(No Model.)

W. RAEUCHLE.

OVERSEAM.

No. 480,783. Patented Aug. 16, 1892.

Fig. 1

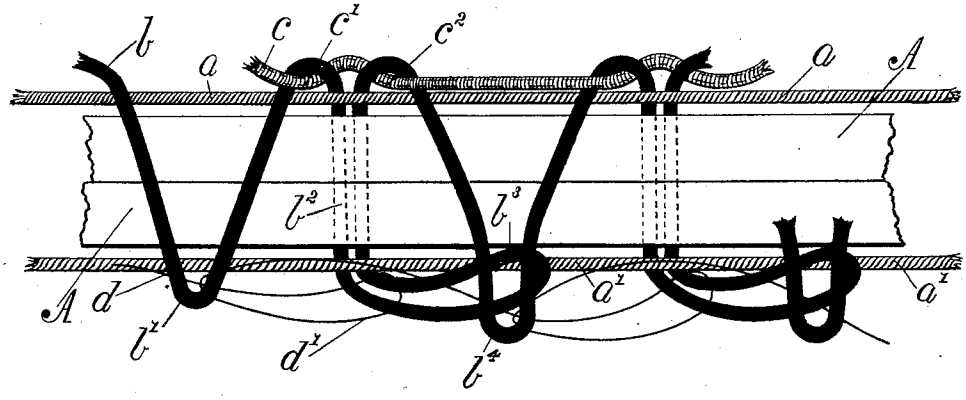
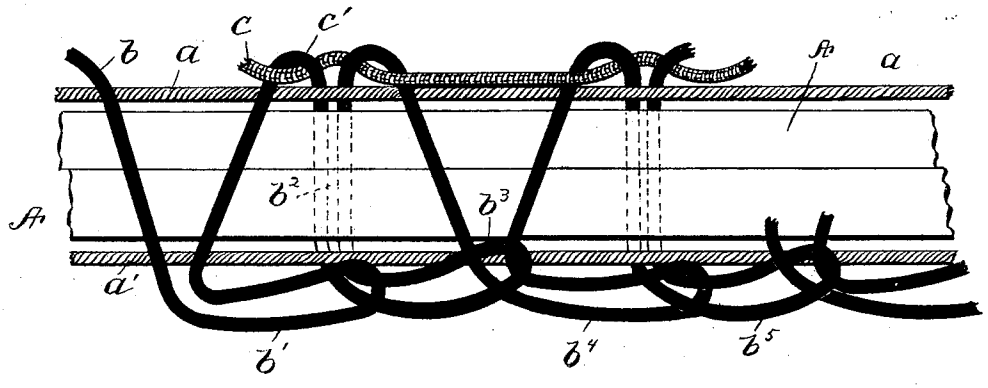


Fig. 2



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WILLIAM RAEUCHLE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

OVERSEAM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,783, dated August 16, 1892.

Application filed September 1, 1891. Serial No. 404,439. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM RAEUCHLE, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Overseams, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

The object of this invention is to produce an overseam, more particularly for buttonholes, whereby the finished buttonhole is provided with a purl on both top and bottom sides of the material, thus making a double face or finish, the buttonhole when completed presenting substantially the same appearance on each side of the material.

My invention therefore comprehends an overseam for buttonholes, which comprises a series of single needle-thread alternate edge and depth stitches, the edge and depth stitch loops of said single thread being interlocked between the adjacent depth stitches below the material to form a purl, and an upper purl-thread extending in one direction around the edge stitch and in the opposite direction around the depth stitch at the upper side and along the edge of the material to form an upper purl thereon above and substantially in line with the lower purl, substantially as will be described.

Other features of this invention will be pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents an edge view of a portion of a buttonhole, the same being greatly enlarged to show the interlocking of the various threads employed and to avoid confusion. Fig. 2 is a modification to be referred to.

The material A is herein represented as of two plies or thicknesses; but it is obvious that as many thicknesses may be employed as is desired, according to the work to be done. As shown herein, two gimps a a' are employed, one on the top and the other at the under side of the material; but either one or both of such gimps may be dispensed with for some classes of work. The needle-thread b (shown by heavy black lines) makes the depth and overedge stitches, and, crossing over the gimp a at the top of the material, the loop of said needle-thread, as each overedge stitch is formed and interlocked, crosses over and incloses the lower gimp a'. The thread c, which will be designated hereinafter as the "upper purl-thread," is laid around the needle-thread above the material, as will be described. A looper-thread d is employed to bind or lock the depth and overedge stitch loops on the under side of the material. While it is preferable to employ such looper-thread d it is not absolutely necessary, as the depth and overedge stitch loops could be made to form a chain-stitch in usual manner, as in Fig. 2, the overedge-stitch loop b^4 passing through the preceding depth-stitch loop b^3, the next depth-stitch loop b^5 passing through said overedge-stitch loop b^4, and so on.

In describing the formation of the stitch it will be supposed that the overedge stitch has been formed, the loop b' extending below the material and in front of the gimp a', a loop d' of the looper-thread being extended through the loop b'. The needle-thread is then passed over the gimp a preparatory to making the depth stitch, and the upper purl-thread c is passed around the needle-thread, as at c', the said needle-thread then descending into the material, as shown by dotted lines b^2, passing through the loop d' of looper-thread previously formed and making the depth-stitch loop b^3. Upon emerging at the top of the material and at the rear of the gimp a the upper purl-thread c is again passed around the needle-thread at c^2. The needle-thread is then carried down to form the overedge stitch, passing through the former depth stitch b^3, thus making the second overedge-stitch loop b^4, the looper-thread being passed through the loop b^4 thereafter, as it was passed through the first edge-stitch loop b'. The stitch is then continued, as described, throughout the extent of the overseam. It will be noticed that the upper purl-thread c is interwoven, as it were, through the depth and overedge stitches of the needle-thread at the top of the material, thereby drawing them together to form a strong and durable edge or purl upon the upper side of the material, thus making a very desirable overseam for buttonholes. The upper purl-thread c, used as described, forms a purl at the upper side of the material, while the interlocking depth and overedge stitch loops between the adjacent depth

stitches form the purl on the lower side of the material, thus making an overseam with a purl at both faces, so that the face and back of the material is fully finished, the upper and lower purls being in substantially the same vertical plane and parallel to the edge of the material.

I claim—

1. The herein-described overseam, which comprises a series of single needle-thread alternating overedge and depth stitches across the edge of and in the material adjacent to the edge, respectively, the overedge and depth stitch loops of said single thread being interlocked one with the other below the material between the adjacent depth stitches to form a purl contiguous to and in the direction of the lower edge, and an upper purl-thread extending in one direction around adjacent parts of the overedge stitch and in the opposite direction around adjacent parts of the depth stitch at the upper side of the material, an upper purl being thereby formed on and along the edge of the material and parallel thereto above and substantially in line with the lower purl, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described overseam, which comprises a series of alternating overedge and depth stitches across the edge of and in the material adjacent to the edge, respectively, a loop of looper-thread being passed through the overedge-stitch loop, the adjacent depth-stitch loop passing through the loop of looper-thread, the succeeding overedge-stitch loop passing through the said depth-stitch loop between adjacent depth stitches, a purl on the under side of the material being formed thereby, and an upper purl-thread extending in one direction around the overedge stitch and in the opposite direction around the depth stitch at the upper side of the material along its edge and parallel thereto, an upper purl being thereby formed, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM RAEUCHLE.

Witnesses:
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