. A. HOLLIDAY,
W. E. LAITY.