

(No Model.)

A. L. RICE.  
DRESS TRIMMING.

No. 266,525.

Patented Oct. 24, 1882.

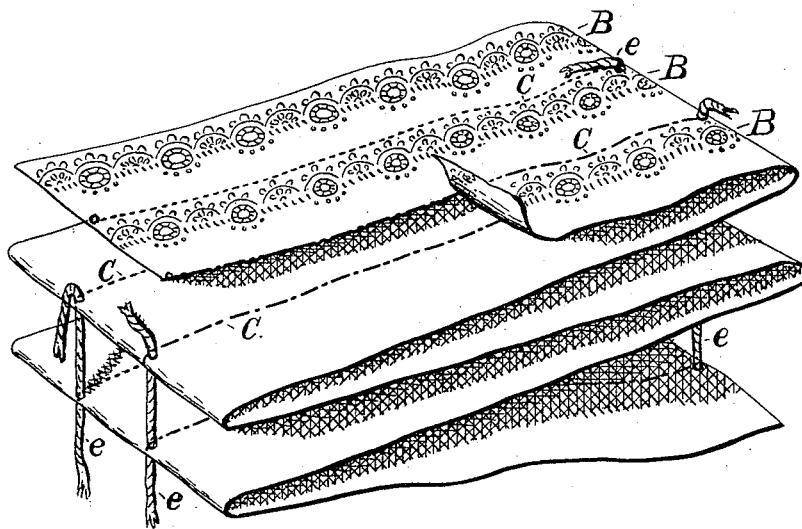


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT L. RICE, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

## DRESS-TRIMMING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,525, dated October 24, 1882.

Application filed January 28, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. RICE, a resident of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dress-Trim-  
mings; and I do hereby declare that the follow-  
ing is a full, clear, and exact description of the  
invention, which will enable others skilled in  
the art to which it appertains to make and use  
the same, reference being had to the accompa-  
nying drawing, and to letters of reference  
marked thereon, which forms a part of this  
specification.

My invention relates specially to that class  
of textile fabrics known to the trade as hand  
and machine made embroideries, edgings, and  
insertings. Heretofore this class of goods has  
been worked upon a continuous plain strip  
of muslin of suitable width, with two or more  
parallel rows of embroidery on each web of  
muslin. The goods are then folded in conven-  
ient widths and doubled over and folded to-  
gether in such a manner that the entire pack-  
age must first be opened and the goods un-  
folded before the end can be obtained to re-  
move any portion of the embroidery. In order  
to sever a strip or row of the embroidery or any  
portion thereof when desired for the purposes  
of the retail trade, the salesman must first un-  
fold the goods for convenience in measuring  
and cutting, and then with a pair scissors cut  
the row lengthwise of the goods until the de-  
sired quantity is removed, when it is measured  
with a yard-stick and cut off the requisite  
length. This mode of severing the rows of  
embroidery is objectionable in several ways:  
First, the edge of the embroidery is liable to  
be injured by unskillful cutting; second, it is  
almost impossible to cut a long strip with an  
even straight edge; third, the liability of al-  
lowing too little or not sufficient margin on  
each strip; fourth, the inconvenience of hav-  
ing to use a measure to ascertain the amount  
of goods removed; fifth, the trouble of unfold-  
ing the goods to cut off the embroidery, espe-  
cially when a large quantity is required; sixth,  
the soiling of the goods by the rough hand-  
ling and unavoidable exposure while cutting  
the rows from each other; seventh, the loss en-  
tailed by remnants caused by indiscriminate  
cutting, which cannot be avoided when the  
goods are manufactured in this manner.

To overcome these objections I propose to  
manufacture the goods with a line of perfora-  
tions between each row of embroidery at or  
near the edge of each row, as may be requi-  
site, according to the purposes for which the  
goods are intended, for the purpose of separat-  
ing the rows of embroidery by simply tearing  
off each strip from the bolt as required. To  
facilitate the operation and avoid unnecessary  
handling, I then propose to fold the goods back  
and forth in a reverse manner in one yard or  
fraction of a yard lengths, similar to the folds  
of a lady's fan, the end of each folding to be  
fastened with a thread to hold them together.  
The rows may then be removed in this way  
without having to unfold the goods or having  
to resort to a measure to tell the amount be-  
ing removed.

In the drawing the figure is a perspective  
view of a piece of embroidery perforated and  
folded as I propose.

The letters B B B designate the rows of em-  
broidery on the strip of muslin; C C, the line  
of perforations; *e e*, the ties to hold the folds  
together. The line of perforations can be made  
by a continuous row of small round holes, or  
by a round hole and oblong slot, or, where the  
muslin back will permit, the line of separation  
can be made by a crease or other similar meth-  
ods used for analogous purposes.

The advantages of perforating and folding  
the embroidery up in this way are as follows:  
First, the line of separation, being regular and  
close to the edge of the embroidery, admits of  
the same being removed by simply tearing off  
the quantity desired without liability of injury  
to the embroidery, or it being cut irregular, as  
is the case in the old way; second, the strips  
being fastened at the ends of the folds by  
worsted or other suitable ties, protects the  
goods from soiling, wrinkling, and getting out  
of the folds and allows of a single strip being  
torn off without disturbing the remainder of  
the bolt—a very desirable feature when the  
goods are constantly on exhibition; third, be-  
ing folded in lengths of one yard or fractions  
thereof, the necessity for measures of any kind  
is removed and mistakes in measuring avoid-  
ed; fourth, the liability of injury to the em-  
broidery by indiscriminate cutting and mak-  
ing bad remnants being by this plan obviated,  
there is a great saving of goods effected; fifth,

the necessity of unfolding the goods in order to remove the strip of embroidery is avoided, and also the refolding of the goods, which is necessary in the old way; sixth, the saving of  
5 time and labor in removing the embroidery in this way is obvious, and need not specially be referred to.

I am aware that a band and ruffle has been flattened on both sides for a portion of its  
10 width, and having strips of cloth permanently affixed to such flattened portion; but as such flattened portion is not perforated, the device in no sense resembles my invention, and I therefore disclaim it.

Having described my invention, what I claim, 15 and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A bolt of embroidery containing two or more rows separated by a line of perforations adapted to be folded and secured by ties at the folds, 20 substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT L. RICE.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL M. RICE,  
GEO. K. STORM.