(No Model.)

E. CORNELY.

METHOD OF FIXING CORDS OR BRAIDS TO TEXTILE FABRICS BY MEANS OF SEWING OR EMBROIDERING MACHINES.

No. 311,644. Patented Feb. 3, 1885.

Fig. 1.

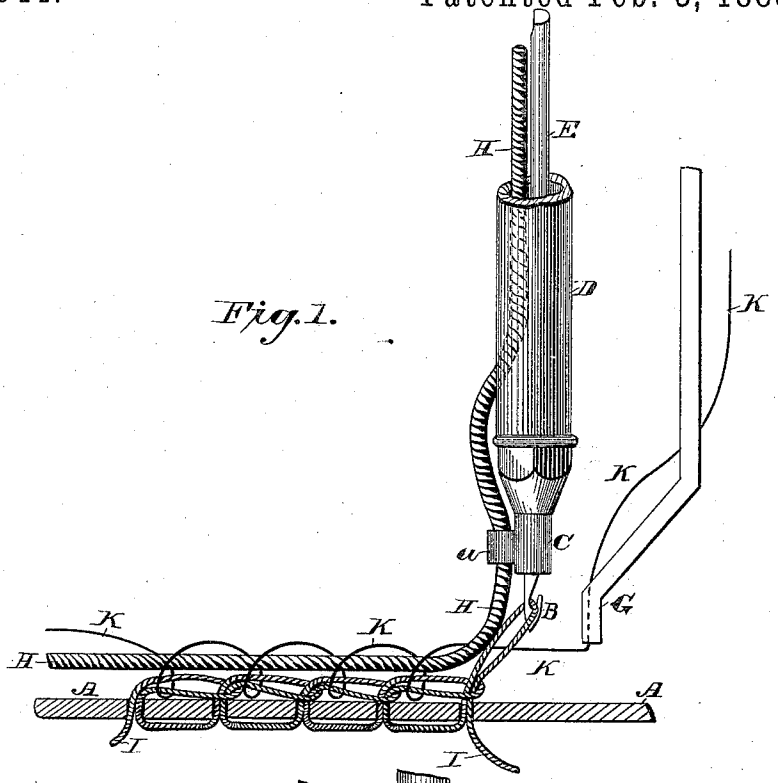
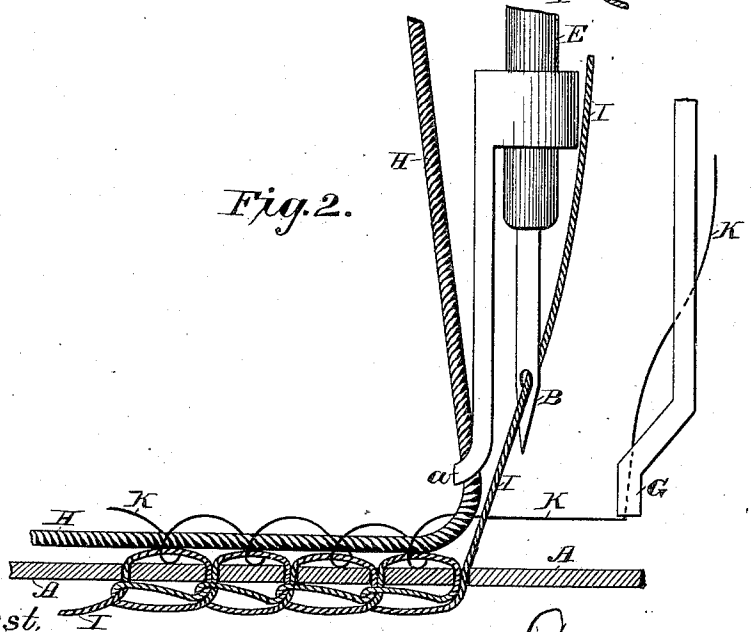


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL CORNELY, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

METHOD OF FIXING CORDS OR BRAIDS TO TEXTILE FABRICS BY MEANS OF SEWING OR EMBROIDERING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,644, dated February 3, 1885.

Application filed December 19, 1883. (No model.) Patented in England May 24, 1883, No. 2,597.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL CORNELY, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, a resident of the city of Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented a new and useful Method of Fixing Cords or Braids to Textile Fabrics by Means of Sewing or Embroidering Machines, which is fully set forth in the following specification.

The means employed heretofore for fixing cords or braids to the material consist in guiding the cord or braid under the needle, which then passes through it and stitches it to the material. This method is very difficult to execute when round or very thin cord is to be worked, as it not only injures the fine appearance of the article, but it is also very difficult to guide a thin cord accurately under the needle. This difficulty has been overcome by my new method, by which the cord is not secured directly to the material, but to the seam of a sewing or embroidering machine by means of a second thread, which is wound around the stitch of the machine and around the cord. This kind of work may be executed by means of any sewing or embroidering machine; but a machine particularly adapted to it is the one described in Letters Patent granted to me August 15, 1882, No. 262,742. I will therefore describe here only my new method and those parts of the machine which are necessary for its operation.

Figure 1 represents the needle-hook and the seam of a chain-stitch embroidering-machine. Fig. 2 represents the needle and seam of a sewing-machine.

A represents the cloth; B, the needle-hook; C, the nipple, which is provided with the cording-guide *a;* D, the nipple-tube; E, the needle-bar; G, a thread-carrier, which rotates or which oscillates around the needle; H, the cord to be fixed to the material; I, the thread of the needle-hook; K, the thread of the thread-carrier G.

The cord H is passed through the central tube of the machine, alongside the needle-bar E, through the nipple-tube D, and through its guide *a* to the rear of the needle, so that the latter cannot come in contact with the cord, and when the machine is set in motion the needle B produces the top chain-stitch from the thread I, and each time when it has drawn its loop above the material the thread-carrier G winds its thread K around the cord H and around the loop of the stitch I. When the needle B descends for the next following stitch, it lays its loop and the cord H upon the material, and they are thus together fixed thereon, as represented in Fig. 1, without bringing the cord in contact with the needle, and said cord covers entirely the chain-stitch and makes it invisible, thus producing perfect cording-work, similar in its appearance to that made by hand.

As mentioned above, the thread-carrier G, by an oscillating motion around the needle, will wind its thread equally well around the needle-thread and around the cord, as it does by means of a continuously rotary motion, provided that the oscillation is made through the extent of an entire circle.

It is evident that in machines with universal feed, which are guided by a crank-handle, the nipple-tube and its cording-guide *a* can be brought in gear with the crank-handle to be governed by it.

In Fig. 2 I have represented the threaded needle and seam of a sewing-machine, in which the like parts are designated with the like letters of reference as in Fig. 1. In this case the stitching is produced on the upper side, and the chain-stitch on the lower side, of the material. The thread K of the thread-carrier G is wound around the needle-thread I and around the cord H, and thus both are secured to the material. It is evident that the same result can be obtained on a lock-stitch or any other sewing-machine.

Having thus fully described the nature of my invention, I claim—

1. The method of fastening a cord, braid, or similar article to the seam formed by a sewing or embroidering machine, by winding a thread around the said cord or other article and around the sewing-thread simultaneously with the formation of the stitches, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the operative ele-

ments of a sewing or embroidering machine, of a cording-guide and means, as described, for winding a thread around the cord delivered by said guide and around the sewing-thread, whereby the said cord is secured to the seam produced by the machine, substantially as set forth.

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

E. CORNELY.

Witnesses:
ROBT. M. HOOPER,
DAVID T. S. FULLER.