

J. A. GROEBLI.
 DECORATED FABRIC.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1908.

947,814.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

Fig. 1.

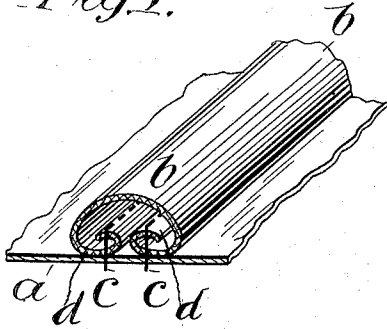


Fig. 2.

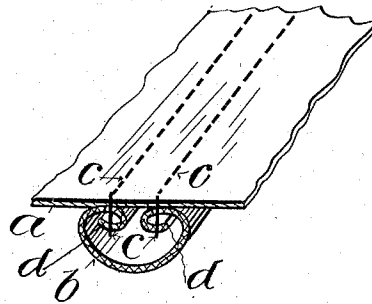


Fig. 3.

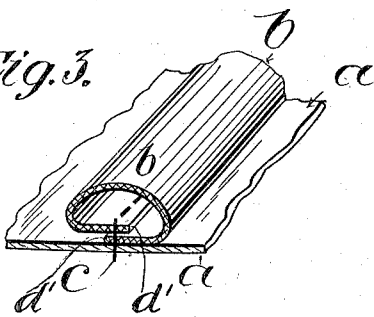
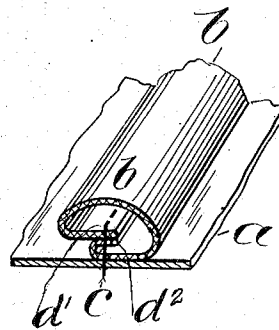


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
 C. M. Benjamin
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 By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. GROEBLI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DECORATED FABRIC.

947,814.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. GROEBLI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decorated Fabric, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fabrics decorated with piping.

Heretofore in decorating or ornamenting fabric with what is commonly called piping, it has been customary to make up the piping by sewing the edges of a strip of piping material together on the wrong side and then turning the same right side out, at the same time placing therein a filler, where one is desired. The piping thus made is afterward sewn on a fabric by a separate stitching, thereby attaching a raised decoration to the fabric which is applied to form either straight lines or any desired figure. In thus decorating a fabric with piping there is a double handling, once when the piping is made and again when it is sewn to the fabric. Furthermore it is impossible for the operator to apply the piping to the fabric regular and even, with the seam of the piping straight and at the point where the piping contacts with the fabric.

My object is to overcome these difficulties by sewing the piping material to the fabric by blind stitches which themselves form the piping, thus producing a more regular, better appearing fabric at a single operation. In making the same the piping may or may not have a filling therein, as desired and the piping may be formed on the fabric in any desired design or in straight lines.

By blind stitches as herein mentioned I mean stitches which pass through the article in such a way as to leave the top of the piping free, so that the stitching will be blind, or concealed on the right side of the finished article.

In the drawings forming a part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of fabric embodying my improvements, Fig. 2 is a similar view thereof, inverted, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a different form thereof, Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the raw edge turned in.

In the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the fabric *a*, is of any desired kind and of any dimension, to which the piping material *b*, is secured. The edges *d*, are turned in and

are both sewed to the fabric by the stitches *c*, which pass through the folded edges of the piping material and the fabric, thus not only forming a piping but securing the same to the fabric, the piping necessarily having its edges on a line and against the fabric. In this form I prefer to use a double row of blind stitching *c*, as shown more clearly in Fig. 2.

The particular method of applying the piping, or the machine for applying the same is not a part of the present case, but the way of applying the same is by a blind stitch.

In the form shown in Fig. 3 the edges *d'*, are overlapped and a single row of blind stitches *c*, passing through the overlapping edges and through the fabric *a*, forms the piping and secures the same to the fabric. Instead of leaving the exterior edge raw as in Fig. 3, one edge *d''*, may be turned in as shown in Fig. 4 and be taken in the stitching, so there will be no raw edge exposed.

It will be noted that in all forms the top of the piping is free and loose, the same as heretofore, while the piping is regular and even and the whole is made at a single operation, thus reducing the cost of manufacture and making a far superior fabric.

The method of stitching may be varied to suit the desires, the broad object of my invention being to make a decorated fabric in which the piping is formed by the blind stitches which secure the piping to the fabric, and in which the top of the piping is free and set up from the fabric. The use of blind stitching prevents the stitching from showing on the right side of the fabric, which is necessary in order to produce the same effect as when the piping is made separately and sewed on by hand.

Having described my invention what I claim is:

1. In an article of the class described, a base fabric and a piece of piping material formed into a looped piping and stitches passing through the base fabric and securing the edges of the piping to the fabric, the top of the piping being free and adapted to conceal the said stitches on the outer or right side of the finished article.

2. In an article of the class described, a base fabric and a piece of piping material formed into a looped piping with the edges overlapping and stitches passing through

the base fabric and through the overlapping edges of the piping, securing the same to the base fabric, the top of the piping being free and adapted to conceal the said stitches on the outer or right side of the finished article. 5

3. In an article of the class described, a base fabric and a piece of piping material formed into a looped piping with its edges 10 *d* turned in and stitches passing through the base fabric and through the turned in edges

of the piping, securing the latter to the fabric, the top of the piping being free and adapted to conceal the said stitches on the outer or right side of the finished article. 15

Signed at the city, county and State of New York, this 15th day of December 1908.

JOSEPH A. GROEBLI.

In presence of—

EDWARD D. C. SPERRY,
SHELDON A. DU CRET.