C. E. CLARK.

BINDING.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1912.

1,068,855.

Patented July 29, 1913.

Fig. 1.

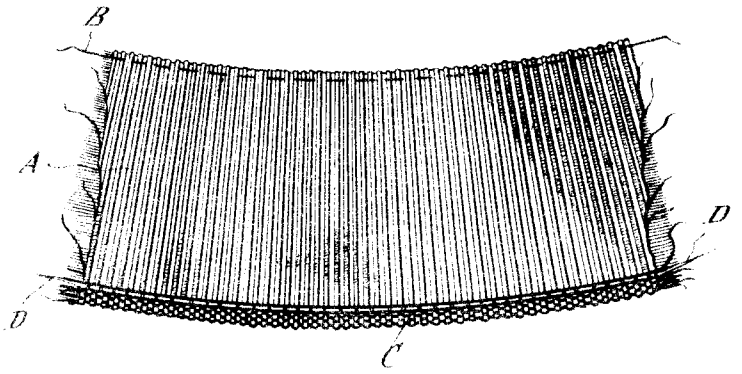
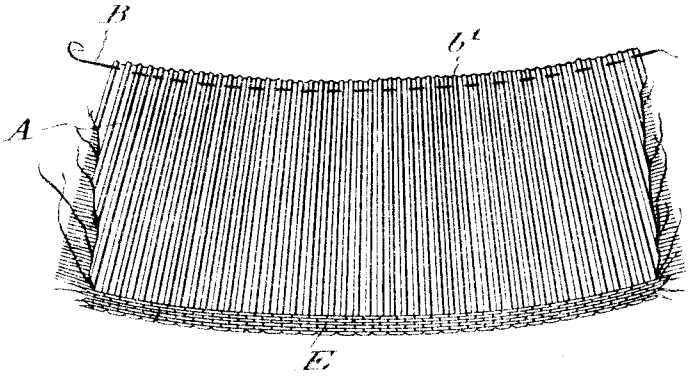


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHESTER E. CLARK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BINDING.

1,068,855. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 29, 1913.

Application filed June 29, 1912. Serial No. 706,611.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I. CHESTER E. CLARK, citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Binding, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the hat bindings described in United States Letters Patent No. 730,851 issued to me June 9, 1903. The binding covered by said patent embodied as a new and useful feature of construction a strip of ribbon or suitable material of like nature having a line of stitching along one edge thereof the stitches being under tension whereby that edge of the binding would be shorter than the opposite edge and also held under elastic tension due to the character of the stitch or the thread used in forming said stitch.

In the commercial development of this hat binding which has been very extensive since the patent was granted, it has been found that the advantages attained by the binding in question can be augmented by the new and useful features of construction which are hereinafter described and which form the subject matter of this application for patent.

In the accompanying drawing, I have illustrated a preferred and modified form of binding embodying the improvements which I have made on the article of manufacture as covered by the above described patent.

Figures 1 and 2 of said drawing show on a magnified scale short sections of hat binding embodying said improvements.

Referring to the details of Fig. 1, A represents the body portion of a strip of binding or ribbon composed of silk threads woven to give the ribbed form and appearance indicated, said body portion being woven in a manner well known in the art. B represents a silk thread woven into the ribbon at the time of its manufacture and subjected to tension in the weaving process, so that said thread tends to pucker or contract the adjacent edge of the binding and thereby produce the effect heretofore attained by me in stitching one edge of a strip of ribbon with the stitching under tension as set forth in my above mentioned patent. The difference between my original method of applying said stitch or thread and my present method is that I now have the tension thread woven in place at the time the ribbon is made. At the opposite or uncontracted edge of the ribbon is a selvage C made up of cotton threads of such texture, and so interwoven, as to prevent any give or stretch to this edge of the ribbon. Interwoven in the selvage C at a slight distance from its outer edge is a white thread D which serves as a guide in attaching the binding to a hat brim. Not only does this cotton selvage result in a decreased cost in the manufacture of the binding in that it takes the place of an equivalent amount of silk but by reason of its non-stretchable character it is impossible for the workman in sewing the binding to a hat brim to stretch that edge of the binding in which such selvage appears and as he cannot stretch that portion of the binding neither can he stretch the body portion of silk adjacent thereto, thus limiting the stretch almost entirely to the opposite edge of the ribbon or binding stitch and the body portion immediately adjacent thereto.

It should be explained possibly that in attaching a binding of the character to which my invention belongs to a hat brim, it is the practice to first sew one selvage or edge to the upper side of the brim and then turn the binding strip over so that the stitches are on the under side and then tack or sew the opposite or elastic edge to the under side of the hat brim. Where the body portion A of the binding is subjected to stretch or tension at the point of curl or extreme edge of the hat brim, the binding wears out much more quickly than it would if not subjected to such stretch and for this reason it becomes desirable to prevent the workman from subjecting the binding to such tension in applying it. The white thread indicates to the workman the depth of stitch he should take in attaching the selvage C to the hat brim, and this is important because the attaching stitches if passed transversely through the fine silk warp threads of the ribbon will cut or sever same and thus impair the wearing qualities of the binding and also give it a frayed appearance.

The only difference between the binding shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is that in the latter the selvage E is without the white thread and may be formed of threads differing in color from the body portion A of the binding strip. I am aware however, that it is common to weave into ribbon, threads contrasting in color with the body of the mate-

rial so that I do not claim broadly such feature of construction. It is however, essential to the results desired by my improvements that the selvage C or E should be woven from threads of cotton or other material having a texture or quality which will not permit the selvage composed of said threads to stretch when the ribbon or binding strip is subjected to the ordinary tension incident to applying it to a hat brim or other structure.

It will be understood that the selvages C and E, as well as the white thread D, will be concealed from view when the binding is applied to a hat brim and hence their appearance does not affect the character of my invention.

While I have shown the thread B as interwoven along the edge *b'* of the ribbon in a plain stitch, it is obvious that the stitch may be varied so long as the results of puckering or drawing and the subsequent stretching of that edge of the ribbon are attained.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a binding composed of a strip of suitable fabric having one edge slightly puckered by a thread interwoven along said edge and adapted to yield under tension, and the opposite edge of said strip being formed of interwoven threads adapted to form a selvage of relatively unyielding quality.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a binding composed of a strip of suitable fabric having one edge slightly puckered by a thread interwoven along said edge and adapted to yield under tension, and the opposite edge of said strip being formed of interwoven threads adapted to form a selvage of relatively unyielding quality, said strip also having one or more threads contrasting in color with the body and selvage of said strip and adapted to form a guide for stitching said binding to a hat brim or other object.

3. A binding composed of a strip of woven material the body portion of which is more or less yielding under tension, having one edge contracted by a thread woven into said strip under tension and adapted to yield or stretch, and having along the opposite edge a selvage composed of interwoven threads of unyielding material, said unyielding edge being non-contracted.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHESTER E. CLARK.

Witnesses:

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G. W. HILTA RAND.