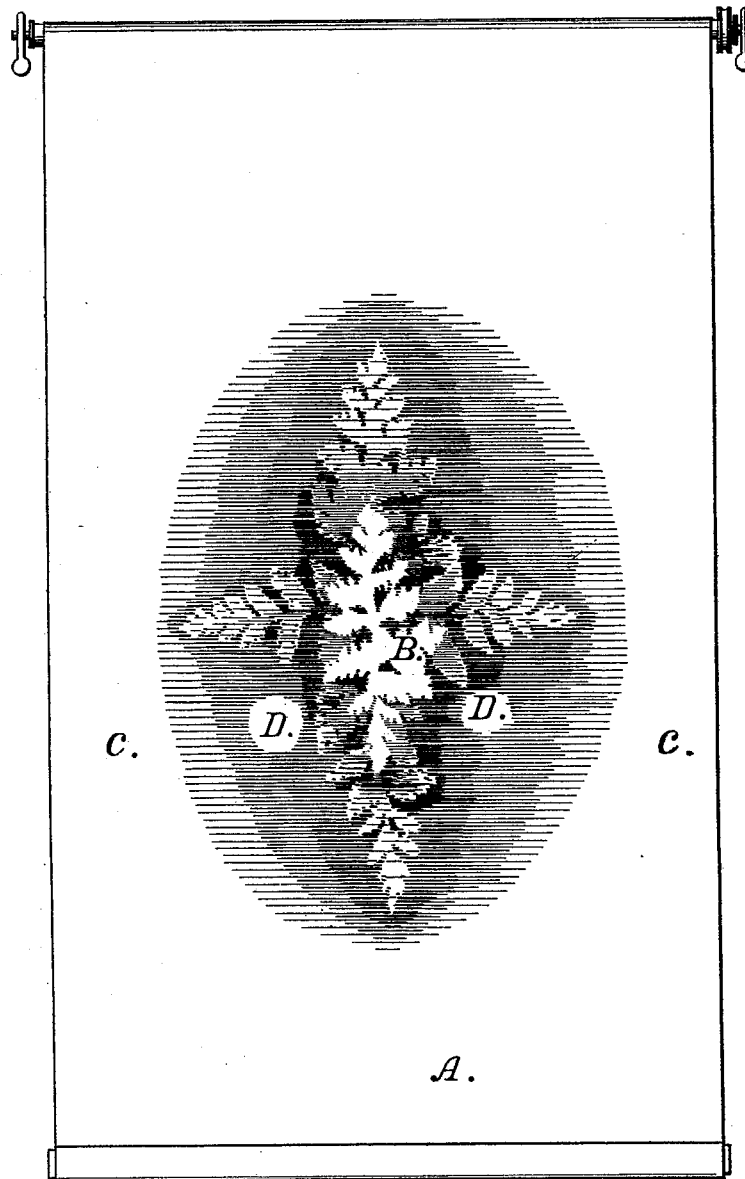


W. W. CARPENTER.
Process of Ornamenting Textile Fabric.
No. 214,279. Patented April 15, 1879.



Witnesses;
Henry A. Carpenter.
William Beattie

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. CARPENTER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN PROCESSES OF ORNAMENTING TEXTILE FABRICS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,279**, dated April 15, 1879; application filed September 30, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. CARPENTER, of the city of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Processes for Ornamenting Textile Fabrics, which improvement is set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

The process of ornamenting textile fabric invented and practiced by me consists in placing upon the textile fabric to be ornamented natural or other leaves, or other vegetable matter, in the positions desired, and spraying on to the textile fabric and leaves or other vegetable matter a coloring mixture composed of coloring-matter and a volatile fluid. Upon the removal of the leaves or other vegetable matter, their outlines or figures will be found on the textile fabric represented in the general color of which the textile fabric is composed, while surrounding these figures will be the colors that have been sprayed upon the textile fabric. The portions of the textile fabric covered by the leaves or other vegetable matter, being protected by them, are not colored by the sprayed mixture.

The spray coloring that I use in my process is composed of a volatile fluid, as naphtha, turpentine, gasoline, &c., with which is combined lamp-black in proper proportions to make the mixture of any consistency desired. By the use of this mixture the ends of leaves will not turn up, as is the case when any other mixture known is used, but the leaves will remain throughout the process in the exact position in which they were originally placed.

The use of this mixture obviates the necessity of pinning the ends of the leaves to the article upon which their figure is taken, as must be done when any other known mixture is used. Simple and convenient methods of spraying the spray mixture on to the textile fabric are brushing the mixture through the meshes of a sieve with a brush, or by the use

of an atomizer or of a syringe with a finely-perforated bulb-nozzle. Leaves of any desired figure or objects of any desired shape may be used, and the same may be placed in any desirable position on the textile fabric.

The grouping may be as simple or as elaborate as the taste dictates.

The drawing illustrates one mode of carrying out my process. A is a curtain. B is a group of figures of leaves. The coloring at C represents the natural color of the textile fabric, which is preserved at B by the superimposed leaves when the spray color shown at D is sprayed on the textile fabric and leaves.

What I claim as new and as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The process of ornamenting textile fabric by taking on the same the figures of leaves or other vegetable matter, by placing the leaves or other vegetable matter on the curtain, and spraying on the leaves or other vegetable matter, and on the textile fabric adjacent thereto, a coloring-matter composed of lamp-black and a volatile fluid.

2. The process of ornamenting textile fabric by taking on the same figures of leaves or other vegetable matter, by placing the leaves or other vegetable matter on the textile fabric, and spraying on the leaves or other vegetable matter, and on the textile fabric adjacent thereto, a coloring-mixture composed of lamp-black and naphtha.

3. The process of ornamenting textile fabrics by taking on the same figures of leaves or other vegetable matter, by placing the leaves or other vegetable matter on the textile fabrics, and spraying on the leaves or other vegetable matter, and on the textile fabric adjacent thereto, a coloring-mixture composed of a pigment or other coloring-matter and a volatile fluid.

WILLIAM W. CARPENTER.

Witness:

FREDERICK J. SEYBOLD,
DAVID BROWNLEE.