March 2, 1926. 1,575,357

A. L. MILNER

BIAS BINDING TAPE

Filed Feb. 21, 1923

Fig. 1.

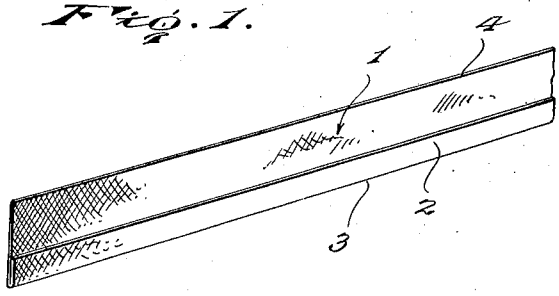


Fig. 2.

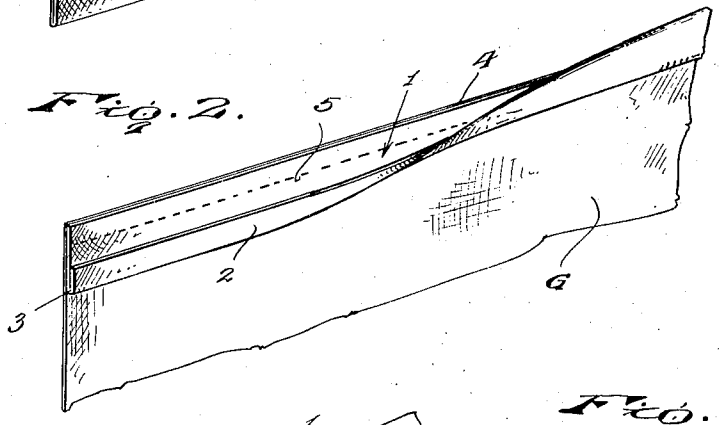


Fig. 3.

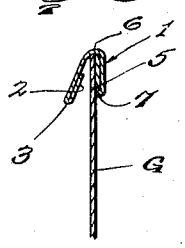


Fig. 4.

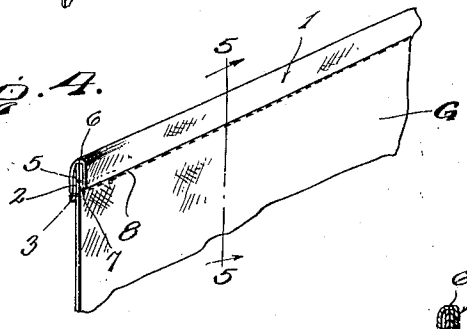
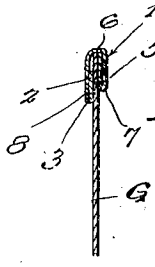


Fig. 5.



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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALAGE L. MILNER, OF TOLBERT, TEXAS.

BIAS BINDING TAPE.

Application filed February 21, 1923. Serial No. 620,408.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALAGE L. MILNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tolbert, in the county of Wilbarger and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bias Binding Tapes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bindings and more particularly to a bias tape binding. In binding the edges of dress goods it has heretofore been customary to fold in the longitudinal edge portions of the binding strip, then fold and crease the strip longitudinally along its middle, apply the same to the edge to be bound, and then run one or more lines of stitching through the first mentioned folds and the goods. This operation is sometimes performed by hand and sometimes by sewing machine attachments. This method of procedure presents disadvantages, however, namely that difficulty is often experienced in applying the binding tape to the goods if the edge is roughly or unevenly cut, and, furthermore, the line of stitching securing the binding to the goods is clearly visible at the face of the binding. That is to say, as regards this latter point of disadvantage, the line of stitching runs through the fold of the tape which is presented at the exterior of the garment and unless run with extreme care, is liable to present an unsightly appearance. Furthermore, the stitching is usually spaced somewhat from the line of fold in the tape so that the fold may, under some conditions, bulge to a greater or less extent and further detract from the neat appearance of the work. In consideration of the foregoing the present invention has as one of its primary objects to provide, as a new article of manufacture, a bias binding tape which may be placed upon the market and sold at a low cost and which will be presented to the purchaser in such form as to permit of the more ready application of the binding to the goods and insure of a more neatly finished article than could be produced by ordinary methods.

Another equally important object of the invention is to devise a method of applying the binding to the edge of a piece of goods whereby the securing line of stitching will be substantially invisible at the face of the goods and binding tape, thus insuring a neater appearance in the finished product.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a length of bias binding tape embodying the invention, the tape being in the form in which it will be placed upon the market;

Figure 2 is a perspective view illustrating the first step in applying the tape to the edge of a piece of goods;

Figure 3 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner in which the tape is to be folded over the edge of the goods;

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 2 illustrating the finished product;

Figure 5 is a detail sectional view on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

The tape constituting the article embodying the invention is shown in Figure 1 of the drawings and indicated by the numeral 1. The tape may be of any desired width and made in any suitable lengths and from any suitable material, cut on the bias. One edge portion of the tape is folded upon itself as indicated by the numeral 2, the fold indicated by the numeral 3 extending parallel to the longitudinal edges of the tape. In practice the tape will be folded in the manner stated and the fold permanently formed by pressing or otherwise, and in this form the tape will be placed upon the market. In applying the tape to a piece of goods which is indicated in the drawings by the reference character G, the tape is laid against the face of the goods with its free edge, which is indicated by the numeral 4, registering or substantially registering with the edge of the goods to be bound, as clearly shown in Figure 2 of the drawings. A line of stitching 5 is then run through the tape and the goods parallel to the said free edge 4. Next the tape is folded over along the line of stitching 5 as shown at the right in said Figure 2 and as indicated by the numeral 7, and is brought over the edge of the goods to be bound as shown in Figure 3. This brings the folded margin 2 of the tape to the reverse side of the goods as shown in said figure, a fold 6 being formed longitudinally in the tape where it engages over the edge to be bound. In practice the fold 6

will be formed in the tape along a line parallel to the fold line 3 and spaced therefrom a greater distance than from the fold 7 so that when the tape is applied in the manner shown in Figure 3 of the drawings, and its folded over portion is brought flat against the goods, the fold 3 will be located a slightly greater distance inwardly from the fold 6 and the edge to be bound than is the fold 7. The work is then completed by running a line of stitching 8 through the fold 3 and through the goods G practically in registration with the fold 7 but without passing through said fold. In this manner the binding tape is stitched to the goods without the stitching being readily perceptible due to the fact that the line of stitching 8 will be substantially concealed by the fold 7. It is evident that by the use of a tape prepared initially as shown in Figure 1 of the drawings and by applying the same in accordance with the method steps recited above, a neater product is obtained than by the ordinary methods of procedure and the application of the tape is facilitated and time and labor saved.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

The method of binding goods which consists in folding one marginal edge portion only of a strip and causing it to lie against a side of the strip, then placing the strip against a side of the goods with the marginal fold facing outwardly and with the raw edge registering with the edge of the goods, then securing the strip to the goods by a line of stitching parallel with and spaced from the registering edges of the strip and goods, then folding the strip over the adjacent edges of the goods and strip to bring the marginal fold of the strip against the opposite side of the goods and finally stitching the marginal fold to the goods adjacent the fold containing the first line of stitching.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ALAGE L. MILNER. [L. S.]