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SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

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1,106,565.

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Fig. 1.

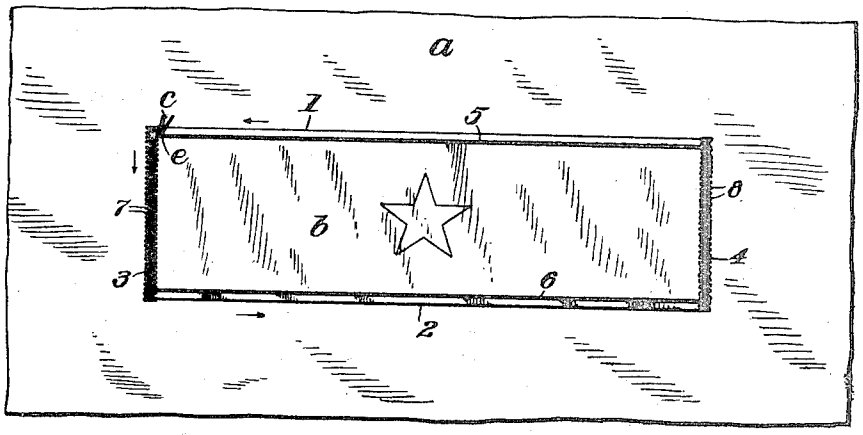


Fig. 2.

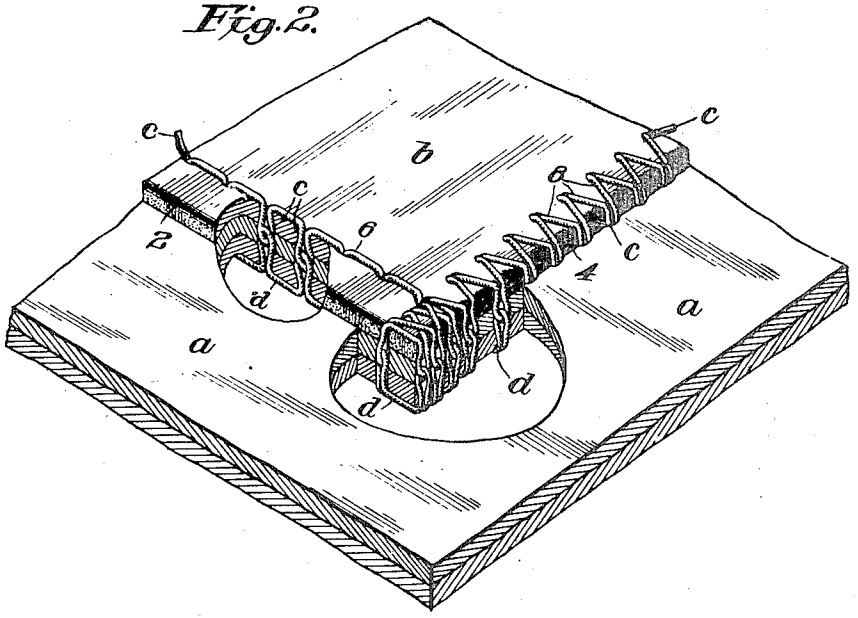
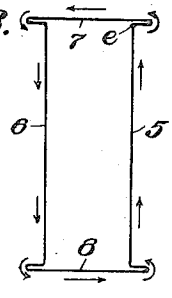


Fig. 3.



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SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

1,106,565. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 11, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. HORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved seam for securely and neatly fastening a tag or other small piece of fabric to a body-fabric, and is designed more particularly for fastening to garments short lengths of tape each bearing a trade-mark label and formed with parallel selvage edges and transversely cut ends.

In its preferable form, the invention comprises, in combination with a body-fabric and an overlying strip of material having selvage edges and cut ends, a combination fastening seam composed of alternate successions of straight-away and zigzag stitches, the straight-away lines of stitches being disposed along the selvage edges of the overlying strip and the lines of overseam stitches formed continuously therewith being disposed along and embracing the cut ends of the strip. The lines of overseam stitches preferably extend from one to the other extreme edge of the strip so as to cross the lines of straight-away stitches, thereby entirely covering the cut ends of the strip to prevent the fraying of the same and the turning up of the corners in the subsequent handling of the body-fabric; and the stitches are preferably formed continuously entirely around the overlying strip in order to insure to the greatest possible extent against unraveling of the seam.

The invention will be more fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an upper face view of a portion of a body-fabric with a tag attached thereto in accordance with the present invention; and Fig. 2 an enlarged perspective view of a corner of the same partly in section to show the character and relation of the successions of straight-away and zigzag stitches forming the compound seam. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the preferred method of laying the component stitches of the seam.

To the body-fabric *a* is applied the overlying piece of material *b*, shown in Fig. 1 as a section of a strip with parallel selvage edges 1 and 2 and transversely cut ends 3 and 4 forming raw edges of which the weft threads are unprotected from disengagement from the body of the strip.

Disposed along and within the selvage edges 1 and 2 are the lines of straight-away stitching 5 and 6 passing through both the marginal portions of the superposed strip and the body fabric and extending entirely across the ends of the strip and embracing the raw edges thereof, and also wholly overlying the adjacent portions of the body-fabric, are the parallel lines of covering stitches 7 and 8, the series of overseam stitches between the lines of straight-away stitches and the adjacent selvage edge of the strip being superposed so as to securely stay the corners of the strip.

As represented in Fig. 2, the body-fabric is shown in two plies and the superposed strip or patch in a single ply, and the fastening combination seam is formed of lock stitches composed of an upper thread *c* and a lower thread *d*, but neither of these features is material to the present invention.

The operation of securing the tag or patch to the body-fabric is usually performed by means of a sewing machine constructed with a work-clamp and stitch-forming mechanism comprising a reciprocating needle and a coöperating shuttle, with means for producing feeding movements between the stitch-forming mechanism and the work-clamp in a rectangular path and for producing relative jogging movements between the needle and the work simultaneously with the feeding movements along two opposite sides of the rectangle, the several groups or successions of stitches being produced continuously, so that the initial and final ends of the stitching threads are applied at substantially the same point in the overlying piece of material. As represented in Fig. 3, the initial overseam stitching may be begun at the point *e* and extended outwardly to the extreme selvage edge of the fabric and then reversely along the entire cut edge of the strip and again backwardly to the straight-away stitch-line, as indicated by the arrows, the jogging or overseaming movements then ceasing for production of a line of straight-away stitches along the adjacent selvage edge of the strip to the oppo-

site end, at which point the overseaming begins again for production of overlying overseam stitches intermediate the straight-away stitch-line and the selvage edge and thence along the cut edge to the second straight-away stitch-line between which and the selvage edge superposed overseam stitches are laid, after which the relative jogging movements between the needle and the clamp again cease and the second line of straight-away stitches is formed along the second selvage edge of the strip and terminates at substantially the beginning of the initial group of overseam stitches.

It is preferable to form the entire composite fastening seam with continuous stitching threads extending entirely around the tag or patch so as to leave the smallest possible number of loose thread ends in order to avoid marring the appearance of the finished article, and to prevent as far as possible the raveling of the seam; but it is evident that this feature is not essential to the present improvement, nor is it necessary that the raw edges of the superposed ply of fabric be embraced by overseam stitches produced by relative jogging movements between the needle and the work, as any usual or suitable type of covering seam would be effective for the purpose described.

In Fig. 1, the opposite extremities of the needle-thread *c* are shown emerging from the same point on the upper face of the work, but by employment of a sewing machine having suitable thread-cutting means these loose ends would be disposed upon the lower face of the work so that the upper face would have an entirely finished appearance at the completion of the fastening of the tag or patch upon the body-fabric.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention, what I claim herein is:—

1. The combination with a body-fabric, of a superposed ply of fabric having parallel selvage edges and intermediate raw edges, and means for securing the same together comprising lines of straight-away stitches disposed along the selvage edges of the superposed ply and passing through the body-fabric and connecting lines of covering stitches wholly overlying the body-fabric and embracing said raw edges.

2. The combination with a body-fabric, of an overlying piece of fabric having parallel selvage edges and intermediate raw edges in angular relation therewith, and means for securing the same together comprising lines of straight-away stitches disposed along the selvage edges of the overlying fabric and lines of covering stitches embracing said raw edges of the overlying fabric and extending across said line of straight-away stitches.

3. The combination with a body-fabric, of an overlying piece of fabric having parallel selvage edges and intermediate raw edges in angular relation therewith, and means for securing the same together comprising lines of straight-away stitches disposed along the selvage edges of the overlying fabric and lines of covering stitches embracing said raw edges of the overlying fabric and extending across said line of straight-away stitches, all of said lines of stitches being formed of continuous stitching threads whose ends are at substantially the same point in said fabrics.

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

CHARLES M. HORTON.

Witnesses:
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