

No. 626,182.

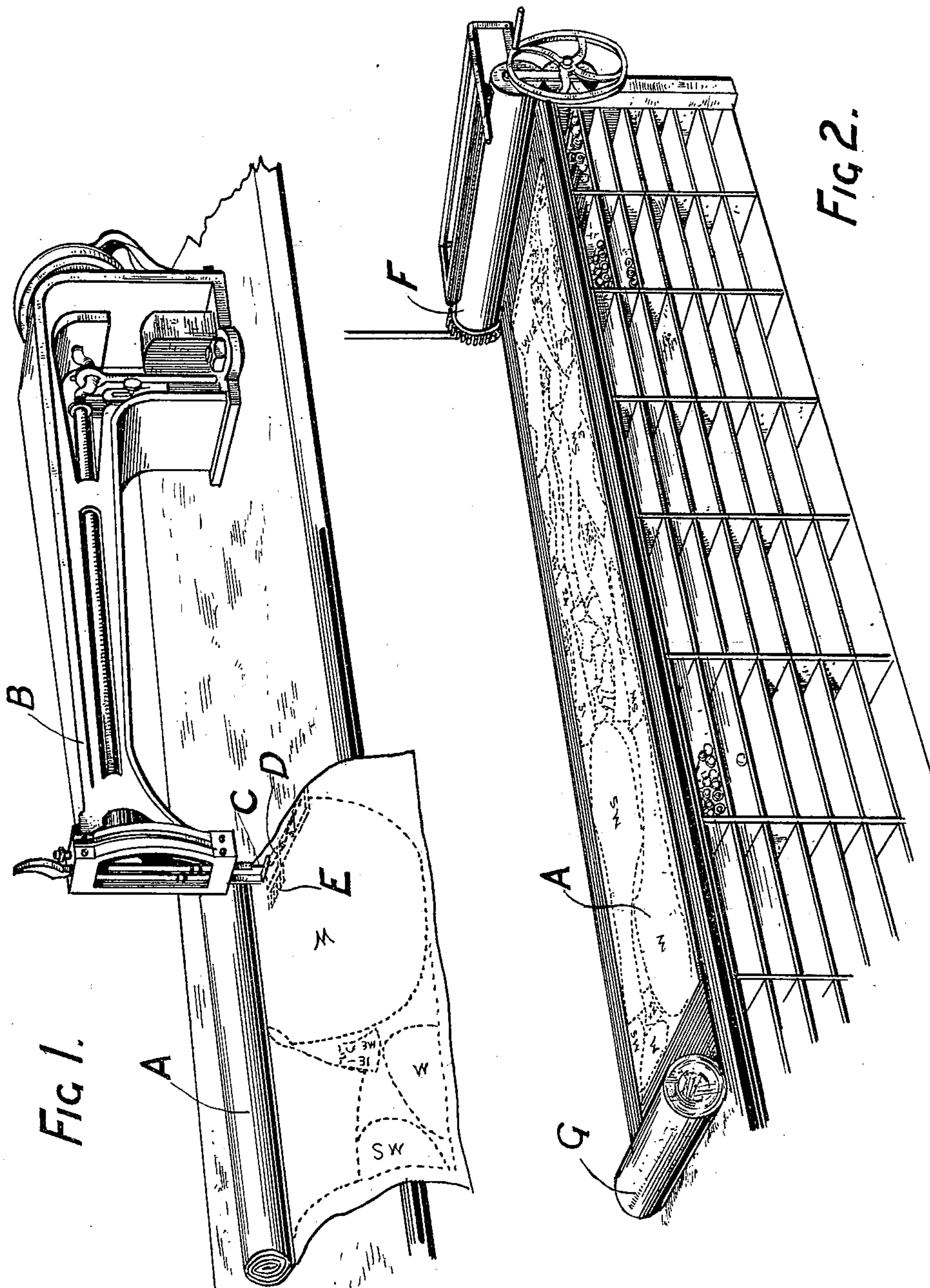
Patented May 30, 1899.

J. MARSDEN.

PROCESS OF MARKING OUT PATTERNS.

(Application filed May 3, 1897.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MARSDEN, OF WIGAN, ENGLAND.

PROCESS OF MARKING OUT PATTERNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,182, dated May 30, 1899.

Application filed May 3, 1897. Serial No. 634,846. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES MARSDEN, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Marking Out Cloth and Apparatus Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object a system of marking out ready for cutting by cutting machinery or by hand cloth for clothing or the like.

Hitherto templets of paper or cardboard have been used cut to the required shape. These are placed on the cloth as close as practicable, and a line is drawn around the edge with chalk. This marking can only be done by skilled labor, it is very slow, and often it turns out that some small templet has been overlooked and a part omitted. To obviate this, it has been proposed to brand the patterns on the cloth by means of printing-machines; but this is a very slow process and is very costly, as all the lines on the schemed lay have to be covered by strips of india-rubber, which make too thick a mark and are liable to get out of position.

Now my invention is designed to afford perfect accuracy, to prevent the possibility of pieces being omitted, to enable the designer to place his designs in the best possible manner on the cloth, and to enable the cloth to be marked in a more expeditious and economical manner than heretofore.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine for punching or forming the templet A, and Fig. 2 a perspective view of the table on which the cloth is laid to be marked out and subsequently passed between heated rollers at one end.

In carrying out my invention I first form a cloth for templet A of cotton, linen, or the like well filled with a filling material, such as glue and pipe-clay, so that the cloth strongly resembles in appearance stout paper. Paper or card will, in fact, answer the same purpose, but is more easily torn and more rapidly worn out. I prefer, therefore, this cloth. The designer or cutter marks out on a length of this cloth all the templets for the given article of clothing, placed as close and compactly together as possible. I then take a machine in

all respects similar to a sewing-machine except that in place of the needle I have a small punch C, and below this I have a tubular die D to fit it. The punch mechanism is stronger, however, than needle mechanism and is so arranged as to absolutely register with the hollow die. The machine has the same feeding device E as a sewing-machine. The roll of cloth A is accordingly placed in this machine, and the perforator or punch C perforates with this machine all the lines which the designer has made on the cloth. A single lay of this cloth A is now placed on the cloth G to be marked, and the coloring material, hereinafter described, is rubbed over the surface of the templet-cloth. A little falls through each perforation. The remainder of the powder is now swept off the templet and the templet removed and placed on the cloth farther on, when the operation is again repeated, and so on. The powder I prefer to use consists of three parts—whiting or precipitated chalk, two parts resin, and sufficient coloring-matter to well color the powder to the required shade. For black and dark-colored cloths no coloring-matter is required. The cloth marked in this manner is now passed between rollers F, heated with gas-flames. These melt the resin in the powder, and thus cause it to closely adhere to the cloth, so that no ordinary handling will eradicate the marks. The cloth can now be rolled up and cut as required.

In thus describing my invention I would point out that in place of powder a gelatinous semifluid or even fluid material might be used for marking the pattern upon the cloth.

I declare that what I claim is—

The herein-described process of marking out cloth, which consists in applying upon the cloth, in the desired design, a marking-powder containing a material, such as resin, which is sticky when hot, and finally heating the said marking material upon the cloth to cause it to strongly adhere thereto, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAS. MARSDEN.

Witnesses:

W. P. THOMPSON,
W. H. BEESTON.