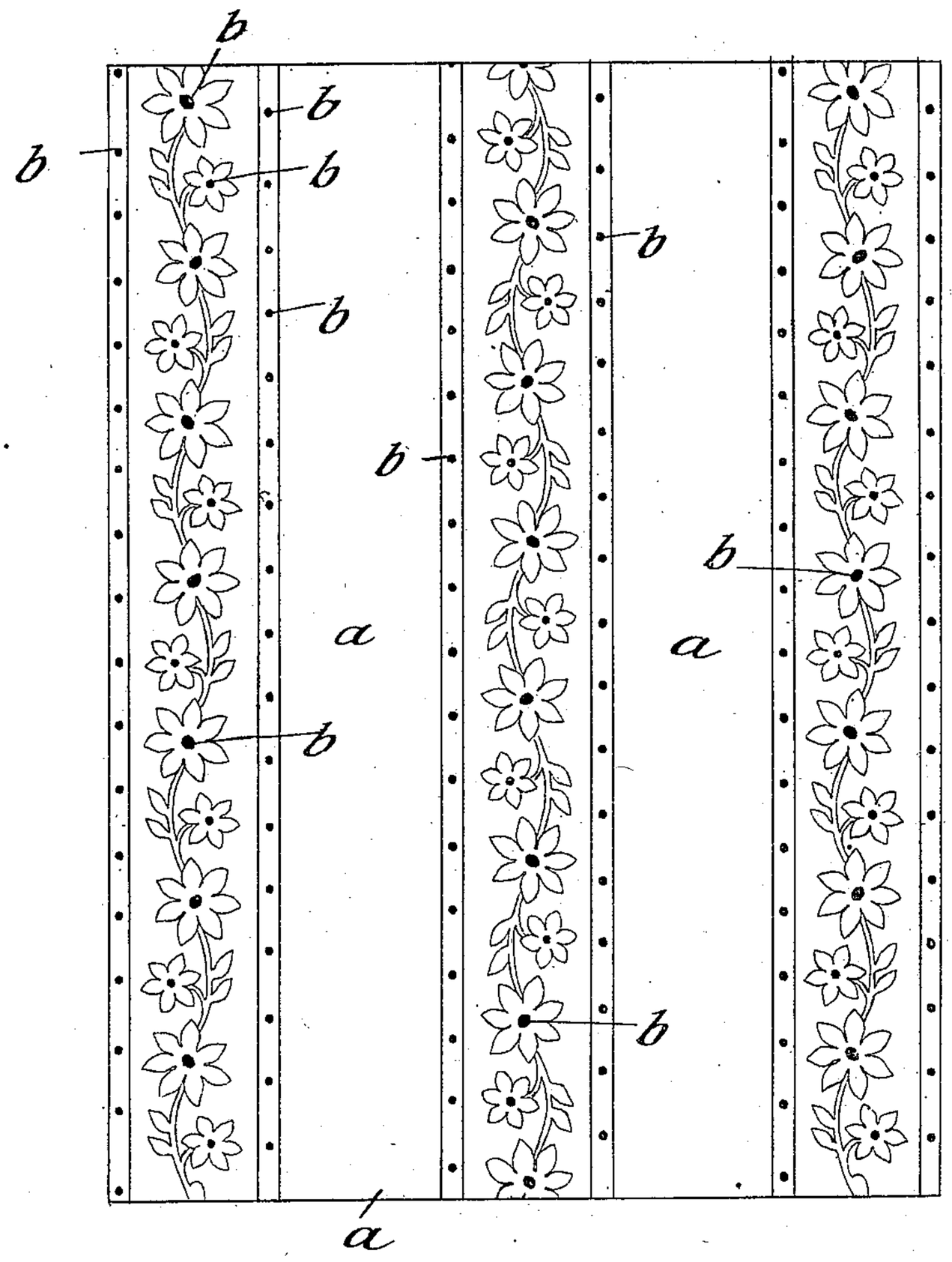
No. 725,823. PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

C. CASANOVAS Y AMAT.

PROCESS OF PRODUCING PERFORATED OR OPEN WORK PATTERNS IN FABRICS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1901.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
A. J. Haddan
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARLOS CASANOVAS Y AMAT, OF BARCELONA, SPAIN.

PROCESS OF PRODUCING PERFORATED OR OPEN-WORK PATTERNS IN FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,823, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed August 15, 1901. Serial No. 72,190. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARLOS CASANOVAS Y AMAT, a subject of the King of Spain, residing and having my post-office address at 1 Calle Muntados, Barcelona, Spain, have invented a certain new and Improved Process for the Production of Perforated Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an improved process for the production of perforated fabrics by means of substances which chemically destroy the fabric at the parts where they come into contact with the latter, the said substances being applied to the fabric by mechanical means or by hand.

The accompanying drawing shows a piece of fabric treated according to this invention.

The process is as follows: I take a uniformly-woven textile material *a*, made of one kind of textile matter only—for example, linen or cambric—and print thereon by means of a stamp a suitable chemical substance which will destroy the substance of the fabric at those places *b* where it comes in contact with it, so as to completely perforate it. This local destruction of the fibers of the fabric is obtained in a very great number of cases by the carbonization of the fibers by treating them with or by applying to them by means of stamps an acid or an acid salt in the case of vegetable fiber or an alkali or an alkaline salt in the case of animal fiber. In fabric made of both vegetable and animal fiber the destruction of both kinds of fiber can be easily effected by stamping the design in acids or acid salts and alkalies or alkaline salts. The stamping can be effected by hand by means of suitable dies, patterns, or stencils or mechanically by any suitable system. After the stamping the fabric may be subjected to a high temperature in order to further the carbonization or destruction of the fiber either by applying hot surfaces or by means of steam or by any other suitable means. The fabric is then printed, if desired, in colors.

I declare that what I claim is—

An improved process for the production of perforated fabrics, consisting in applying to predetermined places on a uniformly-woven textile material a chemical substance adapted to destroy the substance of said fabric, thus perforating the same and subsequently printing the fabric, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

CARLOS CASANOVAS Y AMAT.

Witnesses:

BONETZ SURAI,

MADDIN SUMMERS.