

(No Model.)

M. L. KELLEY.
PATTERN PLATE FOR MARKING CLOTH.

No. 455,338.

Patented July 7, 1891.

Fig. 1.

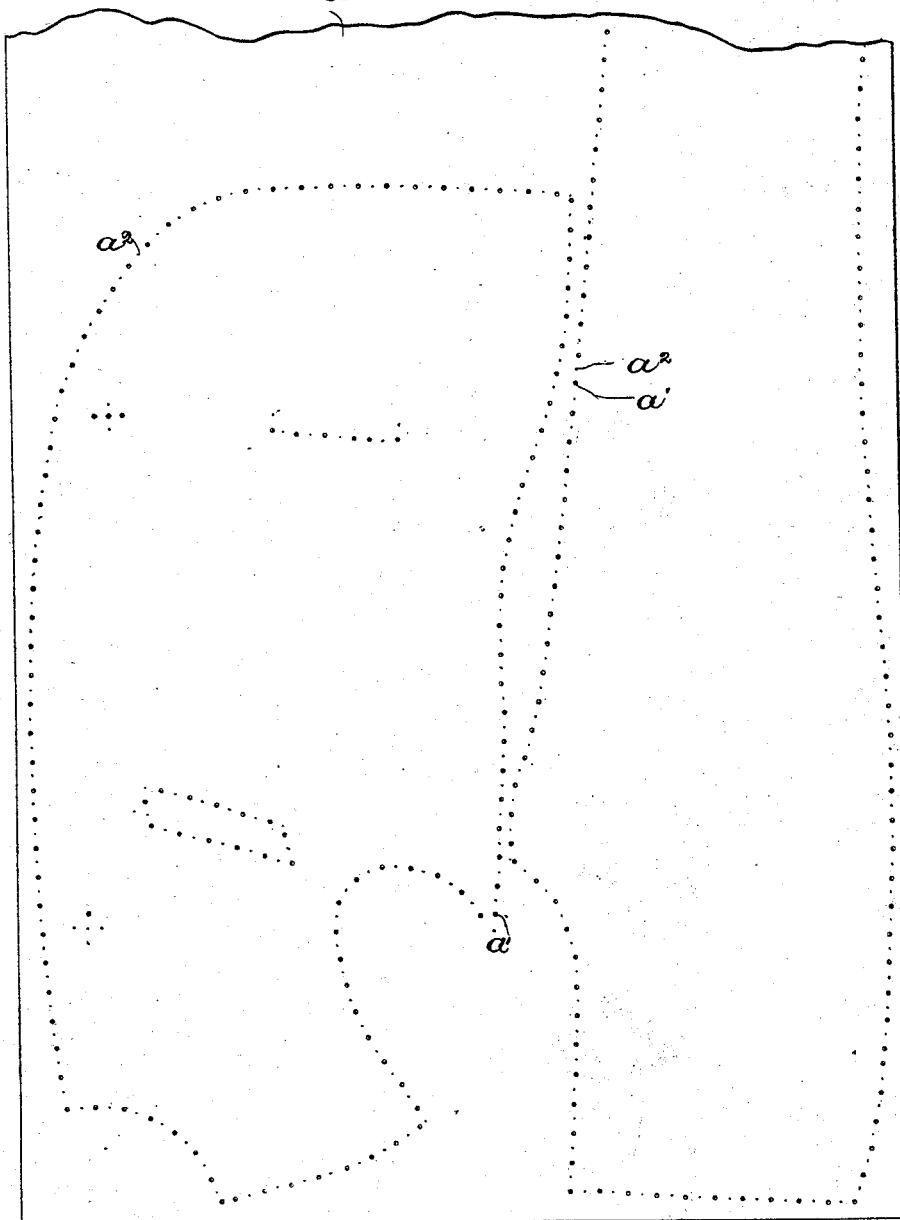
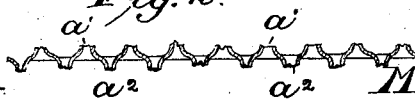


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PATTERN-PLATE FOR MARKING CLOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,338, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed January 3, 1891. Serial No. 376,565. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK L. KELLEY, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Pattern-Plates for Marking Cloth and the Like, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

10 Prior to this invention pattern-plates for marking cloth have been made, consisting of a sheet of metal or the like having perforations through it conforming to the desired pattern, which plate is laid on the top side of
15 the cloth to be marked and white or colored powder is dusted over the plate, which, passing through the perforations, leaves prints on the cloth. This form of pattern-plate is objectionable because the prints made are of
20 little or no permanency, being made of powder, which is simply laid on the cloth.

This invention has for its object to construct a pattern-plate for marking cloth and the like by means of which prints are made
25 on the cloth of the desired outline, which will not readily be removed.

In accordance with this invention the pattern-plate consists of a sheet of non-elastic material—as brass, for instance—having the
30 desired pattern formed thereon by indentations made with a suitable instrument to be passed through the material and leave upon the opposite side thereof a projection with a ragged extremity. The plate is then over-
35 turned and the cloth upon which it is desired to mark the pattern is placed over or upon the said ragged projections, the ragged edges subserving the purpose of retaining devices to hold the cloth in place, so that it will not slip
40 or be easily stretched. A piece or block of wax, talc, or other suitable material is then rubbed softly over the cloth, and by means of the projections or protuberances on the pattern-plate small dots are left on the cloth,
45 which mark out the outline of the pattern. The ragged projections of each pattern are arranged on each side of the pattern-plate by forming the indentations alternately on each side, and by thus forming the indentations
50 the pattern may be marked off on each side of the pattern-plate, one being the reverse of the other.

Figure 1 shows in plan view a pattern-plate embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a portion of the pattern-plate embodying this invention. 55

The pattern-plate *a*, made of sheet metal—as brass, for instance—has any desired pattern formed on it by indentations or punctures, which are made with a suitable instrument, which passes through the material and leaves a small projection with a ragged edge or extremity upon the opposite side. These
60 ragged projections (represented at *a'*) serve to hold the cloth which is to be marked off firmly in place, so that it will not slip or be easily stretched. The cloth is laid on the pattern-plate thus provided with the ragged projections *a'*, and a piece of wax, talc, or other
65 suitable material in cake or block form is softly rubbed over the cloth, and by such means small dots are made on the cloth, which conform to the design on the pattern-plate.

As many patterns are merely the reversals of others, I preferably form between each
75 ragged projection an indentation which presents on the opposite side of the pattern-plate like ragged projections, so that by overturning the said pattern-plate and laying thereon the cloth a pattern may be marked
80 off which is the reverse of the one marked off on the opposite side. These ragged projections *a'* *a''* are best shown in Fig. 2, wherein it will be seen that the ragged projections *a'* are upon one side of the plate and the ragged
85 projections *a''* upon the other side thereof.

I am aware that an apparatus has been designed for marking out patterns, which consists of an elastic body-conformatory provided with sharp-pointed pins or studs, which
90 indicate the lines of the seams for the garments to be cut, and such elastic conformatory having been placed on the person thin sheets of paper or like material are laid upon and over the surface of the conformatory, 95 and the direction of the rows of pins then indicate on the paper by causing them to puncture the same; but I do not herein claim an apparatus of this kind.

I claim—

1. The pattern-plate for marking cloth herein described, consisting of a flat sheet of metal provided with perforations which form the outlines of the pattern, the edges of the 100

perforations forming projections upon one side which are adapted to hold the cloth, substantially as described.

2. The pattern-plate for marking cloth
5 herein described, consisting of a sheet of metal provided upon both sides with ragged projections which form the outlines for the patterns, the ragged projections on one side of the sheet being the reverse of those on the
10 other side, substantially as described.

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

MARK L. KELLEY.

Witnesses:

BERNICE J. NOYES,
EMMA J. BENNETT.