

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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USE OF LATEX FOR FORMING FABRIC SEAMS.

No Drawing.

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This invention relates to the seaming of cloth, and while the preferred embodiment thereof will be hereinafter described as seams for cotton or jute bags, it will be readily manifest that the invention has other and valuable application.

ber vulcanization may be accomplished before or after the same is formed. That is to say, the latex may itself be vulcanized before it is applied or it may include the fillers and vulcanizing ingredients so that the vulcanization occurs after conversion of the latex into rubber proper. Where this procedure is employed in the manufacture of cotton or jute bags the bag is practically seamless and tests have demonstrated that the joint between the edges is far stronger than that provided in the ordinary seamed bag. It will be readily manifest that the seaming together in the manner described of the edges of other fabrics as linen, woollens, silk and mercerized fabrics is within the contemplation of the present invention.

We claim:

1. The process of forming fabric seams, which comprises, applying a partially coagulated latex in paste form between superposed fabric edges, and pressing.

2. The process, which comprises interposing a partially coagulated latex in paste form containing vulcanizing ingredients between superposed fabric edges, and pressing, and vulcanizing.

A principal object of the invention is the provision of a seam of greater strength than the sewn seams of commerce, which will not have a tendency to gap open between stitches and which can be more cheaply provided than is possible where the seam is stitched. The invention contemplates the provision of the seam by binding adjacent edges together through the use of a rubber binder of powerful strength and easy application. We believe that the best results may be obtained by the employment of partially coagulated latex brought to a degree of coagulation rendering the material a paste, according to the disclosure of Patent No. 1,599,282 issued on September 7, 1926 to Loomis and Stump, which may be readily spread or applied to the material. A binding material is spread upon or along one edge to be united and the other edge then laid thereover and pressed home. Where the partially coagulated latex is employed moderate pressure is sufficient to squeeze out the water and complete coagulation of the latex mixture in which rub-

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