

R. T. SMITH.  
Embroidery Pattern.

No. 207,141.

Patented Aug. 20, 1878.

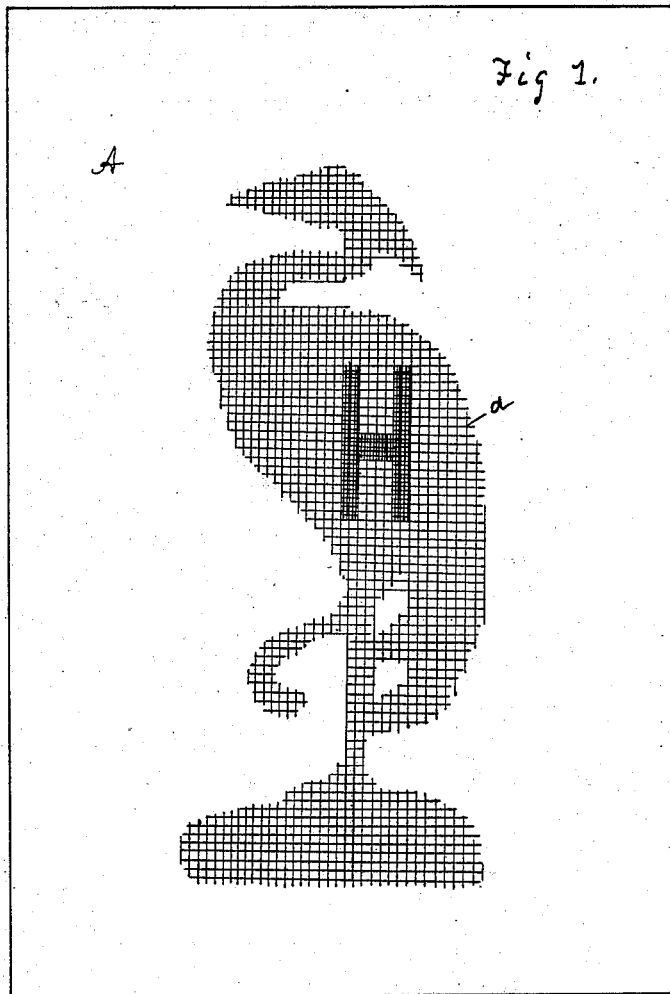
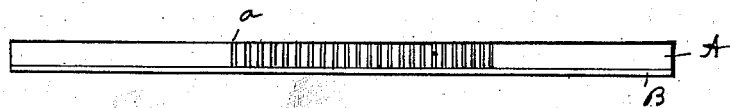


Fig 2.



Witnesses.  
*Chas. A. Cary*  
*G. P. Smith*

Inventor.  
*Roswell T. Smith.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSWELL T. SMITH, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN EMBROIDERY-PATTERNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,141**, dated August 20, 1878; application filed June 26, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROSWELL T. SMITH, of Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Perforated Card-Board, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to that class of fancy articles on which figures or ornamental designs may be worked with worsted, silk, beads, &c.

The object of my invention is to provide a material for the manufacture of such fancy articles wherein the design or pattern to be worked and the various places for inserting the needle carrying the silk or worsted is indicated without stamping or otherwise marking the cloth upon which the design is to appear.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of my invention, showing one side or surface only of the material. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of Fig. 1 upon the line *x x*.

A represents a piece of ordinary card-board, which may be perforated at regular intervals, as shown at *a*, throughout a portion of its surface, said perforations indicating any desired pattern or design, that shown in the drawing being the figure of a stork standing upon a base. B, Fig. 2, represents a piece of cloth, of any suitable color, corresponding in size and shape to the sheet of card-board upon which it is laid, the cloth and card-board being secured together by either gluing the edges of the cloth to the surface of the card-board, or in any suitable manner, so that it shall lie smoothly upon the surface of the card-board. The latter may be cut into any shape desired—to form the front of a slipper-case, a wall-pocket, bracket, or other article.

When the cloth and card-board are united in the manner described the article is ready for sale as an article of manufacture and trade, it being intended that the person who buys it shall complete it by filling in the figure indicated on the card-board with silk, worsted, or other material, said figure being intended to appear upon the cloth side of the article. To do this the card-board should be held in the left hand, and the needle threaded with silk or other material should be passed through

one of the perforations in the card-board and drawn out through the cloth. The needle should then be passed back through the cloth into the next adjoining perforation in the card-board, this operation being repeated until the complete design appears upon the outer face or surface of the cloth, and the desired effect is produced.

The perforations in the card-board indicate the exact figure to be worked and the extent to which the surface of the cloth is to be covered by the silk, worsted, or beads. What is equally important, also, is the fact that said perforations indicate the exact points at which the needle should be introduced at each stitch, and thus all irregularity and unevenness in the work is avoided, and an elegant and finished design can be produced by persons who are not experienced in the art of embroidery.

Instead of perforating only a portion of the card-board, as shown in the drawing, a sheet of ordinary perforated board may be used, and the desired pattern or figure may be drawn or printed upon it. I have indicated this method in the drawing, which shows the letter H printed upon the perforated part.

It is evident that the operator can easily follow such a design, the drawing upon the card-board indicating the exact figure to be filled out, and the perforations indicating the exact points at which the needle should be introduced in order to complete the pattern in a regular and elegant manner. It is also evident that, instead of specific designs, such as those described, any independent pattern may be used. It is also evident that it is wholly unnecessary to perforate the cloth, as well as the board, since the former offers no obstruction to the passage of the needle and the silk or worsted, and there is a manifest advantage in avoiding any perforation of the cloth, since its threads are cut thereby, and the fabric weakened and made liable to become frayed. Moreover, it is more difficult to conceal such perforations when formed in the cloth, and as its firmness and body are affected, the embroidery placed thereon is not so apt to appear firm and regular, and does not wear as well.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The method described of embroidering upon textile or other fabrics, by laying the said fabric upon card-board having an ornamental design indicated thereon by perforations, or by lines placed within the perforated space, or by an independent pattern placed thereon, and embroidering through said card-board from the under side, so that the design will appear in proper position upon the cloth, as set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, an em-

broidery-pattern consisting of a sheet of card-board having a piece of textile or other fabric laid on and suitably connected to one of its surfaces, said card-board having an ornamental figure or design indicated thereon, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

ROSWELL T. SMITH.

Witnesses:

CHAS. G. A. EAYSS,  
C. E. P. SMITH.

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