

No. 677,835.

Patented July 2, 1901.

P. B. WORTHINGTON.
FORMATION OF COLORED FABRICS.

(Application filed July 27, 1900.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

(No Model.)

Fig 1

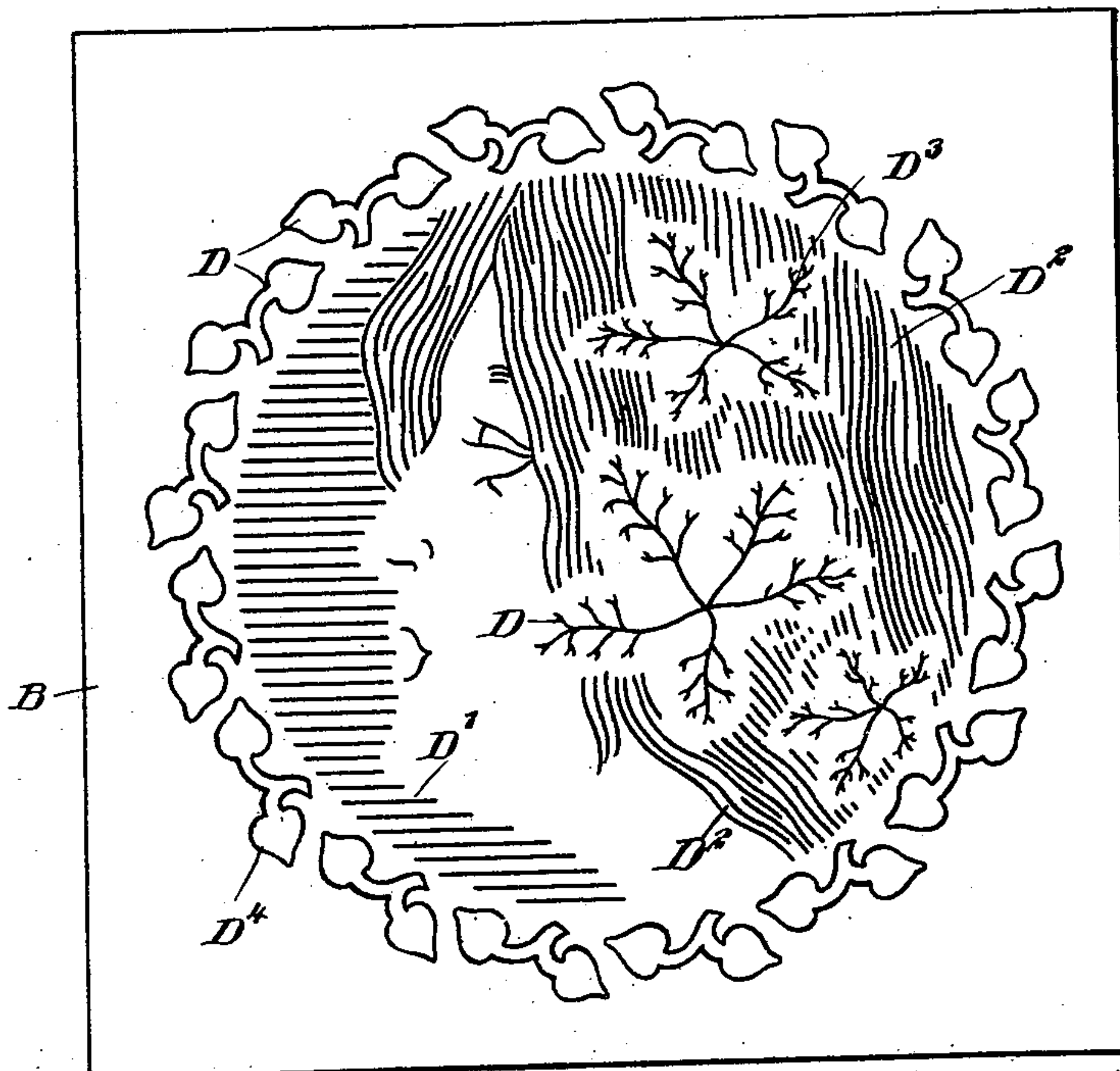
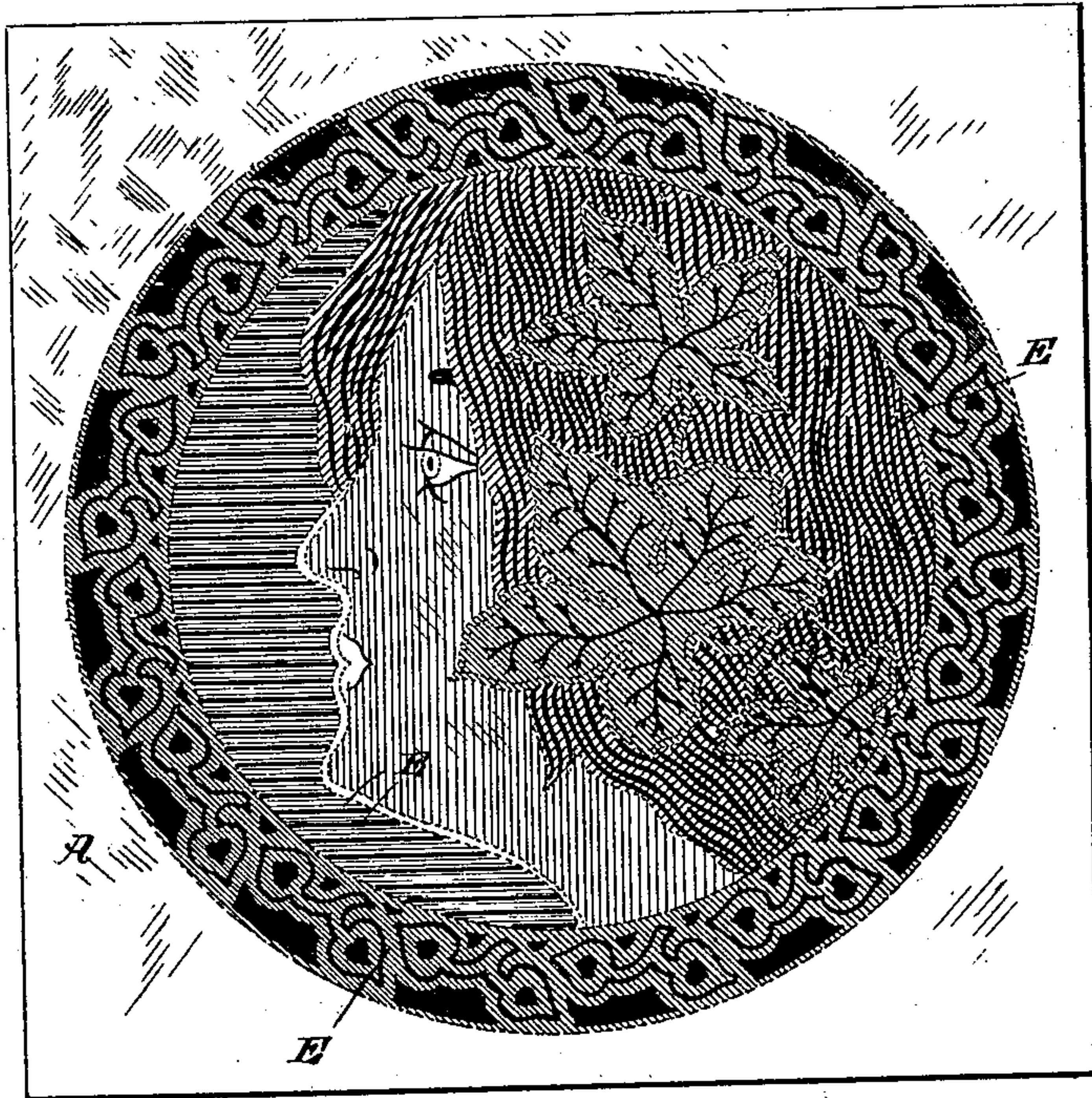


Fig 2

WITNESSES:

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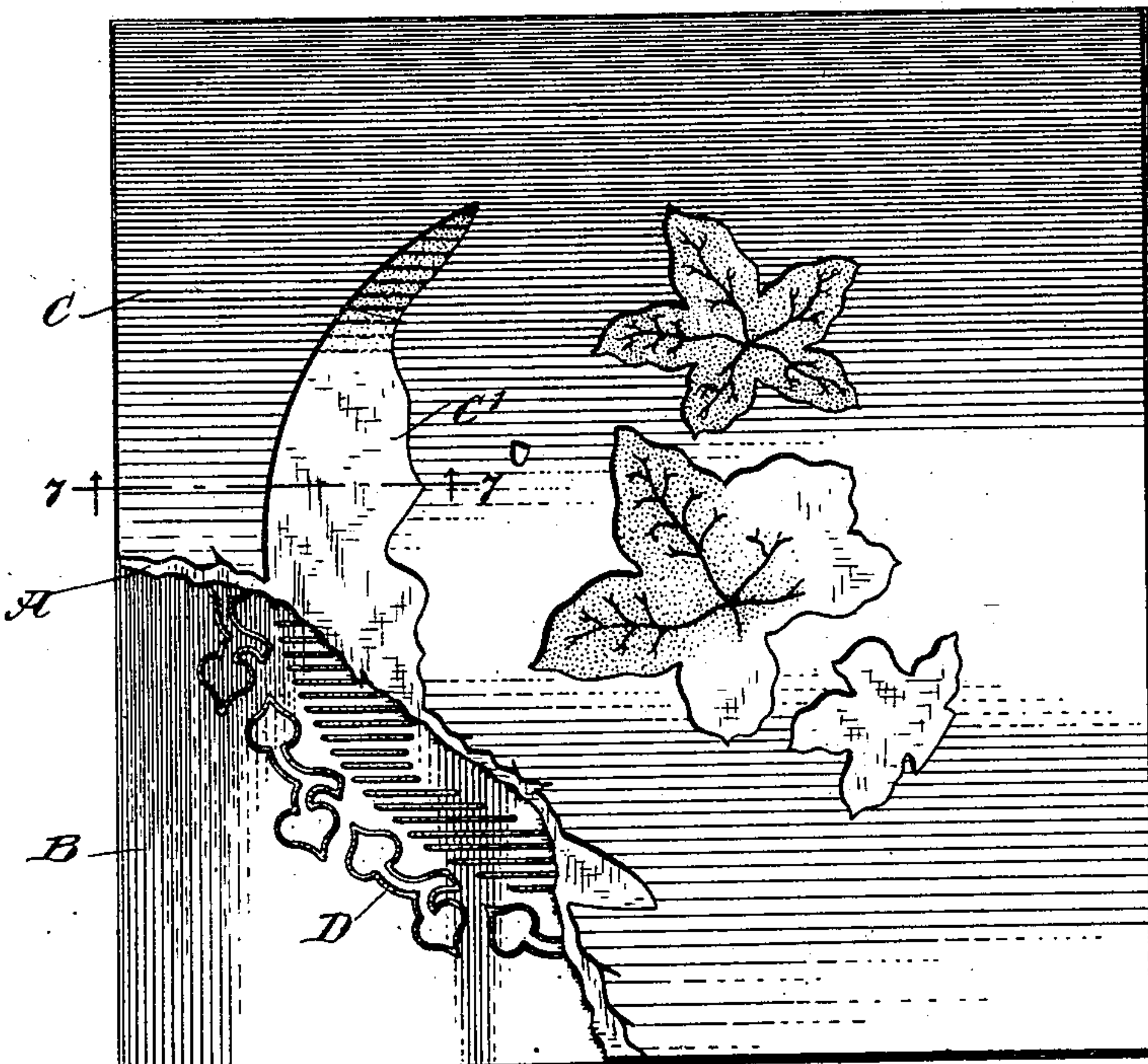
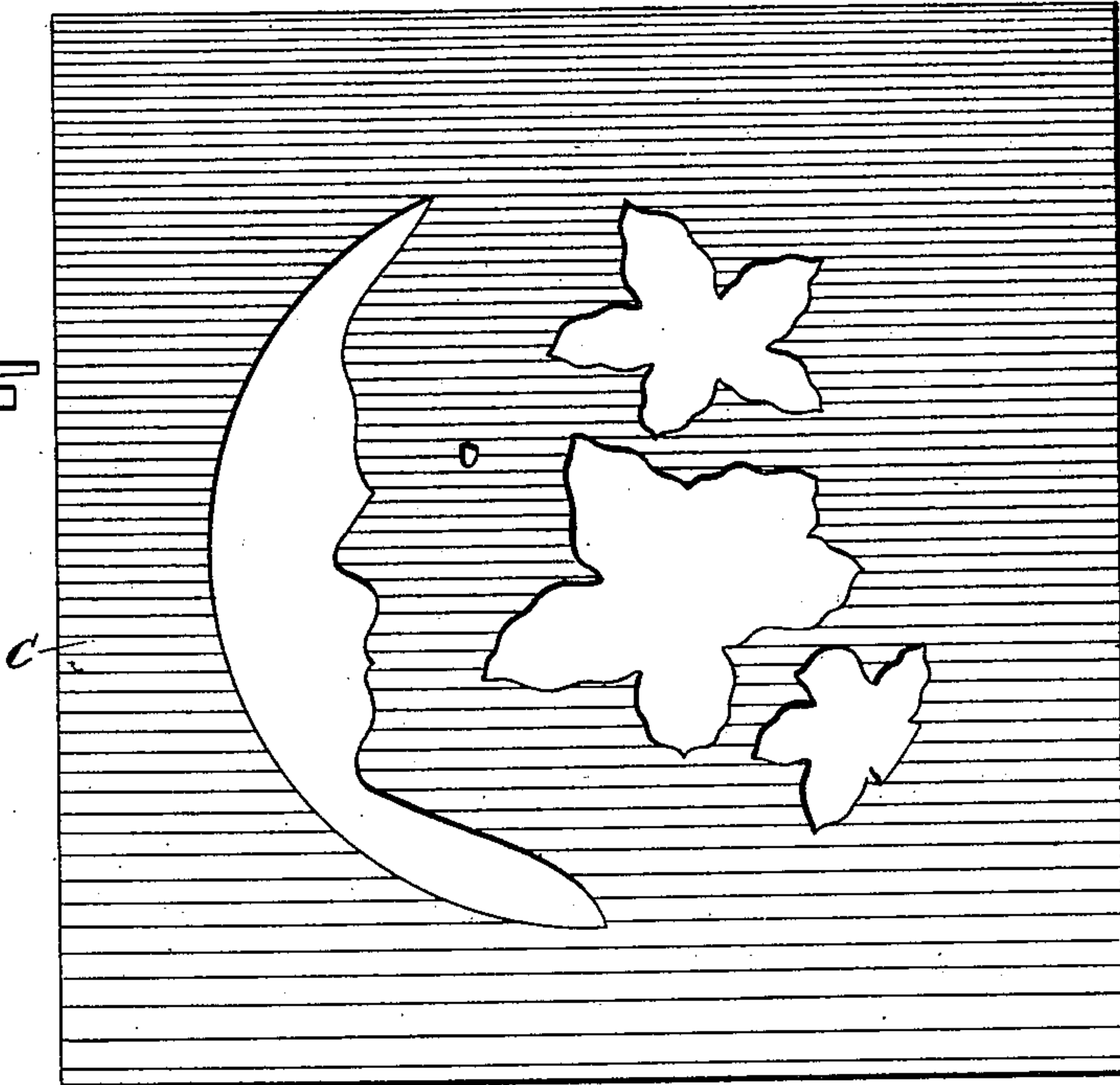
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig 5



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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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Fig 5

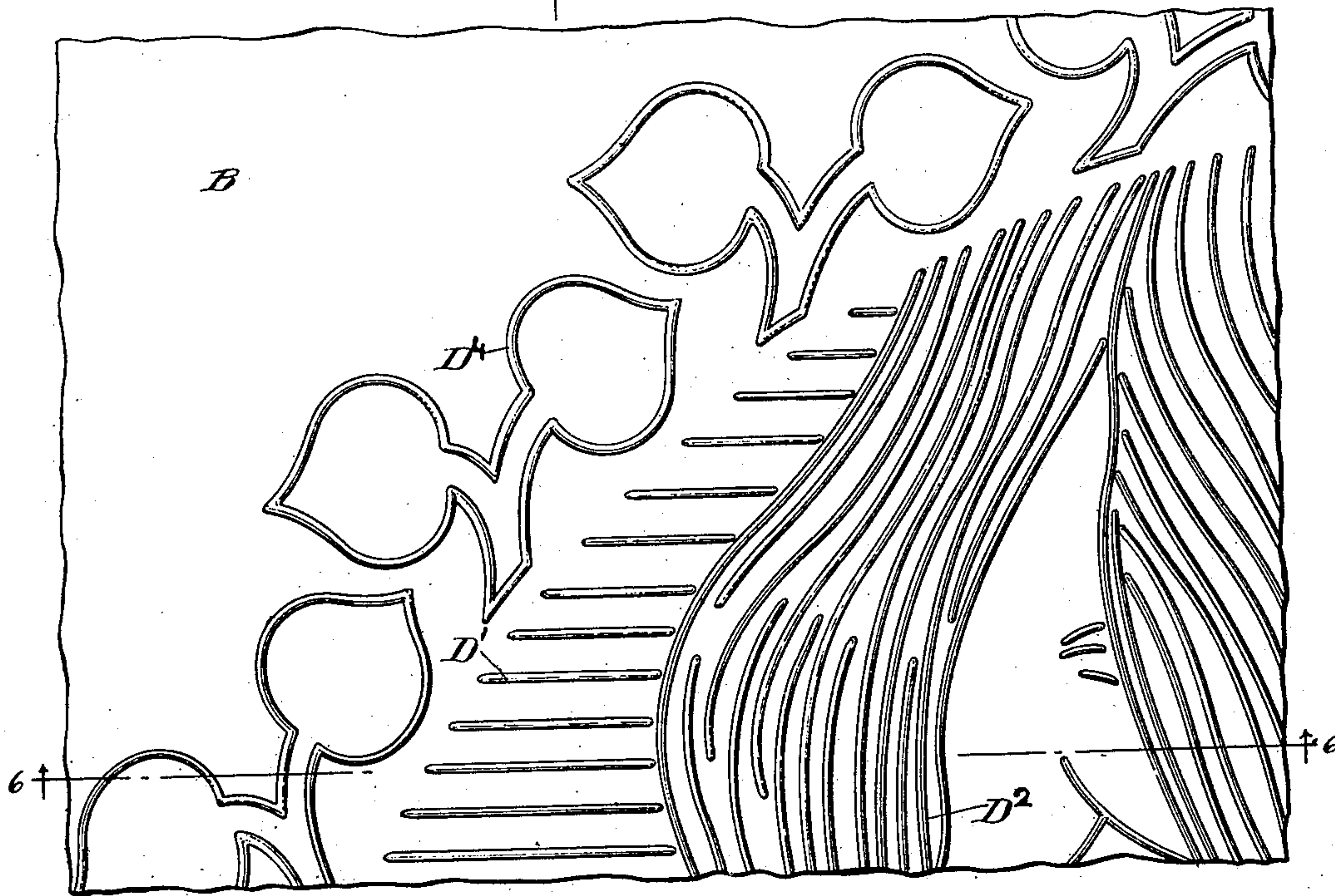
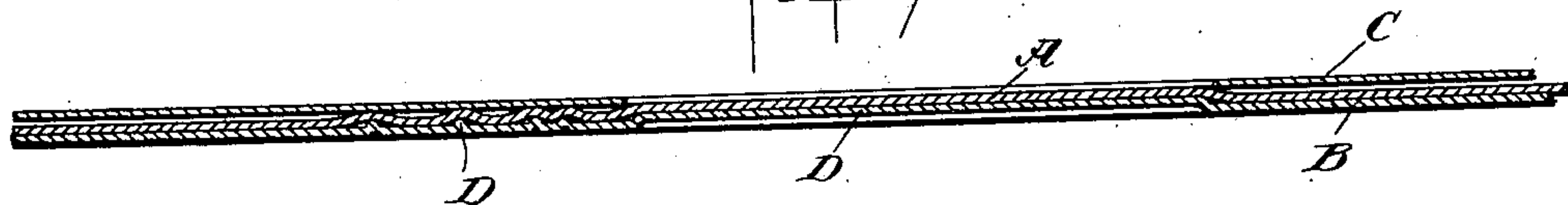


Fig 6

Fig 7



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL BLACKFORD WORTHINGTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FORMATION OF COLORED FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,835, dated July 2, 1901.

Application filed July 27, 1900. Serial No. 25,014. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL BLACKFORD WORTHINGTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Formation of Colored Fabrics, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 The invention relates to fabrics having an ornamental design in one or more colors applied by the use of brushes and by the aid of stencil-plates, the fabrics to be subsequently embroidered to form pillow-tops and other ornamental articles.

15 The object of the invention is to provide certain new and useful improvements in the production of colored fabrics, whereby the operator is enabled to produce highly-variegated ornamental effects by mechanical means, and thereby reduce the embroidery-work to a minimum.

20 The invention consists of certain novel features, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claim.

25 A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

30 Figure 1 is a plan view of the finished article. Fig. 2 is a like view of the relief-pattern. Fig. 3 is a similar view of one of the stencil-plates. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the assembled fabric-blanks, the stencil-plate, and relief-pattern with parts of the stencil-plate and fabric-blank broken out. Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan view of part of the relief-pattern. Fig. 6 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 6 6 in Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the improvement on the line 7 7 in Fig. 4.

35 The fabric-blank A is placed on a relief-pattern B, and on said blank are successively superimposed the necessary stencil-plates C for producing in color a predetermined design on said fabric-blank. The relief-pattern B is formed with relief or embossed parts D, registering with cut-out portions in the stencil-plates C, said relief parts giving a resistance to the under side of parts of the fabric, so that when the color is applied upon the

fabric-blank through a stencil-opening then the portion of the fabric-blank strongly resisted by said relief part is subjected to greater friction and takes more color than the remaining portions, so as to give to the part colored a variegated effect by bringing out the heavy shading or configuration E, corresponding to that of the relief part on the stencil-pattern. As shown, for instance, in Fig. 2, the relief part on the relief-pattern consists of straight bars D' for the background of the profile of the female head represented in Fig. 1, and the relief part further consists of curved bars D² for representing the hair of said head and the stems and ribs D³ of leaves, as well as outlines D⁴ for flowers, as will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 2, 5, and 6.

70 The relief-pattern forms the bed for the fabric-blank, and when the stencil-plates are successively used with the corresponding relief parts registering with corresponding cut-out portions C' of the plates and the operator applies the color, then the desired effect is obtained, to greatly enhance the appearance of the finished fabric.

80 It is expressly understood that when a portion of the fabric-blank is colored by the use of a brush, then the color deposited by the brush on the fabric passes in larger quantities to those portions of the fabric stretching over the raised or relief parts of the relief-pattern than over the non-stretched portions of the fabric extending between said raised or relief parts, so that the configuration of the design of the relief or raised parts appears prominently on the fabric—that is, in a deeper shade than the remaining lightly-colored portion.

85 When the stencil-plate is placed on top of the fabric-blank, then the registering relief parts of the relief-pattern for the particular stencil-plate employed at the time register with and appear in the cut-out portion of the stencil-plate, so that the fabric is somewhat pressed up in the stencil-plate opening, and is hence stretched over the corresponding relief parts of the relief-pattern, and when the color is now placed on the fabric with a brush or the like then the above-described effect is produced.

100 It is further understood that when the de-

sign to be executed on the fabric-blank is of more than one color, then a corresponding number of stencil-plates are usually employed—that is, one plate for each color and
5 each plate having openings corresponding to the design parts to be colored by the particular color used in connection with a particular stencil-plate, but the several sets of relief parts on the relief-pattern register with
10 the corresponding openings in the several stencil-plates, so that only one relief-pattern is necessary for a certain design to be reproduced on the fabric.

The ornamental effects produced in the
15 simple manner described need not be embroidered, and consequently considerable time and labor, as well as embroidering material, are saved by the user, at the same enabling the latter to produce, if desired, an
20 embroidered article having artistic merit.

Having thus fully described my invention,

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The herein-described method of producing colored fabrics, which consists in giving a
25 firm support or backing to part of the fabric only and leaving the remainder of the fabric relatively unsupported or unbacked, covering a part of the fabric so as to leave only a section thereof exposed, and then applying color
30 to the exposed section of the fabric by friction, to cause the absorption of more color on the backed portion of the exposed section than on the unbacked portion thereof, to produce a variegated effect.

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

PAUL BLACKFORD WORTHINGTON.

Witnesses:

OWEN WARD,
MOSES FISHER.