(No Model.)

J. D. MORLEY.

TRIMMING FOR THE EDGES OF FABRICS.

No. 410,428. Patented Sept. 3, 1889.

FIG. 2.

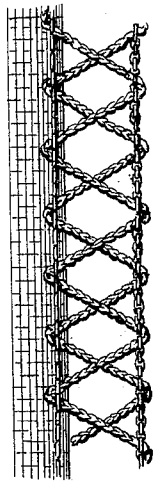


FIG. 1ª



FIG. 3.

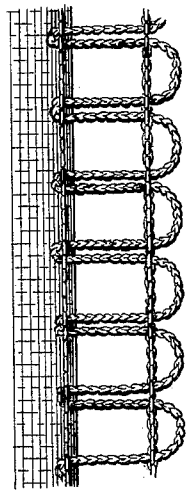


FIG. 1.

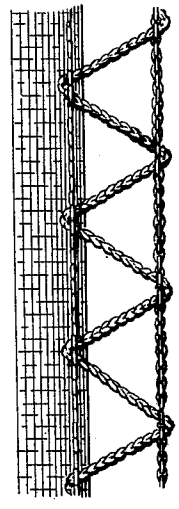


FIG. 5.

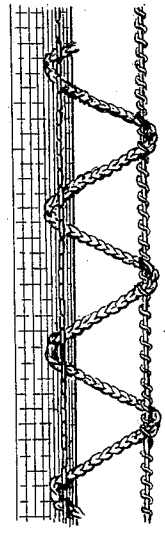


FIG. 6.

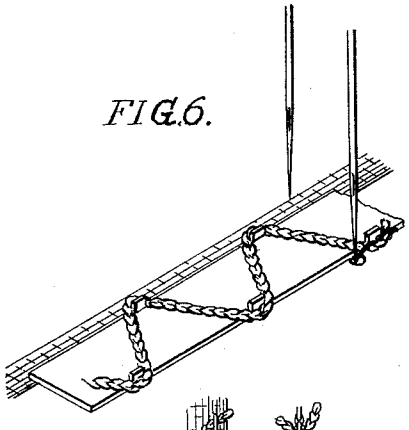
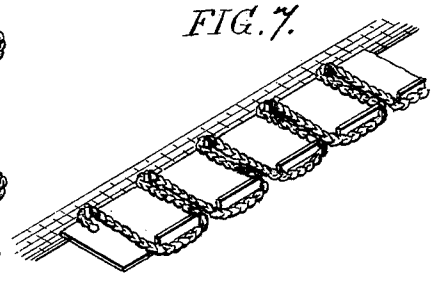


FIG. 7.



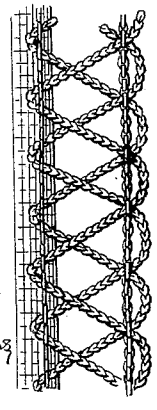


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH D. MORLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRIMMING FOR THE EDGES OF FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,428, dated September 3, 1889.

Application filed August 24, 1888. Serial No. 283,611. (No specimens.) Patented in England January 1, 1889, No. 43, and in Switzerland May 17, 1889, No. 672.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH D. MORLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Trimmings or Edgings for Fabrics, for which I have obtained British patent No. 43, dated January 1, 1889, and Swiss patent No. 672, dated May 17, 1889, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide fabrics, especially knitted fabrics, such as are used for underwear, &c., with a border or edging constituting a cheap and acceptable imitation of the ordinary crochet borders or edgings made by hand; and this object I attain in the manner hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are views illustrating different forms of border or edging made in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 1ª is an enlarged diagram of the stitch. Figs. 6 and 7 are diagrams illustrating one form of device whereby the border such as forms the subject of my invention may be applied to the fabric.

In carrying out my invention for the production of a trimming such as shown in Figs. 1 to 5, I may use any ordinary form of sewing-machine having two sets of stitch-forming mechanism located some distance apart, so as to form two parallel rows of stitches, the fabric upon which the border or edging is to be formed being so fed into the machine that one of the rows of stitches will be formed on said fabric close to the edge thereof, the other row of stitches being some distance beyond the edge of the fabric.

In order to connect the two rows of stitches, I use one or more threads, cords, or chains carried back and forth from one row to the other and incorporated alternately with said rows of stitches, preferring to use for the purpose a chain of stitches previously formed in any suitable manner and fed into the machine in the same manner as a single thread would be. For convenience, however, I will hereinafter, except in claiming the preferred form of trimming, refer to the crossing thread, cord, or chain simply as a thread, the term being held to include all of the forms.

In Figs. 1 to 5, I have shown various forms of edging or border made in accordance with my invention, that shown in Fig. 1 comprising a thread which is laid in a zigzag course between the two parallel rows of stitches, while in Fig. 2 I have shown independent threads which cross each other in being carried from one row of stitches to the other. In Fig. 3 I have shown a thread laid so as to form parallel bars or pillars extending from one row of stitches to the other and forming beyond the outer row of stitches loops or scallops on the edge of the trimming, and in Fig. 4 I have shown three threads passing from one row of stitches to the other, crossing each other in the passage and forming scallops on the edge.

Although I prefer in carrying out my invention to use a sewing-machine which makes a chain-stitch, such as shown in Fig. 1ª, this is not absolutely necessary, as a double-thread lock-stitch machine may, if desired, be employed, Fig. 5 showing an instance of a trimming produced upon such a machine, and although in most cases the trimming will consist of two parallel rows of stitches and a thread crossing from one to the other, more than two rows of stitches may, if desired, be made.

In trimming the edges of fabrics in accordance with my invention various means may be employed for properly laying the thread which connects the row of stitches on the fabric with the row beyond the edge of the same. For instance, in making the trimming shown in Fig. 2 a machine similar to that shown in the patent of R. W. Scott, No. 395,005, dated December 25, 1888, may be used, said machine having a pair of guides, one for each thread, and these guides being so moved as to properly apply the threads to the opposite rows of stitches and to cross the threads as they pass from one row of stitches to the other. A simpler means than this is a strip such as shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings, this strip being of such width that it will pass between the two needles of the machine, and having at each edge pins or projections around which the crossing-thread may be laid, as shown, and these pins or projections may be of such character as to cause the crossing-

thread to assume different positions. For instance, in Fig. 7 is shown a strip calculated to produce a trimming of the character shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The strip may be in the form of an endless band acted on by the usual feed mechanism of the machine, or a drum working between the two needles and having projections for receiving the crossing-thread may take the place of the ordinary feed mechanism of the machine.

The presser-foot of the machine is by preference recessed at one side where it acts upon the edge of the fabric, so that the latter will not lift the other portion of the presser-foot to such an extent as to prevent it from acting upon that portion of the trimming which projects beyond the edge of the fabric, or, if desired, the presser-foot may be made in two parts, one acting upon the fabric and the other upon the projecting portion of the trimming.

One of the main features of my invention is the rapidity with which the fabric may be trimmed, for the trimming is applied to the fabric simultaneously with its formation, and the operation is straight-ahead sewing-machine work, so that the rate of production is much more rapid than when the trimming is crocheted upon the fabric, even if the crocheting is done by a machine.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The within-described trimming for the edges of fabrics, said trimming consisting of a row of stitches formed on the fabric adjacent to the edge of the same, a row of stitches beyond the edge of the fabric, and a thread carried back and forth between the two rows of stitches and incorporated with each, substantially as specified.

2. The within-described trimming for the edges of fabrics, said trimming consisting of a row of stitches formed on the fabric adjacent to the edge of the same, a second row of stitches parallel therewith, but some distance beyond the edge of the fabric, and one or more threads carried back and forth between the two rows of stitches and incorporated with each of the same, but looped beyond the outer row of stitches so as to form a scalloped edge on the trimming, all substantially as specified.

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

JOSEPH D. MORLEY.

Witnesses:
EDWARD M. RILEY,
HARRY SMITH.