

(No Model.)

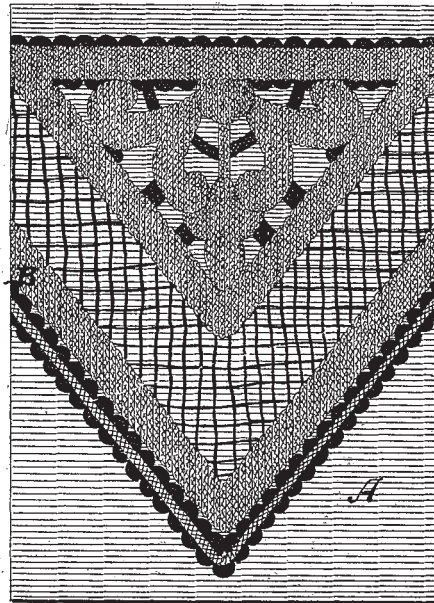
F. JUNCKER.

FOUNDATION FOR EMBROIDERED LACE, &c.

No. 358,156.

Patented Feb. 22, 1887.

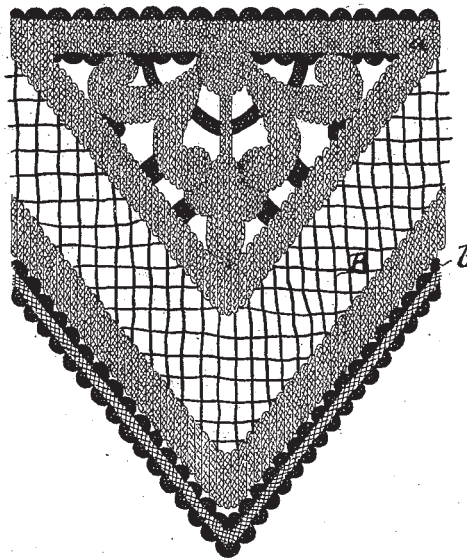
*Fig: 1.*



*Fig: 2.*



*Fig: 3.*



*Fig: 4.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK JUNCKER, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## FOUNDATION FOR EMBROIDERED LACE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,156, dated February 22, 1857.

Application filed June 10, 1856. Serial No. 204,783. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK JUNCKER, a resident of the city of Paris, France, have invented an Improvement in Foundations for Embroidered Lace and other Similar Fabrics, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings.

My invention has for its object a new kind of lace, galloon, guipure, and similar articles, produced by embroidery upon a material which is afterward made to disappear in such manner that it appears as if these embroideries had been made upon empty space. Heretofore this class of embroidery has been made on a paper or woven-fabric foundation, which, after the embroidery had been worked in, was dissolved by acid or destroyed by heating. The use of these foundations or grounds had the disadvantage that the threads of the embroidery were injuriously affected by the operation of removing the ground.

I will now describe, by way of example, the means which I employ, by preference, for carrying into effect my invention.

Upon a thin leaf or sheet of gutta-percha I trace designs, as complicated and varied as I may desire, and I embroider upon the leaf of gutta-percha, either by machine or by hand, employing for this purpose threads of wool, silk, cotton, chenille, metallic threads, or threads ornamented with metal, in such manner as to produce upon the leaf of gutta-percha an embroidery presenting all the decorative effects desired. I am particular only to fasten well together the various parts of this embroidery. This embroidery finished, I transform it into lace, guipure, &c., by causing the leaf of gutta-percha to disappear. For this purpose it is sufficient to plunge my whole work for a few moments into a bath of sulphuret of carbon, or, which is still better, into a bath of benzine or of any other dissolvent. The gutta-percha disappears instantaneously, without leaving the slightest trace, and without in any wise affecting the threads of the embroidery, without tarnishing the brightness of the metallic threads or the color of the threads, leaving the work in all its purity and freshness, as if the embroidery had been made in the air.

I reserve to myself the right to vary the accessory arrangements of my process of manufacture, which is essentially characterized by the transformation of a piece of embroidery into lace by the easy and complete suppression of the auxiliary leaf of soluble gutta-percha upon which the embroidery has been performed.

The embroidery, the first stage of the work, can be executed not only upon gutta-percha, but upon india-rubber or other gum, capable of being dissolved without affecting the threads of cotton, wool, or other animal or vegetable fiber.

The products obtained by my new system of manufacture, aside from the original character which they possess, have the advantage of being adapted to the most multifarious combinations of designs and of decorative materials, without the necessity of having recourse to any preparation put upon pasteboard or other preliminary work.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a face view of a piece of embroidery on the supporting-sheet of gutta-percha. Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof. Fig. 3 is a face view of the embroidery after the gutta-percha has been dissolved. Fig. 4 is a cross-section thereof.

In the said drawings, the letter A represents the sheet of gutta-percha. B is the embroidery formed thereon, some of the threads, *a*, being, say, of cotton, others, *b*, say, of wool; but any other combination of threads may be used. Even metallic threads have been successfully used in this class of work.

After the gutta-percha A is dissolved the fabric will be open-work fabric, as appears in Figs. 3 and 4.

I do not claim herein the production of embroidery of mixed animal and vegetable fiber from which, by chemicals, the animal fiber is subsequently eliminated. This is shown in Letters Patent No. 280,094; nor do I claim paper or woven fabric as the foundation for my proceeding, because in my invention the foundation is neither animal nor vegetable fiber, and can be dissolved without affecting animal or vegetable threads which it carries.

The main advantage of my invention is that by the use of the soluble continuous sheet of

soluble gum the fabric can be started at any point and finished at any point, and does not depend upon the continuity of the threads until it is completely finished; and, secondly, 5 that the fabric may be composed of animal and vegetable fiber or of metallic fiber, or of any other suitable substance.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a lace or other open-work fabric secured upon a soluble ro- gum, india-rubber, or gutta-percha ground, substantially as described.

FREDERICK JUNCKER.

Witnesses:

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